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Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures



COROMANDEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Coromandel House, 1-2-10 Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad – 500003, Telangana, India

Table of Contents

List of Tables 01

List of Abbreviations 02

Leadership Messages 05

Message from the Managing Director and CEO 05

Message from the Vice President - EHS & ESG 06

About the Report 07

Data 07

Tools Used 07

Key Highlights for 2025-26 09

Climate Change and Energy 09

Water Stewardship 09

Waste and Resource Circularity 09

Biodiversity 10

Corporate Commitments 10

About Us 11

Commitment to Nature and Biodiversity 11

Material Issues 11

Policies and Standards 13

Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy 13

Environmental Policy 13

Sustainable Procurement & Supply Chain Policy 13

Supplier and Value-Chain Screening 13

Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) Policy 13

Product Stewardship Policy 13

Human Rights Policy 13

Stakeholder Engagement Policy 13

Governance 14

Board Oversight of Nature-Related Issues 14

Management Oversight 15

Human Rights Policies, Engagement and Oversight Related to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Other Stakeholders 17

Strategy 18

LEAP Assessment 19

Locate 21

L1: Span of the Business Model 21

L2: Sector-specific Dependency and Impact Screening 22

L3: Interface with Nature 25

L4: Interface with Sensitive Locations 35

Evaluate 37

E1: Identification of Relevant Environmental Assets and Ecosystem Services 37

E2: Identification of Dependencies and Impacts 37

E3: Dependency Analysis 48

E4: Impact Analysis 57

Assess 65

A1: Risk and Opportunity Identification 65

A2: Adjustment of Existing Risk Mitigation and Risk and Opportunity Management 89

A3: Risk and Opportunity Measurement and Prioritisation 91

A4: Risk and Opportunity Materiality Assessment 92

Strategic Resilience under Nature-related Scenarios 93

Scenario 1: Escalating Water Stress 93

Scenario 2: Tightening Pollution and Coastal Regulation 93

Scenario 3: Broader market and Regulatory Restriction on Active Ingredients 94

Overall Resilience Assessment 94

Prepare 95

P1: Strategy and Resource Allocation Plans 95

P2: Target Setting and Performance Management 111

P3: Reporting 113

P4: Presentation 114

Risk and Impact Management 116

Processes for Identifying, Assessing and Prioritizing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities in Direct Operations 116

Processes for Managing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities 117

Integration into Overall Risk Management 118

Metrics and Targets 119

Assumptions 129

Scope and Boundary Assumptions 129

Tool and Classification Assumptions 129

Geographic Buffer Assumptions 130

Scoring and Rating Assumptions 130

Data Availability Assumptions

Annexure 131

TNFD Mapping 131



List of Tables

Table No.	Topic	Page no.
1	Environmental Material Topics for Nature-related Issues	12
2	Adoption of the LEAP Approach by Coromandel	19
3	Potential Dependency of Coromandel on Selected Ecosystem Services	23
4	Potential Impacts of Coromandel on Selected Ecosystem Services	24
5	IUCN Ecosystem Typology and Ecoregion Mapping for Coromandel Manufacturing Sites	27
6	Sensitivity of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites	36
7	Site Wise Potential Dependency of Coromandel by WWF Risk Filter on Selected Ecosystem Services	38
8	Site Wise Potential Impacts of Coromandel by WWF Risk Filter on Selected Ecosystem Services	45
9	Plant-level Dependency of Coromandel on Ecosystem Services	51
10	Plant-level Impact of Coromandel on Ecosystem Services	59
11	Plant-specific Physical Risk Assessment of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites	67
12	Plant-specific Transition Risk Assessment of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites	77
13	Plant-specific Opportunities Assessment of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites	87
14	Prepare Phase- Site-level Action Plan Aligned to the SBTN AR3T Mitigation Hierarchy	99
15	Metrics used to assess Nature-Related DIRO	119

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
API	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
AR3T	Avoid, Reduce, Regenerate, Restore, Transform (SBTN mitigation hierarchy)
BMCC	Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation
BOO	Build-Own-Operate
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEPI	Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CPC	Crop Protection Chemicals
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CR	Critically Endangered (IUCN Red List category)
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
EHS	Environmental Health & Safety
EN	Endangered (IUCN Red List category)
ENCORE	Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESR	(WRI/WBCSD) Ecosystem Services Review
FAI	Fertiliser Association of India

Abbreviation	Full Form
FY	Financial Year
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIDC	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation
GJ	Gigajoule
GSSP	Granulated Single Super Phosphate
HF	Hydrogen Fluoride
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KL	Kilolitre
KTPA	Kilotonnes Per Annum
LEAP	Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare (TNFD approach)
MT	Metric Tonne
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium (complex fertiliser)
PCPIR	Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region
PM	Particulate Matter
SAP	Sulphuric Acid Plant
SBTN	Science Based Targets Network
SIPCOT	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu

Abbreviation	Full Form
SND	Specialty Nutrients Division
SSP	Single Super Phosphate
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
TPD	Tonnes Per Day
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VU	Vulnerable (IUCN Red List category)
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WOTR	Watershed Organisation Trust
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge
CGBC	Central Ground Water Board
CGWA	Central Ground Water Authority
FPO	Farmer Producer Organisation
DIRO	Dependency Impact Risk and Opportunity
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
POSH	Prevention of Sexual Harassment
TRIR	Total Recordable Incident Rate

Leadership Messages

Message from the **Managing Director and CEO**



S. Sankarasubramanian
Managing Director & CEO

Dear Shareholders

For over sixty years, Coromandel has relied on land, water, and the ecosystems that support agriculture across India. As we present our disclosure aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), we recognize that nature is central to our business and to the millions of farmers we serve. Water availability, soil health, and the resilience of ecosystems near our plants and mining interests are directly linked to our ability to manufacture safely, source raw materials reliably, and serve farmers consistently. To address these priorities, the Board approved a Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy and an Environmental Policy. Through our Vision 2030 initiative, we are setting clear, long-term sustainability goals, with nature-related commitments as a core focus. We have applied the LEAP approach across our manufacturing sites to assess our dependencies and impacts on nature, clearly identifying where our practices are strong and where improvement is needed.

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

I am pleased to present Coromandel's disclosure aligned with the TNFD framework, marking our structured adoption of the LEAP approach using tools such as ENCORE, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, IUCN databases, and the WRI Ecosystem Services Review, which identified water availability as a key dependency and pollutant, noise, and light disturbance as significant impacts. In FY 2025-26, clean energy reached 25% of our mix, non-conventional water reached 32% at Vizag as desalination scales toward 60–70% of site needs, water recycled rose 57% to 623,921 KL, landfilled waste fell 45%, ZLD coverage will extend from 12 to 18 sites, and TRIR stood at 0.25. Our Udaipur watershed programme added 52,000 cubic metres of storage, Gromor Drive covered 0.3 million acres, and Vision 2030 commits to 12 million trees. This remains an early-stage assessment and the starting point of a longer journey.

Warm regards,

Sharad Kalghatgi
Vice President- EHS & ESG
Coromandel International Limited

About the Report

The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework requires companies to disclose how they manage nature-related risks and opportunities across four pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk and Impact Management, and Metrics and Targets. Organizations must detail their governance structures, explain how nature-related considerations are integrated into business strategy, describe processes for identifying and managing related risks, and report on relevant metrics and targets. The TNFD also emphasizes the use of location-specific data, scenario analysis, and assessment of financial impacts from nature-related dependencies and impacts, aligning the framework with established approaches such as the TCFD.

Coromandel International Limited (CIL, or "the Company") has adopted the TNFD framework. Using the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) framework, the Company has undertaken a structured, desktop-based assessment of its nature-related dependencies, risks, impacts and opportunities across its direct operations. The disclosure is based on the nature-related assessment started in FY 2025-26, which included biodiversity screening, ecosystem services review, and site-level dependency and impact evaluation.

This report presents information for Coromandel International Limited on a standalone basis and covers 16 of the Company's 18 manufacturing facilities across its Fertilisers, Specialty Nutrients, Crop Protection, Retail and Specialty Chemicals businesses, spread across South, West, Central and North India. Pali and Raebareli are excluded from the current nature-related assessment. Coromandel aims to include these two facilities in the assessment by FY [2025–26] and to progressively widen the scope of the assessment to cover a greater share of its upstream and downstream value chain.

Data

The analysis draws on site-reported data aligned with GRI and SASB standards and consistent with the disclosure approach used in Coromandel's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR). This data addresses material topics including water, biodiversity, emissions, effluents, waste, and related conservation and restoration initiatives. Secondary data from publicly available databases and TNFD-aligned tools has also been used to strengthen the analysis.

Tools Used

IUCN Red List and other IUCN databases, ENCORE, and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. The greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint, water footprint and waste management details for FY 2025-26 referenced in this report have been reported in alignment with Coromandel's Integrated Annual Report for FY 2025-26.
For any queries, concerns, or feedback, please contact us at investorsgrievance@coromandel.murugappa.com



Key Highlights FY 2025-26

Climate Change and Energy

- GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2) improved to **0.057 tCO_2e/MT** in FY 2025-26, down from **0.060 tCO_2e/MT** in FY 2024-25
- Renewable electricity consumption rose from 19,701 GJ to **48,381 GJ**, an increase of approximately **146%**
- Renewable fuel energy, driven largely by bio-briquette use, rose from 20,879 GJ to **55,607 GJ**, an increase of approximately **166%**
- Share of clean energy in the Company's overall energy mix increased to **25%**

Water Stewardship

- Water recycled and reused increased by **57%**, from 3,96,356 KL in FY 2024-25 to **6,23,921 KL** in FY 2025-26
- Total water withdrawal for the year stood at **86,32,487 KL**, drawn from a mix of third-party water, seawater/desalinated water, surface water, groundwater and rainwater
- Total water discharge stood at **7,73,236 KL**

Waste and Resource Circularity

- Landfilled waste reduced from 27,623 MT in FY 2024-25 to **15,282 MT** in FY 2025-26
- Total waste recovered increased from 60,582 MT to **89,889 MT**, led by higher recycling volumes (21,494 MT to **66,012 MT**)
- **18,433 MT** of plastic waste responsibly managed under the Company's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligation

Biodiversity

- **104 avifaunal species** documented at the Kakinada facility's Birds Paradise, including **13 confirmed breeding species** and **24 long-distance migratory species**, supported by a **300-acre green belt**

Corporate Commitments

- Sustain Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO_2 emissions close to the **FY 2024-25 baseline** despite business growth
- Extend Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) from **12 to 18** manufacturing sites
- Achieve **water neutrality** for the SSP business by **2030**
- Increase the share of renewable energy to **60%** and clean energy from waste heat and gas to **30%**



About Us

Coromandel International Limited is one of India's leading agri-solutions providers, with a legacy of partnering with the country's farming community that spans more than six decades. As a core company of the Murugappa Group, Coromandel is guided by the Group's "Five Lights" values of Integrity, Passion, Quality, Respect and Responsibility, which anchor its decision-making and business conduct.
The Company holds an integrated presence across the agricultural value chain, spanning Fertilisers, Specialty Nutrients, Crop Protection, Bio-products and Retail. Coromandel operates 18 strategically located manufacturing plants across South, West, Central and North India, complemented by a rural distribution network of approximately 900 retail outlets that give farmers last-mile access to agri-inputs, soil testing, crop diagnostics, farm mechanisation support and agronomic advisory. For the second consecutive year, Coromandel was India's largest phosphatic fertiliser company by point-of-sale volume in FY 2025-26, a position built on sustained investment in its manufacturing platform, market presence and farmer connect.

Commitment to Nature and Biodiversity

Coromandel treats biodiversity stewardship as a core element of its sustainability agenda, with a focus on safeguarding ecosystems and enhancing natural capital across its areas of operation. The Company's approach is guided by its Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy, which sets out its commitment to conserving biodiversity and preventing deforestation across its operations and supply chain through responsible sourcing and environmental management practices.

The Company strives to avoid biodiversity loss and progressively deliver positive outcomes for nature by following a mitigation hierarchy that emphasises prevention and minimisation of impacts, supported by restoration and offsetting measures where required. Biodiversity risks and dependencies are systematically considered during project planning and site development. Recognising that effective biodiversity conservation requires collective action, Coromandel works closely with employees, local communities and value chain partners to foster awareness and implement initiatives that protect and enhance local ecosystems, most notably at its Kakinada facility, where more than two decades of ecological stewardship have transformed part of the site into a significant coastal bird habitat.

Material Issues

Coromandel conducts its materiality assessment on a biannual basis. In FY 2025-26, the assessment was undertaken with an enhanced level of accuracy, integrating stakeholder engagement across the value chain with internal evaluation of business impact. This process refined a broader set of topics into a focused list of 12 material topics that guide the Company's sustainability strategy, disclosures and performance management. Of these, four topics carry direct relevance to nature-related issues:

Table 1: Environmental Material Topics for Nature-related Issues

Materiality Topic	Driver of Nature Change
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	Climate Change
Water & Waste Stewardship	Freshwater Use Change; Pollution/Pollution Removal
Sustainable Agriculture & Soil Health	Land/Resource Use Change
Biodiversity Management	Conservation of Biodiversity

These material topics are closely aligned with the key drivers of nature change identified by the TNFD: climate change, freshwater use, resource and land use change, pollution, and the state of nature. This alignment reflects the extent to which Coromandel's manufacturing footprint, water dependency, and proximity to ecologically sensitive coastal and riverine sites shape its broader corporate commitments and sustainability priorities.



Policies and Standards

Coromandel has instituted a broad spectrum of corporate policies to uphold ethical conduct, ensure regulatory compliance and build stakeholder confidence, each implemented with a focus on continuous improvement and accountability. The policies most relevant to nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are set out below.

Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy

Outlines the Company's commitment to conserving biodiversity and preventing deforestation across its operations and supply chain, through responsible sourcing and environmental management practices.

Environmental Policy

Defines the Company's commitment to protecting the environment, guiding initiatives to minimise waste, prevent pollution, and conserve energy and water, supported by regular environmental audits and assessments.

Sustainable Procurement & Supply Chain Policy

Establishes guidelines for responsible sourcing and supplier engagement, ensuring compliance, ethical practice and reduced environmental and social impact across the supply chain, including biodiversity and no-deforestation expectations placed on suppliers.

Supplier and Value-Chain Screening

During FY 2025–26, Coromandel did not undertake a dedicated nature-related screening of suppliers across its value chain.

The Sustainable Procurement & Supply Chain Policy includes expectations relating to biodiversity conservation and no-deforestation practices. Key commodity categories with potential nature-related exposure include rock phosphate, neem seed and agricultural residue used for biomass fuel.

Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) Policy

Defines the framework for a safe, healthy and environmentally responsible workplace through risk management, regulatory compliance and continuous improvement.

Product Stewardship Policy

Sets out the framework for responsible management of products across their lifecycle, with a focus on safety, quality, regulatory compliance, and minimising environmental and health impacts.

Human Rights Policy

Outlines the Company's commitment to respecting and promoting human rights across its operations and value chain, in line with applicable laws and standards, relevant to engagement with communities located near ecologically sensitive sites.

Stakeholder Engagement Policy

Outlines the approach for identifying, understanding and engaging with stakeholders, including local communities near operational sites, to ensure transparent communication and informed decision-making.

Together, these policies anchor Coromandel's approach to safeguarding ecosystems, managing environmental impact and engaging responsibly with the communities and natural systems its operations interact with.

Governance

Coromandel places corporate governance at the core of its operations, guided by transparency, integrity, accountability, and ethical conduct. This framework integrates financial discipline, operational responsibility, environmental stewardship, and social impact, ensuring that nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are embedded in business decision-making. The Board of Directors provides strategic oversight and direction. Management implements this direction through structured reporting, committee mechanisms, and site-level execution, which ensures clear ownership and consistent monitoring across the organization.

Board Oversight of Nature-Related Issues

The Board of Directors provides strategic oversight and ensures the Company's actions on nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities align with regulatory requirements, ethical standards, and stakeholder expectations. The Board also oversees long-term value creation, risk management, sustainability performance, climate-related risks, and ESG priorities. As of April 30, 2025, the Board comprised 12 members, including 6 Executive Directors and 6 Independent Directors, with average attendance exceeding 92% in FY2024-25.

Nature and sustainability-related oversight is institutionalised through specialised Board committees, each with a distinct mandate:

- **Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee**

  Sets strategic direction for the Company's environmental and social initiatives. It develops and approves CSR and sustainability strategies, reviews ongoing projects, and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and global standards, including those related to climate and nature.

- **Risk Management Committee**

  Reviews the Company's enterprise risk profile, mitigation progress, and emerging areas of concern, including environmental, climate, and nature-related risks. Monitors the effectiveness of the risk management framework.

- **Audit Committee**

  Supports oversight by reviewing internal controls, audit findings, and corrective actions related to ESG and sustainability disclosures.

- **Stakeholders Relationship Committee**

  Reviews the Company's enterprise risk profile, mitigation progress, and emerging areas of concern, including environmental, climate, and nature-related risks. Monitors the effectiveness of the risk management framework.

Board-level oversight, committee mechanisms, and structured reporting integrate sustainability and climate considerations into governance. This approach allows the Company to evaluate climate and nature-related risks and opportunities, assess transition pathways, and monitor progress on ESG priorities.

Management Oversight

At the management level, the Executive Management Team, which includes the Managing Director, Executive Directors and CXOs, is responsible for translating Board-level priorities into business action. Business Heads, Corporate Functions and the EHS leadership team are accountable for identifying, assessing and managing nature-related risks within their respective areas.

Business heads and functional leaders implement sustainability initiatives across business units, monitor performance, identify improvement areas and report key findings to senior leadership and relevant Board committees, ensuring ESG priorities are actively driven through operational plans and corrective actions.

Unit-level Safety and Sustainability Committees, led by Unit Heads and supported by cross-functional teams, identify operational issues, monitor action plans, and review progress on sustainability and safety measures. These include initiatives related to the environment, climate resilience, and business continuity. The committees meet regularly to escalate significant findings to Business Heads.

