Jindal Stainless Ltd

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

09/18/2025, 02:53 am

Contents

C1. Introduction 8

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 8

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 8

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 8

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years. 9

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 10

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 10

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 10

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 12

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used. 12

(1.20) Which parts of the steel value chain does your organization operate in? 14

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 14

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of? 15

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 17

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities? 17

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 18

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 19

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 19

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 24

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 24

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 26

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 29

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 29

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 30

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks. 37
(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation? 38
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 39
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? 39
(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 39
(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 40
(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. 43

C4. Governance 44

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 44
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 45
(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues. 45
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 48
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 49
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 49
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 52
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 53
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 55
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 55
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 58
(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment? 59
(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year? 60
(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year. 62
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response? 64

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication. 64

C5. Business strategy 66

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? 66

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. 66

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. 72

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? 73

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? 75

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. 75

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. 78

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? 79

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition. 79

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities? 80

(5.5.5) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for steel production activities over the last three years. 81

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? 83

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon. 84

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? 86

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? 87

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? 88

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? 89

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place. 90

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. 91

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. 92

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? 96

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach 97

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. 97

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change 99

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? 99
(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data? 99
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? 99
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 100
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 100
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure? 101
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 101
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 108
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 109
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 110
(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years. 119
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 123
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 124
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 125
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 126
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 128
(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year. 128
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization? 134
(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2. 134
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 135
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP). 135
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 137
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 137
(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility. 137
(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e. 139
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 140
(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility. 140

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e. 140
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 141
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 141
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 141
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? 142
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 142
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 143
(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 143
(7.30.5) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for steel production activities in MWh. 145
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel. 148
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. 149
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. 155
(7.30.13) Provide details on the electricity, heat, and steam your organization has generated and consumed for steel production activities. 157
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 159
(7.32) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for steel production activities. 160
(7.41) Report your organization’s steel-related consumption, production and capacity figures by steel plant. 162
(7.41.1) Report your organization’s steel-related production outputs and capacities by product. 164
(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations. 165
(7.49) State your organization’s emissions and energy intensities by steel production process route. 168
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. 169
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? 171
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets. 171
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? 175
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). 175
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases. 177
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings. 178
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. 178

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? ... 223
(7.65) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of total plant capacity. ... 223
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? ... 228
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? ... 228
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? ... 228

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics ... 230
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type? ... 230
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities. ... 230

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity ... 234
(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure? ... 234
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? ... 234
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? ... 234
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? ... 235
(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects? ... 237
(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects ... 238
(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence? ... 239
(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity? ... 239
(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans ... 239
(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans. ... 239
(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity? ... 240
(11.9.1) For your disclosed mining projects, provide details of the significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, with the respective response to the impact. ... 240
(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how? ... 242
(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity? ... 243
(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity? ... 243
(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity. ... 243
(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration? ... 244
(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets? ... 244
(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions? ... 245

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place? ... 245
(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects? ... 246
(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use. ... 246
(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments? ... 247
(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity? ... 247
(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year. ... 248

C13. Further information & sign off ... 249

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party? ... 249
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? ... 249
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored. ... 250
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. ... 251

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ INR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL), founded on September 29, 1970, is one of India's leading stainless-steel producers and ranks among the top five global players outside of China. In FY 2025, the company reported a revenue of INR 40,182 crore (approximately, USD 4.58 billion). Headquartered in New Delhi, India and registered in Hisar, Haryana, JSL began as a small steel plant and underwent major transformations, notably in 2002 when Jindal Strips was restructured into Jindal Stainless Limited. This was followed by the commissioning of a large integrated stainless-steel plant in Jajpur, Odisha, in 2003, which now stands as one of India's largest stainless-steel facilities. JSL currently operates with a stainless-steel melt capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) and is scaling up to 4.2 MTPA. On March 4, 2024, the company commissioned green hydrogen use at its Hisar plant, producing 90 NM^3 per hour, with an anticipated annual carbon reduction of 2,700 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent. This move is part of JSL's broader decarbonization strategy and long-term vision to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, supported by efforts to diversify its energy portfolio. We also plan to set near- and long-term Science-Based Targets (SBTs) in line with SBTi within 24 months from March 2024 and are a member of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). JSL has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for 100 MW of Renewable Energy - Round-the-Clock (RE-RTC) capacity each for Hisar and Jajpur, with discussions underway for an additional 100 MW at Jajpur. The company's on-site solar portfolio includes 7.3 MWp floating solar, 4.2 MWp rooftop solar, and an additional 28 MWp under commissioning. These renewable energy projects, including wind-solar hybrid RE-RTC and on-site solar installations, are expected to generate approximately 1.9 billion units of clean power annually. Other key decarbonization initiatives include: a. Commissioning of India's first green hydrogen plant in the stainless-steel sector, b. Coal substitution trials with biochar, c. Use of

bio-LDO in the Steckel mill. In terms of resource efficiency, JSL lowered its water consumption intensity from 7.39 m³ per tonne of crude steel in FY23 to 7.36 m³/tcs in FY25. Additionally, the share of recycled materials in production increased from 71.75% to 72.11% during the same period. Awards and Recognition: a. Two of JSL offices have earned Green building certification by USGBC - LEED v4.1 Operations and Maintenance: Existing Buildings - • Gurugram Corporate Office (Platinum) • Jajpur Clubhouse (Gold) b. Jajpur unit won the Platinum Global Environment Award 2024 by The Energy and Environment Foundation for outstanding achievements in environmental excellence c. Jajpur and Hisar won the 25th CII National award for Excellence in Energy Management 2024 by CII Hyderabad - "Energy Efficient Unit" d. Jindal Stainless was named a 'Most Honoured Company' in the 2025 Asia (ex-Japan/ANZ) Executive Team rankings by sell-side and buy-side professionals conducted by Extel (formerly Institutional Investor Research). The organisation received top spots for Best CEO (MD), Best IR Professional, Best IR Team and IR Programme, Best ESG Programme, and Best Company Board in the Basic Materials sector category. JSL has also completed a feasibility study and conducted successful trials using bio-coal derived from coconut shells as a coke replacement in electric arc furnaces. This innovation, featured in Iron & Steel Review (Vol 67, Feb 2024), has the potential to reduce emissions by 13,000 tonnes of CO_2e annually.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 2 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

401820000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE220G07119

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE220G01021

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ India

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Sukinda MInes

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(1.18.5) Latitude

21.031597

(1.18.6) Longitude

85.758108

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Under expansion- We are exploring under ground mining.

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Other non-ferrous metal, please specify :Chrome ore (fine, lumps & concentrate)

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2002

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2030

(1.18.12) Description of project

Chrome ore mining (0.215 MTPA) & beneficiation
[Add row]

(1.20) Which parts of the steel value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply

☑ Electric arc furnace operations

☑ Hot rolling

☑ Cold rolling and finishing

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Supplier Development Framework employs a comprehensive Supply Chain Screening Tool to enhance ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) risk management and supplier criticality assessment. This tool evaluates suppliers using two primary attributes: non-substitutability and ESG risk exposure. Non-substitutability identifies suppliers contributing to a significant portion of cumulative spend, indicating high operational reliance. The ESG Risk Score evaluates suppliers across four key dimensions: policy coverage, sector-specific risks, country-specific risks (including governance quality and exposure to natural disasters), and commodity risks (such as price volatility, supply availability, and material flexibility). Based on predefined thresholds, suppliers are classified into low-, medium-, or high-risk categories. Using this assessment, JSL identifies its critical suppliers, enabling focused risk mitigation and engagement strategies.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Direct operations

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

For JSL, the short-term horizon is selected as 1-5 years. This is aligned with IPCC's data availability for the near term. During this period, we have detailed visibility of our business growth across different segments which will help us to develop climate mitigation & adaptation measures- such as energy efficiency, green energy, and flood resilience. While decarbonization initiatives are underway, their full impact may take time to manifest due to the complexity and scale of ongoing expansion projects. These expansions are expected to result in higher emissions before the benefits of carbon reduction measures are fully realized. Consequently, JSL anticipates a gradual transition toward lower emissions, with a longer lead time needed for the positive effects of sustainability efforts to materialize. The following short-term decarbonization initiatives are planned to reduce emissions intensity by 35%: a. Round-the-clock renewable energy addition b. On-site rooftop and floating solar plant c. Feedstock optimization d. Chrome palletization e. Increase hot ferro chrome transport to EAF f. Ladle preheating with oxyfuel burner g. Hot slab charging to hot strip mill h. Annealing bypass Replacement of diesel forklifts with electric forklifts.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

For JSL, the long investment cycles and the extended lifespan of assets in the steel industry imply that decarbonization efforts may span several decades. This underscores the need for JSL to adopt medium-term transition pathways to meet its sustainability and carbon reduction objectives effectively. Looking at the steel industry abatement options, during this period some of the technology options will mature which will help us reach our net zero ambitions. As well, IPCC data sets for climate risks are available for this period. The following medium-term decarbonization initiatives are planned to reduce emission intensity by 50%: a. Scrap preheating using EAF slag b. Electromagnetic bottom stirring c. Natural gas d. Digital twin e. Electric bus usage inside the plant f. Waste heat recovery for power generation g. Use of green hydrogen in process

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

21

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

JSL's long investment cycles and the extended lifespan of assets in the steel industry address decarbonization, which could take decades, necessitating longer-term transition pathways. This is aligned with India's NDC targets of achieving net zero by 2070. We are expecting accelerated policy changes beyond 2050 which may impact JSL. Though JSL has set its net-zero target for 2050, the associated transition and physical risks beyond 2050 are expected to be mitigated, by considering 2070 as long term.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT for Business

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Other, please specify :Encore

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate Change: We identify dependencies and impacts through an annual materiality exercise where we assess the impacts on our business as well as stakeholders such as communities, suppliers etc. In addition, we conducted a physical climate risk assessment as per SSP1-2.6 (low-emission scenario), SSP2-4.5 (intermediate

scenario), SSP5-8.5 (High emission scenario) for the timeframes 2030 (Short Term 1-10 Years), 2050 (Medium Term 11-30 Years) and 2080 (Long Term > 30 years) for 100% of our operational sites to identify acute and chronic physical risks. Transition risks were identified as aligned with 1.5 degrees (NZE2050), < 2 degrees (Paris Aligned APS), and the current policy scenario representing higher emissions (STEPS). Beyond these IEA scenarios, we have supplemented data from NGFS scenarios for 100% of operations including upstream and downstream. The Board-level ESG Committee and the ESG and Risk Management Committee conduct quarterly reviews of these risks and update the internal risk assessments annually. The ESG Committee convenes quarterly to review progress and performance on climate change targets and manage related risks and opportunities of its direct operations. The committee evaluates the significance of these risks and opportunities and formulates action plans to mitigate them. Biodiversity: The Biodiversity Risk Assessment for JSL adopts a dual approach, combining both desk-based and field-based assessments. The desk-based assessment involved an initial screening using various biodiversity risk assessment tools, literature reviews, and biodiversity databases to identify potential risks and prioritize areas for further exploration. This was followed by an in-depth field-based assessment, where on-site surveys and evaluations were conducted to validate and enhance the desk-based findings. The fieldwork included species inventories, ecological assessments, and community engagement to provide a holistic understanding of biodiversity risks, ensuring the development of strong conservation and management strategies for JSL. This phase incorporates the "Locate" and "Evaluate" components of the TNFD LEAP Framework. The design of the desk research involved a thorough review of existing literature, focusing on biodiversity assessments at all JSL's manufacturing units. Using various analytical tools, the study assessed the Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities related to biodiversity in the area. This approach aimed to gather insights into local ecosystems' ecological dependencies, assess the impacts of human activities on biodiversity, identify risks posed by industrial operations and development, and uncover opportunities for sustainable conservation and ecosystem management. By synthesizing data from multiple sources and analytical tools, the desk research aimed to inform strategic decisions that support environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation in our manufacturing units.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

