Jindal Stainless Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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01/13/2025, 11:05 am

Contents

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), established on September 29, 1970, is a leading stainless steel producer in India and one of the top five global stainless steel manufacturers (excluding China) having an annual turnover of INR 38,562 crore (USD 4.7 billion) in FY 2024. Headquartered at O.P. Jindal Marg, Hisar, Haryana, the company has grown into a key player in the stainless steel industry. Initially operating a small steel plant in Hisar, Jindal Stainless underwent significant expansion, culminating in a major restructuring in 2002 when Jindal Strips became Jindal Stainless Limited. In 2003, the company further strengthened its operations by launching an integrated stainless steel plant in Jajpur, Odisha, making it one of India's largest stainless steel facilities The company's current stainless steel production capacity is 3MTPA and is ramping up its facilities to reach 4.2 MTPA of annual melt capacity On March 4, 2024, JSL commenced the use of green hydrogen at its Hisar facility, producing 90 NM3 of green hydrogen per hour, which is projected to reduce carbon emissions by 2,700 tCO2e annually. This initiative reflects the company's strong commitment to sustainability & decarbonization and aligns with its long-term goal of achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 by diversifying and enhancing its energy mix. The company is also committed to developing its near-term and long-term Science Based Targets (SBTs) as per SBTi in the next 24 months wef. March'24. The company is a member of TNFD. We have signed MOUs for RE-RTC (100 MW each for Jajpur, Hisar, and another 100 MW for Jajpur – under discussion). On-site solar capacities: floating solar – 7.3 MWp, rooftop solar – 6.5 MWp, additional 28 MWp – under commissioning. As part of its broader ESG objectives, Jindal Stainless will generate approximately 1.9 billion units of clean electricity annually through its renewable energy projects like wind-solar hybrid RE-RTC, and on-site floating and rooftop solar capacities. At the Hisar plant, 30% of liquid fossil fuels in the hot rolling mills have been replaced with bio-LDO, resulting in a reduction of 17,400 tCO2e in annual carbon emissions. A few notable decarbonisation initiatives are as follows: a. Installation of the first Green

Hydrogen Plant in the stainless-steel industry in India. b. Trial of Coal Substitution with Bio Char c. Bio LDO Fuel uses Steckel mill. These initiatives have led to savings of 6163000 kwh Electricity, 726 MT Fuel Saving translating 15496 tons of CO2e emission The company has also reduced its water consumption intensity from 7.39 m³/tcs in FY23 to 6.41 m³/tcs in FY24 and increased its use of recycled materials from 60% in FY23 to 72% in FY24. Awards and recognition: a. National Award for Excellence in Energy Management 2023 by CII. b. Gold Award in Energy and Environment Foundation Global Awards 2023. c. 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. d. JSL, Hisar has been recognised with the First Prize in the 'State Level Energy Conservation Award 2022-23 by the Government of Haryana (New & Renewable Energy Department) HAREDA. e. India Green Manufacturing Challenge (IGMC 2023) - Silver Award winner in IGMC 2023. Futhermore, JSL has completed an analysis study and undertook successful trials of coke replacement with Bio-coal in the electric arc furnace which got featured in "Iron & Steel Review" Vol 67, Feb 2024. Derived from coconut shells, bio-coal has the potential to curtail emissions by an impressive 13,000 tCO2e annually. JSL also made significant progress in integrating biofuels by replacing 30% of liquid fossil fuels with biofuels at the Hot Rolling Mill of Hisar unit, with an estimated annual potential reduction of 17,400 tCO2. Likewise, due to lower Sulphur content, there is reduced Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) emissions during combustion. Leading to better air quality and human health. The biofuel replacement initiative was featured in "Steel world" vol.30, March 2024.
[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

03/30/2024

(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:

☑ 2 years

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

Select from:

☑ 2 years

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

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

385620000000

(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

(1.20) 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:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

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 introduced newly developed Supplier Code of Conduct and Responsible Sourcing Policy in FY 2024. This outlines our expectations from suppliers regarding environmental stewardship, and 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 the Suppliers Code of Conduct with JSL before engaging into business / new transaction. ISO 45001 certification and JSL's expectations from the suppliers on environmental parameters have been rolled out.
[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* ☑ Other, please specify **:**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)

10

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

For JSL, the short-term horizon is selected as 1-10 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 palletisation e. Increase hot ferro chrome transport to EAF f. Laddle 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)

11

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(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 decarbonisation 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)

31

(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 decarbonisation, 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 2080 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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[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

(2.2.2.7) 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

☑ IBAT for Business

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

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(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:

☑ Yes

(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),
[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

JSL Physical_Key Priority Areas_Summary.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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**The magnitude of opportunity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The materiality of each opportunity is determined case by case basis. This is based on the positive impact on revenue, reduction in production costs leading to positive EBITDA impact.
[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.
[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

Emerging regulations related to decarbonization, including the Perform Achieve Trade (PAT) scheme, carbon tax/fuel tax, changes in government policies, and the potential cancellation and permits, as well as the implementation of Paris Agreement policies, are classified as key risk types and primary climate-related risk drivers. These risks are driven by the growing regulatory landscape aimed at mitigating climate impacts. Non-compliance with these regulations may negatively affect our revenue and operations, pose reputational risks and hinder growth. The likelihood of certain risks materializing due to climate change, such as the doubling of the Coal-cess in less than two years, is increasingly evident. We use coal for production of electricity at Jajpur plant. The self-generated electricity using coal gives us a price-competitiveness. Increase in cost of coal due to taxes, will lead to the increase in operating costs.

(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

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

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

For JSL, there is a decrease in revenue alongside an increase in operating costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1117416032

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*We have calculated the financial impact of the carbon mechanism on JSL by considering the following: a. Compliance cost for JSL under the PAT Scheme considering the Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts) INR 452,200,000 b. Coal cess of INR 400 per tonne c. Total coal consumption in FY 2024 1,663,040.08 tonnes, Therefore, the anticipated total cost to risk Price of ESCERTS 400*Coal consumed in FY 2024 452,200,000400* 1,663,040.08 INR 1,117,416,032*

(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

2875000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the response to risk is the capital expenditure for a 300 MW wind-solar hybrid renewable energy project along with other renewable energy consumption for JSL amounting to INR 2875000000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

From the establishment of a green hydrogen plant to entering into a contract for a 300 MW wind-solar hybrid renewable energy project, JSL has strategically aligned its efforts to decarbonize to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050. The company is set to achieve its mid-term target of 50% carbon emissions reduction well before the target year of 2035 and achieve Net Zero by 2050. It also plans to generate over 1.9 billion units of clean electricity per annum through initiatives that have the potential to reduce carbon emissions by over 13.52 lakh tonnes per annum.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(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 2.6, 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

☑ Short-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

The anticipated risk is due to the stoppage of operations for at least 4 days in any cyclonic event. On an average, up to 2 events occur per year which is expected to rise in future as per our risk assessment. This results into the impact on revenue due to loss of production during the duration of the project.

(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)

2914763835.6

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

2914763835.6

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*We consider cyclones with speeds more than 200km/hour to occur at least once in a year which would hinder operations for four days in short-term. Therefore, we have calculated the financial impact by the following parameters a. Total annual revenue from the Jajpur operations in FY 2024 INR 265,972,200,000. b. Average per day revenue generated from Jajpur operations in FY 2024 INR (265,972,200,000/365) INR 72,86,90,958.90 c. No. of days operations closed (anticipated) for cyclone 4 Anticipated financial impact Average per day revenue generated from Jajpur operations in FY 2024*No. of days operations closed (anticipated) for cyclone INR 72,86,90,958.90*4 INR 2,91,47,63,835.6*

(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

235700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have considered insurance premium cost as the cost of response to cyclonic risk. Insurance premium cost INR 235,700,000. Insurance premium cost includes all the parameters and factors across the JSL operations.

(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)

0

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(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]

(3.5) 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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[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, Vizag, 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 INR 800 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)

344237440

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*We have calculated the potential financial impact by calculating the savings due to energy efficiency projects. A. Cost of per unit Power purchase from Grid INR 6.08 /KwH B. Estimated cost of per unit Renewable power INR 4/KwH C- Difference in per unit Cost of using Renewable Power (A-B) (6.08-4) INR 2.08/KwH D. Total energy use through renewable (45743 MWh) 45743000 KWh E. Total financial impact due to renewable projects (opportunity) (C*D) 2.08 * 457,43,000 INR 9,51,45,440 F. Total cost savings due to energy efficiency measures INR 24,90,92,000 G: Total Financial impact due to opportunity: (E F) 9,51,45,440 24,90,92,000 INR 34,42,37,440*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8028522000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We have calculated the cost to realise the opportunity by taking the following CAPEX into account: a. CAPEX for installation of renewable power: INR 4,52,08,22,000 b. CAPEX for other energy efficiency projects: INR 3,50,77,00,000 Therefore, the cost to realise opportunity INR (4,52,08,22,000 3,50,77,00,000) INR 8,02,85,22,000.