This multi-tiered structure, which includes Board oversight, management accountability, and plant-level execution, ensures disciplined governance of nature-related priorities and measurable action across operations.



Figure 1: Governance Structure



Human Rights Policies, Engagement and Oversight Related to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Other Stakeholders

Coromandel's approach to human rights is based on respect for human dignity, fairness, and responsible business practices. This commitment applies to employees, workers, contractors, suppliers, customers, and other third-party associates. The Company's Human Rights Policy, available on its website, is guided by international principles, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The policy addresses child labour prohibition, labour rights protection, anti-harassment and non-discrimination, prevention of modern slavery and human trafficking, freedom of association, safe working conditions, and diversity and inclusion.

- The human rights framework is further supported by the Coromandel Guide to Business Conduct (CGBC), the Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH), the Whistle Blower Policy, and access to an Ombudsperson for reporting serious or sensitive concerns.
- Human rights due diligence is integrated into supplier and contractor agreements. All sites undergo child and forced labour compliance checks, and all contractors have committed to prohibiting child and forced labour.
- In FY 2025-26, Coromandel monitored human rights risks across its operations and stakeholder interactions. No violations involving the rights of Indigenous Peoples were reported during this period.
- Grievances are addressed through the Whistle Blower mechanism. Serious complaints are escalated to the Managing Director, Audit Committee, or a Board-level committee, ensuring a clear escalation pathway for concerns from employees and external stakeholders.

Coromandel's Stakeholder Engagement Policy defines the process for identifying, understanding, and engaging with stakeholders such as local communities, farmers, regulators, and value chain partners. The policy aims to ensure transparent communication and informed decision-making. Engagement activities include surveys, structured consultations, interviews, workshops, and field-level interactions, which directly inform the Company's biannual materiality assessment.

Local Communities are formally recognized as a distinct stakeholder group with a direct impact on the Company's operations.

Site-level governance mechanisms, including Village Development Committees and the Birds Conservation Committee, provide structured channels to monitor and escalate community and ecological concerns. The Birds Conservation Committee oversees biodiversity and wetland conservation in collaboration with the UNDP GEF EGREE project.

Board oversight of these engagement outcomes flows through the CSR and Sustainability Committee, which reviews CSR governance, community program design and implementation, ensuring that insights from Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and other affected stakeholders inform the Company's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Strategy

Coromandel's approach to nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is closely linked to its material topics, growth strategy and enterprise risk management framework, forming part of its integrated decision-making process. In alignment with the TNFD Recommendations, the Company has begun applying the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach to understand how its operations depend on and affect nature, an understanding that now informs how sustainability priorities are set, resourced and tracked across the organisation.

Coromandel's ESG 2.0

Sustainability at Coromandel is embedded in the Company's approach to growth, operations and long-term value creation, and increasingly incorporates nature-related considerations alongside climate, water, waste, safety, farmer advisory, community development, digitalisation, supplier responsibility and governance. Each of these focus areas has a direct interface with nature: water withdrawal and discharge affect local freshwater ecosystems, waste and pollution management affect soil and air quality, and farmer advisory and community programmes shape land use and biodiversity outcomes in the landscapes where Coromandel operates and sources from. Each focus area is supported by defined targets, stronger accountability and a clear commitment to long-term value creation. During FY 2025-26, Coromandel advanced its ESG roadmap under the theme "Consolidate to Accelerate," a roadmap that increasingly integrates nature-related priorities across three phases:

- **Consolidation**: Reinforcing the foundation of Coromandel's environmental programmes, including water stewardship and waste management, by improving consistency and execution discipline at sites with direct interfaces with nature.
- **Acceleration**: Scaling priority interventions, such as the extension of Zero Liquid Discharge and expansion of biodiversity and habitat-linked CSR initiatives (CORO Bhoomi), that create wider ecosystem and natural-capital impact.
- **Consolidation to Acceleration**: Building the internal capacity and disclosure practices, including nature-related reporting aligned with TNFD, needed to embed nature considerations more deeply into business decision-making over the long term.

This roadmap gives Coromandel the operating foundation on which to build a more detailed, site-level understanding of its nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, set out in the sections that follow.

In alignment with the TNFD Recommendations, Coromandel has applied the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach to identify its nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across the 16 manufacturing sites covered by this assessment. This section sets out those findings at two levels: a sector-level assessment using the ENCORE tool, establishing what fertiliser and crop protection manufacturing generally depends on and affects, and a site-level assessment using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, showing how these dependencies and impacts vary across Coromandel's individual facilities. Read together, these findings inform the short, medium and long-term view of risk and opportunity set out at the end of this section, and the mitigation measures and targets described later in this report.

To operationalise this assessment, Coromandel adopted the LEAP approach as recommended by TNFD, applying it across the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare phases as summarised below.

LEAP Assessment

Table 2: Adoption of the LEAP Approach by Coromandel

LEAP Parameter	Approach adopted by Coromandel
Locate	
L1: Span of the business model	Assessment covers 16 manufacturing sites across Fertiliser (Complex & SSP), Crop Protection Chemicals (Technical and Formulation), and Bio Products businesses.
L2: Dependency and impact screening	ENCORE was used to identify sector-level nature dependencies and impacts for fertiliser and crop protection manufacturing.
L3: Interface with nature	IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology and Ecoregion datasets were used to identify terrestrial, freshwater, marine, coastal and subterranean ecosystems. WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was used to assess biodiversity sensitivity and water-related risks.
L4: Interface with sensitive locations	All sites were screened within a 50 km radius for Protected Areas (WDPA), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and IUCN Red List threatened species to identify priority locations in accordance with IBAT recommendations.
Evaluate	
E1: Environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers	ENCORE identified water supply and water flow regulation as key dependencies, and pollution-related pressures (disturbance, toxic pollutants and nutrient releases) as the most significant impacts.
E2: Dependencies and impacts	Sector-level findings from ENCORE were validated at site level using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter across all manufacturing sites.
E3: Dependency and impact analysis	Site-level analysis highlighted spatial differences in exposure to water stress, flooding, extreme heat and pollution-related pressures.
E4: Impact materiality assessment	Materiality was determined using impact significance and likelihood. Pollution-related impacts emerged as the dominant nature-related impact pathway.
Assess	
A1: Risk and opportunity identification	Nature-related risks and opportunities were linked to Coromandel's four TNFD-relevant material topics: GHG Emissions & Air Quality, Water & Waste Stewardship, Sustainable Agriculture & Soil Health, and Biodiversity Management.
A2: Existing mitigation and opportunity management	Existing initiatives-including Zero Liquid Discharge, Water Neutrality for SSP, and habitat restoration under CORO Bhoomi-were evaluated against LEAP findings.
A3: Risk and opportunity prioritisation	Risks and opportunities were prioritised based on business relevance, mitigation effectiveness and time horizon (short-, medium- and long-term).
A4: Materiality assessment	Prioritised risks and opportunities were reviewed for materiality to support management actions and disclosure.
Prepare	
P1: Strategy and resource allocation	LEAP findings will inform Coromandel's ESG 2.0 roadmap, integrating nature-related considerations into strategic planning and capital allocation.
P2: Targets and performance management	Existing targets include extending Zero Liquid Discharge to 18 sites, achieving water neutrality for the SSP business by 2030, and maintaining Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions near the FY 2024–25 baseline despite business growth.
P3: Reporting	Nature-related performance continues to be disclosed through the Integrated Annual Report, covering biodiversity, water, waste and GHG emissions, with increasing alignment to TNFD recommendations.
P4: Presentation	Nature-related risks, opportunities and progress will continue to be disclosed in line with TNFD recommendations.

Locate

The Locate phase establishes where Coromandel's activities interface with nature, mapping the Company's business model and value chain by sector and geography, screening for moderate and high dependencies and impacts, identifying the specific ecosystems these activities interface with, and determining which locations meet the criteria for ecological sensitivity. This phase is structured across four components, L1 to L4, set out below.

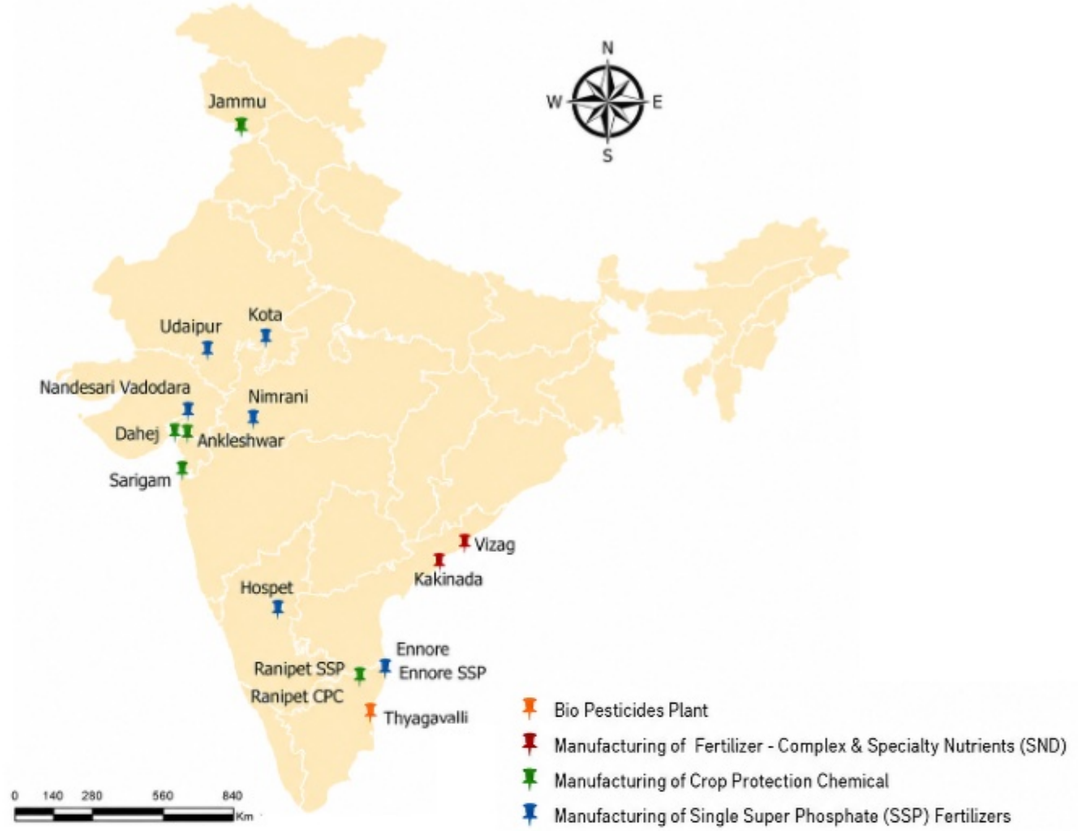
L1: Span of the Business Model

This LEAP assessment covers 16 of Coromandel's manufacturing sites, spanning four business segments: Fertiliser (Complex & Specialty Nutrients), Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers, Crop Protection Chemicals (Technical and Formulation), and Bio Products. These sites are located across South, West, Central and North India, spanning states including Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir. The geographic spread of these 16 sites is set out in the map below.

Beyond direct operations, Coromandel's value chain also extends upstream, most notably through its rock phosphate mining operations in Senegal via Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation (BMCC), a key raw material input for the Company's fertiliser manufacturing, and downstream, through the sale and use of its fertiliser, crop protection and bio-products by farmers across India, supported by the Company's network of approximately 900 retail outlets. This current assessment is scoped to Coromandel's direct operations; upstream sourcing locations and downstream product-use activities have not yet been screened using the LEAP approach and are expected to be incorporated in future reporting cycles, consistent with the scope limitation already noted under Strategy A.



Figure 2: Geographic Distribution of Coromandel's Manufacturing Sites Across India



L2: Sector-specific Dependency and Impact Screening

The ENCORE tool has been used to screen Coromandel's core fertiliser and crop protection (CPC) manufacturing operations for potentially moderate and high dependencies and impacts on nature. This screening is limited to the Company's direct operational boundary and excludes upstream and downstream value chain activities. Within ENCORE, the assessment was conducted under the ISIC classification "Manufacturing" (Section), "Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products" (Division), and "Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds" (Group/Class). ENCORE does not provide a distinct sector classification for crop protection chemicals; accordingly, the fertilisers and nitrogen compounds classification was applied as the most representative available proxy, on the basis that it most closely reflects the nature-related dependencies and impacts characteristic of Coromandel's chemical manufacturing operations. This screening identifies which ecosystem service dependencies and natural capital impacts are material at the sector level, establishing the baseline against which the site-level findings later in this section are evaluated.

Very High
High
Medium
Low
Very Low
No Impact

Table 3: Potential Dependency of Coromandel on Selected Ecosystem Services

Potential Dependency of Coromandel International Limited (Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds) on Selected Ecosystem Services

	Ecosystem Services	Level of Dependency
Provisioning services	Water supply	
	Global climate regulation services	
Regulating and maintenance services	Rainfall pattern regulation services (at sub-continent scale)	
	Local (micro and meso) climate regulation services	
	Air filtration services	
	Soil and sediment retention services	
	Solid waste remediation	
	Water purification services	
	Water flow regulation services	
	Flood mitigation services	
	Storm mitigation services	
	Noise attenuation services	
Other regulating and maintenance service	Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystem	
	Mediation of sensory impacts (other than noise)	

Key Findings: Dependencies on Ecosystem Services

- **High dependency on water resources**

  Fertiliser manufacturing shows a high dependency on water supply and water flow regulation, reflecting the sector's reliance on water for processing, cooling, and other operational requirements.

- **Moderate dependency on regulating ecosystem services**

  The sector demonstrates moderate reliance on services such as rainfall regulation, water purification, flood mitigation, storm protection, soil and sediment retention, and solid waste remediation, which support operational continuity and resource availability.

- **Low dependency on other ecosystem services**

  Dependencies on climate regulation, air filtration, noise attenuation, and sensory impact mediation are comparatively low, indicating limited reliance on these ecosystem functions for day-to-day operations.

Table 4: Potential Impacts of Coromandel on Selected Ecosystem Services

Potential Impacts of Coromandel International Limited (Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds) on Selected Ecosystem Services

Pressures	Level of Impact
Disturbances (e.g. noise, light)	
Emissions of GHG	
Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants	
Generation and release of solid waste	
Area of land use	
Emissions of toxic pollutants to water and soil	
Emissions of nutrient pollutants to water and soil	
Volume of water use	

Very High
High
Medium
Low
Very Low
No Impact

Key Findings: Impacts on Ecosystem Services

- **Very high impacts from operational emissions and disturbances**

  The assessment identifies very high impacts associated with noise and light disturbances, toxic pollutant emissions, and nutrient releases to water and soil, reflecting the environmental pressures typically associated with fertilizer manufacturing.

- **Moderate operational impacts**

  GHG emissions, non-GHG air pollutants, water consumption, and solid waste generation represent moderate impacts that require continued management through resource efficiency and pollution control measures.

- **Low impact from land use**

  Land use has the lowest impact rating,

  indicating that the operational footprint of manufacturing facilities is relatively limited compared with emissions, discharges, and resource consumption.

L3: Interface with Nature

To identify which ecosystem services, form the basis for this mapping, Coromandel referred back to the ENCORE dependency screening presented under Table 3. Of the ecosystem services assessed, Water Supply (Provisioning) and Water Flow Regulation Services (Regulating and Maintenance) were rated High, and these were carried forward as the Company's Dependent Principal Ecosystem Service Type and Dependent Principal Ecosystem Services for the purpose of this location-specific mapping. For each of Coromandel's 16 manufacturing sites, these two high-dependency services were then mapped against the corresponding TNFD biome guidance and the location-specific IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology, to identify the terrestrial, freshwater, marine, coastal and subterranean ecosystems, and the ecoregions, with which each site interfaces. The resulting site-level ecosystem and ecoregion mapping is presented in Table 5.