JSL deployed ENCORE methodology to evaluate our operations' effect on local biodiversity and ecosystem services, highlighting dependencies and impacts. This assessment us in identifying and mitigating risks related to biodiversity loss, ensuring sustainable resource use, and enhancing their environmental stewardship. As per the assessment, JSL has a medium dependency on water flow maintenance, as good quality water is required for production processes. Water stress may put our production at risk.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Assessment involves the Locate and Evaluate components from the TNFD LEAP Framework. The design of the desk research involved a comprehensive review of existing literature focused on Biodiversity Assessment in all JSL Manufacturing sites. Utilizing various tools for desk research analysis, the study examined the Dependencies, Impact, Risks, and Opportunities associated with biodiversity in the area. This approach aimed to gather insights into the ecological dependencies of local ecosystems, assess the potential impacts of human activities on biodiversity, identify risks posed by development and industrial operations and uncover opportunities for sustainable conservation and ecosystem management. By synthesizing information from diverse sources and analytical tools, the desk research sought to inform strategic decisions and practices that promote environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation in Hisar and Jajpur. The IBAT IUCN STAR analysis reveals that the region around Jindal Stainless Limited in Hisar & Jajpur has areas with low immediate threats to biodiversity and medium potential for ecological restoration. In addition, we have identified priority areas using WWF Water risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas where there is high risk due to water availability and water quality.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

List of priority locations_JSL.xlsx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :severity and magnitude of risk

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The materiality of each risk is determined case by case basis, for e.g. any interruption, even though it may be temporary in nature is examined (for e.g. geopolitical tensions, notably in the Red Sea region was determined and steps was taken to mitigate timely) while in other cases, the concept of materiality is examined (for e.g. Nickel and ferrochrome, key raw materials in the stainless steel (SS) industry, significantly impact product costs.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :The magnitude of opportunity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At JSL, the materiality of each opportunity is assessed individually, taking into account both financial and sustainability outcomes. The evaluation focuses on the potential to enhance revenue, reduce production costs, and strengthen EBITDA, while also supporting our broader ESG priorities. This integrated approach enables us to pursue opportunities that deliver long-term value for the business as well as for our stakeholders.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

JSL is planning to conduct plastic related risk assessment in the next two years.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

JSL is planning to conduct biodiversity related risk assessment in the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL), is exposed to transition risks arising from the Indian government's introduction of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), set to replace the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme by 2026. Under CCTS, JSL will be required to comply with annual emission intensity targets and participate in a rate-based carbon market. Non-compliance will result in penalties and the need to purchase carbon credits, increasing operational costs. Being an energy and emissions intensive industry, JSL's operations are significantly affected by this shift. The requirement to reduce carbon intensity pushes JSL to accelerate investments in low-carbon technologies, such as process optimization and green energy sourcing. Additionally, the uncertainty of future carbon pricing introduces financial and strategic planning risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The implementation of India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) is expected to have a significant impact on Jindal Stainless Limited's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. In the short term (2030), the anticipated financial effect is estimated between INR 120 crores under the STEPS (Business-as-Usual) scenario and INR 123 crores under the Net Zero 2050 (NZE) pathway. These costs arise primarily from the need to purchase carbon credits or invest in emission reduction technologies to meet annual emission intensity targets. In the medium term (2040), the financial impact increases substantially, ranging from INR 212 crores (STEPS) to INR 507 crores (NZE). This is driven by progressively stringent regulatory targets, anticipated increases in carbon credit prices, and the growing gap between current emission intensities and required thresholds under NZE ambitions. The rising costs are expected to impact operating margins and may constrain available cash flows, depending on the pace of JSL's decarbonization investments. By the long term (2050), the financial effect further escalates, with expected costs between INR 320 crores (STEPS) and INR 984 crores (NZE). The NZE scenario reflects an accelerated transition driven by both policy mandates and market pressure, demanding substantial capital expenditure for low-carbon technologies such as green hydrogen, process electrification, and energy efficiency improvements. Without these investments, JSL risks higher compliance costs and penalties, as well as diminished competitiveness.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1200000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1230000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2120000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5070000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

3200000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

9840000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures for Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL) under the India Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) have been estimated through a structured methodology based on operational emissions and anticipated carbon pricing. For each future time horizon—short term (2030), medium term (2040), and long term (2050)—the approach involved multiplying JSL's forecasted direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the expected carbon cost per tonne of CO_2 equivalent under two scenarios: STEPS (Business-as-Usual) and Net Zero 2050 (NZE). Under the STEPS scenario, carbon prices are projected based on existing policy trends and moderate regulatory tightening, while the NZE scenario reflects aggressive global decarbonization efforts, with substantially higher carbon costs. These projected carbon costs account for the increasing stringency of emission reduction targets and the anticipated evolution of carbon markets in India. After calculating the gross carbon cost exposure, a threshold percentage was applied, representing the emissions intensity limit beyond which companies must purchase carbon credits or incur fines as per the CCTS framework. This threshold reflects the defined permissible limits in the CCTS regulation. The resulting financial effect figures represent the expected annual cost to JSL to comply with the CCTS, either through purchasing carbon credits or paying fines for non-compliance. These figures capture the minimum expected cost (under STEPS) and the maximum impact under NZE across the three time horizons, providing a realistic range of potential financial burden. This quantification allows JSL to assess the financial implications of transition risks, plan strategic investments in low-carbon technologies, and manage future cash flow and profitability impacts associated with the transition toward a carbon-constrained economy.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9050000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to the carbon tax risk for Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL) is estimated at INR 905 crores. This figure is calculated by multiplying JSL's operational emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) above the threshold value as set by CCTS by the cost of abatement per tonne of CO_2e in the long-term. The total cost reflects the expected financial impact of complying with the CCTS, either through investments in emission reduction technologies or by covering non-compliant emissions. This approach ensures JSL's readiness to manage regulatory costs while supporting its transition to a low-carbon economy.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL) is addressing the transition risk from India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) through a combination of strategic and operational measures. The company has signed a long-term green hydrogen supply agreement to support the Hissar facility, reducing dependency on fossil fuels and lowering Scope 1 emissions. Simultaneously, JSL is implementing energy efficiency projects and process optimization across its manufacturing units to reduce energy consumption and emissions intensity. These measures aim to keep JSL's emissions within the regulatory threshold, thereby minimizing the need to purchase carbon credits or pay fines under CCTS. The company is also enhancing its emissions monitoring and reporting systems to ensure accurate compliance tracking. JSL's decarbonization strategy is aligned with global best practices and India's evolving regulatory landscape, supporting a gradual transition toward a low-carbon economy. JSL continues to actively assess emerging policy developments and market mechanisms to adapt its approach, focusing on sustainable growth while managing financial risks linked to carbon pricing. These efforts strengthen JSL's resilience and long-term competitiveness amid regulatory and market shifts.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As per RCP 4.5 and 8.5 climate risk assessment, Jajpur, Odisha has a high risk of cyclone which is expected to significantly increase in short term. There is a potential impact on the direct operations, as due to cyclones, it is anticipated that in every cyclonic event of high intensity, the operations will have to be shut for the entire duration of impact. Due to the closure of operations, there is a definite loss of revenues.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Under projected climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5), our manufacturing facilities in Hisar and Jajpur are expected to face heightened extreme temperatures in the 2030s, with further intensification in the 2050s. For the steel industry, such changes are likely to affect labour productivity through higher incidence of heat

stress, fatigue, and reduced working hours, particularly in high-intensity operational areas. Lower workforce efficiency and increased absenteeism may result in slower production cycles adversely affecting the operational efficiency and leading to production losses. Historical survey suggests that annual plant output may decline by around ~2% for every 1°C rise above design thresholds, with the impact being more pronounced in facilities lacking advanced automation and climate-control systems. Applying this relationship to production capacity, the estimated annual financial impacts will be approximately ₹2,751–3,097 million by the 2030s and ₹4,069–5,585 million by the 2050s. However, in terms of percentage, the projected annual financial impacts will be 0.82-0.92% of total revenue by the 2030s and 1.21-1.66% by the 2050s.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2751000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

3097000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

4069000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

5585000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Under projected climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5), our manufacturing facilities in Hisar and Jajpur are expected to face heightened extreme temperatures in the 2030s, with further intensification in the 2050s. For the steel industry, such changes are likely to affect labour productivity through higher incidence of heat stress, fatigue, and reduced working hours, particularly in high-intensity operational areas. Lower workforce efficiency and increased absenteeism may result in slower production cycles adversely affecting the operational efficiency and leading to production losses. Historical survey suggests that annual plant output may decline by around ~2% for every 1°C rise above design thresholds, with the impact being more pronounced in facilities lacking advanced automation and climate-control systems. Applying this relationship to production capacity, the estimated annual financial impacts will be approximately ₹2,751–3,097 million by the 2030s

and ₹4,069–5,585 million by the 2050s. However, in terms of percentage, the projected annual financial impacts will be 0.82-0.92% of total revenue by the 2030s and 1.21-1.66% by the 2050s.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Implementing heat-wave adaptation at a 2 MTPA steel plant would cost around ₹80–120 crore (avg 100 crore INR. Major expenses include cooling and shading infrastructure for shop floors, reflective roofing, green cover development, and enhanced ventilation systems. Worker protection measures such as rest shelters, water stations, misting units, and heat-resilient PPE add to the setup cost. On-site healthcare facilities and training for heat stress response also form a key part of the investment. Early warning systems, heat monitoring sensors, and awareness campaigns strengthen preparedness. Beyond infrastructure, recurring costs of ₹10–15 crore per year are needed for maintenance, health programs, and productivity management. While significant, these investments help prevent far larger losses,just a few days of heatwave-driven disruption could cost over ₹200–300 crore in lost production. Adaptation therefore offers strong financial returns alongside safeguarding worker health and safety.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

