

Growing with a lower footprint



Natural Capital

We manage natural capital with a focus on decarbonisation, resource efficiency and ecosystem stewardship. Strength of our natural capital management reflects through our comprehensive low-carbon product portfolio. Our near-term CO₂ reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) reinforce a science-aligned climate pathway. We deploy cutting-edge production methods, alternative fuels and innovative concrete solutions to lower carbon intensity and optimise resource use. Circular material use, cleaner energy adoption and disciplined environmental management support compliance and operational resilience. Water stewardship and biodiversity conservation remain central to our licence to operate, helping protect ecosystems while enabling sustainable, long-term value creation.

FOCUS AREAS

Climate and energy

241.7 kg/tcm

Net CO₂ emissions intensity (Scope 1)

1,13,481 Tonnes

CO₂ emissions avoided due to use of AFR

Water management

4.13 Lakh M3

Harvested rainwater consumed

Circular economy

9.8 MMT

Waste-derived resources used

13%

Thermal Substitution Rate

48 Litre/T

Freshwater intensity

Biodiversity management

~27,000

Plantation done

4 Sites

With Wildlife Conservation Plan and Biodiversity Management Plan



STRATEGIES LINKED

S1 S2 S4

RISKS ASSOCIATED

R1 R3 R4 R5 R6

MATERIAL TOPICS LINKED

- Climate change
- Enhanced energy security and reduced dependency on fossil fuels
- Biodiversity loss
- Habitat restoration and water harvesting

UNSDGs LINKED



ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Environmental compliance is central to the smooth and responsible operation of our plants. We adhere to applicable air quality, water management and waste disposal regulations across local and national levels, supported by continuous monitoring systems. While there were no environmental non-compliances in FY 2026, we have received a few show cause notices which were responded to appropriately and closed. Further, we undertook took immediate corrective action and strengthened monitoring protocols. Our environmental policy applies to employees, suppliers, service providers, business partners, contractors and the wider supply chain, and is supported by due diligence for mergers and acquisitions. All our current plants are ISO-certified and have implemented an Integrated Management System covering ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 standards. We also conducted regular internal and external audits on water and energy, along with training programmes on energy conservation, water management, climate change, waste management, nature and biodiversity.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Partnering for net-zero concrete

We remain aligned with the GCCA 2050 Roadmap for Net-Zero Concrete and continue to support the decarbonisation pathway for the Indian cement industry. During FY 2025–26, our focus remained on advancing SBTi-validated targets through clinker substitution, enhancing clean energy, energy-efficient grinding operations and low-carbon product development.

Climate Risk Assessment aligning with TCFD

Our climate risk assessment is integrated into a multi-disciplinary, company-wide risk management process through a documented framework that aligns climate-related risks and opportunities with our centralised enterprise risk management system. In FY 2023–24, we conducted comprehensive climate risk assessments across all manufacturing plants in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As part of this exercise, we conducted scenario analysis using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate the potential financial and strategic impacts of climate change on our business. This assessment covered all stages of our value chain, including our own operations, upstream activities such as raw material sourcing, and downstream activities involving market dynamics. The types of climate-related risks considered in our assessment include current regulation, emerging regulation, technology risk, legal risk, market

2050

Net-Zero Concrete commitment under GCCA roadmap

2070

Net-Zero emissions roadmap for Indian cement industry

32.9%

Target reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity by FY 2034–35

FY 2024

Base year for SBTi-validated target



risk, reputational risk, acute physical risk, and chronic physical risk. These risks are evaluated across short-term (0-2 years), medium-term (3-9 years), and long-term (10 years and beyond) to ensure that climate risks are systematically identified, evaluated, and addressed across all aspects of our business. Detailed disclosures on the assessment are available on our website.

SBTi COMMITMENT AND PROGRESS

In FY 2024–25, our near-term CO₂ emissions reduction targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Under these targets, we have committed to reducing our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity by 32.9% by FY 2034–35, from a FY 2023–24 baseline of 274 kg CO₂/t of cementitious material (tcm).

During FY 2025–26, our gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity increased to 278 kg CO₂/tcm, primarily due to changes in our product mix to meet evolving market demand. As a result, our emissions intensity for the year was above the trajectory required to achieve our SBTi-aligned target. However, we remain committed to our long-term decarbonisation pathway and are implementing targeted measures, including increasing the use of low-carbon raw materials and fuels, enhancing energy efficiency, expanding renewable energy use, and accelerating the deployment of innovative low-carbon technologies, to realign our performance with our SBTi commitments.