Table 5: IUCN Ecosystem Typology and Ecoregion Mapping for Coromandel Manufacturing Sites

		As per Encore		As per TNFD biome guideline	As per location specific IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology						
Coromandel Site	Business Details	Dependent Principal ecosystem service type	Dependent Principal ecosystem services	Impact on business operations	Total Ecosystems	Primary Terrestrial	Primary Freshwater	Primary Marine	Primary Coastal	Primary Subterranean	Ecoregion Name
Vizag	Fertilizer-Complex & SND	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	10	Tropical-subtropical dry forests and thickets	Canals, ditches and drains		Muddy shorelines	Water pipes and subterranean canals	East Deccan moist deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Kakinada	Fertilizer-Complex & SND	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	14	Annual croplands	Canals, ditches and drains		Coastal river deltas	Groundwater ecosystems	Godavari-Krishna mangroves
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Ennore	Fertilizer-Complex & SND	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	16	Sown pastures and fields	Seasonal freshwater lakes	Photo-limited marine animal forests	Muddy shorelines	Groundwater ecosystems	Godavari-Krishna mangroves
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Ranipet SSP	Fertilizer- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	12	Trophic savannas	Seasonal lowland rivers		Muddy shorelines	Water pipes and subter-ranean canals	Deccan thorn scrub forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							

Coromandel Site	Business Details	As per Encore		As per TNFD biome guideline	As per location specific IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology						
		Dependent Principal ecosystem service type	Dependent Principal ecosystem services	Impact on business operations	Total Ecosystems	Primary Terrestrial	Primary Freshwater	Primary Marine	Primary Coastal	Primary Subterranean	Ecoregion Name
Udaipur	Fertilizer- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	11	Trophic savannas	Seasonal upland streams			Water pipes and subter-ranean canals	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Kota	Fertili-er- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	11	Trophic savannas	Seasonal freshwater lakes			Water pipes and subter-ranean canals	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Nandesari Vadodara	Fertilier- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	10	Trophic savannas	Seasonal lowland rivers			Groundwater ecosystems	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grass-lands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Nimrani	Fertilizer- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	12	Pyric tussock savannas	Seasonal lowland rivers			Water pipes and subter-ranean canals	Narmada Valley dry deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							

Coromandel Site	Business Details	As per Encore		As per TNFD biome guideline	As per location specific IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology						
		Dependent Principal ecosystem service type	Dependent Principal ecosystem services	Impact on business operations	Total Ecosystems	Primary Terrestrial	Primary Freshwater	Primary Marine	Primary Coastal	Primary Subterranean	Ecoregion Name
Ennore SSP	Fertilizer- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	11	Sown pastures and fields	Seasonal freshwater lakes		Muddy shorelines	Groundwater ecosystems	Godavari-Krishna mangroves
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Hospet	Fertili-er- SSP	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	12	Trophic savannas	Seasonal lowland rivers			Water pipes and subter-ranean canals	Deccan thorn scrub forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Ankleshwar	Crop Protection	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	9	Trophic savannas	Canals, ditches and drains			Groundwater ecosystems	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Dahej	Crop Protection	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	11	Trophic savannas	Canals, ditches and drains		Muddy shorelines	Groundwater ecosystems	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							

		As per Encore		As per TNFD biome guideline	As per location specific IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology						
Coromandel Site	Business Details	Dependent Principal ecosystem service type	Dependent Principal ecosystem services	Impact on business operations	Total Ecosystems	Primary Terrestrial	Primary Freshwater	Primary Marine	Primary Coastal	Primary Subterranean	Ecoregion Name
Sarigam	Crop Protection	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	6	Sown pastures and fields	Constructed lacustrine wet-lands		Muddy shorelines		Indus River Delta-Arabian Sea mangroves
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Ranipet CPC	Crop Protection	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	12	Trophic savannas	Seasonal lowland rivers		Muddy shorelines	Water pipes and subter-ranean ca-nals	Deccan thorn scrub forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Jammu	Crop Protection	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	13	Tropical-subtropical dry forests and thick-ets	Episodic arid rivers			Groundwater ecosystems	Aravalli west thorn scrub forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and subtropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							
Thyagavalli	Crop Protection	Provisioning	Water supply	Tropical and sub-tropical forests (T1); Intensive landuse sys-tems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4),	17	Tropical-subtropical dry forests and thickets	Seasonal freshwater lakes		Rocky shorelines	Groundwater ecosystems	East Deccan dry evergreen forests
		Regulating and maintenance	Water flow regulation services	Tropical and sub-tropical forests (T1); Savannas and grasslands (T4); Intensive landuse systems (T7) – Urban and industrial ecosystems (T7.4)							

Key Findings

- Water-related ecosystems dominate every site's freshwater interface. All 16 sites are mapped to a freshwater ecosystem type linked to managed or seasonal water systems, canals, ditches and drains, seasonal lowland rivers, seasonal freshwater lakes, or seasonal upland streams, directly reflecting the High water supply and water flow regulation dependency identified under L2.
- Groundwater dependency is widespread. Eight of the 16 sites (Kakinada, Ennore, Nandesari/Vadodara, Ennore SSP, Ankleshwar, Dahej, Jammu and Thyagavalli) are mapped to groundwater ecosystems as their primary subterranean interface, indicating a broad reliance on subsurface water resources alongside surface and managed water systems.
- Coastal exposure is concentrated at nine sites – Vizag, Kakinada, Ennore, Ranipet SSP, Ennore SSP, Ranipet CPC, Dahej, Sarigam and Thyagavalli – each of which interfaces with coastal ecosystem types such as muddy shorelines, coastal river deltas or rocky shorelines, reflecting Coromandel's presence in or near coastal industrial belts.
- Ecoregion diversity spans dry deciduous, thorn scrub and mangrove systems. The 16 sites interface with eight distinct ecoregions, with the Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests (four sites) and the Godavari-Krishna mangroves (three sites) the most frequently represented, indicating that Coromandel's manufacturing footprint intersects with both dry forest ecosystems typical of Western and Central India and ecologically sensitive mangrove ecoregions along the eastern coast.

L4: Interface with Sensitive Locations

Priority locations, as defined under TNFD, are sites that intersect areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystem sensitivity, or where Coromandel's operations carry a high dependency on, or impact on, nature, and identifying them enables the Company to direct its risk management, mitigation and disclosure efforts toward the sites where they matter most.

To address this question, Coromandel screened all 16 manufacturing sites covered by this assessment using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), applying the business activity classification "Agricultural Input" and a 50 km proximity buffer around each site. Each location was assessed against Protected Areas (based on the World Database on Protected Areas, WDPA), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and the presence of IUCN Red List threatened species within the 50 km buffer, consistent with TNFD guidance.

Building on the ecosystem mapping presented under L3, Table 6 sets out the sensitivity screening results for each site, covering Protected Area and Key Biodiversity Area overlap, together with the concentration of IUCN Red List threatened species within each site's 50 km buffer.

Table 6: Sensitivity of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites

Coromandel Site	Protected Area	Key Biodiversity Area	IUCN Red List Species		
			CR	EN	VU
Vizag	0	0	27	45	72
Kakinada	0	1	28	42	75
Ennore	1	1	31	45	75
Ranipet SSP	0	0	4	12	24
Udaipur	0	6	5	11	27
Kota	0	4	6	12	25
Nandesari_Vadodara	1	1	27	40	55
Nimrani	0	0	5	10	26
Ennore SSP	1	1	31	45	75
Hospet	0	2	8	14	26
Ankleshwar	0	0	29	45	68
Dahej	0	1	30	47	70
Sarigam	0	0	31	46	67
Ranipet CPC	0	0	4	12	24
Jammu	12	3	4	22	25
Thyagavalli	1	4	33	49	74

Note: CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable. Species categories are based on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Criteria and Findings

- **Protected Area Overlap**
  Five sites, Ennore, Nandesari-Vadodara, Ennore SSP, Jammu and Thyagavalli, overlap with designated Protected Areas. Jammu shows the highest degree of overlap among these.
- **Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Overlap**
  Ten of the 16 sites are located within or adjacent to at least one KBA. Udaipur records the highest number, with six KBAs in its vicinity, followed by Kota (four) and Thyagavalli (four).
- **IUCN Red List Threatened Species**
  Every assessed site is located within a landscape supporting threatened species. Nine sites – Thyagavalli, Sarigam, Dahej, Ennore, Ennore SSP, Vizag, Kakinada, Ankleshwar and Nandesari – each record more than 100 combined Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable species within their 50 km buffer, representing the highest concentrations across the portfolio.

Evaluate

Having located Coromandel's manufacturing footprint against sensitive ecosystems and biodiversity values under the Locate phase mentioned in the section "Locate", the assessment moves to the Evaluate phase, where dependencies and impacts are analysed in greater depth at the site level. While the ENCORE screening under "L2: Sector-specific Dependency and Impact Screening" established Coromandel's dependencies and impacts at the sector level for "Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds," it does not capture how these vary across the Company's 16 individual manufacturing sites, each with its own catchment, airshed, aquifer and proximity to sensitive receptors. To close this gap, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was applied across all 16 sites under the "Chemicals & Other Materials Production" sector classification, screening each location against a common set of nature-related dependency and impact indicators.

E1: Identification of Relevant Environmental

Building on the priority locations identified under "L4: Interface with sensitive locations", Coromandel used the ENCORE tool to identify which environmental assets and ecosystem services are relevant to its core business activity, the manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds. This screening identified Water Supply and Water Flow Regulation Services as the Company's principal dependencies, and Disturbances, Toxic Pollutant Emissions and Nutrient Pollutant Emissions as its principal impact pathways, at the sector level. These findings, set out in Table 3 and Table 4 under "L2: Sector-specific Dependency and Impact Screening", form the starting point for the location-specific identification that follows.

E2: Identification of Dependencies and Impacts

The sector-level findings identified under "E1: Identification of Relevant Environmental Assets and Ecosystem Services" do not indicate how these dependencies and impacts are distributed across Coromandel's 16 manufacturing sites. To close this gap, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was applied at each site under the "Chemicals & Other Materials Production" sector classification, confirming which specific dependencies (water availability, extreme heat, air quality, flooding and water quality) and impacts (pollution, land/freshwater/sea use change, forest canopy loss, invasive species) are present at each location, and at what qualitative level (High, Medium or Low). Table 7 sets out the site-level dependency findings, and Table 8 sets out the site-level impact findings, both discussed further below.

Region-specific Dependency and Impact Assessment

The ENCORE assessment establishes Coromandel's sector-level dependencies and impacts, but it does not capture how these vary across the Company's operating footprint. To address this, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was applied across all 16 manufacturing sites covered by this assessment, screening each location against a common set of nature-related dependency and impact indicators for "Chemicals & Other Materials Production". This site-level analysis reveals meaningful spatial variation, unlike the sector-level view. Certain sites face materially higher exposure to water availability, extreme heat, flooding and pollution-related pressures than others, allowing the Company to move from a general sector-wide understanding toward a prioritized, site-specific view of where risk management and mitigation efforts matter most. The site-level dependency ratings underpinning these findings are presented in Table 7

Table 7: Site Wise Potential Dependency of Coromandel by WWF Risk Filter on Selected Ecosystem Services

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited			
Site Name	**Dependency Category**	**Indicators**	**Level of Dependency**
Vizag Other regulating and maintenance service	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Kakinada	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	

Very High | Medium | Very Low
High | Low | No Impact

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Dependency Category	Indicators	Level of Dependency
Kakinada	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Ennore	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Ranipet SSP	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Dependency Category	Indicators	Level of Dependency
Udaipur	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Kota	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Nandesari/ Vadodara	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Dependency Category	Indicators	Level of Dependency
Nandesari/ Vadodara	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Nimrani	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Ennore SSP	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Dependency Category	Indicators	Level of Dependency
Hospet	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Ankleshwar	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Dahej	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Dependency Category	Indicators	Level of Dependency
Dahej	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Sarigam	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Ranipet CPC	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	

Site Wise Dependency of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Dependency Category	Indicators	Level of Dependency
Jammu	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	
Thyagavalli	Provisioning Services	Water Availability	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Enabling	Soil Condition	
		Water Quality	
		Air Quality	
		Ecosystem Condition	
		Pollination	
	Regulating & Supporting Services- Mitigating	Wildfires	
		Extreme Heat	
		Flooding	
	Cultural Services	Natural & Cultural Resources	

Key Findings: Dependency on Ecosystem Services

- Water availability is rated High at all 16 sites, confirming this as a company-wide dependency rather than a site-specific concern.dependency identified under L2.
- Extreme heat dependency is rated High at 15 of the 16 sites, with Jammu the sole exception at Medium, indicating near-universal exposure to climate-related operating conditions.
- Air quality dependency is rated High at most sites, with Kakinada and Udaipur the exceptions at Medium.
- Flooding and water-quality dependency shows the greatest site-level variation of any indicator: Ennore, Dahej, Ennore SSP and Kakinada rate High, while Jammu and Hospet rate comparatively lower.
- Soil condition, ecosystem condition, pollination and cultural resource-related services show no material dependency at any site, indicating these are not currently relevant risk factors at the site level.

The site-level impact ratings underpinning these findings are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Site Wise Potential Impacts of Coromandel by WWF Risk Filter on Selected Ecosystem Services

Site Wise Impacts of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Impact Category	Indicators	Level of Impact
Vizag	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Kakinada	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Ennore	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	

Very High | Medium | Very Low
High | Low | No Impact

Site Wise Impacts of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Impact Category	Indicators	Level of Impact
Ranipet SSP	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Udaipur	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Kota	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Nandesari/ Vadodara	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Nimrani	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Ennore SSP	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Hospet	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	

Site Wise Impacts of Coromandel International Limited

Site Name	Impact Category	Indicators	Level of Impact
Ankleshwar	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Dahej	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Sarigam	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Ranipet CPC	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Jammu	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	
		Pollution	
Thyagavalli	Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	
		Forest Canopy Loss	
		Invasives	

Key Findings: Impact on Ecosystem Services

Pollution is Very High at all 16 sites, the dominant and most consistent impact pathway across the portfolio, aligning with the sector-level ENCORE result.

Land, freshwater and sea use change is Medium at three sites, Nandesari/Vadodara, Nimrani and Hospet, and Low elsewhere, indicating this pressure is more site-specific than pollution.

Forest canopy loss and invasive species impacts are uniformly Very Low or showing no impact across all sites, indicating minimal biodiversity pressure from these two pathways company-wide.

E3: Dependency Analysis

Having identified which dependencies are present at each site under "E1: Identification of Relevant Environmental Assets and Ecosystem Services" and "E2: Identification of Dependencies and Impacts", Coromandel undertook a plant-level scoring exercise to determine the size and scale of these dependencies. Each of the 16 sites was assessed against the 29 ecosystem services of the WRI/WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review, scoring High, Medium and Low ratings to produce a comparable dependency score per site. This analysis, set out in Table 9, shows that dependency across the portfolio is narrow and concentrated rather than broad, with Thyagavalli, Kakinada and Udaipur identified as the most dependent locations.



Plant-level dependency on ecosystem services

Dependencies were assessed at each of the sixteen assessed manufacturing locations against the 29 ecosystem services of the WRI/WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review, applying the Dependence and Impact Assessment Tool (Version 2) at site rather than segment level, consistent with the TNFD LEAP approach of locating each facility against its catchment, airshed, aquifer type, discharge route and proximity to sensitive areas before evaluating reliance. Scoring High as 3, Medium as 2 and Low as 1 across all 29 services gives a maximum score of 87. Actual scores range from 6.9 to 27.6 on a normalised percentage scale, calculated as (raw score ÷ 87) × 100, confirming that dependency is narrow and concentrated rather than broad. Only six services register at any site- freshwater, maintenance of air quality, regulation of water timing and flows, water purification and waste treatment, natural hazard mitigation and biomass fuel- with habitat, pollination, genetic resources and biochemicals appearing at single sites.

Thyagavalli, Kakinada and Udaipur are the most dependent locations; Ranipet CPC and Jammu the least.

- **Thyagavalli (24, rank 1) -** the only site with a High provisioning dependency on a biological raw material. Azadirachtin is extracted from neem seed kernel, and the ESR definition of biochemicals expressly covers tree extracts used for pest control. Supported by Medium dependencies on pollination, since neem is insect-pollinated and fruit set governs kernel supply, and on genetic resources, since the patented extraction process depends on specific germplasm. No other Coromandel site holds either.
- **Kakinada (14, joint rank 2)**- the broadest High profile in the portfolio, depending High on freshwater, air quality, water flow regulation and habitat simultaneously. Draws 769,177 KL entirely from surface water with no groundwater or desalination fallback, and commissioned 650 TPD phosphoric acid and 2,000 TPD sulphuric acid plants in Q4 FY26. Habitat is an operational dependency here because 596 of 696 acres perform water cycling, dust buffering and social licence functions.
- **Udaipur (14, joint rank 2)**- carries the best-evidenced High freshwater dependency in the portfolio, because the Company itself reports Block Girwa under BRSR Leadership Indicator 1 as water-stressed, with 46,335 KL of groundwater at 77% of site supply against 637 mm of erratic annual rainfall.
- **Kota and Nandesari (12 each)** - Nandesari's High biomass fuel dependency is unique: bio-briquettes from peanut shells and cotton stalks now supply 52% of that facility's fuel against 9-10% a year earlier, alongside a High air quality dependency because Vadodara carries Gujarat's highest CEPI score, up 22.18 points since 2009.
- **Vizag and Nimrani (11 each)** - Vizag depends High on freshwater at 3,368,839 KL, 57.9% of the Company's entire ecosystem freshwater call once desalinated seawater is excluded as an engineered substitution rather than an ecosystem service. Nimrani depends High on freshwater at 57,359 KL of groundwater, the largest self-abstraction of any plant, from a hard-rock Deccan trap aquifer with slow recharge and no canal buffering.
- **Ranipet SSP and Dahej (10 each)** - Ranipet SSP abstracts 138,987 KL at 99.97% self-supply from the seasonal, unstored, over-allocated Palar. Dahej is the only site with a High natural hazard mitigation dependency, in the Gulf of Khambhat PCPIR with extreme tidal range and cyclone exposure.
- **Ennore Fertiliser, Ankleshwar and Sarigam (9 each)**- the first two depend High on air quality and waste assimilation for the same reason: the Manali-Ennore airshed at CEPI 76.32 and the Ankleshwar cluster among India's two worst CEPI areas both have negligible headroom, so marginal dependency exceeds that at higher-emitting but better-dispersing sites. Ennore's freshwater falls to Medium only because 49.5% of its 1,318,160 KL is desalinated.
- **Ennore SSP and Hospet (8 each)**- Ennore SSP rates on vulnerability rather than volume: 13,154 KL, all groundwater from a coastal aquifer adjoining the CRZ-I Pulicat system where saline intrusion is the controlling risk. Hospet is buffered by its position below the Tungabhadra Dam and 17% rainwater harvesting.
- **Ranipet CPC and Jammu (6 each, joint last)** - both formulation units performing blending and packing with no synthesis, drawing 1,425 KL and 11,373 KL respectively.

The following table provides the colour codes and one-line definitions for the High, Medium, Low and N/A dependency ratings used in Table 9.