An adaptation plan has been established for our operating sites based on a comprehensive vulnerability assessment of operations, assets, and infrastructure. Through this plan, JSL made investments aimed at enhancing the operation's resilience to withstand and adapt to extreme climate stressors, facilitating rapid recovery from severe climate events, and strengthening our capacity to manage future challenges. This resilience-building effort engages all stakeholders responsible for the planning, financing, operation, and maintenance of the port and its associated infrastructure. Consequently, a holistic approach has been implemented, significantly enhancing the resilience of the local economy in the face of climate change.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2333639240

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

JSL is not vulnerable to the substantive effects of transition risks in the reporting year
[Add row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*JSL has not received any biodiversity related penalties in the reporting year*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

JSL's operations are not subject to any regulatory carbon pricing systems. The Company has partnered with Hygenco India to install a green hydrogen plant, which is expected to reduce carbon emissions by 2,700 tonnes of CO2 annually during production. JSL remains focused on resource efficiency and has implemented several eco-friendly initiatives, including the use of Waste Heat Recovery Boilers for energy conservation, a Phenolic Effluent Treatment plant to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge, an INBA slag granulation and dewatering system to facilitate slag reuse, optimized water resource management, and effective waste management practices. These efforts demonstrate our strong commitment to sustainability and our ongoing efforts to green our operations for a more environmentally conscious future.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Biodiversity

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

JSL is in the process of quantifying biodiversity-related opportunities by assessing potential benefits from conservation and restoration initiatives. This exercise will help translate ecological gains into measurable business value, enabling informed decision-making and integration into our sustainability strategy.
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

JSL recognises a strategic opportunity to enhance resilience through renewable energy initiatives. With operations in Jajpur and Hisar, we aim to meet a significant portion of our energy needs through solar and wind power, addressing challenges like resource shortages, rising prices, and regulatory changes. At our Hisar plant, JSL has pioneered the use of green hydrogen, reducing 2,700 tCO2e emissions annually. We also generate 1.9 billion units of clean energy annually and have replaced 30% of fossil fuels with bio-LDO in hot rolling mills, cutting emissions by 17,400 tCO2e. JSL has also signed two separate MoUs with M/S Oyster and Renew Power for Wind-Solar Hybrid projects, generating 100 MW of round-the-clock renewable energy at Hisar and Jajpur. An additional 100 MW unit is planned at Jajpur. JSL is committed to addressing climate change by reducing our GHG emissions and aligning with the Paris Agreement goals. We are dedicated to reducing energy demand through energy conservation and renewable energy efforts to mitigate future resource and cost challenges. Over the next five years, JSL plans to invest more than INR 700 crores in decarbonisation initiatives.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Impact on cost of production: The implemented energy conservation measures and adoption of alternate energy resources have reduced consumption of electrical and thermal energy at various load centres and helped in containing the energy costs despite the hike in fuel price and electricity tariff.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

565000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*A. Cost of per unit Power purchase from Grid INR 7.15 /KwH B. Estimated cost of per unit Renewable power INR 5.31/KwH C- Difference in per unit Cost of using Renewable Power (A-B) (7.15-5.31) = INR 1.84/KwH D. Total energy use through renewable (3,63,257 MWh) = 36,32,57,000 KWh E. Total financial impact due to renewable projects (opportunity) (C*D) = 1.84 * 36,32,57,000 = INR 66,83,92,880 F. Total cost savings due to energy efficiency measures INR 56,50,00,000*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1233392880

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*A. Cost of per unit Power purchase from Grid INR 7.15 /KwH B. Estimated cost of per unit Renewable power INR 5.31/KwH C- Difference in per unit Cost of using Renewable Power (A-B) (7.15-5.31) = INR 1.84/KwH D. Total energy use through renewable (3,63,257 MWh) = 36,32,57,000 KWh E. Total financial impact due to renewable projects (opportunity) (C*D) = 1.84 * 36,32,57,000 = INR 66,83,92,880 F. Total cost savings due to energy efficiency measures INR 56,50,00,000 G: Total Financial impact due to opportunity: (E + F) = 66,83,92,880 + 56,50,00,000 = INR 1,23,33,92,880.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Jajpur unit has achieved the targets set under PAT cycle II and surpassed the targets, with specific achievements including being entitled to 20,887 positive Energy Saving Certificates (EsCerts). The target for the Jajpur unit was 1.5184 TOE/ton, and the actual achievement was 1.3405 TOE/ton. Additionally, JSL Hisar

unit has also overachieved its PAT Cycle-II targets (Target-0.0640 TOE/ton, achieved-0.0618 TOE/ton). For Vizag unit the total annual energy consumption is less than 30,000 TOE. Hence, the PAT scheme is not applicable. During FY 2024, the following energy efficiency initiatives have been accomplished for Jajpur Unit. 1. Installation of a 7.3 MWp floating solar plant and a 23 MWp rooftop solar plant is currently in progress. 2. Signed an agreement with Renew Power for 100 MW of Renewable Energy round-the-clock (RE RTC) to meet incremental energy demands Furthermore, JSL has generated 61,55,850 Kwh of energy from onsite solar generation.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1233392880

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*A. Cost of per unit Power purchase from Grid INR 7.15 /KwH B. Estimated cost of per unit Renewable power INR 5.31/KwH C- Difference in per unit Cost of using Renewable Power (A-B) (7.15-5.31) = INR 1.84/KwH D. Total energy use through renewable (3,63,257 MWh) = 36,32,57,000 KWh E. Total financial impact due to renewable projects (opportunity) (C*D) = 1.84 * 36,32,57,000 = INR 66,83,92,880 F. Total cost savings due to energy efficiency measures INR 56,50,00,000 G: Total Financial impact due to opportunity: (E + F) = 66,83,92,880 + 56,50,00,000 = INR 1,23,33,92,880.*
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI LODR"), the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Board of Directors of Jindal Stainless Limited ("the Company") has to devise Policy on Board Diversity. In compliance with the provisions of SEBI LODR, the NRC has formulated the Board Diversity policy. The objective of this policy is to recognize and embrace the benefits of having a diverse Board which possesses diverse mix of skills, experience, expertise, and capabilities as per the business requirements of the Company. The Company believes that attaining a diverse Board is crucial to Board effectiveness. In order to ensure appropriate balance of skills, experience and capabilities, the Company shall consider a number of factors including, but not

limited to, gender, age, nationality, ethnicity, race, cultural background, business experience, and educational background. The NRC will take into account multiple factors, including but not limited to those mentioned above while reviewing the composition of the Board and appointment of new directors.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

JSL-Board-Diversity-Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At JSL, we have a dedicated board-level ESG committee which provides strategic direction and oversight of sustainability aspects. The committee meets biannually and reviews the overall strategic ESG agenda which also includes aspects like climate-related risks and potential opportunities. In line with its commitment towards

ESG goals, JSL has been taking various initiatives to accelerate its ESG journey. With a view to further strengthen its commitment and enhance the Board's oversight over ESG matters, the Board of Directors established an ESG committee to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities in relation to ESG matters.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In line with its commitment towards ESG goals, JSL has been taking various initiatives to accelerate its ESG journey. To further strengthen its commitment and enhance the Board's oversight over ESG matters, the Board of Directors had established an ESG committee to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities regarding ESG matters.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We have established a robust 3-tier ESG Governance Structure to oversee ESG risks and opportunities. At apex level, the Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for material ESG issues, and a dedicated board level ESG committee has been formed to provide specific oversight and guidance. This committee is responsible for ensuring ESG considerations are integrated into our strategic planning and risk management processes. We have a management level ESG Steering Committee consisting of the Chief Sustainability Officer who is responsible for driving the ESG agenda at JSL and regularly reporting to the ESG Committee at Board level on material ESG issues & opportunities. The CXOs at Corporate functions, Plant Unit Heads and the Head of the Departments are accountable for implementing

these strategies and controls at company level. The ESG Coordination teams at operational level form the 3rd level of the ESG Governance structure which are designated to carry out the implementation of the high impact initiatives to achieve the overall ESG initiatives.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We have established a robust 3-tier ESG Governance Structure to oversee ESG risks and opportunities. At apex level, the Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for material ESG issues, and a dedicated board level ESG committee has been formed to provide specific oversight and guidance. This committee is responsible for ensuring ESG considerations are integrated into our strategic planning and risk management processes. We have a management level ESG Steering Committee consisting of Chief Sustainability Officer who is responsible for driving the ESG agenda at JSL and regularly reporting to the ESG Committee at Board level on material ESG issues & opportunities. The CXOs at Corporate functions, Plant Unit Heads and the Head of the Departments are accountable for implementing these strategies and controls at company level. The ESG Coordination teams at operational level form the 3rd level of the ESG Governance structure which are designated to carry out the implementation of the high impact initiatives to achieve the overall ESG initiatives.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

23.07

(4.5.3) Please explain

Climate change is one of the KRAs of the C Suite. For example, Climate change constitutes to about 30 percentage of the KRA of the Chief Sustainability Officer while the same is about 10-15% for the CEO and COO respectively. This is directly linked to the variable pay of the executives

Biodiversity

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, JSL does not provide direct monetary incentives linked to sustainability performance. However, recognizing the importance of embedding accountability across the organization, we are in the process of designing an incentive mechanism that will link employee rewards with the achievement of environmental targets. This system is planned for rollout within the next two years and will strengthen our culture of shared responsibility towards sustainability goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

At Jindal Stainlessl, ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) is a mandatory Key Result Area (KRA) in the performance assessment process for the top leadership team, including executive directors. The achievement of ESG targets directly impacts their overall performance rating and subsequently influences their annual Variable Pay/ Performance Bonus, and salary increases. These targets cover areas such as safety, environment, community well-being, product stewardship and good governance. These parameters account for approximately 15-20% of the variable compensation. Every Y-o-Y the incentives for standalone operation which are integrated steel plants, are linked to sustainability KRAs with a short term (Financial year), medium term (2030) & long-term targets including aiming to reach net zero in 2050's

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Performance indicators for a climate transition plan are typically linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) of individual shop level representatives that helps to measure the progress and success of the plan's objectives. Here are some examples of how performance indicators are linked to KPIs for a climate transition plan: Carbon emissions reduction: Performance indicator: Annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. KPI: Percentage reduction in carbon emissions compared to a baseline year. Renewable energy adoption: Performance indicator: Increase in the share of renewable energy sources. KPI: Percentage of total energy consumption derived from renewable sources. Energy efficiency improvements: Performance indicator: Reduction in energy consumption per unit of production. KPI: Energy intensity measured as energy consumed per unit of output. Waste reduction: Performance indicator: Decrease in the amount of waste generated. KPI: Percentage reduction in waste generation compared to a baseline year. Monetary incentives provided to lower management on sustainability topics are helpful in achieving

executive targets in several ways such as: Motivation and alignment Improved performance and efficiency Enhanced accountability and responsibility Knowledge sharing and collaboration Continuous improvement and innovation
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

JSL is dedicated to tackling climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and aligning its efforts with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The company plans to adopt science-based, ambitious targets, expand the use of renewable energy, and evaluate the potential of carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS) technologies. JSL recognises that meaningful progress requires active engagement and collaboration with stakeholders and industry partners to implement effective emission reduction strategies across its entire value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