241.7 kg/tcm

Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity

27.6 kg/tcm

Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity

~42%

Scope 1 net CO₂ intensity compared with global average*

~45%

Scope 1 net CO₂ intensity compared with national average*

* As per GCCA GNR 2024

DECARBONISATION STRATEGY

JSW Cement's decarbonisation strategy is aligned with both national and global climate commitments, including India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Our approach focusses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening climate resilience, and advancing our pathway towards Net Zero through a combination of various decarbonisation levers such as clinker substitution, increased use of alternative fuels and raw materials, enhancing our clean and green energy portfolio, energy efficiency improvements, adoption of innovative low-carbon technologies. To reduce Scope 3 emissions, we are also working towards optimisation of logistics and transportation. These initiatives not only support our decarbonisation journey but also contribute to building a more resilient and sustainable business. Our progress on each lever is given below:

1. Clinker substitution

We continue to use industrial by-products such as blast furnace slag and fly ash as clinker substitutes in cement and cementitious products. This supports lower carbon intensity, improves resource efficiency and strengthens our sustainable product portfolio.



51%

Average Clinker to Cement Ratio

63%

Raw material sourced from by-products

2. Using alternative fuel

We are co-processing different types of wastes in our kilns. At Nandyal and Shiva, we have used wastes such as RDF, non recyclable plastic waste (NRPW), pharmaceutical waste, waste oil etc.

While our thermal substitution rate has gone down than last year owing to a few operational challenges at sites, we are upgrading our AFR systems to enhance the TSR percentage in coming years. At Nandyal, we are planning a chlorine bypass system which will help us improve our TSR significantly.

30%

Target TSR by 2030

13%

Average TSR in FY 2025-26

1.1 Lakh T

Waste co-processed at Nandyal

~45,000 T

Waste co-processed at Shiva

3. Enhancing clean energy portfolio

We are increasing clean energy use through waste heat recovery and renewable power procured under Power Purchase Agreements. During the year, clean and green energy formed a meaningful share of our total power mix. Our solar capacity, managed by JSW Energy, is complemented by WHRS capacity, strengthening our non-fossil energy base.

We source power from the grid, third parties and our captive power plant at Salboni. We continue to expand solar power and waste heat recovery initiatives across plants to improve energy efficiency and reduce fossil fuel dependence.

We procure solar power for our Nandyal, Vijayanagar and Salboni plants, and plan to expand clean energy use across more facilities. Solar power from Nandyal, Vijayanagar and Salboni supports our decarbonisation efforts and helps reduce our carbon footprint. Our WHRS facilities at Shiva and Nandyal further strengthen our clean and green energy portfolio.



6,63,607 MWh

Total electricity consumption

33,601 MWh

Solar power consumption at Nandyal

18,460 MWh

Solar power consumption at Vijayanagar

5,927 MWh

Solar power consumption at Salboni

34.7 MW

Solar energy capacity

56 MW

Total non-fossil energy capacity

~24%

Power sourced from clean and green energy

21.2 MW

WHRs capacity

~14.9%

Power sourced through WHRS

4. Energy efficiency at plants

Improving energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective and impactful levers for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conservation of energy in cement manufacturing. We are focussed on continuously lowering our specific thermal and electrical energy consumption through process optimisation, operational excellence, and deployment of advanced technologies across our plants.

Our approach includes modernising key equipment with high-efficiency alternatives, optimising kiln and grinding operations, reducing process heat losses, improving clinker cooler performance, and enhancing combustion efficiency etc.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS AT PLANTS

Nandyal

- VFD Installation for 611FN5 Bag Filter Fan Motor
- Improvement of Power Factor by Installing Capacitors from 0.88 to 0.98 at LC-3
- Installed 10 Nos. Motion control sensors for Lighting Control
- Improvement of Power Factor by Installing Capacitors from 0.7 to 0.98 at LC-4
- Stopped one 22KW Silo Aeration Blower by arresting the leakages (earlier 2 blowers required to run)
- Replaced FRP Fan blade for ACC Fan No:1 (WHRs)
- Operating Slag mill without HAG