One-line Definition	Legend
The activity is highly dependent on ecosystem services, and significant degradation or disruption of the ecosystem could materially affect operational continuity, performance or financial value.	HIGH
The activity has a material but manageable dependency on ecosystem services, and ecosystem degradation could moderately affect operations, performance or financial value.	MEDIUM
The activity has limited dependency on ecosystem services, and changes in ecosystem condition are expected to have only minor effects on operations or financial performance.	LOW
No relevant dependency on ecosystem services has been identified for the assessed activity, location or value chain, or the dependency is not applicable.	N/A

Table 9: Plant-level Dependency of Coromandel on Ecosystem Services

N/A | Medium
High | Low

Plant	Business activity	Segment	Provisioning													Regulating										Cultural			Supporting	Dependency score	Plant dependency rank
			Crops	Livestock	Capture fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild foods	Timber and other wood fibers	Fibers and resins	Animal skins	Sand	Ornamental resources	Biomass fuel	Freshwater	Genetic resources	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Maintenance of air quality	Global climate regulation	Regional/local climate regulation	Regulation of water timing and flows	Erosion control	Water purification and waste treatment	Disease mitigation	Maintenance of soil quality	Pest mitigation	Pollination	Natural hazard mitigation	Recreation and ecotourism	Ethical and spiritual values	Educational and inspirational values	Habitat		
Vizag	Fertiliser - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	Fertiliser																													10.3	9
Kakinada	Fertiliser - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	Fertiliser																													12.6	5
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Fertiliser - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	Fertiliser																													10.3	9
Ranipet SSP	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													11.5	7
Udaipur	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													16.1	2

N/A | Medium | High | Low

Plant	Business activity	Segment	Provisioning													Regulating											Cultural			Supporting	Dependency score	Plant dependency rank
			Crops	Livestock	Capture fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild foods	Timber and other wood fibers	Fibers and resins	Animal skins	Sand	Ornamental resources	Biomass fuel	Freshwater	Genetic resources	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Maintenance of air quality	Global climate regulation	Regional/local climate regulation	Regulation of water timing and flows	Erosion control	Water purification and waste treatment	Disease mitigation	Maintenance of soil quality	Pest mitigation	Pollination	Natural hazard mitigation	Recreation and ecotourism	Ethical and spiritual values	Educational and inspirational values	Habitat		
Kota	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													13.8	3
Nandesari / Vadodara	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													13.8	3
Nimrani	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													12.6	5
Ennore SSP	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													9.2	13
Hospet	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													9.2	13

N/A | Medium | High | Low

Plant	Business activity	Segment	Provisioning														Regulating											Cultural			Supporting	Dependency score	Plant dependency rank
			Crops	Livestock	Capture fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild foods	Timber and other wood fibers	Fibers and resins	Animal skins	Sand	Ornamental resources	Biomass fuel	Freshwater	Genetic resources	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Maintenance of air quality	Global climate regulation	Regional/local climate regulation	Regulation of water timing and flows	Erosion control	Water purification and waste treatment	Disease mitigation	Maintenance of soil quality	Pest mitigation	Pollination	Natural hazard mitigation	Recreation and ecotourism	Ethical and spiritual values	Educational and inspirational values	Habitat		
Ankleshwar	Crop Protection Chemicals-Technical	CPC-Technical																														10.3	9
Dahej	Crop Protection Chemicals-Technical	CPC-Technical																														11.5	7
Sarigam	Crop Protection Chemicals-Technical	CPC-Technical																														10.3	9
Ranipet CPC	Crop Protection Chemicals-Formulation	CPC-Formulation																														6.9	15
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop Protection Chemicals-Formulation	CPC-Formulation																														6.9	15
Thyagavalli	Bio Products - Azadirachtin / Bio-pesticides	Bio Products																														27.6	1

E4: Impact Analysis

Coromandel applied the same site-level methodology to measure the scale of its impacts on nature. Each site's residual impact, after existing controls, was scored on a seven-point scale from High Negative to High Positive across the same 29 ecosystem services, producing a net impact score per site. This analysis, set out in Table 10, identifies Vizag, Ranipet SSP and Nimrani as the Company's most negatively impacting sites, and Udaipur, Kakinada, Thyagavalli and Dahej as its most positively impacting sites, providing the evidence base for the risk and opportunity assessment that follows under the Assess phase.

Plant-level impact on ecosystem services

Impacts were assessed on a signed seven-point scale from High Negative to High Positive, recorded as residual impact after existing controls and confined to the operational boundary, with product use-phase effects reported separately at segment level. Weighting negatives at −3/−2/−1 and positives at +1/+2/+3 produces a net range from −15 to +12, with twelve sites net negative and four net positive. Vizag, Ranipet SSP and Nimrani are the most negatively impacting locations; Udaipur, Kakinada, Thyagavalli and Dahej the most positive.

- **Vizag (−15, most negative)**- the only site carrying three High Negatives, on freshwater, maintenance of air quality and global climate regulation, and the only site recording no positive rating on any of the 29 services. Driven by 57.9% of Company ecosystem freshwater withdrawal, the largest emission load in the portfolio across two debottlenecked acid plants and granulation, and the highest energy intensity in the business.
- **Ranipet SSP and Nimrani (−14 each)** - Nimrani holds the Company's only High Negative freshwater impact, its 57,359 KL groundwater draw competing directly with irrigators in an intensively farmed cotton-chilli belt, with no recharge programme, rainwater harvesting reported as minus 2 KL, and 1.3 lakh tonnes of capacity added in FY26. Ranipet SSP carries four Medium Negatives arising from abstraction from an unstored seasonal river that also serves irrigation.
- **Ennore Fertiliser (−13)** - records no High Negative at all yet carries six Medium Negatives, the densest concentration in the portfolio, all arising from placement rather than scale: treated discharge into the CRZ-I Ennore Creek and Pulicat system, a semi-enclosed brackish lagoon with poor flushing supporting an artisanal fishery.
- **Ankleshwar (−12)**- two High Negatives, on air quality and water purification, both driven by receiving-environment saturation rather than emission volume. Effluent routes via shared CETP into the Amlakhadi, reaching the Narmada estuary within roughly 10 km, in India's most saturated industrial catchment.
- **Ennore SSP (−12) and Sarigam (−10)** - Ennore SSP demonstrates that a site drawing 36 KL a day can carry three Medium Negatives on position alone. Sarigam is the largest crop protection water user with no rainwater harvesting and no self-sufficiency project.
- **Udaipur (+12, most positive)** - High Positive impacts on crops and water flow regulation. Across 3,876 hectares and five villages, 57 hectares came under assured irrigation for the first time, farmers moved to dual-season cropping, productivity rose an estimated 20-30%, and fifteen-plus structures target 90,000 KL of harvesting potential, roughly twice site abstraction.
- **Kakinada (+7, largest positive total at 17 points)** - High Positive habitat and educational impacts supporting 104 avifaunal species with 13 breeding and 24 migratory, the largest heronry in East Godavari District and the only regional site including Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary supporting the Near Threatened Spot-billed Pelican. Offset by two High Negatives from the newly commissioned acid plants.
- **Thyagavalli (+6) and Dahej (+5)**- Thyagavalli accumulates positives from approximately 140,000 neem trees established on degraded lateritic and coastal sandy soils. Dahej earns Medium Positives on habitat, erosion control and natural hazard mitigation from a single multifunctional intervention: 63,000 mangrove plants.
- **Nandesari (−5)**- the only site whose Medium Positive and Medium Negatives trace to one decision: 52% coal substitution delivers the clearest fossil displacement in the business while transferring pressure onto agricultural residue and adding particulates to Gujarat's worst airshed.
- **Jammu (−3) and Ranipet CPC (−5)** - the lowest-impact sites, differing only by inherited setting. Jammu's three Low Negatives sit in an uncontaminated estate; Ranipet CPC's five arise from the SIPCOT chromium legacy rather than from anything the unit does.

The following table provides the colour codes and one-line definitions for the High Negative, Medium Negative, Low Negative, Neutral, Low Positive, Medium Positive, High Positive and N/A impact ratings used in Table 10.

One-line Definition	Legend
Significant adverse impact on ecosystems, involving substantial degradation, disturbance or loss of ecosystem condition, extent or integrity.	High Negative
Moderate adverse impact on ecosystems that may cause measurable degradation or disturbance but is generally limited in magnitude, extent or duration.	Medium Negative
Minor adverse impact on ecosystems with limited, localized or temporary effects and relatively low significance.	Low Negative
No material positive or negative impact on ecosystems identified, or impacts are considered negligible.	Neutral
Minor beneficial impact that contributes to localized or limited improvement in ecosystem condition, extent or resilience.	Low Positive
Moderate beneficial impact that results in measurable improvement in ecosystem condition, extent, integrity or resilience.	Medium Positive
Significant beneficial impact that substantially improves, restores or enhances ecosystem condition, extent, integrity or resilience.	High Positive
Not applicable or insufficiently relevant to the assessed activity, location, ecosystem or impact pathway.	N/A

Table 10: Plant-level Impact of Coromandel on Ecosystem Services

High Negative | Low Negative | Low Positive | High Positive

Medium Negative | Neutral | Medium Positive | N/A

Plant	Business activity	Segment	Provisioning														Regulating												Cultural			Supporting	Impact score	Plant impact rank
			Crops	Livestock	Capture fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild foods	Timber and other wood fibers	Fibers and resins	Animal skins	Sand	Ornamental resources	Biomass fuel	Freshwater	Genetic resources	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Maintenance of air quality	Global climate regulation	Regional/local climate regulation	Regulation of water timing and flows	Erosion control	Water purification and waste treatment	Disease mitigation	Maintenance of soil quality	Pest mitigation	Pollination	Natural hazard mitigation	Recreation and ecotourism	Ethical and spiritual values	Educational and inspirational values	Habitat		
Vizag	Fertiliser - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	Fertiliser																														-17.2	1
Kakinada	Fertiliser - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	Fertiliser																														8	15
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Fertiliser - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	Fertiliser																														-14.9	4
Ranipet SSP	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																														-16.1	2
Udaipur	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																														13.8	16

High Negative | Low Negative | Low Positive | High Positive

Medium Negative | Neutral | Medium Positive | N/A

Plant	Business activity	Segment	Provisioning														Regulating											Cultural			Supporting	Dependency score	Plant dependency rank
			Crops	Livestock	Capture fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild foods	Timber and other wood fibers	Fibers and resins	Animal skins	Sand	Ornamental resources	Biomass fuel	Freshwater	Genetic resources	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Maintenance of air quality	Global climate regulation	Regional/local climate regulation	Regulation of water timing and flows	Erosion control	Water purification and waste treatment	Disease mitigation	Maintenance of soil quality	Pest mitigation	Pollination	Natural hazard mitigation	Recreation and ecotourism	Ethical and spiritual values	Educational and inspirational values	Habitat		
Kota	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													-9.2	8
Nandesari / Vadodara	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													-5.7	10
Nimrani	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													-16.1	2
Ennore SSP	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													-13.8	5
Hospet	Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilisers	SSP																													-9.2	8

High Negative | Low Negative | Low Positive | High Positive

Medium Negative | Neutral | Medium Positive | N/A

Plant	Business activity	Segment	Provisioning														Regulating											Cultural			Supporting	Dependency score	Plant dependency rank
			Crops	Livestock	Capture fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild foods	Timber and other wood fibers	Fibers and resins	Animal skins	Sand	Ornamental resources	Biomass fuel	Freshwater	Genetic resources	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Maintenance of air quality	Global climate regulation	Regional/local climate regulation	Regulation of water timing and flows	Erosion control	Water purification and waste treatment	Disease mitigation	Maintenance of soil quality	Pest mitigation	Pollination	Natural hazard mitigation	Recreation and ecotourism	Ethical and spiritual values	Educational and inspirational values	Habitat		
Ankleshwar	Crop Protection Chemicals-Technical	CPC-Technical																													-13.8	5
Dahej	Crop Protection Chemicals-Technical	CPC-Technical																													5.7	13
Sarigam	Crop Protection Chemicals-Technical	CPC-Technical																													-11.5	7
Ranipet CPC	Crop Protection Chemicals-Formulation	CPC-Formulation																													-5.7	10
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop Protection Chemicals-Formulation	CPC-Formulation																													-3.4	12
Thyagavalli	Bio Products - Azadirachtin / Bio-pesticides	Bio Products																													6.9	14

Assess

Given the diversity and complexity of processes across the chemicals sector value chain, Coromandel's approach to assessing nature-related risks and opportunities is tailored to its specific activities, assets and regulatory environment, and framed with reference to the TNFD Nature-related Risk and Opportunity Registers for the chemicals sector, in relation to the dependencies and impacts identified during the Evaluate phase. This section sets out the risks and opportunities identified across Coromandel's 16 manufacturing sites (A1), the Company's existing management processes and how they are being adapted in response (A2), how these risks and opportunities are measured and prioritised (A3), and which are assessed as material for disclosure (A4).

A1: Risk and Opportunity Identification

Consistent with TNFD's chemicals-sector guidance, Coromandel identified its nature-related risks and opportunities in relation to the dependencies and impacts established during the Evaluate phase, assessed at ecosystem-service level across all 16 manufacturing sites covered by this assessment. This exercise identified physical risk, transition risk and opportunities separately, since each requires a different management response.

Plant specific Risk assessment:

Physical risk

Physical risk was assessed at ecosystem-service level across all sixteen assessed manufacturing sites, generating 59 rows split between acute (21) and chronic (38) exposures, rated Very High to Very Low inherent-with-controls. Ratings follow both dependencies and impacts: 46 rows are dependency-driven, where an external change degrades a service the site needs, and 13 are feedback loops, where the site's own impact degrades the service it depends on. Nine rows rate Very High and twenty-five High. Vizag, Nimrani, Ennore Fertiliser, Kakinada, Dahej, Jammu and Thyagavalli carry the highest physical exposure, and the concentration is narrow- freshwater generates the largest single block of rows, followed by air quality and water flow regulation. The recurring finding is that exposure tracks position and source structure rather than withdrawal volume.

- **Vizag - Very High chronic freshwater, and a feedback loop**. The site draws 33,68,839 KL at 9,230 KL per day, 57.9% of the Company's entire ecosystem freshwater call, entirely through third-party supply with no independent abstraction. Its own draw is a principal driver of the municipal competition it is exposed to, so the exposure is partly self-generated. Acute risk is High because acid and ammonia operations cannot be held safely idle without cooling water, forcing shutdown within hours.
- **Nimrani - Very High chronic freshwater, the most consequential feedback loop in the portfolio**. 57,359 KL from a hard-rock Deccan trap aquifer with slow recharge, no canal seepage, no recharge programme, rainwater harvesting reported as minus 2 KL, and 1.3 lakh tonnes of urea SSP capacity added in FY26. WWF rates both water availability and water quality dependency High, indicating degradation as well as depletion.
- **Ennore Fertiliser- Very High acute on water purification**. Treated discharge enters the CRZ-I Ennore Creek and Pulicat system, a semi-enclosed brackish lagoon with poor flushing. Extreme rainfall overwhelms treatment at exactly the moment the receiving water is least able to disperse load, making a flood simultaneously an operational, regulatory and reputational event.
- **Kakinada- Very High acute on water flow regulation.** 769,177 KL drawn 100% from a seasonal canal with no groundwater or desalination fallback. The same event that halts intake inundates the 25-acre lake and 300-acre greenbelt supporting 104 avifaunal species- dependency and biodiversity asset share one footprint.
- **Dahej- Very High acute on natural hazard mitigation**. Gulf of Khambhat combines one of the world's largest tidal ranges with direct cyclone exposure; Biparjoy made landfall on the Gujarat coast in 2023. WWF rates six indicators High here.
- **Jammu - Very High acute, the only site where the driver is geophysical rather than climatic**. High seismic-hazard zone in the Himalayan foothills with active landslide and flash-flood processes, plus a High WWF wildfire rating, in a landscape holding 12 protected areas and 3 KBAs within 50 km. Chronic risk is Very Low- the widest divergence in the portfolio.



- **Thyagavalli - Very High acute and High chronic, uniquely running through the raw material**. Azadirachtin depends on neem flowering, fruit set and kernel yield across the sourcing landscape, and a cyclone damages both the facility and the following season's feedstock.
- **Ennore SSP - High chronic on an irreversible mechanism**. Only 36 KL per day, but 100% from a coastal aquifer adjoining the CRZ-I Pulicat system where saline intrusion does not recover when abstraction stops.
- **Nandesari - High chronic on biomass fuel, a dependency created within the assessment period**. Bio-briquettes now supply 52% of facility fuel against 9-10% a year earlier, making energy supply contingent on regional agricultural yield.
- **Ranipet SSP - High chronic feedback loop.** Abstracting 1,38,987 KL at 99.97% self-supply from the unstored Palar reduces the dry-season flow it depends on, against 39.5 KL of rainwater harvesting.



Table 11: Plant-specific Physical Risk Assessment of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Physical risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Vizag (Visakhapatnam)	Complex fertilisers (NPK/DAP), sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, specialty nutrients	Fertiliser	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Impact	High Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Impact	High Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Kakinada	Complex fertilisers (NPK); phosphoric acid 650 TPD and sulphuric acid 2,000 TPD commissioned Q4 FY26	Fertiliser	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Impact	High Positive	Acute	Both- feedback loop

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Physical risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Compound fertilisers- NPK granulation with captive power	Fertiliser	Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
Ranipet SSP	SSP with captive sulphuric acid plant and power generation	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Impact	Medium Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Udaipur	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Impact	High Positive	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Kota	SSP; 400 MT granulation facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	Medium	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	Medium	Acute	Dependency-driven
Nandesari / Vadodara	Granulated Single Super Phosphate (GSSP)	SSP	Provisioning	Biomass fuel	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Biomass fuel	Impact	Medium Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Impact	Medium Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Physical risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Nimrani	SSP; 1.3 lakh tonne Urea SSP facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Impact	High Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Ennore SSP	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	Medium	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Impact	Medium Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Hospet (Munirabad, Koppal)	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	Medium	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Cultural	Recreation and ecotourism / Ethical and spiritual values	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Impact	Low Positive	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Ankleshwar	Crop protection- technical synthesis of active ingredients	CPC-Technical	Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Impact	High Negative	Chronic	Both- feedback loop
Dahej	Crop protection- technical synthesis; Mancozeb facility commissioned Jan 2026	CPC-Technical	Regulating	Natural hazard mitigation	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Natural hazard mitigation	Impact	Medium Positive	Acute	Both- feedback loop
Sarigam	Crop protection- technical synthesis; Mancozeb project advancing	CPC-Technical	Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Physical risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Ranipet CPC	Crop protection- formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	Medium	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Low	Chronic	Dependency-driven
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop protection- formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Regulating	Natural hazard mitigation	Dependency	Medium	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Low	Chronic	Dependency-driven
Thyagavalli	Bio products- azadirachtin extraction from neem seed kernel	Bio Products	Provisioning	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Dependency	High	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Pollination	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Dependency	High	Acute	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Dependency	Medium	Chronic	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Impact	Neutral	Chronic	Both- feedback loop



Transition risk

Transition risk generated 73 rows across policy and legal, market and consumer, technological and reputational categories, of which 57 are impact-driven- where regulation, markets or stakeholders respond to the site's effect - and 16 are dependency-driven, where they respond to the site's access to a resource. That distinction matters because it determines which mitigation works: abatement addresses the first, abstraction reduction and clearance strategy the second. Seven rows rate Very High and twenty-three High. Ennore Fertiliser, Ankleshwar, Udaipur and Dahej carry the highest transition exposure. The dominant pattern is that marginal impact in a saturated receiving environment drives ratings more than absolute load.
receiving environment drives ratings more than absolute load.