JSL-Climate-Change-Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

JSL acknowledges that conserving biodiversity and protecting ecosystems are essential to achieving sustainable operations. The Company is aware of the potential effects its activities may have on biodiversity and remains committed to minimizing these impacts, preserving natural habitats, and supporting ecosystem resilience.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

JSL-Climate-Change-Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ ResponsibleSteel
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Race to Zero Campaign: By committing to set a net-zero target, the company has also become part of the Race to Zero campaign – the UN-backed global campaign to rally leadership from all non-state actors including companies, cities, regions, financial, educational, and healthcare institutions for a healthy, resilient, zero-carbon recovery. ResponsibleSteel: The Company has become a member of the Responsible Steel certification for its sites and is working to achieve the certification to be among the top sustainable stainless steel producing companies globally. SBTi: JSL has taken a significant step towards environmental sustainability by entering into a transformative partnership with the renowned Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). This collaboration underscores JSL's strong commitment to a sustainable future, focusing on developing strategies and targets to drive the company towards its ambitious goal of achieving net-zero emissions. TNFD: The company has conducted biodiversity risk assessments at all sites as part of its alignment with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework, identifying native species and developing conservation plans. JSL also focuses on reducing waste, improving safety, enhancing diversity, and supporting local communities through CSR projects. Additionally, the company is pursuing Responsible Steel certification to establish itself as a global leader in sustainable stainless-steel production.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

JSL-Climate-Change-Policy.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

At JSL, all external engagement activities are guided by our Sustainability Policy and ESG roadmap to ensure alignment with our environmental commitments and transition plan. Engagement priorities are reviewed by the Sustainability Committee and relevant business heads to maintain consistency with our decarbonization and resource efficiency goals. Partnerships with industry bodies, government, and communities are evaluated through an internal due diligence process to ensure they reflect our values and long-term climate objectives. Regular monitoring and reporting mechanisms further help track alignment and identify any corrective actions needed. This structured approach ensures that our advocacy, collaborations, and stakeholder interactions reinforce, rather than dilute, our environmental commitments.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) Framework: collaboration with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and nomination of senior experts, influencing the technical framework of CCTS, ensuring alignment with India's commitments under the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)
☑ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

JSL’s collaboration with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) has provided valuable insights into the evolving regulatory framework on carbon markets in India. This proactive involvement has enhanced JSL’s ability to integrate energy efficiency, renewable energy, and emissions reduction measures into its operations, directly supporting progress toward its environmental and transition targets. Measure of success of this engagement: The success of this engagement is reflected in JSL’s early preparedness to leverage carbon trading as both a compliance and value-creation mechanism. Key indicators include active representation in national-level policy discussions, alignment of internal systems with CCTS requirements, and readiness to generate and trade verified carbon credits.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific
☑ Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The aim of JSL's funding and participation in trade associations such as FICCI, CII, and ISSDA is to advance policy dialogues that enable India's transition toward low-carbon and sustainable steelmaking. Through active involvement in taskforces formed by the Ministry of Steel, JSL has contributed to shaping discussions on green steel taxonomy, demand creation, renewable energy integration, and monitoring of carbon emissions. These initiatives directly inform government decision-making and provide industry perspectives on critical areas like energy efficiency, green hydrogen, CCUS, and financing mechanisms. By supporting these platforms, JSL ensures that policy, law, and regulation evolve in a way that balances national decarbonisation priorities with industry feasibility. This engagement ultimately helps create an enabling policy environment that accelerates the adoption of green technologies while safeguarding competitiveness of the Indian steel sector.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 104 Onwards. Natural Capital section

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

JSL-IR-2024-25.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The pages of the Integrated Report demonstrate our commitment along with the details on our climate transition plans with the current and historic nos.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Regions with high reliance on coal-based steel production (e.g., India, China) face unique challenges compared to regions with access to cheaper renewable energy or hydrogen, and NGFS scenarios may not reflect this divergence adequately. NGFS scenarios may not adequately capture the risk of stranded assets in the steel sector. Investments in traditional steel production infrastructure could become obsolete if carbon pricing or regulatory changes accelerate, but these risks might be underplayed in the NGFS transition models.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

JSL's commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 aligns with the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario. While the long-term target extends to 2080, successfully reaching the 2050 net zero milestone will mitigate risks in the years that follow.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Greenhouse Gas Emission

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Climate projections under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 accurately represent future temperature increases for Hisar and Jajpur. Rising extreme heat will directly translate into higher incidence of heat stress and productivity loss among workers. Existing workplace interventions (ventilation, PPE, work-shift changes) remain largely constant without major adaptation. Productivity impacts can be correlated with published studies on heat stress in heavy industries. Uncertainties: The exact pace and scale of temperature rise at regional level may differ from modeled projections. Effectiveness of future adaptation measures (e.g., cooling infrastructure, work-rest cycles) in mitigating productivity loss is uncertain. Worker health and resilience could vary depending on socio-economic factors, training, and medical preparedness. Future regulations, technological advancements, or automation could offset human productivity losses. Constraints: Limited availability of high-resolution climate data specific to steel plant microclimates. Difficulty in quantifying precise financial impact of lost working hours at facility level. Challenges in isolating productivity losses due solely to heat, given other operational and market variables. Dependence on sector-wide policies and investments, which may limit speed of localized adaptation.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP2-4.5 has been chosen as a moderate scenario, reflecting a middle-ground approach to climate action, where global warming is projected to reach approximately 2°C to 3°C. This scenario provides a realistic assessment of climate risk, aligning with current policy trends and offering a balanced perspective on future climate impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Climate projections under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 accurately represent future temperature increases for Hisar and Jajpur. Rising extreme heat will directly translate into higher incidence of heat stress and productivity loss among workers. Existing workplace interventions (ventilation, PPE, work-shift changes) remain largely constant without major adaptation. Productivity impacts can be correlated with published studies on heat stress in heavy industries. Uncertainties: The exact pace and scale of temperature rise at regional level may differ from modeled projections. Effectiveness of future adaptation measures (e.g., cooling infrastructure, work-rest cycles) in mitigating productivity loss is uncertain. Worker health and resilience could vary depending on socio-economic factors, training, and medical preparedness. Future regulations, technological advancements, or automation could offset human productivity losses. Constraints: Limited availability of high-resolution climate data specific to steel plant microclimates. Difficulty in quantifying precise financial impact of lost working hours at facility level. Challenges in isolating productivity losses due solely to heat, given other operational and market variables. Dependence on sector-wide policies and investments, which may limit speed of localized adaptation.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP5-8.5 has been selected to evaluate the worst-case scenario, where a continued dependence on fossil fuels drives global warming to 4°C to 5°C or higher. This scenario highlights the severe risks posed by inaction and delayed climate policies, leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as heatwaves, storms, floods, and droughts. Such conditions would result in widespread disruption of both human and natural systems.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply
☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Physical Risk Assessment: JSL's climate scenario analysis under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 highlights escalating risks across its operational footprint. Key risks include water stress, drought, flooding, extreme heat, and cyclones. Under SSP2-4.5, projects increased frequency of storms and floods, requiring resilient infrastructure and water conservation strategies. SSP5-8.5 indicates severe disruptions—production losses, energy cost spikes, and water shortages—potentially necessitating facility relocation. Location-Specific Risks: Hisar: Faces high water stress and increasing heat stress, which could constrain water availability for cooling and processing, impacting operational continuity. Jajpur: Heat stress and cyclone exposure pose risks to workforce safety and infrastructure integrity. Delhi & Chennai: Continued water stress and pollution risks from storm runoff require adaptive water management. Jajpur, Sukinda & Chennai: Cyclone-prone zones needing robust disaster preparedness. Transition Risk Assessment: JSL's transition risk analysis under NGFS scenarios (Current Policies, Below 2°C, Net Zero 2050) reveals rising regulatory and market pressures. Compliance costs are expected to increase due to CBAM, PAT Scheme, and RPO mandates. Adoption of decarbonisation technologies like green hydrogen and CCS may face delays and high capital expenditure. Internal Carbon Pricing is being used to assess and mitigate these risks, factoring in projected carbon costs and technology investments. JSL's proactive initiatives—India's first Green Hydrogen Plant in stainless steel, biochar trials, and Bio LDO fuel usage—support long-term resilience and competitiveness.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

JSL has taken an ambitious target to achieve Net Zero emissions by the year 2050 and reducing the emission intensity to 50% compared to baseline level in FY 2022. The Company is also committed to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to develop our science-based targets for near-term and Net Zero GHG emissions in the long-term.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We report on the progress of our net zero target during our Annual General Meeting (AGM), where investors and shareholders are encouraged to provide open feedback. Feedback received from investors during these meetings is carefully considered and integrated into our processes to drive continuous performance improvement.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

JSL has made significant progress in its decarbonization strategy. This includes the establishment of a green hydrogen plant and a contract for a 300 MW wind-solar hybrid renewable energy project. These initiatives are strategically aligned with the company's commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. Through these efforts, JSL aims to generate over 1.9 billion units of clean electricity annually, with the potential to reduce carbon emissions by more than 1.352 million tonnes per year.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

JSL is actively pursuing initiatives to minimize our carbon footprint and transition towards greater utilization of renewable energy sources. The concerted efforts have resulted in a significant reduction of nearly 318 ktCO2e of carbon emissions in FY 25.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

JSL-IR-2024-25.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Emerging climate regulations are driving the transition to low-carbon products, and we view this as a significant opportunity. We are dedicated to commencing the production of low-carbon steel by leveraging innovative technologies and processes aimed at minimising carbon emissions throughout our operation. Recognising the urgency of climate action, we have set ambitious targets to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050, aligning with global efforts to combat climate change. JSL has been 'Awarded Effective Implementation of ISO 50001': Energy Management System and Best Case Study on Low Carbon and Carbon-Neutral Initiatives in the 7th edition of the CII National Energy Efficiency Circle Competition.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Suppliers play a critical role in our overall business success and sustainability journey. With a firm commitment to ethical sourcing and responsible supply chain management, the Company had introduced newly developed Supplier Code of Conduct and Responsible Sourcing Policy in FY 2024. This outlines our expectations from suppliers regarding environmental stewardship, social responsibility including Health and Safety practices and working conditions, ethical business practices, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. As per JSL's Supplier Code of Conduct, each supplier must comply with all the statutory and regulatory norms

that apply to them. The suppliers are also required to sign and stamp the copy of Suppliers Code of Conduct with JSL prior to engaging into business / new transaction. ISO 14001 and 45001 certification is also included in the questionnaire.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