(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:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Cost

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

249092000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Total cost savings due to energy efficiency projects (INR) INR 249092000
[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 public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

(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

☑ 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

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[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

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

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

(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

(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?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*JSL is planning to introduce variables linked with ESG related KPIs in the next two years.*

[Fixed 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 committed to addressing climate change by reducing our greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions and aligning with the Paris Agreement goals. We will set ambitious, science-based targets, increase renewable energy use, and explore CCUS technologies. Collaboration with stakeholders and industry partners is essential

in driving impactful measures to reduce emissions across our supply chain. JSL is committed to actively collaborating with stakeholders and industry partners to implement effective strategies for emission reduction throughout our supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(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 recognizes the importance of biodiversity conservation and the protection of ecosystems in achieving sustainable operations. We understand the potential impacts of our activities on biodiversity and are committed to minimizing these impacts, conserving biodiversity, and promoting ecosystem health.

(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

Biodiversity-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)

(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 BRSR 2024.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

During FY 2024, JSL has engaged with FICCI on the following key topics: a. Development of a Taxonomy for Green Steel b. Generation of Demand for Green Steel c. Monitoring Carbon Emissions from Steel Plants d. Transition to Renewable Energy
[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

Framework development for Green Steel.

(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

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

(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

☑ Discussion in public forums

(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, in alignment with the Paris Agreement, provides the Ministry of Steel with recommendations on key areas: a. Inputs for safeguarding the interests of the stainless steel industry in the development of the green steel framework. b. Recommendations for aligning the Public Procurement Policy of various ministries with the DPIIT's 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017.' To raise awareness about corrosion, its impact, and mitigation through the use of stainless steel, JSL signed a MOU with CII in February 2023 to support the activities of the CII Corrosion Management Division. Additionally, JSL has been proactive in advocating for the incorporation of stainless steel usage for corrosion mitigation as a fundamental aspect of policymaking. c. JSL has reviewed and provided comments on the "Policies to Promote Decarbonisation in the Steel Industry - Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)." The objective of the CCTS is to incentivise the reduction or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions across various sectors of the Indian economy by implementing a carbon credit certificate trading mechanism. This scheme is designed to support both public and private sector companies in reducing the costs associated with emissions reduction efforts.

(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

Row 2

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

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

(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.)

☑ Carbon taxes

(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

☑ Discussion in public forums

(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

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) asked JSL to nominate senior officials desirably with expertise in the areas of carbon emissions, MRV methodologies, and related technical fields to discuss technical aspects and challenges relating to CBAM.

(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 FICCI Environment and Climate Change Division addresses policy and regulatory matters related to the environment and collaborates with various national and international agencies on environmental projects. Additionally, it organizes outreach events, training programs, and workshops to raise industry awareness on environmental and climate change issues. JSL is an active member of FICCI's Environment and Climate Change Division. During FY 2024, JSL has engaged with FICCI on the following key topics: a. Development of a Taxonomy for Green Steel b. Generation of Demand for Green Steel c. Monitoring Carbon Emissions from Steel Plants d. Transition to Renewable Energy

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

8409.06

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership cost

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**BRSR

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

JSL BRSR 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report FY 2023-24

[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:

☑ First time carrying out analysis

[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 **:**Current Policies

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(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

NGFS carbon prices may not capture the full impact of specific policy tools, i.e. price-based versus environmental regulation, nor policy trade-offs including their potential implications for fiscal costs and revenues.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Current policies scenario assumes that only current implemented policies are preserved, leading to high risks and emissions to grow until 2080 leading to cause 3 degree warming. JSL's emissions is expected to grow in the short term due JSL is set to expand it's production capacity by getting into mild steel business which will use blast furnace for its energy usage. Hence, Current scenario is considered as a bassline for the assessment of transition risk.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify **:**Below 2 degrees Celsius

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(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

The NGFS Below 2C scenario incorporates assumptions regarding global material demand in a transitioning economy; however, it may not fully capture the cyclical nature of the steel industry, which is heavily influenced by fluctuations in the construction, automotive, and infrastructure sectors.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Below 2 degrees scenario assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and become gradually more stringent though not as high as in Net Zero 2050 Scenario. This scenario is in line with JSL's medium term ambition in terms of technologies and policy readiness which shall result in transition risk relatively low compared to Current Scenario in the short term.