- **Ennore Fertiliser - two Very High ratings.** Policy and legal, because three regulatory regimes converge on one site: CRZ-I coastal protection, a CEPI 76.32 airshed and effluent consent into a protected waterbody. Reputational, because opposition from the artisanal fishing community is active and organised rather than latent, and the Olive Ridley programme sits on a separate stretch of coast.
- **Ankleshwar - two Very High policy and legal ratings.** The cluster ranks among India's two worst CEPI areas with a moratorium history, so the most damaging regulatory instrument has already been used here. VOC is reported as a dash in the BRSR despite solvent-based synthesis- the signature emission of this process class, currently unquantified.
- **Udaipur - Very High policy and legal, and the clearest dependency-driven exposure in the portfolio.** CGWA permitting regulates abstraction volume, not discharge, and the site draws 46,335 KL at 77% groundwater in the Company's only BRSR-declared water-stressed block. IBAT records 6 KBAs within 50 km, the highest count in the portfolio.
- **Dahej - Very High market and consumer risk, the only exposure tied to a dated, quantified capital commitment.** Mancozeb approval was not renewed in the European Union, and the Company commissioned a Mancozeb facility in January 2026 at nearly ₹400 crore against a long payback horizon. Not addressed anywhere in the TNFD report.
- **Nimrani - High on policy, reputational and dependency-driven permitting.** The reputational exposure is customer-facing: the Company depletes groundwater in competition with the cotton-chilli farming community that is also its customer base, while funding a programme at Udaipur and none here.
- **Ennore SSP - High across four rows.** Shares the CEPI 76.32 airshed and CRZ-I adjacency without the fertiliser unit's mitigating programmes, and is the one SSP unit disclosed as outside ISO 9001 certification.
- **Nandesari - High on policy, and High market risk on biomass feedstock.** Vadodara carries Gujarat's highest CEPI score, up 22.18 points since 2009 - a worsening trajectory, and CEPI deterioration has historically preceded moratorium action.
- **Sarigam - High policy and High market.** Unresolved Vapi CEPI boundary status, documented estate groundwater contamination, and an advancing Mancozeb project carrying the same approval-divergence exposure as Dahej at an earlier, still-adjustable stage.
- **Jammu - High policy and legal, driven by location rather than emissions.** 12 protected areas and 3 KBAs within 50 km; protected-area regimes regulate presence and expansion, so a low-emission formulation unit still faces substantial clearance exposure.
- **Vizag - three High ratings.** Discharge consent renewal at one of only two non-ZLD sites, ZLD retrofit capital at 55 lakh KL scale, and emission norms against the largest load in the portfolio.

The site-level transition risk assessment underpinning these findings is presented in Table 12.



Table 12: Plant-specific Transition Risk Assessment of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Transition risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Vizag (Visakhapatnam)	Complex fertilisers (NPK/DAP), sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, specialty nutrients	Fertiliser	Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	High Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Medium Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	High Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Global climate regulation	High Negative	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
			Provisioning	Freshwater	High (dependency)	Market and Consumer Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop
Kakinada	Complex fertilisers (NPK); phosphoric acid 650 TPD and sulphuric acid 2,000 TPD commissioned Q4 FY26	Fertiliser	Supporting	Habitat	High Positive	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	High Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of soil quality	Neutral (trending negative)	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Global climate regulation	High Negative	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	High (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Compound fertilisers- NPK granulation with captive power	Fertiliser	Provisioning	Capture fisheries	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Medium Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
Ranipet SSP	SSP with captive sulphuric acid plant and power generation	SSP	Provisioning	Crops	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	High (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Transition risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Udaipur	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Low Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Crops	High Positive	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	High Positive	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	High (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	High (dependency)	Capital and Financing	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop
Kota	SSP; 400 MT granulation facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Low Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Low Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Dependency-driven
Nandesari / Vadodara	Granulated Single Super Phosphate (GSSP)	SSP	Regulating	Global climate regulation	Medium Positive	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Biomass fuel	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
			Provisioning	Biomass fuel	High (dependency)	Market and Consumer Risks	Dependency-driven	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
Nimrani	SSP; 1.3 lakh tonne Urea SSP facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	High Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Crops	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Medium Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	High (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Transition risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Ennore SSP	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Low Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Dependency-driven
Hospet (Munirabad, Koppal)	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Low Positive	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Dependency-driven
Ankleshwar	Crop protection- technical synthesis of active ingredients	CPC-Technical	Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	High Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	High Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	High Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of soil quality	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
			Provisioning	Crops	Low Positive	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium (dependency)	Market and Consumer Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop
Dahej	Crop protection- technical synthesis; Mancozeb facility commissioned Jan 2026	CPC-Technical	Supporting	Habitat	Medium Positive	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Erosion control	Medium Positive	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
			Regulating	Natural hazard mitigation	High (dependency)	Capital and Financing	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Dependency / impact	Dependency / impact level	Transition risk type (Acute / Chronic)	Risk origin
Sarigam	Crop protection- technical synthesis; Mancozeb project advancing	CPC-Technical	Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Medium Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Medium Negative	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Provisioning	Freshwater	High (dependency)	Market and Consumer Risks	Dependency-driven	Dependency-driven
Ranipet CPC	Crop protection- formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Regulating	Maintenance of soil quality	Low Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Low Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of soil quality	Low Negative	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop protection- formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Low Negative	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Low Negative	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Maintenance of air quality	Low Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Natural hazard mitigation	Medium (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop
Thyagavalli	Bio products- azadirachtin extraction from neem seed kernel	Bio Products	Provisioning	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Neutral	Market and Consumer Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Medium Positive	Policy and Legal Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Supporting	Habitat	Medium Positive	Reputational Risks	Impact-driven	Dependency-driven
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Low Negative	Technological Risks	Impact-driven	Both- feedback loop
			Provisioning	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	High (dependency)	Policy and Legal Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop
			Regulating	Pollination	Medium (dependency)	Market and Consumer Risks	Dependency-driven	Both- feedback loop

Opportunities

Twenty-three opportunities were identified across the TNFD categories of resource efficiency, products and services, markets, capital and financing, reputational capital, ecosystem protection and restoration, and sustainable use of natural resources- five rating Very High and twelve High. They arise from two sources: positive impacts already achieved, and dependencies reduced through substitution. Kakinada, Udaipur, Dahej, Thyagavalli and Nimrani carry the highest-value opportunities, and the consistent lesson is that multifunctional ecosystem interventions return far more than single-purpose ones, because one action generates positive ratings across several services simultaneously.

- **Kakinada - Very High reputational capital.** 104 avifaunal species, the largest heronry in East Godavari District, the only regional site including Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary supporting the Near Threatened Spot-billed Pelican, with UNDP and Discovery Channel coverage. Its value would rise materially if the methodology were documented as a replicable model rather than presented as a site story, since baseline data plus multi-year monitoring are the prerequisites for biodiversity certification- and Coromandel already holds both.
- **Udaipur - Very High markets and reputational capital.** 57 hectares under assured irrigation for the first time, 20-30% productivity gains, dual-season cropping and reduced distress migration for 1,908 tribal households. In a business serving over two crore farmers, demonstrable improvement in customer water security is a commercial outcome as much as a nature one.
- **Dahej - Very High ecosystem restoration.** 63,000 mangrove plants deliver habitat, erosion control, storm buffering and fishery nursery function at once- per rupee, the highest-leverage intervention in the portfolio. Publishing survival rather than planting data would convert it from a claim into an assurable asset and support a capital and financing opportunity in catastrophe underwriting, currently unexploited.
- **Thyagavalli - Very High products and services.** Regulatory pressure on synthetic chemistry, tightening residue limits and organic certification growth all expand the azadirachtin market, and an API licence has been obtained for Neem Kernel Extract. The only site where the nature transition is an opportunity rather than a cost, making it a natural internal hedge against the Mancozeb and active-ingredient exposures.
- **Nimrani - Very High sustainable use of natural resources, framed as remediation.** Replicating the Udaipur or Hospet model here offers the highest risk reduction per rupee anywhere in the portfolio, because one intervention closes a feedback loop, a permitting exposure, a customer-facing reputational exposure and a Very High chronic physical rating together.
- **Hospet - High resource efficiency, and the most replicable model.** 3,810 KL harvested at 17% of withdrawal, achieved operationally rather than through a community programme, in a semi-arid catchment. Nimrani, Ennore SSP, Sarigam, Dahej and Nandesari all harvest nothing.
- **Ankleshwar - High resource efficiency.** A Build-Own-Operate plant expected to meet 60-70% of site water requirement plus 25% hybrid renewable power; unusually, both target the site's two High Negative impacts directly. The BOO structure is the transferable element.
- **Ennore Fertiliser - High on two counts.** Desalination already at 49.5%, the largest structural substitution in the portfolio; and ZLD retrofit, which would eliminate the portfolio's highest combined policy, legal and reputational exposure at a single stroke.
- **Jammu - High ecosystem protection, currently unrecognised.** The lowest-impact site in the portfolio sits in its most protected landscape, which makes a modest habitat partnership both credible and a direct mitigation of the High policy exposure that same landscape creates.
- **Ranipet SSP - High, and the only route to a positive rating there.** This site holds the FAI Environmental Protection Award 2025 and zero positive ESR ratings, because awards recognise reduced harm rather than created benefit. Only a Palar basin recharge programme changes that.

The site-level opportunities assessment underpinning these findings is presented in Table 13.



Table 12: Plant-specific Transition Risk Assessment of Coromandel Manufacturing Sites

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	Ecosystem service type	Name of ecosystem service	Nature of linkage	TNFD opportunity type
Vizag (Visakhapatnam)	Complex fertilisers (NPK/DAP), sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, specialty nutrients	Fertiliser	Provisioning	Freshwater	Reduced dependency	Resource efficiency
			Regulating	Maintenance of soil quality	Positive impact	Circularity / Products and services
Kakinada	Complex fertilisers (NPK); phosphoric acid 650 TPD and sulphuric acid 2,000 TPD commissioned Q4 FY26	Fertiliser	Supporting	Habitat	High Positive impact	Reputational capital
			Supporting	Habitat	High Positive impact	Protection, restoration and regeneration of ecosystems
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Compound fertilisers- NPK granulation with captive power	Fertiliser	Provisioning	Freshwater	Reduced dependency	Resource efficiency
			Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Reduced impact	Products and services
Udaipur	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Crops	High Positive impact	Markets / Reputational capital
			Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	High Positive impact	Sustainable use of natural resources
Kota	SSP; 400 MT granulation facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Low Positive impact	Sustainable use of natural resources
Nandesari / Vadodara	Granulated Single Super Phosphate (GSSP)	SSP	Regulating	Global climate regulation	Medium Positive impact	Resource efficiency / Markets
Nimrani	SSP; 1.3 lakh tonne Urea SSP facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	High Negative impact- remediation opportunity	Sustainable use of natural resources
Hospet (Munirabad, Koppal)	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Low Positive impact	Resource efficiency
Ankleshwar	Crop protection- technical synthesis of active ingredients	CPC-Technical	Provisioning	Freshwater	Reduced dependency	Resource efficiency
			Provisioning	Crops	Low Positive impact	Reputational capital
Dahej	Crop protection- technical synthesis; Mancozeb facility commissioned Jan 2026	CPC-Technical	Supporting	Habitat	Medium Positive impact	Protection, restoration and regeneration of ecosystems
			Regulating	Natural hazard mitigation	Medium Positive impact	Capital and financing
Sarigam	Crop protection- technical synthesis; Mancozeb project advancing	CPC-Technical	Regulating	Global climate regulation	Reduced impact	Resource efficiency
Thyagavalli	Bio products- azadirachtin extraction from neem seed kernel	Bio Products	Provisioning	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Positive impact / secured dependency	Products and services / Markets
			Supporting	Habitat	Medium Positive impact	Sustainable use of natural resources
Ranipet SSP	SSP with captive sulphuric acid plant and power generation	SSP	Regulating	Regulation of water timing and flows	Medium Negative impact- remediation opportunity	Sustainable use of natural resources
Ranipet CPC	Crop protection- formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Regulating	Water purification and waste treatment	Low Negative impact	Resource efficiency
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop protection- formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Supporting	Habitat	Low Negative impact	Protection, restoration and regeneration of ecosystems
Ennore SSP	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Provisioning	Freshwater	Medium Negative impact- remediation opportunity	Resource efficiency

A2: Adjustment of Existing Risk Mitigation and Risk and Opportunity Management

Coromandel already applies a range of risk mitigation measures relevant to the physical, transition and opportunity findings identified under A1, several of which are described in more detail under Risk and Impact Management, and under Governance. This section sets out how those existing measures map onto the specific risks identified, and where the assessment points to adaptations still required.

Existing Processes and Mitigation Measures

- Desalination substitution, deployed at Vizag (39% of site water) and Ennore Fertiliser (49.5%), directly addresses the freshwater dependency and impact risk identified as Very High and High Negative at both sites, and is being expanded further at Vizag with Veolia Water Technologies.
- Zero Liquid Discharge, already deployed at 12 sites and committed for extension to 18, directly addresses the Very High and High policy, legal and technological risk identified at Vizag and Ennore Fertiliser around permitted discharge into sensitive receiving environments.
- Watershed and groundwater recharge infrastructure, deployed at Udaipur through the WOTR programme (15-plus structures targeting 90,000 KL of harvesting potential) and at Hospet (17% of withdrawal harvested), addresses the freshwater dependency risk identified at water-stressed and groundwater-reliant sites, and has been identified under A1 as the model most in need of replication at Nimrani and Ranipet SSP, where no comparable mitigation currently exists.
- Build-Own-Operate water infrastructure, deployed at Ankleshwar (60-70% of site requirement), addresses freshwater dependency risk while also reducing tariff and allocation exposure, and has been identified as a transferable model for Sarigam, which carries a comparable but currently unmitigated risk at four times the water draw.
- Habitat and ecosystem restoration under CORO Bhoomi, including the Kakinada greenbelt and constructed lake, the Dahej Bio Shield mangrove plantation, and Thyagavalli's neem cultivation programme, address several of the High Positive opportunity ratings identified under A1, and in Dahej's case, directly support the natural hazard mitigation dependency identified at that site.
- Governance oversight, through the Risk Management Committee and CSR and Sustainability Committee described under Governance, provides the existing structure through which these measures are reviewed and resourced.

Required Adaptations and Identified Gaps

The assessment also identifies gaps where existing risk management processes have not yet been extended to specific findings:

- **Risk taxonomy**: This assessment introduces a more granular nature-related risk taxonomy than previously applied, distinguishing physical risk (acute/chronic, dependency-driven/feedback loop) from transition risk (policy and legal, market and consumer, technological, reputational, capital and financing), which the Company's broader enterprise risk management framework will need to formally incorporate to fully reflect the findings of this assessment.
- **Sourcing policy:** Nandesari's biomass fuel dependency, now at 52% of facility fuel and rising, has no disclosed sourcing radius, buffer stock policy or alternative feedstock option, an adaptation identified as necessary given the site's High-rated market and dependency exposure.
- **Nimrani-specific intervention:** Identified under A1: Risk and Opportunity Identification as the highest risk-reduction-per-rupee opportunity in the portfolio, Nimrani currently has none of the mitigations present at comparable sites, no recharge programme, no rainwater harvesting, and no water reuse investment, representing the clearest gap between existing risk management practice and identified risk.
- **Verification and disclosure processes:** Several existing mitigation measures, including the Dahej mangrove Bio Shield and the Udaipur watershed programme's hydrogeological connectivity, currently lack survival or connectivity data that would allow their risk-reducing effect to be formally credited and disclosed with confidence.



A3: Risk and Opportunity Measurement and Prioritisation

Coromandel measures nature-related risks and opportunities on a five-point scale, Very High to Very Low, assessed on an inherent-with-controls basis, meaning ratings reflect exposure after existing mitigation measures are taken into account, rather than gross exposure before any management response. This scale was applied consistently across the physical risk, transition risk and opportunities assessments described under A1: Risk and Opportunity Identification, and rows rated High or Very High are treated as the Company's priority risks and opportunities for management attention and resourcing.

Prioritisation by risk type

- **Physical Risk:** A total of 59 physical risk items were assessed, of which 9 were rated Very High and 25 were rated High. Accordingly, 34 of the 59 assessed items were classified as priority areas. Vizag, Nimrani, Ennore Fertiliser, Kakinada, Dahej, Jammu and Thyagavalli recorded the highest levels of physical risk exposure and have therefore been prioritised for risk management and mitigation.
- **Transition Risk**: A total of 73 transition risk items were assessed, with 7 rated Very High and 23 rated High. Ennore Fertiliser, Ankleshwar, Udaipur and Dahej recorded the highest levels of transition risk exposure and have therefore been prioritised for enhanced transition risk management and mitigation.
- **Opportunities:** A total of 23 opportunities were identified, including 5 rated Very High and 12 rated High. Kakinada, Udaipur, Dahej, Thyagavalli and Nimrani were identified as having the highest-value opportunities and have therefore been prioritised for continued investment and, where appropriate, replication of relevant measures across other sites.

Cross-cutting priority sites

Several sites appear as priorities across more than one risk type, and are treated as the Company's highest overall priority for nature-related risk management:

- Vizag carries the portfolio's most physical risk exposure by count of Very High ratings (Very High chronic freshwater, both dependency and impact) and three High-rated transition risk exposures concentrated in policy and legal and technological categories, making it one of the highest-priority sites in the assessment.
- Ennore Fertiliser carries Very High physical risk (water purification) and two Very High transition risk ratings (reputational and policy and legal), reflecting the convergence of coastal regulation, airshed saturation and community exposure at a single location.
- Dahej carries Very High physical risk (natural hazard mitigation) alongside Very High transition risk (market and consumer, on the Mancozeb EU non-renewal) and a Very High opportunity rating (ecosystem restoration), making it a site where risk and opportunity are both material simultaneously.
- Nimrani carries Very High physical risk (the portfolio's most consequential feedback loop) and the highest-rated remediation opportunity in the portfolio, identified under A1: Risk and Opportunity Identification as offering the greatest risk reduction per rupee of any site.