JSL recognizes that developing innovative sustainable technologies is essential for transitioning towards a low-carbon economy and achieving its net-zero target. The company has invested in various circularity projects, including brick production from slag, reusable oil, sludge management, and SEM analysis of pickling liquor. Additionally, R&D expenditures focus on cost minimization through internal process optimization of the existing IRS 350CR grade for FOB/ROB applications. Efforts also include stabilizing annealing parameters for the UNS S32205 grade at lower thicknesses to achieve a corrosion rate below 10 mdd, modifying chemistry and process parameters in S-containing (S~0.01) grade EN 1.4404 to reduce surface defects, and improving the corrosion performance of 410L rebars. Our R&D teams actively collaborate with leading national and international laboratories, scientific institutions, and universities. These partnerships facilitate in-depth research and provide access to expert insights. This strong R&D capability has been pivotal in enhancing our existing product portfolio and consistently delivering added value.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Based on our climate risk assessment, all of our operations are exposed to water stress risks, which is a critical concern as water is essential to our production processes. These risks could potentially lead to higher operational costs. In response, we are committed to achieving Zero Liquid Discharge by recycling 100% of water across all manufacturing units, demonstrating our strong commitment to responsible water conservation. In line with our commitment, we have implemented proactive measures, including maximizing water recycling and reuse at all sites and developing rainwater harvesting systems to replenish local groundwater reserves. Additionally, we have established effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to treat wastewater through advanced recycling and recovery processes, ensuring zero discharge into the environment.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

To address JSL's climate-related risks and opportunities, the company has established a dedicated budget allocation and financial cost estimates, with approval from the Board. JSL ensures cross-functional collaboration by involving sustainability teams, functional heads, plant heads, and finance departments, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the climate-related investments required, including OPEX, CAPEX, and other expenditures. This approach helps JSL to assess the necessary investments to meet its climate goals and facilitate its transition toward NetZero. It also enables senior management to anticipate viable investments and prioritise areas for short-, medium-, and long-term financial commitment.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :JSL's climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

2566000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

22.17

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

22.17

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

18.02

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

JSL operates in India, where no formal regulations on sustainability taxonomy currently exist. However, to align with global standards, JSL has structured its capital expenditure (CAPEX) in line with its Net-Zero transition plan for 2050. As part of this strategy, JSL has outlined a detailed year-wise roadmap, with clearly defined short- and mid-term milestones to ensure steady progress toward achieving its Net-Zero goals by 2050.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Few notable decarbonisation initiatives are as follows: • Installation of first Green Hydrogen Plant in stainless steel industry in India. • Trial of Coal Substitution with Bio Char • Bio LDO Fuel uses Steckel mill.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.5) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for steel production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Efficiency/recovery equipment on existing process plant

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.5.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

14.1

(5.5.5.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2744923.85

(5.5.5.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.5.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

JSL's R&D initiatives, such as brick-making from slag, reusable oil, and process optimization, directly support its climate transition plan by fostering circularity and reducing resource consumption. These efforts align with the company's commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. By minimizing waste, enhancing efficiency, and improving processes, JSL's R&D projects contribute to decarbonization goals and emissions reduction, reinforcing its broader commitment to sustainability and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Row 2

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Electrolytic hydrogen blending

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.5.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

25

(5.5.5.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

4866886.25

(5.5.5.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

30

(5.5.5.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Green Hydrogen plant – Clean hydrogen made using renewable energy for reduction in overall carbon footprint and contribution towards organisation's decarbonisation goals

Row 3

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Efficiency/recovery equipment on existing process plant

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.5.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

10

(5.5.5.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1946754.5

(5.5.5.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.5.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Development of clad plates, especially the Nickel alloy clad plates (C276+IS 2062) intended to substitute imports, thereby reducing carbon footprint and delivering corrosion resistant, less expensive solutions for various applications.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to international standards

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We have used a Hybrid approach to determine ICP which is based on 1. External resources This approach utilizes external projections, such as carbon tax prices or market regulations, to forecast future investments. It is useful for future-proofing but offers less certainty in low-carbon economies. This process mainly involves the selection of reliable sources like the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices, IEA scenarios, and market analysts' projections. 2. Based on Benchmark against peers This method involves comparing carbon prices with those of competitors in the same sector. It aims to stay competitive by setting higher prices, which can drive innovation and regulatory readiness. However, it requires selecting appropriate peers for benchmarking, which can lead to less certainty due to differing industry practices. An example resource is CDP's annual carbon pricing report.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

ICP is expected to increase from 53 USD in 2025 to 126 USD in 2050.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

4505

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

10710

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

80

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Since the ICP price is projected to increase from 58 to 126, we anticipate that this change will broaden the coverage of emissions under the mechanism, particularly from Scope 3 categories. It also highlights the need to strengthen internal systems for Scope 3 data collection, monitoring, and reporting to remain prepared for expanded compliance requirements.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Other, please specify :suppliers are being assessed based on other ESG parameters including, CO2, Energy, water, waste, air emissions, safety, ethics etc.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers are assessed based on two thresholds: vendors that account for 80% or more of the total spend, and those categorized as 'Severe' risk under our internal supplier assessment methodology. The 'Severe' risk classification is determined through a combination of commodity-specific risks, sector-level ESG risks, and country-level ESG risks, along with an evaluation of the availability of supplier ESG policies.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

101
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At the group level, a comprehensive Supplier Code of Conduct and Responsible Sourcing Policy have been implemented, outlining the Company's expectations from suppliers regarding environmental standards. Through collaboration with value chain partners, JSL aims to drive positive change across the value chain, promoting environmental stewardship and creating shared value. In accordance with JSL's Supplier Code of Conduct, all suppliers are required to comply with applicable statutory and regulatory norms. Additionally, suppliers must sign and stamp the Supplier Code of Conduct before entering into any business or new transactions with JSL. JSL has started engaging with Tier 1 critical suppliers based on the procurement spend.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

JSL has implemented a group level Supplier Code of Conduct and Responsible Sourcing Policy, outlining the Company's expectations from suppliers regarding environmental standards. Through collaboration with value chain partners, JSL aims to drive positive change across the value chain, promoting environmental stewardship and creating shared value. As per JSL's Supplier Code of Conduct, each supplier must comply with all the statutory and regulatory norms that are applicable to them. The suppliers are also required to sign and stamp on the copy of Suppliers Code of Conduct with JSL prior to engaging into business / new transaction. Additionally, the Supplier Code of Conduct consists of the clauses to comply with the statutory and regulatory compliances are part of the General Terms

and Conditions for all the purchase orders issued. The sourcing team carefully selects and nurtures the supply chain partnerships based on quality, integrity, competitiveness, value-addition and pricing as per the responsible sourcing policy.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers are assessed based on two thresholds: vendors that account for 80% or more of the total spend, and those categorized as 'Severe' risk under our internal supplier assessment methodology. The 'Severe' risk classification is determined through a combination of commodity-specific risks, sector-level ESG risks, and country-level ESG risks, along with an evaluation of the availability of supplier ESG policies.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Engagement with Tier-1 Suppliers: JSL actively engages its Tier-1 suppliers through sustainability assessments, capacity-building workshops, and responsible sourcing guidelines aligned with international ESG standards. The company collaborates with suppliers on material traceability, energy efficiency, waste minimization, and the adoption of low-carbon technologies. Effect of engagement: This engagement helps drive measurable Scope 3 emission reductions by improving supply chain efficiency, lowering energy intensity, and encouraging the use of recycled and certified raw materials. By aligning suppliers with JSL's Net Zero vision for 2050, the company enhances transparency, reduces overall carbon footprint, and fosters a resilient, sustainable value chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Value chain emission reduction for the supplier

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We maintain consistent communication with our investors and shareholders through multiple channels, including quarterly financial results announcements, Annual General Meetings (AGMs), and the publication of Annual Report, Sustainability Report-BRSR. Our approach involves actively monitoring and addressing complaints, grievances, and key issues or expectations, ensuring timely and fair assessments. We also prioritise maintaining transparent disclosures, securing favourable ratings, and sustaining support from capital markets. During the AGM, JSL presents our Net Zero strategy, and our forward-looking plans to achieve climate-related target.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of our engagement with investors and shareholders on climate-related matters has been significant in fostering alignment with our sustainability goals and enhancing transparency. Key outcomes include increased investor confidence and stronger support for our climate initiatives. This engagement has also helped ensure that shareholders are well-informed about our progress toward Net Zero targets and the environmental impact of our operations.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engaged with customers requiring climate-related targets to reduce Scope 3 emissions within their supply chains. Through this engagement, we gained valuable insights into their demand for green steel and their commitment to a low-carbon transition. The scope of the engagement aligns with key climate priorities, including: a) JSL's climate targets and Net Zero strategy b) Reduction of environmental and social impacts of products c) Development of low-carbon products and designs

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This collaboration supported our R&D efforts in developing green steel, ensuring alignment with our customers' sustainability objectives. Moving forward, we intend to assess the effectiveness of these customer engagements using key performance indicators, including energy conservation, customer satisfaction ratings, and qualitative feedback following the launch of low emission steel.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

At JSL, employees are key enablers of our sustainability agenda, as their awareness and actions directly support operational efficiency and climate goals. We engage 100% of employees through training, awareness campaigns, and capacity-building initiatives on energy, water, waste, and sustainable practices, embedding responsibility for climate action into daily roles.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Employee engagement has strengthened JSL's sustainability culture, driving adoption of energy-efficient practices, resource optimization, and reduced emissions. Outcomes include higher participation in green initiatives, measurable improvements in energy and water use, and contributions to emission intensity reduction

targets, along with reduced Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting. Success is tracked through training coverage, participation levels, and measurable performance improvements across operations.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

JSL is under discussion to implement environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement and it is likely to result in the implementation of the initiative in the near future.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In line with JSL's target-setting practices, we have adopted an operational control approach to enhance our direct management capabilities for more accurate, effective, and comprehensive measurement and improvement of environmental performance. By establishing clear control boundaries, the company can pinpoint specific areas contributing to emissions, allowing for accurate tracking and management. This enables JSL to assign responsibilities across teams, fostering transparency and accountability in emissions mitigation efforts. Moreover, operational control approach helps identify opportunities for improvement and innovation, aligning with JSL's sustainability goals while improving operational efficiency.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In line with JSL's target-setting practices, we have adopted an operational control approach to enhance our direct management capabilities for more accurate, effective, and comprehensive measurement and improvement of environmental performance. By establishing clear control boundaries, the company can identify specific areas contributing to plastic consumption, allowing for tracking and management. This enables JSL to assign responsibilities across teams, fostering transparency and accountability in plastic reduction efforts. Moreover, operational control approach helps identify opportunities for improvement and innovation, aligning with JSL's sustainability goals while improving operational efficiency.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In line with JSL's target-setting practices, we have adopted an operational control approach to enhance our direct management capabilities for more accurate, effective, and comprehensive measurement and improvement of environmental performance. By establishing clear control boundaries, the company can identify specific areas and activities that affect local ecosystems, enabling tracking and management of biodiversity risks. This allows JSL to assign responsibilities across teams, promoting transparency and accountability in biodiversity conservation efforts. Additionally, operational control approach helps in identifying opportunities for enhancement and innovation, aligning with JSL's sustainability objectives while improving overall operational efficiency.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