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

(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

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify

(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 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(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 Gases Emission

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumption: The SSP1-2.6 / RCP2.6 scenario is characterised by efforts to limit global warming to 1.5C to 2C by 2100. In this scenario, CO_2 emissions peak early and decline rapidly potentially becoming net-negative by the end of the century. The underlying assumptions involve strong global cooperation, a rapid transition to renewable energy, and a focus on sustainability in economic growth. Uncertainties: Speed of technological innovations, feasibility of global cooperation, and resistance from fossil fuel industries. Constraints: High initial costs for transitioning to sustainable infrastructure, political and economic opposition from regions reliant on fossil fuels, and coordination difficulties in adhering to international climate agreements.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP1-2.6 has been selected to represent the best-case scenario, where global efforts successfully limit warming to below 2C. This scenario reflects an optimistic outlook, characterised by strong international cooperation and rapid advancements in renewable energy technologies, leading to effective mitigation of climate change impacts on various physical hazards and their implications for the industry.

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

(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

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(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: In the SSP2-4.5 / RCP4.5 scenario, global temperatures are projected to rise by 2C to 3C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. CO_2 emissions are assumed to peak around the mid-century mark, followed by a gradual decline; however, they remain significantly higher than the levels needed to limit warming to 1.5C. Uncertainties: The effectiveness of existing climate policies and regional differences in economic growth and technological deployment. Constraints: Continued reliance on fossil fuels, with only moderate improvements in energy efficiency and clean energy adoption. Inadequate investments in renewable infrastructure in developing countries.

(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 2C to 3C. 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

(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:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(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: The SSP5-8.5 / RCP8.5 scenario is considered a high emission scenario which will lead to global warming of 4C to 5C or more by 2100, with devastating climate impacts. CO_2 emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century, peaking near the end of the century. Fossil fuel combustion remains the primary source of energy, leading to extremely high greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere by 2100. Uncertainties: The unpredictability of climate tipping points and feedback mechanisms (e.g., permafrost melt, ocean circulation). The future availability of fossil fuels and market dynamics affecting energy transitions. Constraints: Lack of strong climate policies, technological lock-in to fossil fuels, and severe social and environmental costs.

(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 4C to 5C 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 SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5 identifies key risks such as water stress, drought, flooding, extreme heat, and cyclones. In SSP1-2.6 (warming limited to 1.5C to 2C), moderate increases in extreme weather and sea-level rise pose manageable risks for coastal facilities, while water stress could impact steel production. SSP2-4.5 (warming of 2C to 3C) predicts more frequent storms and floods, increasing infrastructure damage and supply chain disruptions, requiring resilient infrastructure and water-saving measures. SSP5-8.5 (warming of 4C to 5C) anticipates severe impacts, including production losses, higher energy costs, and water shortages, potentially leading to facility relocations. The analysis also highlights the connection between climate risks and other environmental issues like water scarcity and pollution. Rising water demand during droughts could lead to over-extraction and increased salinity, while storm runoff may increase pollution. High-risk areas include water stress in Delhi and Chennai, and cyclone risks in Jajpur, Sukinda, and Chennai, requiring adaptation strategies to safeguard operations. Transition Risk Assessment: According to the NGFS Scenario Frameworks—Current Policies, Below 2 Degrees Celsius, and Net Zero 2050—key trends are shaping operational costs and opportunities for JSL. Emerging regulations, such as the CBAM and national initiatives like the PAT Scheme and RPO, are expected to increase operational costs due to stricter emissions limits. Additionally, challenges in adopting decarbonisation technologies, including green hydrogen and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), may lead to delays and higher capital expenditures for retrofitting plants. Rising carbon pricing will further add to compliance costs for emissions-intensive processes. While the demand for recycled materials in stainless steel production may strain supply chains and increase costs, the growing global demand for stainless steel, especially from the construction and consumer goods sectors, offers significant growth opportunities for JSL. The company is also pursuing hydrogen technologies to decarbonise operations and establish itself in the green hydrogen market. Key decarbonisation initiatives include the installation of India's first Green Hydrogen Plant in the stainless steel industry, trials of coal substitution with biochar, and using Bio LDO fuel in the Steckel mill.
[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 76ktCO2e of carbon emissions. In FY 2024, the waste heat recovery boiler in the combo line led to 298.8 tones of propane saving in FY 2024, which translates to an emission reduction of 938.23tCO2e. Annealing bypass of the 44457 MT coil led to a saving of 355,680 kWh electricity and 909 Ton of propane consumption in FY 2024, leading to reduction of 3106.79tCO2e.