This prioritisation directly informs the adaptations to existing risk management processes identified under A2: Adjustment of Existing Risk Mitigation and Risk and Opportunity Management, and the materiality assessment that follows under A4.

A4: Risk and Opportunity Materiality Assessment

Building on the prioritisation carried out under A3: Risk and Opportunity Measurement and Prioritisation, Coromandel treats risks and opportunities rated High or Very High, on an inherent-with-controls basis, as material for the purposes of this disclosure. This threshold reflects exposures where existing mitigation has not reduced the risk to a level the Company considers routine, or where an opportunity offers a materially disproportionate return relative to its cost, and is applied consistently across the physical risk, transition risk and opportunities assessments.

Materiality-Based Prioritisation of Risks and Opportunities

- 34 of 59 physical risk rows (9 Very High, 25 High), concentrated at Vizag, Nimrani, Ennore Fertiliser, Kakinada, Dahej, Jammu and Thyagavalli, set out in full in Table 11.
- 30 of 73 transition risk rows (7 Very High, 23 High), concentrated at Ennore Fertiliser, Ankleshwar, Udaipur and Dahej, set out in full in Table 12.
- 17 of 23 identified opportunities (5 Very High, 12 High), concentrated at Kakinada, Udaipur, Dahej, Thyagavalli and Nimrani, set out in full in Table 13.

Rows rated Medium, Low or Very Low are retained in the underlying assessment and reported in the same tables for transparency, but are not treated as individually material for the purposes of prioritised disclosure; they are monitored on an ongoing basis and may be elevated to material status in future reporting cycles if conditions change, for example, if a currently Medium-rated site-level exposure is compounded by a change in regulation, capacity, or local ecological designation.

Basis for materiality

Materiality was assessed by reference to the same criteria applied throughout this LEAP assessment: the severity and likelihood of physical hazard, the regulatory, market, technological and reputational exposure identified under the transition risk categories, and the scale of positive impact or risk reduction available under identified opportunities. Where a single site carries material ratings across more than one risktype, for example, Vizag, Ennore Fertiliser, Dahej and Nimrani, discussed under A3: Risk and Opportunity Measurement and Prioritisation, that convergence is treated as reinforcing materiality rather than assessed independently for each risk type in isolation.
This materiality assessment determines the scope of what is carried forward into the Metrics and Targets section of this report, and into the Company's broader risk management processes described under Risk and Impact Management.

Strategic Resilience under Nature-related Scenarios

Rather than modelling nature-related futures independently, this section tests the resilience of Coromandel's current strategy against three plausible scenarios, each built directly on risks, dependencies and mitigation measures already established under the Locate, Evaluate and Assess phases of this report. This qualitative, narrative-based approach is consistent with TNFD guidance for organisations at an early stage of scenario analysis, and will be developed toward more quantitative pathway modelling in future reporting cycles.

The three scenarios are qualitatively mapped to the TNFD scenario architecture based on the nature-related physical changes and transition responses they represent, as well as their relative severity. The scenarios are intended to cover a range of plausible physical and transition conditions relevant to Coromandel's operations and value chain. Given the early stage of the Company's nature-related scenario analysis, the current assessment remains qualitative and does not assign quantified financial impacts or modelled pathways. Coromandel intends to progressively strengthen this analysis by introducing defined scenario time horizons, quantitative indicators and pathway modelling in future reporting cycles.

Scenario 1: Escalating water stress

Groundwater availability continues to tighten across Coromandel's most water-dependent sites, extending trends already rated Very High or High chronic physical risk at Udaipur, Nimrani and Ranipet SSP. Under this scenario, the Company's existing commitments provide partial resilience: the 2030 SSP water neutrality target, the Udaipur watershed programme (targeting roughly 90,000 KL of recharge potential against the site's own abstraction), and the withdrawal ceiling proposed for Nimrani under the Prepare phase all address the exposure directly. Resilience is weakest at Nimrani, which currently has no watershed or recharge infrastructure comparable to Udaipur's, and at Ranipet SSP, where single-source dependency on the seasonal, unstored Palar river cannot be resolved through efficiency measures alone. Under sustained water stress, these two sites would be the first to see the feedback loop between abstraction and availability tighten further, ahead of any correction from the measures currently planned.

Scenario 2: Tightening pollution and coastal regulation

Coastal and effluent-discharge regulation continues to tighten at sites already carrying Very High policy and legal exposure, particularly Vizag, Ennore Fertiliser and Dahej, where CRZ boundaries and saturated receiving environments already constrain permitted discharge. The Company's extension of Zero Liquid Discharge from 12 to 18 sites, and the ongoing desalination expansion at Vizag, provide meaningful resilience against this pathway, since both measures directly reduce the pollutant load and freshwater abstraction that regulatory tightening would otherwise penalise. Resilience is less certain for sites not yet included in the ZLD extension, and for any site where marginal impact into an already-saturated receiving environment, rather than absolute discharge volume, is the primary driver of exposure, since incremental compliance improvements have limited effect once a receiving environment is already at capacity.

Scenario 3: Broader market and regulatory restriction on active ingredients

Regulatory non-renewals similar to the Mancozeb EU decision extend to further jurisdictions or molecules, affecting the Company's crop protection technical sites. Thyagavalli's diversification into the API and pharmaceutical channel, secured through its Neem Kernel Extract manufacturing licence, demonstrates one credible hedge against this pathway and is treated in this report as a transferable model. Resilience is markedly weaker at Dahej and Sarigam, where recent capital has been committed to Mancozeb capacity against a contracting international approval base and a long payback horizon; under this scenario, that capital commitment becomes the Company's most exposed position, and the strategy currently has no comparable diversification response in place at either site.

Overall resilience assessment

Across all three scenarios, Coromandel's existing strategy shows demonstrated resilience where infrastructure or diversification has already been built, and clear exposure where it has not. The pattern is consistent: sites with an operating watershed programme, a completed ZLD connection, or an alternative revenue channel absorb the modelled pressure; sites without an equivalent measure do not. This points to a specific and actionable priority for strengthening strategic resilience, replicating proven interventions, watershed infrastructure, ZLD connection and product diversification, at the sites identified above as currently unprotected, rather than developing new categories of response.



Prepare

P1: Strategy and resource allocation plans

The Assess phase identified 59 physical and 73 transition risk exposures across the sixteen assessed manufacturing sites, together with 23 opportunities, each traced to a named ecosystem service and to the dependency or impact that generates it. The Prepare phase converts those findings into a response. Consistent with the LEAP sequence, the response is built directly on what the preceding phases established rather than assembled separately: the Locate phase determined that exposure at Coromandel is governed by receiving environment more than by operational scale, with IBAT screening returning 12 protected areas within 50 km of Jammu against a portfolio median of zero, and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter screening returning six High dependency indicators at Ennore and Dahej; the Evaluate phase established that dependency is narrow and concentrated, with freshwater, maintenance of air quality and regulation of water timing and flows generating the majority of material ratings; and the Assess phase established that thirteen of those exposures are feedback loops, in which the Company's own impact degrades the service the site depends upon. The strategy set out below follows from those three findings in turn. It is organised on the SBTN AR3T mitigation hierarchy- Avoid, Reduce, Regenerate, Restore, Transform- so that the response to each material issue is placed at the highest available point in that hierarchy rather than defaulting to mitigation, and it comprises 54 actions covering every assessed site, each carrying an indicative resource allocation category, an implementation timeframe and the specific rating it is expected to move. Because Locate established that marginal impact in a saturated receiving environment matters more than absolute load, resource allocation is sequenced by nature-risk reduction per rupee rather than by tonnes abated or by project size; and because Assess identified feedback loops as the priority set, those thirteen exposures are addressed first, since a single intervention there moves both a dependency and an impact rating simultaneously. Thirteen actions are classified P1 Critical and twenty-two can commence within twelve months, the majority requiring no capital. Target setting against these actions, together with the associated metrics, is addressed under P2; disclosure and presentation under P3 and P4.

Key highlights of the P1 response strategy

The hierarchy is applied in order, and Avoid is the largest lever

- Of 54 actions, 15 are Avoid, 12 Reduce, 12 Transform, 11 Regenerate and 4 Restore- a distribution weighted towards eliminating pathways rather than managing them.
- Zero liquid discharge at Ennore Fertiliser removes effluent release into the CRZ-I Ennore Creek entirely, addressing in one action the three Very High ratings the Assess phase identified at that site.
- Abstraction ceilings at Nimrani and Udaipur respond to the dependency-driven regulatory exposure Assess distinguished from impact-driven exposure, since groundwater authorities regulate volume withdrawn rather than effluent discharged.
- The no-development commitment over 596 acres at Kakinada protects the habitat asset Locate identified as adjoining a Key Biodiversity Area, following ₹1,000 crore of acid capacity added in Q4 FY26.

Resource allocation is sequenced by risk reduction per rupee, following the Locate finding on marginal impact

- Connecting Ennore SSP to the adjacent complex's desalinated supply ranks first: minor capital, and it halts an irreversible process, since salinity entering a coastal aquifer does not reverse when abstraction stops.
- Pausing further Mancozeb capital concentration at Dahej and Sarigam ranks second at no cost, addressing the only Very High market exposure identified in Assess and one not previously reflected in the Company's disclosure.
- Quantifying VOC at Ankleshwar ranks third, closing the disclosure gap Assess identified at the site with the least assimilative headroom of any Coromandel location.
- Zero liquid discharge at Ennore, the largest capital item, ranks ninth, so that eight lower-cost actions are not deferred behind it.

Feedback loops identified in Assess are addressed as a single priority set

- Nimrani carries four actions, three rated P1 Critical, because one recharge programme closes a feedback loop, a permitting exposure, a customer-facing reputational exposure and a Very High chronic physical rating together.
- Positive feedback loops are treated as adaptation assets rather than as biodiversity outcomes alone: the Kakinada green belt functions as a cyclone buffer, the Dahej mangrove belt as coastal defence, and the Thyagavalli neem plantations as raw-material security.



Proven internal models are codified for transfer rather than reinvented

- The Udaipur watershed programme becomes a documented Company standard for deployment at Nimrani, Ranipet SSP and Kota; the Hospet 17% harvesting ratio becomes a 15% minimum standard against five sites currently harvesting nothing; the Vizag dry gypsum stacking and offtake route transfers to Kakinada before a legacy stack can form; and the Ankleshwar Build-Own-Operate water structure transfers to Sarigam, which draws four times the volume with no mitigation.

Transform addresses the exposures no site-level engineering resolves

- Shared aquifer governance at Nimrani, cluster collective action on the Amlakhadi at Ankleshwar, community co-management at Ennore, and an access and benefit-sharing framework at Thyagavalli under the Biological Diversity Act 2002- the last being a legal exposure arising from commercial use of a biological resource that no operational improvement addresses.

Screening gaps identified in Locate are closed as immediate, low-cost actions

- Formal boundary determinations for Daroji Sanctuary and the Hampi buffer at Hospet, the National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary at Kota, protected-area screening at Jammu, and Vapi CEPI cluster status at Sarigam- each capable of moving a policy rating by a full band, and each obtainable by correspondence.

Deliberate non-allocation is recorded

- Ranipet CPC carries an explicit P4 Watch classification confirming that no further environmental investment is indicated at the Company's smallest footprint, with a legal review of the SIPCOT contamination legacy as the single material action- recording the decision rather than omitting the site.

Coverage limitation carried forward from Locate

- The strategy covers 16 of 18 manufacturing facilities. Pali (Raigad, Maharashtra) and Raebareli (UPSIDC, Uttar Pradesh) appear in the SSP plant list and assurance schedule but were not within the assessed scope, and no plan exists for either; extending Locate to both is a prerequisite for describing the strategy as portfolio-wide.

This strategy is set out in full in Table 14, comprising 54 actions across all 16 assessed sites, structured by AR3T lever, ecosystem service, the specific risk or opportunity addressed, and the resource allocation and timeframe assigned to each.



Table 14: Prepare Phase - Site-level Action Plan Aligned to the SBTN AR3T Mitigation Hierarchy

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Nimrani	SSP; 1.3 lakh tonne Urea SSP facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Avoid	Freshwater	Very High chronic physical; High Negative impact; High policy exposure	Fix total site groundwater withdrawal at 57,359 KL/year (about 157 KL/day). Install calibrated meters on every bore well and the common header, log daily, and alarm when the 30-day rolling average crosses 90% of the monthly allowance. Make the plant head accountable for the annual figure. Require a signed water plan (recycling, harvesting, or savings) before any new unit is approved, not a new bore.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Reduce	Freshwater	Very High chronic physical	Correct the reported minus 2 KL rainwater figure at the source. Build harvesting towards about 9,700 KL/year (17% of site draw, matching Hospet). Measure catchment areas, size gutters and pipes, add a desilting chamber and filter bed, and route water to storage or recharge shafts near the bore field. Meter the harvesting line and add water-level sensors in at least three bores, read weekly.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Regulation of water timing and flows	Very High chronic physical; High reputational with customer base	Replicate the Udaipur watershed programme: (1) hydrogeologist maps recharge sources; (2) build check dams and bunds; (3) desilt village ponds; (4) repair open wells; (5) target at least 57,000 KL/year of recharge, matching site draw; (6) measure success via village well levels each monsoon.	Short (1-3 years)
			Transform	Freshwater	High policy and legal; High reputational	Set up a quarterly water forum with village panchayats, the state groundwater department and the local farmer producer group, sharing withdrawal, recharge and well-level figures. Display a one-page water balance at the plant gate and in villages, and agree a shared dry-season pumping rule.	Medium (3-5 years)
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Compound fertilisers- NPK granulation with captive power	Fertiliser	Avoid	Water purification and waste treatment	Very High acute physical; Very High policy and legal; Very High reputational	Convert to ZLD and surrender the rainy-season discharge consent. Steps: (1) stream-wise effluent survey; (2) segregate high- and low-TDS streams; (3) install RO on low-TDS streams; (4) install a multiple-effect evaporator with ATFD; (5) arrange salt handling before commissioning; (6) then apply to surrender the consent.	Short (1-3 years)
			Reduce	Maintenance of air quality	High chronic physical; Very High policy and legal	Install continuous emission monitoring on all major stacks, feeding the control room and the state board. Prioritise particulate control on granulation and drying: check bag filter pressure daily, replace bags on condition, seal transfer points. Fund emission-reduction projects at Ennore and Ankleshwar ahead of less-loaded sites.	Short (1-3 years)

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Ennore (Fertiliser)	Compound fertilisers- NPK granulation with captive power	Fertiliser	Restore	Habitat	Medium Negative habitat impact; Very High reputational	Enter a mangrove and mudflat restoration partnership with the Tamil Nadu Forest Department and local fishing associations. Survey lost patches, restore tidal flow first, plant native species at the correct tidal level, employ local fishing families, and monitor survival at 6, 12 and 24 months.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Transform	Ethical and spiritual values	Very High reputational	Move to a standing joint committee with elected fisher representatives, meeting quarterly, with access to discharge quality data, third-party split sampling, and published results. Respond in writing to every issue raised with a named owner and date.	Immediate (<12 months)
Vizag (Visakhapatnam)	Complex fertilisers (NPK/DAP), sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, specialty nutrients	Fertiliser	Avoid	Freshwater	Very High chronic physical; High Negative impact	Require any new unit or expansion to match its water demand with equal new desalination capacity or verified on-site savings, built into the capital approval checklist. Publish annual site freshwater withdrawal against the FY 2025-26 baseline of 33,68,839 KL.	Short (1-3 years)
			Reduce	Freshwater	Very High chronic physical	Raise desalinated water from 39% to at least 50% of site demand, matching Ennore. Run a leak and reuse survey across cooling tower, boiler blowdown and wash-water streams. Install rainwater harvesting, since the current 70 KL against 55 lakh KL is negligible.	Short (1-3 years)
			Reduce	Maintenance of air quality	High Negative impact; High policy and legal	Split the reported 375.01 MT hazardous air pollutant figure into hydrogen fluoride and ammonia separately, by source, with source-level monitoring and monthly reporting. Then run scrubber and acid-strength checks for HF, and leak detection and repair for ammonia lines.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Restore	Maintenance of soil quality	Legacy phosphogypsum stack, unassessed	Commission a condition study of the legacy phosphogypsum stack: boreholes, groundwater testing for fluoride, phosphate, sulphate and heavy metals, radioactivity measurement, and footprint/slope mapping. Prepare a phased closure plan (capping, slope stabilisation, drainage, leachate collection). Continue diverting fresh gypsum to offtake so the stack doesn't grow.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Habitat	No positive rating on any of 29 services	Measure and publish the green belt area as a percentage of plant area. Set up a native-species nursery on the Kakinada pattern (30,000 plants/year, 160 species), planting along boundaries, road margins and unused land with salt- and dust-tolerant local species. Maintain for at least three years and report survival.	Short (1-3 years)