All of our production facilities use purchased electricity from the regional grid system and at JSL, Scope 2 emissions are mainly due to consumption of this purchased electricity. Here, we calculate the Scope 2 emission using location-based approach for each production facility by using the grid average emission factor data for the Indian grid generation mix.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2816979

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL follows 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard' to account its Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

684949

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL follows 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard' to account its Scope 2 Location based emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1258900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120124

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions. Note: category 4 emissions have been included under category 2 due to data constraints.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789049

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions. Note: category 4 emissions have been included under category 2 due to data constraints.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15853

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

295

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7152

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to JSL

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156723

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard" and "Scope 3 Calculation Guidance "'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as the base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

467518

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard" and "Scope 3 Calculation Guidance "'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as the base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to JSL.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12825

(7.5.3) Methodological details

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard" and "Scope 3 Calculation Guidance "'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as the base year for scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable for JSL.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable for JSL.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable for JSL.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable for JSL.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable for JSL.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*2995799*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
Past year 1	*2992333.83*	*03/30/2024*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
Past year 2	*2548227*	*03/30/2023*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
Past year 3	*2816979*	*03/30/2022*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*622511*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
Past year 1	*787140.25*	*03/30/2024*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
Past year 2	*735756*	*03/30/2023*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
Past year 3	*684949*	*03/30/2022*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1827971

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ecoinvent emissions factor database and Spend-based emission factor database from DEFRA 2024 have been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43896

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend-based emission factor database from DEFRA 2024 have been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

168668

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 Well to Tank emission factor database for Fuel and Energy has been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

223445

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 transportation emission factor database has been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5767

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 waste disposal emission factor database has been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3188

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 business travel related emission factor database has been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10183

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 employee commuting emission factor database has been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

JSL does not have any upstream leased assets. So, these emissions are not considered under the inventory calculations

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

172284

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 transportation emission factor database has been used for calculation of this scope 3 category emissions

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

757191

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Emissions due to processing of sold products that were sold to multiple customers across the globe. Data Base: Internal CO2 emission tracking system for quantity consumed and generated. A site-wide emissions inventory is used to assess primary data. Emissions Factors used: Steel GHG Emissions Reporting Guidance/2023 https://rmi.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/steel_emissions_reporting_guidance.pdf Emissions from the Processing of sold products are calculated using the Average-based method as per the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the Use of sold products are relevant but these are calculated under the boundary of scope 3 calculations.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission factor for calculating End of Life Treatment emissions is taken from DEFRA 2024

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

JSL does not have any assets leased out, so emissions from downstream leased assets are not applicable to us.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

JSL has no franchises. Therefore, emissions from franchises are not applicable to us.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

JSL has not undertaken any significant investments. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions from investments have been deemed negligible and considered zero.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our upstream emissions, including transportation, distribution, and upstream leased assets, are covered under the specified Scope 3 parameters. Other (downstream) (7.8.1) Evaluation status Select from:

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our downstream emissions, which include transportation, distribution, and downstream leased assets, are accounted for under the specified Scope 3 parameters [Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1585281

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

37698

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1008448

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

175377

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

21570

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1038

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

6350

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

159416

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

740655

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11377

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. All relevant categories are calculated.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1258900

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

120124

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

789049

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

15853

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

295

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

7152

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

156723

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

467518

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12825

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

JSL began accounting for its Scope 3 emissions in FY 2023, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. All relevant categories are calculated.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CDP Verification Letter @JSL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CDP Verification Letter @JSL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CDP Verification Letter @JSL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1 and 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196754

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 3,618,310 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 3,779,474 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 161,164 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 4.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (161,164/3,779,474) * 100=4.3 %. In this row, the percentage change in emissions due to Change in Renewable energy consumption is: ((emissions avoided due to renewable energy consumption in FY 2024 - emissions avoided due to renewable energy consumption in FY 2025) /*

*Gross global scope 1 and 2 emission in FY 2024) * 100= ((28,403 - 225,157)/3,779,474) *100= (-196,754)/3,779,474 = -5.2%. This represents a 5.2% decrease in emissions due to increase in renewable energy consumption.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36700

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 3,618,310 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 3,779,474 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 161,164 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 4.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (161,164/3,779,474) * 100=4.3 %. In this row, the percentage change in emissions due to Other Emission Reduction Initiatives is: ((emissions avoided due to emission reduction activities in FY 2024 - emissions avoided due to emission reduction activities in FY 2025)) / Gross global scope 1 and 2 emission in FY 2024) * 100= ((56,391 - 93,091)/3,779,474) *100= (-36,700)/3,779,474 = -1.0%. This represents a 1.0% decrease in emissions due to Other Emission Reduction Initiatives*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106438

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 3,618,310 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 3,779,474 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 161,164 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 4.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (161,164/3,779,474) * 100=4.3 %. In this row, the percentage change in emissions due to Change in Output is: (Change in emission due to Change in Output from FY24 to FY25 / Gross global scope 1 and 2 emission in FY 2024) * 100= (106,438/3,779,474) *100= 2.8%. This represents a 2.8% increase in emissions due to Change in Output.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34148

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 3,618,310 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 3,779,474 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 161,164 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 4.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (161,164/3,779,474) * 100=4.3 %. In this row, the percentage change in emissions due to Change in Renewable energy consumption is: ((Change in emissions due to Change in reporting boundary from FY24 to FY25) / Gross global scope 1 and 2 emission in FY 2024) * 100= (-34,148/3,779,474) *100= -0.9%. This represents a 0.9% decrease in emissions due to Change in reporting boundary*

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	5573	*Emissions from Bio-LDO at JSL Hisar plant*

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2975919

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7335

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10738

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1816

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	*2995799*	*622511*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jajpur

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2754781.98

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.960884

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

86.049836

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hisar

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240832.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.129811

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

75.772351

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sukinda Mines

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92.19

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

21.031597

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

85.758108

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Corporate Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92.31

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

28.736454

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.042183
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Steel production activities	*2995799*	*The steel production activities include the Jajpur and Hisar operations,*

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Jajpur*	*200293.41*
Row 2	*Hisar*	*418897.93*
Row 3	*Sukinda Mines*	*2656.73*
Row 4	*Corporate Office*	*662.79*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Steel production activities	*622511*	*The steel production activities includes two of our major plants located in Jajpur, Orissa, and Hisar, Haryana.*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	*2995799*	*622511*	*The production sites of the JSL include Jajpur and Hisar*
All other entities	*0*	*0*	*Not Applicable*

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Not applicable
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Jindal Stainless Limited is actively working on enhancing its sustainability efforts, including plans to allocate emissions to customers. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to improve transparency in its supply chain and help customers understand the environmental impact of their purchases. The company aims to develop a framework that quantifies emissions at different stages of production and distribution. By integrating technologies like blockchain for traceability and data analytics for precise emissions calculation, Jindal Stainless hopes to provide customers with detailed insights into the carbon footprint associated with their products. These efforts align with global trends toward sustainability and regulatory pressures to disclose environmental impacts.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

65689

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

896471

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

962160.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

280068

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

851707

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1131775.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

15142

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

15142.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

360899

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1748178

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2109077.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.5) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for steel production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.5.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

65689

(7.30.5.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

670936

(7.30.5.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary

225535

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

962160.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.5.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

280068

(7.30.5.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

851707

(7.30.5.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary

0

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

1131775.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.5.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

15142

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

15142.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.5.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

360899

(7.30.5.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1522643

(7.30.5.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary

225535

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

2109077.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

65689

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

65689

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of Bio-LDO

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5698

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5390

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

308

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Thermal coal used for electricity generation and coal used at AFBC boiler for steam generation

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

236767

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

236767

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of LDO, HSD, LSHS

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

654007

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

654007

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of COG, Propane, LPG

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

962161

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5390

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

956463

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

308

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All fuels applicable to JSL have been listed in the relevant rows
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2037883

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1790983

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

15142

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

15142

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

196425

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

160094

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.13) Provide details on the electricity, heat, and steam your organization has generated and consumed for steel production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.13.1) Total gross generation inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

2037883

(7.30.13.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

1790983

(7.30.13.3) Generation from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

15142

(7.30.13.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.13.1) Total gross generation inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.3) Generation from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.13.1) Total gross generation inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

196425

(7.30.13.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

196425

(7.30.13.3) Generation from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

129091
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1131775

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1790983

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

160094

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3082852.00
[Fixed row]

(7.32) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for steel production activities.

Row 1

(7.32.1) Feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Coke

(7.32.2) Total consumption

119060.93

(7.32.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.32.4) Dry or wet basis?

Select from:
☑ Dry basis

(7.32.5) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.99

(7.32.6) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

7.17

(7.32.7) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.32.8) Comment

Domestic coke, CPC & Imported coke combined

Row 2

(7.32.1) Feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Coal

(7.32.2) Total consumption

33877.59

(7.32.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.32.4) Dry or wet basis?

Select from:

☑ Dry basis

(7.32.5) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3.19

(7.32.6) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

8.32

(7.32.7) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.32.8) Comment

Anthracite coal
[Add row]

(7.41) Report your organization’s steel-related consumption, production and capacity figures by steel plant.

Electric arc furnace

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

1051782.79

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

49805.09

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

1588528.47

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

2600000

Other

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

306388

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

21036.44

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

370176.17

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

400000

Total

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

1358170.79

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

70841.53

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

1958704.64

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

3000000
[Fixed row]

(7.41.1) Report your organization’s steel-related production outputs and capacities by product.

Row 1

(7.41.1.1) Product

Select from:
☑ Hot-rolled steel

(7.41.1.2) Production (metric tons)

4124369

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

4170000

(7.41.1.4) Comment

HR Wider Black, HR Narrow Black. Black coil & Plate production

Row 2

(7.41.1.1) Product

Select from:

☑ Oxygen (disclose in million Nm3)

(7.41.1.2) Production (metric tons)

37.42

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

57.29

(7.41.1.4) Comment

Gaseous xygen
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

90.05

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3618310

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

401820000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 3,618,310 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 3,779,474 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 161,164 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 4.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (161,164/3,779,474) * 100=4.3 %. This is due to increase in renewable energy consumption, other emission reduction initiatives, increase in output, change in reporting boundary as well as increase in revenue. Revenue intensity calculation= (Scope 1+Scope 2 emission in FY25/FY25 revenue in crore INR)=3618310/401820=90.05 tCO2/Crore INR Percentage decrease in intensity figure= (FY25 intensity- FY24 intensity)/FY24 intensity= (90.05-98.53)/98.53= -8.6%. This indicates a decrease in emission intensity by 8.6%.*

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.847

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3618310

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ metric ton of steel

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1958705

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.01

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 3,618,310 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 3,779,474 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 161,164 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 4.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (161,164/3,779,474) * 100=4.3 %. This is due to increase in renewable energy consumption, other emission reduction initiatives, increase in output, change in reporting boundary. Intensity calculation= (Scope 1+Scope 2 emission in FY25/FY25 steel production in metric tons)=3618310/1958705=1.847 tCO2/tonne of crude steel Percentage decrease in intensity figure= (FY25 intensity- FY24 intensity)/FY24 intensity= (1.847-2.148)/2.148= -14.01%. This indicates a decrease in emission intensity by 14.01%.*
[Add row]

(7.49) State your organization’s emissions and energy intensities by steel production process route.