(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. In FY 2024, JSL was '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 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 (S0.01) 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)

1869000000

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

15.63

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

7.6

(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. In FY 2025, the Capex is significantly high due to the 3.4 MTPA expansion initiated in FY 2021, as well as the acquisition of a 54% stake in Chromeni Steels Private Limited (CSPL), which involves a related capex of INR 1,540 Cr. We have an approved business plan through FY27, with a capex of INR 1,607 Cr. Based on a three-year historical trend (excluding FY25), we have projected the capex for FY30, assuming an average annual increase of 7.5%, resulting in an estimated figure of INR 1,992.5 Cr.
[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

45.3

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

7894500

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

49.34

(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).
[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify **:**Setting of internal carbon price is in progress	*JSL will be introducing internal carbon price in the next two years.*

[Fixed 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:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ 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?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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

☑ Procurement spend

(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 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:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(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

The Company has adopted the policy of working with ISO-14001 and ISO - 45001 certified contractors/ suppliers/ vendors for its major services. Business agreements with the contractors/suppliers/ vendors, as applicable mandate them to comply with all the statutory laws, regulations and rules made thereunder. 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]

(5.11.7) 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:

☑ No other supplier engagement
[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:

☑ None

(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:

☑ None

(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.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Other certification, please specify

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Partnership with customers on low carbon steel.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Forvia requires low-carbon stainless steel and conducts ESG performance assessments through Ecovadis, with a year-on-year increase in the minimum score needed to ensure business continuity. JSL is trying to - - understand the comparable emission numbers of different steel makers. - arrive at a mutually agreeable definition of low emission steel - boundary conditions for GHG inventorization - development & supply of the low-emission steel grades.
[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:

☑ Yes

(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

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

☑ World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines

(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 began accounting for its Scope 1 emissions in FY 2022, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Additionally, JSL has voluntarily committed to setting targets through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), making FY 2022 the chosen base year for these efforts.

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 began accounting for its Scope 2 emissions in FY 2022, following 'The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. Additionally, JSL has voluntarily committed to setting targets through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), making FY 2022 the chosen base year for these efforts.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 (market-based) is not applicable to JSL.

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	*2992333.83*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.*
Past year 1	*2547424*	*03/30/2023*	*The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.*
Past year 2	*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?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

787140.25

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

735754

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

684949

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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)

1585281

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions for category 1 are Ferro Nickel, MS Scrap, Nickel Pig Iron, Scrap Nickel, Chrome Ore, Ferro Silicon, Chrome Briquette, Nut Coke, etc., Data Base: Internal CO2 emission tracking system for quantity consumed and generated. A site-wise emissions inventory is used for the assessment of primary data. Emissions Factors

used: Life Cycle Assessment Simapro. Emission Calculation: - [raw materials consumption for all major categories x Emission factors] [material consumption for all major categories x conversion factors for kg conversion x Emission factor]/1000 Total emissions tco2e(MT) Emissions from Purchased goods and services are calculated using the Average-based method through the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

37698

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data Base: Internal CO2 emission tracking system for quantity consumed and generated. A site-wise emissions inventory is used to assess primary data. Emissions Factors used: Environmentally Extended Input-Output Emissions from Capital goods are calculated using the Average-based and Spend-based methods through the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

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)

1008448

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Purchased Electricity, Mobile and stationary emissions Data Base: Internal CO2 emission tracking system for quantity consumed and generated. A site-wise emissions inventory is used to assess primary data. Emissions Factors used: DEFRA and CEA Emissions from Fuel and energy-related activities are calculated using the Fuel-based and Distance-based methods through the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines. Note: There are no upstream emission for Coke Oven Gas as it is a byproduct, Well to Tank emissions considered.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

175377

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data Base: Internal CO2 emission tracking system for quantity consumed and generated. A site-wise emissions inventory is used for the assessment of primary data. Emissions Factors used: Environmentally Extended Input-Output Emissions from Upstream transportation and distribution are calculated using the Average-based Fuel-based and Distance-based methods through the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

21570

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Fly ash, sludge, bottom ash, ferrochrome slag, HDPE, alumina bricks, Magnesia bricks, graphite electrode, paper waste etc., 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: DEFRA Emissions from waste generated from the operations are calculated using the Average-based and waste type specific methods through the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines. Note: Waste Disposal mentioned as "others - offsite" is considered under landfill category

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1038

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Domestic, International, Visa Charges 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: EEIO Emissions from Business Travel are calculated using the Average-based, Fuel-based, and Distance-based methods, as per the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6350

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Travel by car, bike, and rail are considered 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: DEFRA Emissions from Employee commuting are calculated using the Fuel-based and Distance-based methods, as per the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