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Ankleshwar	Crop protection-technical synthesis of active ingredients	CPC-Technical	Avoid	Maintenance of air quality	Very High policy and legal; High Negative impact	List every solvent and monthly quantity; run a solvent mass balance to find fugitive losses; install online VOC analysers on main vents with a leak detection and repair programme; report the resulting figure in the BRSR instead of the current dash.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Reduce	Water purification and waste treatment	High Negative impact; Very High policy and legal	Complete the Build-Own-Operate water plant covering 60-70% of site demand. Segregate effluent streams at source, treat high-load streams separately, continuously monitor COD, BOD and toxic parameters at the CETP outlet, and record every consignment sent.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Crops	Low Positive impact; High reputational	Expand the farmer producer organisation beyond its current 300 farmers and 80 Nutri gardens. Add vermicompost units, supply plant-side organic waste as feedstock, train farmers in soil testing, and connect the FPO to Coromandel's retail network.	Short (1-3 years)
			Transform	Water purification and waste treatment	Very High policy and legal	Convene or join a cluster forum with GIDC, Narmada Clean Tech and neighbouring units on reducing Amlakhadi load. Bring measured data, propose a shared monitoring station with published results, and a joint load-reduction target with dates.	Medium (3-5 years)
Nandesari / Vadodara	Granulated Single Super Phosphate (GSSP)	SSP	Avoid	Maintenance of air quality	High policy and legal; feedback loop	Hold bio-briquette share at the present 52% until particulate control is upgraded and proven. Measure stack particulate now and compare against coal-era readings; if PM has risen, upgrade filters (different cloth, lower air-to-cloth ratio, better hopper design) for biomass ash; re-test before increasing biomass share further.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Biomass fuel	High dependency; Medium Negative impact; feedback loop	Map the sourcing radius and available crop residue; set a maximum share of any village's residue the plant will buy; move from spot buying to multi-season agreements; hold 2-3 months of buffer stock; identify and trial a backup feedstock.	Short (1-3 years)
			Transform	Global climate regulation	Medium Positive impact; Medium reputational	Report the biomass switch fully in the next disclosure: carbon saved, the particulate trend, and residue sourcing arrangements including radius and share left on-field.	Immediate (<12 months)
Udaipur	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Avoid	Freshwater	Very High policy and legal (dependency-driven)	Freeze groundwater withdrawal at the present 46,335 KL/year. Meter every bore, log daily, include the annual figure in the plant head's review, and state the freeze publicly alongside the 2030 SSP water neutrality commitment.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Regulation of water timing and flows	High Positive impact; Medium chronic physical	Commission a hydrogeological study to confirm whether the Sarada, Kurabad and Girwa structures actually feed the plant's bore field, via geological mapping, upstream/downstream water level monitoring, and isotope or tracer testing where justified. Extend the watershed work into any gaps found, and install water level recorders read before and after every monsoon.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Transform	Crops	High Positive impact; Very Low reputational	Write up the Udaipur programme as a Company standard manual (village selection, structure types and drawings, cost per structure, partner selection, measurement method). Run it first at Nimrani, then Ranipet SSP and Kota, with the Udaipur team mentoring.	Short (1-3 years)

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Ennore SSP	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Avoid	Freshwater	High chronic physical; irreversible saline intrusion feedback loop	Lay a pipeline from the adjacent fertiliser complex's desalinated water system and stop or sharply reduce bore pumping. Confirm surplus capacity, size and route the line, install a transfer meter, and keep existing bores only as emergency standby.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Reduce	Regulation of water timing and flows	High chronic physical; High policy and legal	Install rainwater harvesting to meet Chennai's mandatory rules (roof catchment, filter chamber, recharge pit or storage tank) and register compliance. Fit monitoring in at least two bore wells and test chloride and conductivity monthly, plotting the trend.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Transform	Maintenance of air quality	High policy and legal	Bring the unit into ISO 9001 certification alongside other SSP plants, and merge its environmental management, utilities and reporting with the adjacent fertiliser complex under one responsible manager.	Short (1-3 years)
Ranipet SSP	SSP with captive sulphuric acid plant and power generation	SSP	Avoid	Regulation of water timing and flows	High chronic physical; feedback loop	Set a river abstraction protocol: install a staff gauge or level sensor at the intake, define a minimum river level below which drawing is reduced or stopped, and build on-site storage to run through those periods. Log daily river level alongside daily withdrawal.	Short (1-3 years)
			Reduce	Freshwater	High chronic physical; High policy and legal (dependency-driven)	Contract a second water source (treated municipal/industrial supply or recycled sewage-plant water) so the plant isn't 99.97% dependent on the river. Install rainwater harvesting, since the current 39.5 KL against a 1.39 lakh KL draw is negligible.	Short (1-3 years)
			Regenerate	Regulation of water timing and flows	Medium Negative impact; High reputational	Start a Palar basin recharge programme using the Udaipur manual: check dams and percolation ponds on tributaries, desilting traditional tanks, and open-well recharge in nearby villages, run jointly with irrigating farmers.	Medium (3-5 years)
Dahej	Crop protection-technical synthesis; Mancozeb facility commissioned Jan 2026	CPC-Technical	Avoid	Maintenance of air quality	Very High market and consumer risk	Complete a country-by-country review of Mancozeb's registration status in every export market this plant serves, with the expected date of the next review in each. Present findings to the board alongside the payback assumptions used to approve the existing facility.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Restore	Habitat	Medium Positive impact; Very High acute physical	Survey the 63,000 mangrove plants and record survival percentage by species, tidal zone, canopy height and natural regeneration. Replant failed patches at the correct tidal level after correcting blocked water flow. Repeat annually and publish survival, not planting figures.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Transform	Natural hazard mitigation	Medium opportunity-capital and financing	Include the mangrove belt in the site's insurance and risk documentation as coastal protection. Provide the survival survey, belt width and species composition to the insurer at renewal and to the corporate risk team.	Short (1-3 years)

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Sarigam	Crop protection-technical synthesis; Mancozeb project advancing	CPC-Technical	Avoid	Maintenance of air quality	High market and consumer risk	Hold the Mancozeb project at its present stage until the same export-market registration review done for Dahej is completed for this site's intended markets.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Reduce	Freshwater	Medium chronic physical; Medium technological	Set up a Build-Own-Operate water plant on the Ankleshwar model to supply a major share of the site's 3,76,329 KL demand. Characterise effluent and available sources, invite BOO bids using the Ankleshwar contract structure, and install rainwater harvesting, which the site currently lacks.	Short (1-3 years)
			Restore	Habitat	No positive ratings at this site	Establish a coastal mangrove or shelterbelt programme on the Dahej Bio Shield model along the nearby coast with the state forest department. Start with a pilot of a few hectares, measure 12-month survival, and scale only once confirmed.	Medium (3-5 years)
			Transform	Water purification and waste treatment	High policy and legal	Write to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board requesting formal written confirmation of whether GIDC Sarigam falls inside the Vapi CEPI cluster boundary, attaching site coordinates and estate details. Plan environmental capital according to the answer.	Immediate (<12 months)
Kakinada	Complex fertilisers (NPK); phosphoric acid 650 TPD and sulphuric acid 2,000 TPD commissioned Q4 FY26	Fertiliser	Avoid	Habitat	High Positive impact; Very High acute physical	Formally map and mark the 596 acres under ecological management as a no-development zone in the site master plan. Require future projects to sit within the existing operational footprint, with any deviation requiring board approval.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Reduce	Maintenance of soil quality	Neutral trending negative - new phosphogypsum generation	Set up phosphogypsum handling correctly from the start on the new phosphoric acid plant: dry stacking, covered conveying, moisture control, and an offtake agreement signed before the stack accumulates. Copy the Vizag arrangement directly.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Habitat	High Positive impact	Continue the nursery at 30,000 plants/year across 160 native species, maintain the annual waterbird census with the UNDP-GEF EGREE partnership, and keep the five-discipline Birds Conservation Committee active. Record species counts, breeding pairs and migratory arrivals yearly in a consistent format.	Short (1-3 years)
			Transform	Habitat	Very High opportunity-reputational capital	Document Birds Paradise as a written methodology covering committee structure, census protocol and calendar, nursery operation, species list and baseline, and habitat management calendar. Use it to assess biodiversity certification or credit eligibility, and share with other Coromandel sites.	Short (1-3 years)
Hospet (Munirabad, Koppal)	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Avoid	Recreation and ecotourism / Ethical values	High policy and legal	Obtain written confirmation of the straight-line distance from the Munirabad, Koppal plant boundary to the Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary and Hampi World Heritage buffer, from the Karnataka Forest Department and ASI respectively, using the corrected coordinates. File both replies in statutory records.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Regulation of water timing and flows	Low Positive impact; positive feedback loop	Maintain rainwater harvesting at or above the present 3,810 KL, and extend the approach into surrounding villages via tank desilting and recharge pits, recording well levels before and after each monsoon.	Short (1-3 years)

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Hospet (Munirabad, Koppal)	Single Super Phosphate	SSP	Transform	Regulation of water timing and flows	High opportunity- resource efficiency	Adopt the Hospet harvesting ratio (at least 15% of withdrawal) as a minimum Company standard, or require formal explanation why not. Circulate Hospet's design details (catchment areas, filter design, structure sizing and costs) to all plant heads.	Short (1-3 years)
Thyagavalli	Bio products - azadirachtin extraction from neem seed kernel	Bio Products	Avoid	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	High chronic physical; feedback loop	Shift neem seed buying towards cultivated and contracted sources: register suppliers, record consignment sources, sign multi-season agreements with farmer groups, set and raise a cultivated-source purchase target yearly, and keep wild-tree collection as balancing supply only.	Short (1-3 years)
			Reduce	Freshwater	Medium chronic physical	Install rainwater harvesting on roofs and paved areas, currently absent despite 55,466 KL/year of use in a high-rainfall coastal district. Size for local rainfall, route to storage and recharge pits near the bore field, and meter the harvested volume.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Habitat	Medium Positive impact; positive feedback loop	Expand neem planting beyond the current roughly 1,40,000 trees, spreading new plantations into districts away from Pathamadai and Sivaganga. Enrol farmer growers with buy-back agreements, supply saplings from a site nursery, and record survival and seed yield block by block.	Short (1-3 years)
			Transform	Biochemicals, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals	Medium policy and legal-access and benefit sharing	Put an access and benefit-sharing framework in place under India's Biological Diversity Act and the Nagoya Protocol: register with the State Biodiversity Board, document sourcing and volumes, establish benefit-sharing with local biodiversity management committees, and review the patented extraction process and API licence against these requirements.	Short (1-3 years)
Kota	SSP; 400 MT granulation facility commissioned FY26	SSP	Avoid	Freshwater	Medium chronic physical; High policy and legal	Obtain written confirmation of the distance to the National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary boundary from the Rajasthan Forest Department, using the assured Bhimpura Industrial Area, Jagpura address, and correct the internal records currently showing Deenpura Industrial Area, Cablenagar.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Regulation of water timing and flows	Low Positive impact	Increase rainwater harvesting from the present 497 KL towards the Hospet benchmark, and start village-level recharge in the surrounding command area using the Udaipur manual (tank desilting, recharge pits, open-well recharge).	Medium (3-5 years)
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop protection - formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Avoid	Habitat	High policy and legal; Very High acute physical	Approach the Jammu and Kashmir forest department with a small habitat or species support proposal, native tree planting on degraded land or support for an existing nearby conservation programme. Start small and document the outcome.	Immediate (<12 months)
			Regenerate	Habitat	High opportunity-ecosystem protection	Commission a site hazard assessment covering seismic design adequacy, slope stability, flash-flood levels, and a wildfire response plan given surrounding vegetation. Update the emergency plan and run a drill against it.	Short (1-3 years)

Plant name	Business activity	Segment	AR3T lever	Ecosystem service	Risk / opportunity addressed	Specific action - practical steps for plant implementation	Timeframe
Jammu (Units 1 & 2)	Crop protection - formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Reduce	Natural hazard mitigation	Very High acute physical	Commission a site hazard assessment covering seismic design adequacy of buildings and storage, slope stability around the site, flash-flood levels, and a wildfire response plan given the surrounding vegetation. Update the emergency plan on the findings and run a drill against it.	Short (1-3 years)
Ranipet CPC	Crop protection - formulation, blending and packing	CPC-Formulation	Transform	Maintenance of soil quality	Medium reputational; legacy liability	Commission a legal review of exposure to the SIPCOT Ranipet chromium contamination case, checking joint or successor liability, current soil and groundwater condition, and supporting documentation. Take and retain baseline soil and groundwater samples.	Short (1-3 years)
			Reduce	Maintenance of air quality	Low ratings across all services	Continue the existing ZLD system and dust controls. No additional environmental investment indicated. Review only if the product mix or production volume changes materially.	Long (5-10 years)

P2: Target Setting and Performance Management

Coromandel sets nature-related targets at two levels: Company-wide commitments that apply across the portfolio, and site-specific targets that translate the risks and opportunities identified under Assess into measurable, time-bound actions at the plant level, as set out in Table 14.

Company-wide targets

- Extend Zero Liquid Discharge from 12 to 18 manufacturing sites, eliminating discharge-related risk at the Company's remaining wet sites, including the Very High-rated exposures identified at Ennore Fertiliser and Vizag.
- Achieve water neutrality for the SSP business by 2030, addressing the freshwater dependency and impact risk identified at water-stressed and groundwater-reliant SSP sites, including Udaipur, Nimrani, Ranipet SSP and Kota.
- Sustain Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO_2 emissions close to the FY 2024-25 baseline despite business growth.
- Adopt rainwater harvesting at a minimum of 15% of site withdrawal as a Company-wide standard, based on the Hospet benchmark of 17%, applied at the five sites currently harvesting nothing (Nimrani, Ennore SSP, Sarigam, Dahej and Nandesari).

Site-specific targets

Beyond these Company-wide commitments, Table 14 sets 54 site-level actions, several of which carry explicit, measurable targets tied directly to the physical, transition and opportunity ratings identified under Assess. These include a hard ceiling on groundwater withdrawal at Nimrani, fixed at the current 57,359 KL per year; an increase in desalinated water share at Vizag from 39% to at least 50%, matching the level already achieved at Ennore Fertiliser; and a watershed recharge target at Nimrani sized to replace at least 57,000 KL per year, matching the site's own abstraction. Each action in Table 14 carries an indicative resource allocation, an implementation timeframe, and the specific risk or opportunity rating it is expected to move, providing the basis against which progress will be tracked.

Performance management

Progress against these targets is managed through the same governance structure described under Governance and Risk and Impact Management: the CSR and Sustainability Committee oversees implementation of sustainability-linked targets, and the Risk Management Committee reviews progress against nature-related risk mitigation as part of its regular risk oversight. At the site level, several actions in Table 14 embed accountability directly into plant operations, for example, including the annual groundwater withdrawal figure at Nimrani in the plant head's performance review, and requiring board approval for any deviation from the no-development boundary established at Kakinada's 596-acre ecological management area. Underlying performance data against these targets, including water withdrawal, discharge, waste and emissions figures, is reported annually and set out in the Metrics and Targets section of this report.



P3: Reporting

Consistent with TNFD's chemicals-sector guidance, Coromandel discloses its strategy and management plans for substances of concern and for developing alternatives with reduced negative human and environmental impacts across its value chain.

Managing Substances of Concern

Coromandel's Crop Protection Chemicals business manufactures active ingredients and formulated products, several of which are subject to evolving regulatory review in export markets. The most material example identified through this assessment is Mancozeb, a fungicide whose approval was not renewed in the European Union, with other jurisdictions reviewing or following that decision. Coromandel commissioned a dedicated Mancozeb manufacturing facility at Dahej in January 2026, at a capital cost of nearly ₹400 crore, and has a further Mancozeb project advancing at Sarigam. In response to this regulatory exposure, identified as a Very High market and consumer risk under the Assess phase, the Company has committed to completing a country-by-country review of Mancozeb's registration status across every export market served by the Dahej facility before committing further capital, and to holding the Sarigam project at its present stage pending the same review, as set out in Table 14.
Beyond Mancozeb, waste handling associated with the Company's technical synthesis operations is managed through the hazardous waste disposal processes described under Metrics and Targets, including landfilling, incineration and recycling volumes, with the Company's continued extension of Zero Liquid Discharge and Build-Own-Operate effluent treatment infrastructure at sites such as Ankleshwar and Sarigam directly addressing the handling of process waste streams associated with active ingredient manufacture.

Developing Alternatives

Coromandel's Bio Products business, centred on its Thyagavalli facility, represents the Company's principal alternative to synthetic crop protection chemistry. Thyagavalli extracts Azadirachtin from neem seed kernel, and the Company has obtained a manufacturing licence for the API drug Neem Kernel Extract, opening a pharmaceutical channel alongside its existing crop protection use. As identified under Assess, this is the only site in the Company's portfolio where regulatory tightening on synthetic chemistry, tightening residue limits in export produce, and growth in organic certification represent a market opportunity rather than a risk, positioning bio-based crop protection as a direct, lower-impact alternative to the synthetic active ingredients manufactured at the Company's technical sites. Continued investment in Thyagavalli's neem sourcing and cultivation base, described under Table 14, supports the scaling of this alternative alongside the Company's conventional crop protection portfolio.

P4: Presentation

Coromandel presents its nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in this report, structured in accordance with the TNFD's four disclosure pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk and Impact Management, and Metrics and Targets, consistent with the Guidance on the identification and assessment of nature-related issues: The LEAP approach. Within the Strategy section, findings are presented through the LEAP sequence itself: Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare, supported by detailed site-level tables.

Rather than modelling nature-related futures independently, this section tests the resilience of Coromandel's current strategy against three plausible scenarios, each built directly on risks, dependencies and mitigation measures already established under the Locate, Evaluate and Assess phases of this report. This qualitative, narrative-based approach is consistent with TNFD guidance for organisations at an early stage of scenario analysis and will be developed toward more quantitative pathway modelling in future reporting cycles.

Scenario 1: Escalating water stress

Groundwater availability continues to tighten across Coromandel's most water-dependent sites, extending trends already rated Very High or High chronic physical risk at Udaipur, Nimrani and Ranipet SSP. Under this scenario, the Company's existing commitments provide partial resilience: the 2030 SSP water neutrality target, the Udaipur watershed programme (targeting roughly 90,000 KL of recharge potential against the site's own abstraction), and the withdrawal ceiling proposed for Nimrani under the Prepare phase all address the exposure directly. Resilience is weakest at Nimrani, which currently has no watershed or recharge infrastructure comparable to Udaipur's, and at Ranipet SSP, where single-source dependency on the seasonal, unstored Palar river cannot be resolved through efficiency measures alone. Under sustained water stress, these two sites would be the first to see the feedback loop between abstraction and availability tighten further, ahead of any correction from the measures currently planned.