Row 1

(7.49.1) Process route

Select from:

☑ Scrap-electric arc furnace

(7.49.2) Emissions intensity figure, metric tons CO2e per metric ton of crude steel production

1.85

(7.49.3) Energy intensity figure, GJ (LHV) per metric ton of crude steel production

16.36

(7.49.4) Methodology applied

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol

(7.49.5) Comment

The GHG intensity & Energy intensity have been calculated based on the total crude steel produced during FY 2024-25.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

48.42

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Waste Generated: 1,945,438

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Consolidated Revenue: 401,820,000,000

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

There is an increase of 17% in total waste generated in FY 24-25 as compared to the previous year. The increased waste is mainly due to low recycling and more waste getting stocked.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

797.55

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy consumed: 32,046,977 GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Consolidated Revenue: 401,820,000,000

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

13

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

There is an decrease of 13% in total energy consumed in FY 24-25 as compared to the previous year. The increased energy consumption is mainly due to change in organisational boundary.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of steel

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

1.59

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.38

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

1.9700000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2035

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.9850000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

7.62

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

1.53

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.32

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

1.8500000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.18

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target was taken at a group level, considering the SBTi methodology and GHG protocol based on the entire crude stainless-steel production.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

These targets are set to achieve a 50% reduction in JSL scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by FY 2035.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

JSL has started various decarbonization projects to reduce its scope 1 and 2 emissions to achieve its target by FY 2035: 1. 100 MW RE-RTC-Jajpur and Hisar 2. Electric Forklifts (3 nos) and electric sweepers on hire basis 3. Chrome palletization-FAD 4. Use Combustion catalyst in Boilers 5. 23 MWp Rooftop Solar 6. %Recycled Input by 5% (increase y-o-y) 7. Green Hydrogen Plant at Hisar 8. Waste Heat recovery Boiler on AP-4 Furnace 9. 40 CNG buses 10. 4 Electric Vehicles for employee commuting Due to all these efforts we have achieved 15% reduction in Scope 1&2 emissions equating to 318 ktCo2e carbon emissions reduction.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/27/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of JSL's operations.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We have set ourselves the ambition of reaching net zero emissions by 2050 in line with a 1.5°C trajectory across our in-scope operations and supply chain.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

For Jindal Stainless, our main potential impact lies in aligning our activities with the goals of business in the Paris Agreement, which include limiting global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to preindustrial levels. Therefore, we have set ourselves the ambition of reaching net zero emissions by 2050 in line with a 1.5°C trajectory across our in-scope operations and supply chain. Additionally, we have developed an interim 2035 goal to reduce our emissions by 50% compared to the 2021-2022 level. In a significant step towards sustainability, the company has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/S Oyster for a Wind-Solar Hybrid Renewable project. This initiative, set to generate 100 MW of renewable energy at Hisar, is expected to provide round-the-clock power and has the potential to abate approximately 4,35,372 tCO2e of carbon emissions. Further, JSL has signed an MoU with Renew Power for a 100 MW round-the-clock renewable energy supply at their Jajpur facility. This initiative is expected to significantly reduce CO2 emissions by over 4,00,000 tonnes annually. Additionally, a second MoU has been signed for another 100 MW unit, which will offer similar environmental benefits.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The progress towards net zero is reported during Board meetings and undergoes quarterly review by the Board-level ESG Committee.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*22*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*9*	*15304*
Implementation commenced	*30*	*336489*
Implemented	*35*	*318248*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

159629

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

153700332

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Increase in Renewable Power Mix

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4336

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

41749694

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

246000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

8.2 MW solar rooftop installation

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17602

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8428984

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Bio fuel replacement with Fossil fuel at Reheating Furnaces

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1444

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25800993

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Fuel Saving through Waste Heat Recovery Boiler

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

108

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1934580

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Fuel Saving through Heaterless vaporizer

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2075

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37081982

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hot charging of Slabs in reheating furnaces

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2146

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

22141770

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Electrical energy saving through various initiatives

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

131

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10250196

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Thermal energy saving through various initiatives

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13.99

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

141000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Increase capacity utilization of Jigging plant conveyors, Interlocking of BC-6 with reject screen to stop idle running already implemented in JIG-2.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1074.53

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8101554

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3254000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Saving by implementing VFDs in various pumps and fans across operations

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11964.77

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

89513031

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduction in power consumption as a result of process optimization in various processes across the plant.

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3507.81

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

73614187

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

364000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduction in fuel consumption or thermal energy consumption as a result of process optimization at various processes across the plant

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

32.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

244000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Interlocking of BC-2 with RSBC-1 and RSBC-2 to control its idle running (BC 2 Belt-55 KW motor)

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

226.29

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1712000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Saving by modifying the control philosophy of Fume Extraction ID Fan Operation (For 60 MVA- SAF 1& 2)

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2267.39

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

47567520

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimizing Skid Cooling Line Thermal Performance to Enhance Slab Heating Efficiency

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

254.84

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1927984

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2675097

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of Compressor Optimizer 4.0

Row 17

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

145.62

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1102000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimisation and improvement of operating efficiency in IDCW Pumps

Row 18

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

244.7

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of Propane Boiler

Row 19

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1604

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4313280

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4313000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improving the Mill Outlet Temperature

Row 20

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3752.23

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10090032

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9932000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improving the Economiser Inlet temperature of Unit 2 to improve Unit heat rate

Row 21

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2023

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5440000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5440000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Arrest APH leakages to improve Boiler Efficiency

Row 22

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Reuse of water

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.23

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1754

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Cost Saving From Boiler Wastage Water

Row 23

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
☑ Product/component/material reuse

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.95

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

45025

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

192000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

To reduce chemicals consumption at CPP-DM-Plant

Row 24

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

202.55

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

544672

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Combustion efficiency Improvement through operational changes by increasing Furnace to Wind box DP in Unit-1

Row 25

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1240.35

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2854886

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improving the Heat rate of the Steam Turbine of TG in 13 MW Plant via vaccum Imp.

Row 26

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5231.71

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12041718

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improving the AFBC Boiler Efficiency SSC

Row 27

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.57

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Area illumination light fittings replaced with 20 W LEDs instead of 40 W lights

Row 28

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7258

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

279900000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1100000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Rooftop Solar 23.3 MWp

Row 29

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

150

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1116900000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1375000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

100 MW RE RTC

Row 30

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5468

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

92400000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

401500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Floating Solar 7.3 Mwp

Row 31

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

48316

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

62948464

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Import RE through Open Access

Row 32

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

36

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000611

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Electric Forklifts at I& SM

Row 33

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30450

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

474600000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

800000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

WHRB Boilers at SAF-1,2, HAPL,CAPL & Combo

Row 34

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

47

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

250000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Electric Vehicles (EV)

Row 35

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5257

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

28000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Annealing Bypass

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Each year, JSL undertakes projects aimed at enhancing energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions. These projects undergo rigorous evaluation based on their potential for energy savings and GHG reduction. Furthermore, we consider their contribution to cost optimization and production enhancement, assessing them using the payback period approach. All selected projects are integrated into the business plan and allocated the necessary budget accordingly. This approach ensures that our efforts to improve sustainability and mitigate climate impact are aligned with our overall business objectives.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Each year, JSL undertakes projects aimed at enhancing energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions. These projects undergo rigorous evaluation based on their potential for energy savings and GHG reduction. Furthermore, we consider their contribution to cost optimization and production enhancement, assessing them using the payback period approach. All selected projects are integrated into the business plan and allocated the necessary budget accordingly. This approach ensures that our efforts to improve sustainability and mitigate climate impact are aligned with our overall business objectives.
[Add row]

(7.65) Disclose your organization’s best available techniques as a percentage of total plant capacity.

Electric arc furnace: Scrap preheating

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Electric arc furnace: Oxy-fuel burners

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Electric arc furnace: Oxygen blowing for liquid steel oxidation or post combustion

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Electric arc furnace: Integrated, real-time process control and monitoring systems

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Casting: Absence of soaking pits and primary rolling of ingots

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Casting: Near net shape casting, e.g. thin slab, thin strip, etc.

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Hot rolling mill: Hot charging

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Hot rolling mill: Recuperative/regenerative burners

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Hot rolling mill: Walking beam furnace

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Hot rolling mill: Variable speed drives on combustion air fans of reheat furnace

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

Technology available

Other

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.65.3) Comment

JSW Steel ISP's are ZLD i.e zero liquid discharge plants. ZLD related techniques are already implemented
[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

In the next financial year, over 1,600 kg of plastic waste from Hisar, 1,110 kg from Jajpur, and nearly 400 kg from corporate offices in Delhi NCR will be responsibly recycled and transformed into useful products like chairs, benches, and dustbins. These recycled items will be installed within the plants, corporate offices, and public spaces in collaboration with local government authorities.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

JSL has implemented an integrated solid waste management system that entails storing and disposing of solid waste and by-products. Furthermore, we are making conscientious efforts to achieve “Zero Discharge” status through the adoption of state-of-the-art technologies, such as RO Plants and Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) for water conservation and reuse as key pillars in our sustainability journey

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for JSL.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :We are aligned with the National Biodiversity Targets. JSL has planted over 35 lakh trees in and around its areas of operation, demonstrating its commitment to environmental sustainability and the creation of green spaces for future generations.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We prevent deforestation and habitat loss in areas with significant biodiversity values like legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, IUCN Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and any other key biodiversity areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We prevent deforestation and habitat loss in areas with significant biodiversity values like legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, IUCN Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and any other key biodiversity areas.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We prevent deforestation and habitat loss in areas with significant biodiversity values like legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, IUCN Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and any other key biodiversity areas.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We prevent deforestation and habitat loss in areas with significant biodiversity values like legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, IUCN Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and any other key biodiversity areas.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We prevent deforestation and habitat loss in areas with significant biodiversity values like legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, IUCN Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and any other key biodiversity areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We prevent deforestation and habitat loss in areas with significant biodiversity values like legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, IUCN Protected Areas, Ramsar sites and any other key biodiversity areas.
[Fixed row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

(11.5.1) Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.5.2) Comment

JSL has access to rich reserves of chromite ore in Sukinda, Odisha, one of the largest chromite deposits in India. This strategic resource ensures a reliable supply of a key raw material for stainless steel production. It strengthens JSL's self-reliance and supports sustainable value creation across its operations.