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)

159416

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Emissions due to transportation of output materials (finished goods) from all production units to respective customers through various modes of transportation (Road, Rail, Marine, Air). 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: DEFRA Emissions from Downstream transportation and distribution are calculated using the Average-based method as per the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

740655

(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

0

(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)

11377

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Inclusions: Emissions from production quantity, percentage of reused as scrap in process, and percentage considered for end-of-life treatment. 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: DEFRA Emissions from the End of life treatment of sold products are calculated using the Average-based method as per the GHG Protocol and IPCC Guidelines. Note: The emissions for resused are accounted in scope 1 (process emissions) The emission factor value for both open loop and closed loop is same for metals

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:
☑ 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

03/30/2023

(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'. Hence, FY 2023 has been considered as base year for scope 3 emissions. 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
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

JSL_-_Business_Responsibility___Sustainability_Report_FY_24-_-new.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Reference: Page number 47 and 48. Our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are assured by third-party under BRSR Core and non-core indicators.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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

JSL_-_Business_Responsibility___Sustainability_Report_FY_24-_-new.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Reference: Page number 47 and 48. Our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are assured by third-party under BRSR Core and non-core indicators.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ 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

JSL_-_Business_Responsibility___Sustainability_Report_FY_24-_-new.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Reference: Page number 47 and 48. Our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are assured by third-party under BRSR Core and non-core indicators.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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:
☑ Increased

(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)

4493

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.14

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 37,79,474.08 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 32,83,982.709 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 4,95,488.3710 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 15% increase, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (4,95,488.3710/32,83,982.709) * 100 15.08 %. The change from 32,83,982.709 to 37,79,474.08 metric tonnes is attributed due to an increase in specific thermal energy consumption in the Pellet plant and higher propane consumption. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above. In this example, the percentage change in emissions due to Change in Renewable energy consumption is: ((emissions avoided due to renewable energy consumption in FY 2023 - emissions avoided due to renewable energy consumption in FY 2024) / Gross global scope 1 and 2 emission in FY 2023) * 100, ((23,910 - 28,403)/32,83,982.709) *100 4,493/32,83,982.709 -0.14%. This represents a 0.14% decrease in emissions due to increase in renewable energy consumption*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32053

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.98

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 37,79,474.08 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 32,83,982.709 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 4,95,488.3710 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 15% increase, according to the

*formula in the explanation of terms, above: (4,95,488.3710/32,83,982.709) * 100 15.08 %. The change from 32,83,982.709 to 37,79,474.08 metric tonnes is attributed to an increase in specific thermal energy consumption in the Pellet plant and higher propane consumption. The change in emissions due to emission reduction activities is ((emissions avoided due to emission reduction activities in FY 2023 - emissions avoided due to emission reduction activities in FY 2024) / Gross global scope 1 and 2 emission in FY 2023)* 100, ((56,391 - 88,444)/32,83,982.709)*100 32,053/32,83,982.709 0.98%. This represents a 0.98% decrease in emissions due to increased emission reduction activities.*

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)

462526.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15.08

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of JSL for this reporting year are 37,79,474.08 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross emissions for the previous reporting year were 32,83,982.709 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 4,95,488.3710 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 15% increase, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (4,95,488.3710/32,83,982.709) * 100 15.08 %. The change from 32,83,982.709 to 37,79,474.08 metric tonnes is attributed due to an increase in specific thermal energy consumption in the Pellet plant and higher propane consumption. This represents a 15.08% increase in emissions due to change in output. Change in Output (Output in 2024 - Output in 2023)/(Output in 2023)*100 (17,59,553 - 15,80,819)/ (15,80,819)* 100 (1,78,734/15,80,819)* 100 11%. There is an increase in output by 11.31% compared to 2024 to 2023 which resulted in increased emissions.*

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)

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 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]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Location-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

(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)

2988463.79

(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:

☑ HFCs

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

3870.04

(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	*2992333.83*	*787140.25*	*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)

2701047.91

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hisar

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257138

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Visakhapatnam

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34147.92

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0
[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	*2954472*	*The steel production activities include the Jajpur and Hisar operations, In FY 2024, total production of these two facilities is 17,59,553 MT*

[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)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Jajpur*	*171563.53*	*0*
Row 2	*Hisar*	*542585*	*0*
Row 3	*Visakhapatnam*	*72991.72*	*0*

[Add row]