Salboni

- Mill production enhancement by reducing Bag House differential pressure (DP) through replacement of Bag House filter bags, bag cages, and Conda nozzles
- Reducing False Air & Generating Cost Savings With High Alumina Ceramic Tile Installation In The RP 3 Riser Duct
- Both GGBS silo top bag filter & air slide blower Operation Logic Modification To Reduce The Power Consumption
- The manual firing system for the Coal Mill HAG has been implemented to reduce HAG starting time and minimise idle running of the coal mill circuit

Vijayanagar

- VRM-02 Compressor Room P&V Modification
- Product CPC/PPC grinding in VRM by installing VFD for coal conveying blower

Dolvi

- Replacement of Split AC units with VFV / VRF Units in QC Building
- Replacement of Water cooled AC Air cooled AC Package in Load centre -2 & 1

Jajpur

- RP PPC thermal energy reduction by 35.61% through Process Optimisation
- RP OPC thermal energy reduction by 35.32% through Process Optimisation
- Replacement of IE3 Motor With IE4 Motor

Shiva

- Cooler Air blaster operation optimised with proper raw mix and flue design-10 Nos. Air blaster stopped and reduced compressed air consumption
- VFD RPM setpoint vs current PID logic implemented in raw material all box feeders to optimise running hours & RPM of box feeder resulting energy saving
- 311BC3 (110KW) raw material feeding belt RPM optimised as per belt loading to reduce power consumption
- Pump house centralised Cooling tower fan start/stop logic implemented with water line temperature. This logic was implemented for power saving

33.5 kWh/t

Specific power consumption (grinding+blending)

11,660 TJ

Total thermal energy consumption at kiln

22,888 T

CO₂ saved through electrical and thermal energy conservation projects

745 kcal/kg

Clinker-specific thermal energy

27 million units

Electrical energy savings across all six plants

218.52 TJ

Thermal energy saved through energy projects at plants

energy management and electrification of suitable processes and technologies. We are also exploring carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), utilisation of low-carbon binders and supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs), and other breakthrough technologies that have the potential to significantly reduce process emissions over the long term. Through continuous innovation, research partnerships, and technology investments, we aim to enhance operational performance while supporting our transition to Net Zero.

In April-May 2025, JSW Cement secured approval for two CCU (Carbon Capture & Utilisation) testbeds, one each at Shiva and Nandyal, as part of a broader DST initiative to establish five such facilities in the Indian cement sector. It marks a significant step toward India's net-zero ambitions and DST's mission to deploy scalable CCU solutions in cement plants.

In FY 2026, we have initiated the development of a comprehensive corporate-wide decarbonisation roadmap that covers all our manufacturing plants and aligns with our long-term climate ambitions and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-validated commitments. The roadmap is being designed to provide a structured and data-driven pathway for reducing greenhouse gas emissions across our operations while supporting sustainable business growth.

5. New and Innovative technologies

We are accelerating the adoption of new, innovative and next-generation technologies that enable deep decarbonisation across our operations. This includes exploring advanced grinding and process technologies, digital solutions for process optimisation &

Collaborations for a change

Collaborations help us access diverse expertise, scale new technologies and accelerate progress on sustainability goals. We continue to work with industry bodies, global platforms and non-political organisations focussed on climate action, renewable energy, circularity, biodiversity and low-carbon construction.

- Aligned with GCCA Global and GCCA India roadmaps for Net-Zero Concrete
- Participated in the GCCA Innovandi programme and Innovation Challenge
- Continued engagement with RE100, EV100 and EP100 under Climate Group initiatives
- Achieved our target under EP100
- Supported low-carbon building materials through Xynteo's Build Ahead Coalition
- Engaged with Cement Manufacturers Association on policy and regulatory matters
- Continued participation in CII Climate Charter, Climate Council and Development Council for the Cement Industry
- Advanced science-based climate action through SBTi-validated near-term targets
- Participated in biodiversity platforms, including CII Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative and IUCN Leaders for Nature Programme
- Continued engagement with UN Energy Compact, Global Decarbonisation Framework Principles, UNIDO IDDI advisory group and UNGC
- Maintained participation in platforms such as FICCI RECEIC, ICCE, FCC and LeadIT



₹1.7 crore

Total membership fees paid towards collaborative platforms

We have paid total fees of ₹ 1.7 crore approximately towards memberships and subscriptions to non-political industry bodies and associations. Our top five membership fees include GCCA Global and GCCA India (~50 lakh), CMA (~50 lakh), the Climate Group (~13 lakh), Xynteo's Build Ahead Initiative (~30 lakh) and UNGC (~7 Lakh)

Collaborations and innovation

We collaborate with academic and research institutions to develop sustainable technologies such as geopolymers concrete, 3D concrete printing and biodegradable polymers for eco-friendly packaging. We are also exploring alternate raw materials such as calcined clay to strengthen low-carbon manufacturing.