[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

89.49

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

66.92

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

22.57

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply
☑ Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

JSL has access to rich reserves of chromite ore in Sukinda, Odisha, one of the largest chromite deposits in India. This strategic resource ensures a reliable supply of a key raw material for stainless steel production. It strengthens JSL's self-reliance and supports sustainable value creation across its operations.
[Add row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:

☑ No

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

JSL defines the need for Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) by assessing the ecological sensitivity and potential biodiversity impacts of its operations. The Sukinda chromite mine in Odisha, located in a mineral-rich yet environmentally sensitive region, is a key site where biodiversity considerations are integrated due to its interface with land, water systems, and local habitats. Similarly, JSL's steelmaking facilities at Jajpur and Hisar are evaluated for biodiversity risks arising from land use, raw material handling, water dependency, and proximity to natural ecosystems or community-managed resources. Sites located near notified eco-sensitive areas, supporting rare or threatened species, or influencing local ecosystems through emissions, effluents, or waste management are prioritized for BAP preparation. This ensures that both mining and steelmaking sites are managed with site-specific biodiversity safeguards, including progressive land reclamation, greenbelt development, and conservation programs. Through this approach, JSL directs its biodiversity management where it is most material, embedding ecological stewardship across its mining and manufacturing footprint.

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

1

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

☑ Stand-alone document

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Eventually

(11.8.5) Please explain

JSL has identified its Sukinda chromite mine as requiring a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), given its ecological sensitivity and scale of operations. The BAP complements existing environmental management systems by focusing on habitat management, progressive mine reclamation, and conservation of local biodiversity. Implementation is supported by regular monitoring of biodiversity indicators and periodic reviews to ensure effectiveness, compliance with regulatory requirements, and alignment with lender and stakeholder expectations.
[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.9.2) Comment

Some of our mining operations have potential biodiversity risks such as habitat disturbance, deforestation, and changes in land use. To mitigate these, JSL implements site-specific Biodiversity Action Plans, along with wildlife management and progressive reclamation measures, which are reviewed and approved by the relevant regulatory authorities.
[Fixed row]

(11.9.1) For your disclosed mining projects, provide details of the significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, with the respective response to the impact.

Row 1

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

☑ Direct

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

☑ Deforestation and/or forest degradation

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

Deforestation or forest degradation from mining activities can lead to the loss of natural habitats, directly threatening local flora and fauna. It may disrupt ecosystem services such as soil fertility, water regulation, and carbon sequestration, thereby reducing biodiversity in the surrounding area. Such changes can also fragment habitats, making species more vulnerable to decline and altering the ecological balance of the region.

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

☑ Serious

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

☑ Likely

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

At its mining locations, JSL manages the impact of deforestation through progressive reclamation and rehabilitation (R&R) plans, which include afforestation and restoration of mined-out areas with native species. The company also implements wildlife management plans to conserve local fauna and reduce habitat disturbance. These initiatives are monitored and approved by the Department of Mines and Geology, ensuring biodiversity risks are addressed systematically.
[Add row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ No, biodiversity-related issues not yet reviewed, but there are plans to do so in the next two years

(11.10.3) Please explain

JSL is embedding biodiversity considerations into its core business strategy by aligning mining and steelmaking operations with site-specific Biodiversity Action Plans and sustainable resource management practices. This ensures biodiversity risks are identified early and addressed as part of day-to-day operations and decision-making.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ No, biodiversity-related issues not yet reviewed, but there are plans to do so in the next two years

(11.10.3) Please explain

In its long-term roadmap, JSL is working to integrate biodiversity stewardship with decarbonisation and circular economy goals. This includes ecosystem restoration, afforestation, and sustainable land use initiatives that safeguard natural capital and support resilient supply chains over time.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

JSL is factoring biodiversity into financial planning by allocating part of its sustainability investments—such as the ₹700 crore set aside for environmental projects—towards biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. This helps the company meet regulatory expectations, attract ESG-focused investors, and mitigate financial risks linked to nature loss.
[Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ No

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

☑ Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

1. Avoidance: Careful site selection and operational planning to reduce interference with sensitive habitats and eco-sensitive areas. 2. Minimization: Implementation of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs), Wildlife Management Plans, and progressive Reclamation & Rehabilitation (R&R) programs at mining sites like Sukinda to minimize deforestation and habitat loss. 3. In steelmaking sites (Jajpur, Hisar), measures include greenbelt development, effluent treatment, and water recycling, which reduce ecological pressure on surrounding ecosystems. These approaches align JSL with global good practices (avoid–minimize–restore–offset hierarchy) and ensure biodiversity risks are managed systematically.

[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

	Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We are taking initiative for biodiversity management through reclamation and rehabilitation*

[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

	Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We are evaluating sites for residual impacts.*

[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

☑ No

(11.15.2) Comment

Currently, Jindal Stainless is actively supporting resource efficiency programs, water conservation and recycling projects, biodiversity preservation around operational sites, and the adoption of circular economy practices. We are also investing in renewable energy integration and green logistics to reduce environmental impact. These actions complement our broader commitment to achieving Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050 and advancing global sustainability goals.
[Fixed row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*JSL is working on developing the mine closure plans*

[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*The area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for our only mining project at Sukinda Mines, Odisha is 0.84 square kilometers.*

[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

84

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

84

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

In FY 2024-25 we have done approximately 79,000 inside boundary which includes 31470 no. saplings (19.37 Ha), ground cover 42011 nos in 3 Ha and shrubs 5519 nos in (5000 M). The plantation included various native species such as Arjun, Malabar neem, Gulhmor, Philofom, Acacisa, seasam etc which requires lower maintenace, faster growing and has better survivalist.
[Add row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to get involved in the next 2 years

(11.18.2) Comment

Under its CSR arm, the Jindal Stainless Foundation (JSF) partnered with NGOs like the Green Dream Foundation to drive environmental initiatives such as solid waste management programs in Jajpur and Hisar, benefiting over 8,100 people and diverting 150 tonnes of waste from landfills in FY2023-24. Yes, JSL collaborates with NGOs, but not currently in the domain of biodiversity management.
[Fixed row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Engaging with local communities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ All disclosed mining projects

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

The company also involves local communities in plantation and restoration drives, ensuring long-term stewardship of reclaimed land. Additionally, through its sustainability forums and disclosures like the TNFD report, JSL engages with investors, regulators, and other industry stakeholders to align biodiversity management with global best practices.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

A third-party has conducted Reasonable Assurance on the BRSR report, covering both Core and Non-Core indicators, in line with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) BRSR Core – Framework for Assurance and ESG Disclosures (circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-SEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122 dated July 12, 2023). The engagement was carried out in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410 (Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements). The evidence-gathering procedures were designed to obtain a 'Reasonable' level of assurance, which provides a high, though not absolute, level of confidence that the information in the report is fairly stated and free from material misstatements.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CDP Verification Letter @JSL.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Jindal Stainless has published its first Integrated Report in FY 2024-25, a milestone in its journey toward greater transparency and global best practices in sustainability reporting. Developed in alignment with GRI 2021 Standards and the International Integrated Reporting ( ) Framework, the report showcases the company's integrated approach to value creation, governance, and responsible growth. It highlights Jindal Stainless' long-term sustainability vision of achieving Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050, with interim targets aligned to the Paris Agreement. By embedding ESG principles into its core business strategy, the company aims to build resilience, foster innovation, and deliver sustainable value to all stakeholders.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

JSL-IR-2024-25.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

Jindal Stainless Limited,

Jindal Centre
12, Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi - 110066, India
05 Sept 2025

This letter, along with our comprehensive assurance report and its accompanying opinions, is issued exclusively for your internal use and is governed by the terms of our engagement contract. We have authorized the release of this document to CDP solely for the purpose of fulfilling your disclosure requirements. However, please be advised that we do not accept or assume any liability or responsibility to CDP or to any other third party who may access this letter or our report.

For the avoidance of any doubt, we confirm that our assurance report, which was provided to you, specifically addresses the following key matters within the Integrated Report:

Reporting Boundary

Our assurance engagement covers the sustainability performance and non-financial disclosures for the period of April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025. The scope includes the following operations in India:

- Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL), Jajpur Unit
- Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL), Hisar Unit
- Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL), Jindal Stainless Centre, Gurgaon Office
- Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL), Jindal Stainless Centre, New Delhi (Corporate Office)
- Sukinda Mines
- Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL) Stockyards (Pathredi, Chennai, Vadodara & Mumbai)

This assurance was conducted in accordance with GRI Standards, the GHG Protocol, and the International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) and ISAE 3410.
We have provided reasonable assurance through the verification of data and information for the following material topics:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint
- Water footprint

Data Verified

GHG Emission (Scope 1 and Scope 2 Data)

Emission Category	Absolute Emission (tCo2)
Scope 1 emission	29,95,799
Scope 2 emission	6,22,511

GHG Emission (Scope 3 Data)

Emission Category	Absolute Emission (tCo2)
Cat 1: Purchased goods and services	18,27,971

Emission Category	Absolute Emission (tCo2)
Cat 2: Capital goods	43,896
Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities (not in Scope 1 & 2)	1,68,668
Cat 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	2,23,445
Cat 5: Waste generated in operations	5,767
Cat 6: Business travel	3,188
Cat 7: Employee commuting	10,183
Cat 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	1,72,284
Cat 10: Processing of sold products	7,57,191
Cat 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	4,100
Scope 3 emission	32,16,693

Disclosures related to water

Parameter	Unit	Volume
Water withdrawals – volume by source		
i) Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	kiloletres	1,50,77,894
ii) Brackish surface water/Seawater	kiloletres	0
iii) Groundwater	kiloletres	0
iv) Third party sources	kiloletres	0
V) Produced/Entrained water	kiloletres	0
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	kiloletres	1,50,77,894
Total water discharged	kiloletres	0
Total volume of water consumption	kiloletres	14411834.
Specific Water Consumption for Steel Production -	kiloletres/tcs	7.36

Reporting period

The assurance exercise included the evaluation of the quality, accuracy, and reliability of the sustainability performance and non-financial disclosures for the period of April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

Assurance Standard

The company has adopted the below criteria for preparing the report:

- International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) <IR> Framework
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.
- Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) as per Annexure 1 of the SEBI circular (SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-SEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122 dated July 12, 2023) & SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/177 dated December 20, 2024, for BRSR Core KPIs. Assurance Standards Used

M/s SGS India Private Limited has conducted reasonable sustainability assurance in accordance with the requirements of International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) Reasonable Assurance & GHG as per ISAE 3410.

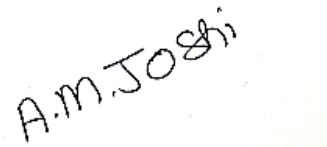
Assurance opinion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, we are satisfied that the Green-house gas (GHG) footprint and water footprint data presented by the Company is complete, accurate, reliable and fairly stated in all material respects, and is prepared in line with the reporting criteria.

Verification provider and accreditations

SGS India Private Limited,
4B, Adi Shankaracharya Marg,
Vikhroli (west), Mumbai-400083

For and on behalf of SGS India Private Limited

	
Ashwini K. Mavinkurve, **Technical reviewer** **Head – ESG & Sustainability Services, SGS India** **Pune, India** **05th September 2025**	**Abhijit M. Joshi** **Lead Verifier – ESG & Sustainability Services, SGS India** **Pune, India** **Team Members: Harishanker Tiwari**