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

Steel production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

702349

(7.21.3) Comment

The steel production activities includes two of our major plants located in Jajpur, Orissa, and Hisar, Haryana. In FY 2024, total output generated from these plants is equal to 17,59,553 MT
[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	*2992333.83*	*787140.25*	*The Production sites of the JSL include Jajpur, Hisar, and Visakhapatnam.*
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:

☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Allocation on quantity of products sold

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

332.899

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.77

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

% Carbon content of sold goods

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Here, GHG Emission (i.e. emissions accounted for the products sold by the JSL to its customer) across the reporting year has been calculated by mass-balance equation where %Carbon content of sold goods have been considered from its chemical composition.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

No such information has been used.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Allocation on quantity of products sold

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

% Carbon content of sold goods

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Here, GHG Emission (i.e. emissions accounted for the products sold by the JSL to its customer) across the reporting year has been calculated by mass-balance equation where %Carbon content of sold goods have been considered from its chemical composition.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

No such information has been used.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Allocation on quantity of products sold

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1603

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

% Carbon content of sold goods

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Here, GHG Emission (i.e. emissions accounted for the products sold by the JSL to its customer) across the reporting year has been calculated by mass-balance equation where %Carbon content of sold goods have been considered from its chemical composition.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

No such information has been used.
[Add row]

(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 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ 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

25109.39

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7546732.54

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

7571841.93

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

20633.85

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

977723.45

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

998357.3

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

0

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

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

55609.48

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9706539.74

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

9762149.23
[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

0

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

0

(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

0

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

216642

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

15879

(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

232521

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

0

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

0

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

216642

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

15879

(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

232521
[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
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
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:
☑ LHV

(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

No additional comments.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(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

No additional comments.

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

25109

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

25109

(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

No additional comments.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6075164

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

5995661

(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

79503

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

349684.51

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

349684.51

(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

No additional comments.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1209097.24

(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

1209097.24

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(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

No additional comments.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7659054.75

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

6370454.51

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

1209097.24

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

79503

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.
[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)

1844251

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

1757045

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

10910

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

10190

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)

399974

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

158431

(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)

1473402

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

1704668

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

10020

(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)

399974

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

158431

(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)

102020
[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)

216642

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

15879

(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)

0

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

232521.00
[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:
☑ Coal

(7.32.2) Total consumption

362119.9

(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

2.66

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

7.85

(7.32.7) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.32.8) Comment

No additional information.

Row 2

(7.32.1) Feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Coke

(7.32.2) Total consumption

108485.14

(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

3.2

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

7.24

(7.32.7) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.32.8) Comment

No additional information.
[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)

1337482

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

24699

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

1759553

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

3000000

Other

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

0

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

0

Total

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

1337482

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

24699

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

1759553

(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)

1759553

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

3000000

(7.41.1.4) Comment

The Production sites of the JSL include Jajpur & Hisar location.
[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

98.536

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

3779474.08

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

383562800000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.11

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Output for FY 2024: 1759553 MT Output for FY 2023: 1580819 MT In FY 2024, gross scope 1 and 2 emissions (combined) are equal to 3779474.08 tCO2e, in FY 2023, gross scope 1 and 2 emissions (combined) were equal to 3283982.709 tCO2e, i.e., there is an increase of around 5.11% in the scope 1 and 2 emissions in terms GHG intensity while calculating upon total revenue.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

2.148

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

3779474.08

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of steel

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1759531.7

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15.08

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Output for FY 2024: 1759553 MT Output for FY 2023: 1580819 MT In FY 2024, gross scope 1 and 2 emissions (combined) are equal to 3779474.08 tCO2e, in FY 2023, gross scope 1 and 2 emissions (combined) were equal to 3283982.709 tCO2e, i.e., there is an increase of around 15.08% in the scope 1 and 2 emissions. [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

2.08

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

19.97

(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 2023-24.
[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

41.31

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Waste Generated: 1584619.31

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Consolidated Revenue: 38,3592200000

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17.99

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

There is an increase of 17.99% in total waste generated in FY 23-24 as compared to the previous year. The increased waste is mainly due to productivity expansion of JSL at Jajpur site from 2.1 MTPA to 4 MTPA.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

916.25

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy consumed: 3,51,43,709.12 GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Consolidated Revenue: 38,3592200000

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.92

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

There is an increase of 15.98% in total energy consumed in FY 23-24 as compared to the previous year. The increased energy consumption is mainly due to productivity expansion of JSL at Jajpur site from 2.1 MTPA to 4 MTPA.
[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

12/07/2021

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.59

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.38

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.7

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.45

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.1500000000

(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

-18.27

(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 2. Electric Forklift (6 No) 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