₹5.8 crore

Investment in environmental protection initiatives

Other emissions management

We manage air emissions from manufacturing operations through continuous monitoring and control systems. Key emissions include dust, NOx and SOx from kiln and cooler stacks, fuel combustion and raw materials. We use CEMS and AAQMS to continuously monitor and track emissions and ambient air quality. Our processes do not emit ozone-depleting substances, while auxiliary emissions remain negligible. Our kiln air emissions data can be referred in the performance trend on page 425-427. Besides that, our kiln+ non-kiln emissions for Dust, SOx and NOx are 359.40 T, 381.3 T and 1,584.4 T respectively.

80.3 T

Total dust emissions

65.7 T

Total SOx emissions

1,324.2 T

Total NOx emissions

We carry out periodic inspections at our facilities using the US EPA Method 29 testing protocol. Mercury emissions at the plants were found to be below the detection limit (BDL), with a laboratory quantification limit of 0.00002 mg/m³.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Raw material consumption

Cement production depends on limestone, sand, iron ore and other minerals. We reduce our environmental footprint by increasing the use of industrial by-products and alternate raw materials. This helps conserve natural resources, lower dependence on conventional inputs and support circular manufacturing.

Contributing to circular economy

Our circular economy approach focusses on resource efficiency, waste reduction and lower carbon intensity. We use industrial by-products such as slag to reduce clinker consumption and produce blended cement. This approach is rooted in our founding vision of repurposing steel industry waste into sustainable cement products.

USING INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO PRODUCE BLENDED CEMENT

We use industrial by-products, mainly slag, to produce GGBS, PSC and composite cement. This strengthens our blended cement portfolio and reduces dependence on natural raw materials. Other alternate raw materials include flue dust, spent pot liner and red mud.

27%

Natural raw material usage

63%

Alternative raw material usage

9.8 MMT

Alternative materials consumed

15.56 MMT

Total raw material consumed

Alternate fuel from waste

We replace coal with industrial waste, hazardous waste and plastic waste in our kilns. This reduces fossil fuel dependence, diverts waste from landfills and supports our circular economy agenda.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Our cement manufacturing process generates minimal process-related waste. Waste primarily comes from ancillary and housekeeping activities, including iron scrap, plastic waste and e-waste. Hazardous waste such as used oil and grease is reused internally or sent to authorised recyclers. We focus on waste minimisation at source and responsible disposal in line with applicable regulations.

~99.99%

Waste diverted from landfilling and conventional disposal

Recycling and repurposing

We recycle and repurpose industrial waste from other sectors to reduce natural resource consumption and lower emissions intensity. During the year, no significant spills were reported. Wastewater generated within our premises was contained and reused, with no discharge into external water bodies.

Water management

Our manufacturing process generates no liquid waste. Cooling water is circulated efficiently, while domestic wastewater is treated through STPs and reused for dust suppression and green belt development.

Solutions for various sectors

We provide waste management solutions for sectors such as steel, alumina, pharmaceuticals, municipal waste, pulp and paper, and textiles.



Plastic packaging and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

JSW Cement is registered as a Brand Owner under the EPR Framework. Additional, our two plants - Nandyal and Shiva are also registered as Plastic Waste Processor (PWP). At all our clinkering plants, we are working towards enhancing plastic waste co-processing, supporting our target of becoming plastic negative by 2030.

During FY 2025-26, we co-processed ~1,15,000 T of RDF and non-recyclable plastic waste, across our operations. This helped divert waste from landfills, reduce coal dependence and avoid associated emissions. Our EPR compliance also enabled the generation of EPR credits, creating an additional opportunity for value realisation. We have fulfilled our EPR BO compliance for FY 2025 and currently in the process of FY 2026 compliance.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Cement manufacturing is less water-intensive than several other heavy industries, yet water remains critical for our operations, value chain and product use. Water stewardship is therefore a key part of our sustainability framework and CO-CREATE strategy, under the pillar of Ecosystem Restoration. We focus on reducing freshwater intensity, increasing reuse and recycling, and strengthening water security across our operating locations.