Scenario 2: Tightening pollution and coastal regulation

Coastal and effluent-discharge regulation continues to tighten at sites already carrying Very High policy and legal exposure, particularly Vizag, Ennore Fertiliser and Dahej, where CRZ boundaries and saturated receiving environments already constrain permitted discharge. The Company's extension of Zero Liquid Discharge from 12 to 18 sites, and the ongoing desalination expansion at Vizag, provide meaningful resilience against this pathway, since both measures directly reduce the pollutant load and freshwater abstraction that regulatory tightening would otherwise penalise. Resilience is less certain for sites not yet included in the ZLD extension, and for any site where marginal impact into an already-saturated receiving environment, rather than absolute discharge volume, is the primary driver of exposure, since incremental compliance improvements have limited effect once a receiving environment is already at capacity.

Scenario 3: Broader market and regulatory restriction on active ingredients

Regulatory non-renewals similar to the Mancozeb EU decision extend to further jurisdictions or molecules, affecting the Company's crop protection technical sites. Thyagavalli's diversification into the API and pharmaceutical channel, secured through its Neem Kernel Extract manufacturing licence, demonstrates one credible hedge against this pathway and is treated in this report as a transferable model. Resilience is markedly weaker at Dahej and Sarigam, where recent capital has been committed to Mancozeb capacity against a contracting international approval base and a long payback horizon; under this scenario, that capital commitment becomes the Company's most exposed position, and the strategy currently has no comparable diversification response in place at either site.

Overall resilience assessment

Across all three scenarios, Coromandel's existing strategy shows demonstrated resilience where infrastructure or diversification has already been built, and clear exposure where it has not. The pattern is consistent: sites with an operating watershed programme, a completed ZLD connection, or an alternative revenue channel absorb the modelled pressure; sites without an equivalent measure do not. This points to a specific and actionable priority for strengthening strategic resilience, replicating proven interventions, watershed infrastructure, ZLD connection and product diversification, at the sites identified above as currently unprotected, rather than developing new categories of response.

Prepare, supported by detailed site-level tables covering all 16 manufacturing sites assessed. This report represents Coromandel's disclosure of its nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities for the current reporting period, and the Company expects to continue refining the scope, granularity and presentation of these disclosures in future reporting cycles, including extending assessment coverage to the Pali and Raebareli facilities and to upstream and downstream value chain activities not yet included within this assessment.

Risk and Impact Management

Given the diversity and complexity of Coromandel's approach to identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is built on the LEAP assessment set out under Strategy, and is overseen through the Company's existing governance structures, principally the CSR and Sustainability Committee and the Risk Management Committee described earlier in this report. This section describes the processes used to identify and assess nature-related issues in Coromandel's direct operations and value chain, the processes used to manage them, and how these processes are integrated into the Company's broader enterprise risk management framework.

Processes for Identifying, Assessing and Prioritizing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities in Direct Operations

Coromandel identifies, assesses and prioritizes nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations through the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach, applying sector-level screening through ENCORE and site-level screening through the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and IBAT, followed by a plant-level scoring exercise across all 16 manufacturing sites covered by this assessment. For further details on this methodology and the resulting dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identified, please refer to the LEAP assessment already presented in the Strategy section of this report.



Processes for Managing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

Coromandel manages the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identified through its LEAP assessment through a combination of Company-wide policy commitments, site-level mitigation programmes and habitat-linked initiatives, overseen by the CSR and Sustainability Committee and the Risk Management Committee.

At the policy level, the Company's Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy and Environmental Policy set the framework for managing nature-related impacts across operations and the supply chain, guiding site-level environmental management practices and responsible sourcing.

At the programme level, Coromandel's management response is directly targeted at the risks and impacts identified through the LEAP assessment. Pollution, rated Very High across all 16 sites and the dominant driver behind the negative impact scores at Vizag, Ranipet SSP and Nimrani, is being addressed through the extension of Zero Liquid Discharge from 12 to 18 sites, reducing wastewater discharge and pollutant release at the Company's highest-impact locations. Freshwater dependency, rated High across all 16 sites and most acute at water-stressed facilities such as Udaipur, is being addressed through the Water Neutrality target for the SSP business by 2030, alongside site-level watershed interventions such as the Udaipur watershed programme, which has already brought 57 hectares under assured irrigation and targets rainwater harvesting potential of roughly twice the site's own abstraction.

Where the assessment identified opportunities to shift a site's nature impact from negative to positive, Coromandel has scaled targeted restoration initiatives under CORO Bhoomi, including the Kakinada Birds Paradise habitat restoration programme, the Dahej mangrove plantation, and neem afforestation at Thyagavalli, each contributing to the positive impact scores recorded at these sites in the Evaluate phase.

These processes are reviewed and overseen by the CSR and Sustainability Committee, which formulates and approves the Company's sustainability strategies and monitors implementation of initiatives such as those described above, and by the Risk Management Committee, which reviews the Company's risk management framework with a sharper focus during the year on climate and nature-related risks.

Integration into Overall Risk Management

Nature-related risks are integrated into Coromandel's enterprise risk management framework through the Risk Management Committee, which reviews them alongside the Company's other material risk categories, including supply chain continuity, regulatory compliance and operational safety, rather than managing them as a separate, standalone process. This integration ensures that nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identified through the LEAP assessment feed into the same governance and monitoring structure as the Company's broader risk landscape, rather than sitting outside it. For further details on this governance structure and the Committee's oversight role, please refer to the Governance section of this report, where this information is already presented.



Metrics and Targets

We are committed to sustainability and environmental responsibility, with a focus on climate action, water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, waste management and sustainable agriculture. Our targets are shaped by India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and align with global sustainability frameworks, reflecting our commitment to responsible growth across our manufacturing footprint and farmer-facing operations.

Table 15: Metrics used to assess Nature-Related DIRO

Reference	Indicator	Sub-category 1	Sub-category 2	Sub-category 3	Unit	FY 2025–26	FY 2024–25	FY 2023–24
C1.0 Total Spatial Footprint	Total surface area controlled/managed by the Company, where the organisation has control	Ownership	–	–	Acres	Kakinada facility – 696 acres	Not reported	Not reported
C1.0 Total Spatial Footprint	Total disturbed area	Manufacturing plant, utilities and offices	–	–	Acres	Kakinada facility – 100 acres	Not reported	Not reported
C1.0 Total Spatial Footprint	Total rehabilitated/ restored area	–	–	–	Acres	Kakinada facility – 340 acres (300 acres green belt + 25 acres constructed lake + 15 acres restored forest patch)	Vizag facility – 11 acres (reclaimed from waste stack via bioremediation)	Not reported
C1.1 Extent of Land/ Freshwater/Ocean Use Change	Total area of ecosystems converted due to operations	Exploring and Mining	Terrestrial	–	Acres/Ha	Not applicable (Coromandel's operations are manufacturing-based, not extractive)	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1.1 Extent of Land/ Freshwater/Ocean Use Change	Extent of land/freshwater/ ocean ecosystem conserved or restored	Required by statutes or regulations	–	–	Acres/Ha	Kakinada Birds Paradise – 15 acres restored forest patch (afforestation on formerly waterlogged land)	Vizag – 11 acres reclaimed from waste stack via bioremediation	Dahej – 25 hectares (mangrove plantation site)
C1.1 Extent of Land/ Freshwater/Ocean Use Change	Extent of land/freshwater/ ocean ecosystem that is sustainably managed	Description of specific practices	–	–	–	1. Dahej Bio Shield: 63,000 mangrove plants established along the coast as a natural barrier against soil erosion, air pollution and tidal damage. 2. Kakinada Haritha Margam and Sugama: legacy waste dumping site converted into a 1.3 km green corridor.	1. Dahej SEED Mangrove Plantation Project. 2. Afforestation, biodiversity conservation and habitat restoration promoted through green belt development.	1. Dahej mangrove plantation: 62,500 mangroves planted across 25 hectares, contributing to ecosystem restoration. 2. Desalinated water and rainwater harvesting adopted as alternate water sources.

Reference	Indicator	Sub-category 1	Sub-category 2	Sub-category 3	Unit	FY 2025–26	FY 2024–25	FY 2023–24
						3. Udaipur (SSP) watershed programme: earthen nala bunds, wells and rainwater harvesting structures recharging groundwater, enabling 2,000 farmer families to adopt drip/sprinkler irrigation. 4. Rainwater withdrawal of 5,754 KL supported by rainwater harvesting and collection systems at applicable locations. 5. Kakinada Birds Paradise: 300-acre green belt of native species plus a 25-acre constructed lake replenished with treated facility water	3. Rainwater harvesting infrastructure implemented across applicable sites; treated domestic effluent reused for greenbelt development. 4. Water neutrality work initiated for SSP operations through rainwater harvesting.	
C2.0 Pollutants released to soil split by type	Breakdown of total tonnage of pollutants released to soil, by type	–	–	–	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA
C2.0 Significant spills	Total number of significant spills, including location, volume and material	Location	Material	–	Volume	NA	NA	Ammonia; subsea pipeline near shoreside, outside plant premises at Ennore; reported to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on 26 December 2023, with a compounding fee of ₹5,92,50,888. A related ammonia gas leakage incident also occurred at the Ennore unit during the year, with emergency response systems activated and normalcy restored.

Reference	Indicator	Sub-category 1	Sub-category 2	Sub-category 3	Unit	FY 2025–26	FY 2024–25	FY 2023–24
C2.1 Wastewater discharged	Total wastewater discharge volume	Low quality water discharge	–	–	KL	7,73,236	2,86,862	4,34,000 (4.34 lakh KL)
C2.1 Wastewater discharged	Water discharged with respect to destination category	Seawater	–	–	KL	5,13,239	NA	NA
C2.1 Wastewater discharged	Water discharged with respect to destination category	Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)	–	–	KL	2,59,997	NA	NA
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Weight of hazardous waste generated	Hazardous waste	–	–	MT	68,840.38	90,759.71	60,286
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Weight of non-hazardous waste generated	Non-hazardous waste	–	–	MT	36,063.46	4,335.93	4,343
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Total waste generated	Total waste	–	–	MT	1,05,532.31	95,159.69	64,888
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Total waste recycled	Recycling	–	–	MT	66,012	21,494	9,574
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Total waste recovered (recycling, reuse and other recovery options)	Recovery	–	–	MT	89,889	60,582	NA
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Total waste disposed	–	–	–	MT	15,643	34,576	NA
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Waste disposed via landfilling	–	–	–	MT	15,282	27,756	NA
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Waste disposed via incineration	–	–	–	MT	311	199	NA

Reference	Indicator	Sub-category 1	Sub-category 2	Sub-category 3	Unit	FY 2025–26	FY 2024–25	FY 2023–24
C2.2 Waste generation and disposal	Waste disposed via other disposal options	–	–	–	MT	50	6,621	NA
C2.3 Plastic pollution	Plastic footprint, total weight of plastics (polymers, durable goods and packaging) used	–	–	–	MT	NA	NA	241
C2.3 Plastic pollution	Plastic footprint, total weight of plastics sold, broken down by raw material content	–	–	–	MT	NA	NA	NA
C2.3 Plastic pollution	Plastic packaging characteristics, reusable share	–	–	–	%	NA	NA	NA
C2.3 Plastic pollution	Plastic waste managed / recycled under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	–	–	–	MT	18,433	18,093	10,326
C2.3 Plastic pollution	EPR compliance achieved	–	–	–	%	100%	100%	100%
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Particulate Matter (PM)	–	–	MT	NA	454.76	568.70
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	–	–	MT	NA	7.67	51.27
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Sulphur Oxides (SOx)	–	–	MT	NA	113.10	199.49
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	–	–	MT	NA	NA	NA
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Ammonia (NH_3)	–	–	MT	NA	NA	NA
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	–	–	MT	NA	NA	NA
C3.0 Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Water withdrawal by source	Groundwater	–	–	KL	NA	50,545	42,552

Reference	Indicator	Sub-category 1	Sub-category 2	Sub-category 3	Unit	FY 2025–26	FY 2024–25	FY 2023–24
C3.0 Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Water withdrawal by source	Surface water, third-party water, seawater/ desalinated water, others	–	–	KL	NA	0 (each)	0 (each)
C3.0 Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Total water withdrawal in area of water stress	–	–	–	KL	NA	50,545	42,552
C3.0 Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Total water consumption in area of water stress	–	–	–	KL	NA	50,545	42,552
C3.0 Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Water discharge from area of water stress	Surface water / groundwater / seawater / third parties / others	–	–	KL	NA	No discharge	No discharge
C3.1 Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land/ocean/ freshwater	Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced	Rock phosphate	Land	Mining (Senegal)	Tonnes	3,50,000+ (record production, BMCC)	NA	NA
C3.1 Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land/ocean/ freshwater	Quantity sourced under a sustainable management plan or certification programme	Rock phosphate	Land	Mining (Senegal)	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA
C3.1 Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land/ocean/ freshwater	Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced	Neem seed	Land	Agricultural / wild collection	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	–	–	MT	NA	NA	NA
C2.4 Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Non-GHG air pollutants by type	Ammonia (NH_3)	–	–	MT	NA	NA	NA
C3.1 Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land/ocean/ freshwater	Quantity sourced under a sustainable management plan or certification programme	Neem seed	Land	Agricultural / wild collection	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA

Assumptions

This assessment relies on a number of methodological, scope and data assumptions, set out below for transparency.

Scope and Boundary Assumptions

- The assessment covers 16 of Coromandel's manufacturing sites, out of the 18 facilities referenced under "About the Report." The two-site difference reflects the LEAP assessment's boundary as defined under L1 and has not been separately reconciled in this version of the report; readers should treat the 16-site figure as the operative scope for all Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare findings.
- The assessment is limited to direct operations. Upstream sourcing (including rock phosphate mining in Senegal via BMCC) and downstream product use by farmers are excluded, and are assumed to carry their own distinct dependency and impact profile that has not yet been screened.
- Findings are based on a desktop assessment using site-reported data and third-party tools, not on independent site verification or ground-truthing of ecosystem conditions.

Tool and Classification Assumptions

- Because ENCORE does not offer a distinct sector classification for crop protection chemicals, the "Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds" classification was applied as a proxy for the Company's entire core manufacturing base, on the assumption that it reasonably represents the dependency and impact profile of crop protection operations as well as fertiliser operations.
- IBAT screening applied the "Agricultural Input" business activity classification uniformly across all 16 sites, including Bio Products and Crop Protection Formulation units whose activity profile differs materially from fertiliser manufacturing.
- The WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review were both applied under a single sector classification ("Chemicals & Other Materials Production") across all sites, on the assumption that this classification is an adequate proxy across four distinct business segments (Fertiliser, SSP, Crop Protection, Bio Products).

Geographic Buffer Assumptions

- Protected Area, KBA and IUCN Red List screening under L4 uses a 50 km buffer around each site, consistent with TNFD guidance. This 50 km buffer applies uniformly across all screening criteria in Table 6.
- Distance-based findings (e.g., proximity to sanctuaries, World Heritage sites) are based on straight-line ("as the crow flies") distance from stated plant coordinates, not travel distance or catchment-based proximity, and several site actions in the Assess phase note that plant coordinates on record required correction before this distance could be relied upon.

Scoring and Rating Assumptions

- Dependency and impact scores use an ordinal scale (High = 3, Medium = 2, Low = 1 for dependency; a signed seven-point scale from High Negative to High Positive for impact) applied uniformly across all 29 WRI/WBCSD ecosystem services, on the assumption that this scale reflects comparable underlying magnitude across services as different as water withdrawal volume and habitat provision.
- Impact scores are recorded as residual impact after existing controls, not gross impact, so sites with strong existing mitigation may show a lower score without that necessarily reflecting lower inherent pressure.
- Where desalinated or municipal water substitutes for direct freshwater abstraction (e.g., Vizag, Ennore), this is treated as an engineered substitution outside the ecosystem service boundary, on the assumption that it does not carry a comparable nature-related dependency to direct abstraction.

Data Availability Assumptions

Where site-level data was not available for a given metric, this is recorded as "NA" in the metrics tables rather than as zero or not-applicable, and should not be read as confirmation that the associated activity or pressure is absent at that site.

Several risk narratives in the Assess phase explicitly flag that a stated fact is itself an unverified assumption pending confirmation (for example, whether groundwater recharge structures actually feed the aquifer a given plant draws from, or whether seawater intrusion has begun at a coastal site) — these are noted individually against the relevant site rather than treated as established findings.



Annexure

TNFD Mapping

TNFD Pillar	Description	Disclosure Requirement	Section in Report	Page Number
Governance	Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Board oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Board Oversight of Nature-Related Issues	14
		Management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Management Oversight	15
		Oversight of engagement and human-rights considerations for Indigenous Peoples, Local	Human Rights Policies, Engagement and Oversight Related to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Other Stakeholders	17
Strategy	How nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities influence the organisation's business model and strategic decisions.	Identified nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across time horizons.	LEAP assessment	19
		Effects of nature-related issues on business model, strategy.	L2: Sector-specific Dependency and Impact Screening	22
		Resilience of strategy considering nature-related scenarios.	Strategic Resilience under Nature-related Scenarios	93
		Locations of assets and operations in TNFD priority locations.	L4: Interface with sensitive locations	35
Risk & Impact Management	Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing nature-related risks, including LEAP and monitoring frameworks.	Processes for identifying and assessing nature-related issues.	Processes for Identifying, Assessing and Prioritizing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities in Direct Operations	116
		Processes for managing nature related risks and impacts.	Processes for Managing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	117
		Integration of nature-related risk processes with enterprise risk management.	Integration into Overall Risk Management	118
		Actions taken to address DIROs including stakeholder engagement.	Human Rights Policies, Engagement and Oversight Related to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Other Stakeholders	17
Metrics & Targets	Metrics, indicators, and targets used to measure and track nature-related performance and outcomes.	Metrics used to assess nature related issues.	Table 15: Metrics used to assess Nature-Related	119
		Quantitative indicators and performance relating to nature related issues.	Table 15: Metrics used to assess Nature-Related	119
		Targets related to nature performance and progress.	P2: Target Setting and Performance Management	111
		Methodologies, boundaries and data sources used for metrics and targets.	About the Report	7