(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 1.5C 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 2C, preferably to 1.5C, compared to preindustrial levels. Therefore, we have set ourselves the ambition of reaching net zero emissions by 2050 in line with a 1.5C 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, in FY 2024 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. Moving forward, Jindal Stainless commits to meeting all incremental powJindal Stainless is focused on aligning its operations with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which seeks to limit global warming to well below 2C, with a preference for 1.5C above preindustrial levels. In this regard, the company has set an ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, following a 1.5C trajectory across its in-scope operations and supply chain. Additionally, an interim target has been established to reduce emissions by 50% by 2035, compared to 2021-2022 levels. As part of its sustainability initiatives, Jindal Stainless has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/S Oyster for the development of a Wind-Solar Hybrid Renewable project. This project, set to generate 100 MW of renewable energy at the Hisar facility, is expected to provide round-the-clock power and abate approximately 435,372 tCO2e of carbon emissions. In FY 2024, the company signed an additional MoU with ReNew Power for a 100 MW renewable energy supply at the Jajpur faciler requirements through renewable sources, underscoring its commitment to sustainable practices.

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*26*	*76595*
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

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Other, please specify **:**Waste Heat Recovery

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

26508

(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)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4300000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10200000

(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

Waste Heat Recovery Boiler

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify **:**Low emissions technology and renewables

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

50087

(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)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6300000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Emission reduction initiatives
[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

0

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Considered infeasible due to site-specific conditions

(7.65.3) Comment

At the time of commissioning, scrap preheating was not implemented due to capital expenditure (CAPEX) and investment constraints. Currently, JSL faces site structure limitations, preventing the installation of auxiliary systems for this technology. Additionally, the plant's design considerations further restrict the possibility of incorporating scrap preheating. As JSL is moving forward, addressing these space and design challenges will be vital to improving operational efficiency and aligning future investments with both environmental sustainability and business growth strategies.

Electric arc furnace: Oxy-fuel burners

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

0

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Improvement potential considered insignificant

(7.65.3) Comment

JSL is currently evaluating the feasibility of installing oxy-fuel burners to enhance energy efficiency and reduce emissions. The potential implementation of this technology is under consideration, with assessments focused on the required infrastructure changes. Current plant design and space constraints are being reviewed to determine the viability of integrating oxy-fuel burners into existing operations.

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 **:**Fully Implemented

(7.65.3) Comment

This is a better available technique in JSL Operations.

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 **:**Fully Implemented

(7.65.3) Comment

This is a better available technique in JSL Operations.

Casting: Absence of soaking pits and primary rolling of ingots

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

0

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other priorities are being met first

(7.65.3) Comment

These are not part of any of our operations.

Casting: Near net shape casting, e.g. thin slab, thin strip, etc.

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

0

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Considered infeasible due to site-specific conditions

(7.65.3) Comment

JSL does not employ strip casting technology in its operations. However, the company is actively evaluating near-net shape casting methods, such as thin slab and thin strip casting, for potential future implementation. The initial techno-commercial feasibility of adopting this technology was not sufficient, limiting its immediate adoption. Despite this, JSL continues to assess the technology's feasibility as part of its broader growth strategy for operational expansion and improving efficiency in casting processes.

Hot rolling mill: Hot charging

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

23

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mill and caster are not fully integrated

(7.65.3) Comment

JSL's mill and caster are not fully integrated, which reduces the company's hot charging capabilities. Surface grinding and quality inspection requirements for products further reduce the ability to fully maximize hot charging operations. However, JSL remains committed to optimizing hot charging where possible in our operations.

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 **:**Fully implemented

(7.65.3) Comment

This is the best available techniques for JSL

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 **:**Full Implementation

(7.65.3) Comment

This is the best available techniques for JSL

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 **:**Fully implemented

(7.65.3) Comment

This is the best available techniques for JSL

Other

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

0

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**None

(7.65.3) Comment

No other BAT is applicable
[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 canceled 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

(11.2) 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]

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

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Third-party has conducted Reasonable Assurance for BRSR reports including both Core and non-core indicators concerning the Securities and Exchange Board of India's BRSR Core – Framework for Assurance and ESG Disclosures issued vide circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-SEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122 dated July 12, 2023. This engagement was performed by the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 revised (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information). Our evidence-gathering procedures were designed to obtain a 'Reasonable' level of assurance, which is a high level of assurance but is not absolute certainty. It involves obtaining sufficient appropriate evidence to support the conclusion that the information presented in the report is fairly stated and is free from material misstatements.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

JSL BRSR 2024.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.

	Additional information
	Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CSO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]