Water footprint

48 litres/tcm

Freshwater intensity

1,071 Megalitre

Total water consumption

80 litres/tcm

Water intensity

5x

Water positive by 2030

Action plan

We source water responsibly, treat domestic wastewater through STPs and follow Zero Liquid Discharge principles across our operational units. Initial water risk assessments were conducted using the India Water Tool and local guidelines. While none of our owned sites fall under water-stressed regions as per Central Ground Water Authority guidelines, Nandyal, Salboni and Vijayanagar were identified under medium to high risk through the India Water Tool. Detailed assessments and water audits were completed for Nandyal, Shiva and Vijayanagar, and site-level action plans are under progress.

10x

Plastic-negative target by 2030

1.55 Lakh T

Total waste co-processed

1.15 Lakh T

RDF / non-recyclable plastic waste co-processed

15x

Plastic negative in FY 2026

Water consumption and recycling

Our water withdrawal did not have a significant impact on local water bodies. Dolvi, Vijayanagar, Jaipur and Salem primarily use surface water, while Shiva and Salboni depend on groundwater. Nandyal largely uses harvested rainwater. We continue to increase recycled and harvested water use across plants and support community-level water interventions through CSR initiatives.

Details of the projects and impact can be referred to page 100

48,775 m³

Wastewater recycled in FY 2025-26

0.41 Million m³

Harvested water used

Zero

Effluent discharge from plants

~40%

Of water consumption is from harvested rainwater



RESPONSIBLE MINING

We focus on reducing the environmental impact of resource extraction through responsible mining practices, biodiversity protection and progressive rehabilitation. Our mining activities follow approved plans and are supported by measures that help conserve ecosystems around our operating sites.

Controlled blasting

We use non-electrical, shock tube-controlled blasting techniques and Minimate Blasters to monitor each blast with precision. Our staged waste-dumping approach optimises disposal areas, while crushers operate at designed capacity to improve efficiency and reduce energy use. Drill-and-blast procedures are planned according to stratum hardness to minimise environmental disruption.

Repurposing unused mines as reservoirs

We repurpose active and dormant mine pits as water reservoirs to improve water availability for nearby communities. Sump water supports agriculture and afforestation, while groundwater inflow, seepage and rainwater harvesting help maintain year-round water availability.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

Guided by our Biodiversity Policy, we work to conserve and enhance biodiversity around our plants and quarries. We aim to achieve No Net Loss of Biodiversity by 2030. For new projects that require tree felling, we undertake compensatory afforestation to prevent net deforestation. Our Nandyal mines and Vijayanagar grinding unit follow dedicated wildlife conservation plans, considering the ecological sensitivity of their surrounding areas. Biodiversity targets, processes and initiatives are reviewed by the Board-level Sustainability Committee.

Biodiversity risk assessment

In FY 2023, we mapped all operations within a 10-km radius of protected areas, migratory routes and ecologically sensitive sites and wetland areas. The assessment helped identify site-specific risks, ecosystem dependencies and management priorities.

Phase I

Desktop assessment

We assessed all seven operational sites using EIA reports, site-level biodiversity studies and secondary data. The exercise also covered high-level dependency and impact assessments for upstream and downstream activities. Nandyal and Vijayanagar were identified as high-biodiversity sensitive locations, and both sites have wildlife conservation plans. Additionally, Salboni and Shiva were also required to have WCP due to presence of schedule 1 species.

Since Nagaur and Sambalpur unit were added in FY 2026, those were not included in these assessments.

10 km

Mapping radius for biodiversity risk assessment

7

Operational sites assessed

Addressing emerging risks and regulatory challenges

We recognise biodiversity and ecosystem loss as emerging risks for the cement sector. We undertake assessments to identify potential impacts and prepare for evolving environmental regulations. These efforts help us reduce adverse impacts and strengthen biodiversity conservation.

Preserving biodiversity

We protect and restore biodiversity through afforestation, native species plantation, green belt development and rehabilitation of mines. We avoid operations near globally or nationally significant biodiversity areas and World Heritage Sites.



The process was aligned with the JSW Biodiversity Technical Standard, Global Biodiversity Framework and TNFD reference points. Biodiversity risks have also been integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management process.

Phase II

On-site assessment

We conducted an on-site biodiversity risk assessment at Nandyal to study local flora, fauna, habitats, vegetation and aquatic ecosystems. The findings supported a focussed Biodiversity Management Plan and helped prioritise actions for No Net Loss. Some recommended actions are already being implemented. At Vijayanagar, a group-level Biodiversity Dependency-Impact Assessment was conducted, given its co-location with JSW Steel and JSW Energy.

1,013.62 ha

Total area covered under desktop assessment

335.08 ha

Area under high-biodiversity sensitive locations

Mitigation hierarchy approach

We follow a structured mitigation hierarchy to address biodiversity impact across operations. Our approach prioritises avoidance, followed by reduction, rehabilitation, restoration and offset measures.

Reduce / Minimise

We reduce biodiversity impact through responsible mining and controlled blasting. Our non-electrical shock tube-controlled blasting system, supported by Minimate Blasters, helps monitor each blast with precision. Drill-and-blast planning is based on stratum hardness, while staged waste dumping helps optimise land use and reduce the ecological footprint.



Rehabilitate / Restore

We implement progressive mine rehabilitation plans in line with regulatory requirements and industry practices. Native species plantation, green belt development and annual plantation drives support ecosystem restoration. Dormant mine pits are also repurposed as water reservoirs, helping nearby communities, agriculture and afforestation.



Offset

We undertake offset initiatives where direct mitigation is limited. Selected locations use the Miyawaki method to create compact, layered forests. At Nandyal, we are developing a butterfly garden to support local flora and fauna. We also explore regenerative measures to improve ecosystem processes.



Partnering for conservation efforts

We collaborate with national and global platforms to strengthen biodiversity action and natural capital integration. These include the Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative by CII, IUCN's Leaders for Nature programme, World Economic Forum's It.org and the Nature of Business initiative at group level. These partnerships support innovation, better conservation models and stronger biodiversity outcomes.

~27,000

Plantations completed during the year

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and Science Based Targets Network (SBTN)

During FY 2025-26, we extended biodiversity risk assessments to Shiva Cement, Salboni and Jajpur. The assessments used structured site-level information and publicly available environmental data to understand local ecological features and potential pressures. This helped develop site-level biodiversity risk profiles and management plans, supporting targeted action and informed decision-making. The outcomes will also guide future alignment with TNFD and SBTN frameworks.

2030

Target year for No Net Loss of Biodiversity

4

Sites with Biodiversity Management Plan / Wildlife Conservation Plan



JSW CEMENT'S FIRST ANNUAL SUSTAINABILITY AND INNOVATION MEET

In FY 2026, JSW Cement conducted its first Annual Sustainability and Innovation Meet 'JEET 2025' which marked a significant milestone in advancing the company's sustainability journey through collaboration and knowledge exchange. Notably, it was the first time that such an event on sustainability was conducted at this scale across the JSW Group, bringing together diverse stakeholders to align on shared sustainability priorities.

Held over two days at Vijayanagar, the event covered industry experts, academia and internal teams to deliberate on pathways for a low-carbon, resource-efficient future. Structured around the theme of integrating sustainability with innovation and collaboration, the sessions covered key areas such as decarbonisation technologies, biodiversity and nature-positive approaches, ESG disclosures, and digital transformation.

Through panel discussions, workshops, and interactive engagements, the event enabled the exchange of best practices and fostered cross-functional learning. Designed with a strong sustainability ethos, it emphasised circularity and responsible resource use. Overall JEET 2025 strengthened alignment across functions and reinforced JSW Cement's commitment to driving sustainable growth through innovation and collective action.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

At JSW Cement, we believe that achieving our sustainability and climate commitments begins with building a strong culture of environmental responsibility across the organisation. Throughout the year, we conduct a range of awareness and engagement initiatives to encourage employees, business partners, and local communities to actively participate in our environmental journey.

Key environmental occasions, including World Environment Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, and Energy Conservation Day, serve as important platforms to promote awareness on various topics. These celebrations are complemented by plantation drives, quizzes, emailers, competitions etc. that foster greater environmental consciousness and inspire collective action.

