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## **WHEELS INDIA LIMITED**

Corporate Identity Number : L35921TN1960PLC004175

Registered Office :  
21, Patullos Road, Chennai - 600 002.

Factory :  
Padi, Chennai - 600 050.

**May 16, 2026**

To  
**National Stock Exchange of India Limited,**  
The Manager, Listing Department,  
"Exchange Plaza", C-1, Block G,  
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),  
Mumbai – 400 051

To  
**BSE Limited,**  
The Corporate Relationship Department,  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor New Trading Wing, Rotunda Building,  
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,  
Mumbai – 400 001

**Symbol: WHEELS**

**Scrip Code: 590073**

Dear Sir / Madam,

**Subject: Newspaper Advertisement – Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (SEBI LODR)**

In continuation of our letter dated May 15, 2026 regarding outcome of the Board Meeting, we enclose herewith copies of the newspaper advertisement published in "Business Line" (English) and "Dinamani" (Tamil) on May 16, 2026 pursuant of Regulation 47 of the SEBI LODR. The aforesaid information is also available on Company's website at [www.wheelsindia.com](http://www.wheelsindia.com).

Kindly take it into your record and oblige us to disseminate the same on your website.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

For **Wheels India Limited**

**K V Lakshmi**  
**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

Encl.: a/a

# Passing on full cost-shock would lead to 200-300% hike in fuel prices: Govt

**SHIELDING CONSUMERS.** Oil marketing companies and govt have been absorbing daily losses of ₹1,000 crore

Shishir Sinha  
New Delhi

Explaining the fuel price hike announced on Friday, the government asserted that while a full pass-through of the global oil shock would have caused retail prices to skyrocket by 200-300 per cent, oil marketing companies are actively shielding the public from such extreme volatility.

According to sources, the state-owned oil marketing companies (OMCs) limited the increase to just ₹3 per litre for petrol and diesel. On a base price of approximately ₹95, this represents a modest 3.5 per cent adjustment, a move the government insists is designed to absorb the brunt of international price surges and protect citizens from the true market impact.

## UNDER RECOVERIES

According to sources, OMCs and the government have been absorbing daily losses of approximately ₹1,000

crore (totalling over ₹1 lakh crore per quarter) to ensure pump prices stay unchanged. Under-recoveries stand at around ₹26 per litre on petrol and ₹81.90 on diesel (before the hike of ₹3), a source said. He also informed that government has already taken a hit by lowering excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹10 a litre, which will have a revenue implication of ₹1 lakh crore during current fiscal year.

Another source emphasised that the government asking for voluntary consumption cuts is much better than the alternative: massive price increases. India is experiencing a "massive twin drain" with crude oil imports costing ₹12-15 lakh crore yearly and gold imports surging to ₹6 lakh crore.

India imports approximately 80-85 per cent of its crude oil requirements. "Every \$10 rise in the price of a barrel of crude adds \$13-14 billion to the country's import bill. Because petrol and



**TAKING A HIT.** Under-recoveries stand at around ₹26 per litre on petrol and ₹81.90 on diesel

diesel demand in India is relatively price-inelastic, passing on the full price shock would require a 200-300 per cent price hike," he said. Further, such a price shock would disproportionately hurt the bottom 20 per cent of the population, farmers, truckers and auto-rickshaw drivers. Therefore, reduction in volume consumption is better option, he added.

The first source highlighted that present crisis is an 'External Shock,' and not 'Domestic Mismanagement.' "The current situation is an 'external geopolitical shock'

caused by the US-Iran conflict and disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz, over which India has zero control. Macroeconomic indicators are defended as being historically strong; the Current Account Deficit (CAD) has been managed at under 1.5 per cent (compared to crisis levels of 5 per cent in 2012-13), and inflation is controlled," he said.

The second source added that while fuel prices have risen 30-50 per cent in South-East Asia, 30 per cent in North America, and 20 per cent in Europe due to the crisis, it is much less in India.

"While 82 countries have been forced to implement mandatory emergency measures like fuel rationing, school closures, and mandatory work-from-home, India is taking a softer approach by leading through 'voluntary conservation'," he added.

## PM'S REQUESTS

According to sources, the PM's specific requests — cutting foreign travel, pausing gold purchases, and reducing fertilizer use — are highly calculated moves to save dollars with minimal economic damage. Indian households own an estimated 30,000 tonnes of gold. Gold was India's second-largest import, costing ₹72 billion for 2025-26.

"Gold is a non-productive asset that drains foreign exchange. Halving gold imports could halve the estimated CAD. Pausing purchases for a year is a 'sensible suggestion' since middle-class families can exchange old jewellery instead," the first source added.

# Fuel price hike can push up retail inflation by 15-25 bps in FY27, warn economists

Shishir Sinha  
New Delhi

The government's decision to raise petrol and diesel prices by ₹3 per litre is expected to push up retail inflation by 15-25 basis points in the coming months, with economists warning that the combined impact of higher fuel costs, increased import duty on precious metals and revised minimum support prices (MSP) for kharif crops could force a reassessment of inflation projections for the year.

The latest fuel price increase comes at a time when wholesale inflation has already begun reflecting mounting cost pressures. Retail inflation, based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), stood at 3.5 per cent in April, remaining within the Reserve Bank of India's comfort range. However, wholesale inflation, measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), surged to a 42-month high of 8.3 per cent in April, driven in large part by a sharp rise in fuel and power inflation.

## MORE HIKES LIKELY

Economists now expect the impact of the fuel price revision to start showing up in the May CPI print, with the full transmission likely from June onwards. Several analysts also indicated that the latest increase may not be the last if global crude oil prices remain elevated.

Most economists estimate that the ₹3/litre increase in petrol and diesel prices alone



could add 15-25 basis points to headline inflation, apart from second-round effects through transportation, logistics and other fuel-intensive sectors.

"We estimate the direct impact on CPI inflation at 15bps when fully passed through," said Aastha Gudwani, India Chief Economist at Barclays, while adding that more consumption curbs could follow. "We expect austerity steps to continue," she said.

Gudwani said Barclays had already revised its CPI inflation forecast upward in anticipation of higher pump prices. "We recently revised up our CPI inflation forecast to 4.5 per cent for FY26-27, pencilling in a ₹5/litre increase in pump prices of petrol and diesel. We expect the government to top up today's ₹3/litre increase, if the situation warrants," she said.

She added that besides the direct impact of higher fuel prices, the recent increase in import duty on gold would also feed into inflation. According to Barclays estimates, the fuel price revision could add around 8 basis points to headline inflation in May, while the gold import

duty hike could contribute another 6 basis points.

## LONG-AWAITED MOVE

According to Radhika Rao, Senior Economist at DBS, the fuel price revision was a long-awaited move given the sharp rise in global crude prices and the mounting burden on oil marketing companies as well as government finances.

"Higher pump prices are likely to moderate demand and consequently the import burden. Given the weightage of petrol and diesel in the CPI basket, a 3-5 per cent increase likely adds 15-25 basis points to the headline inflation, besides second round impact," she said.

Economists said the concern is not merely the direct impact of fuel inflation, but also the cascading effect on transport, manufactured goods and services. With fuel costs feeding into freight rates and supply chains, the latest revision could widen inflationary pressures.

Megha Arora, Director of India Ratings & Research (Ind-Ra), pointed to the additional pressure coming from rising milk prices alongside fuel costs.

Aditi Nayar, Chief Economist at ICRA Ltd, expects the fuel price hike to push up the average CPI inflation print by 25 bps on an annualised basis. Since the hike was effected mid-month, this impact will be spread over the May and June 2026 CPI inflation prints. "We are now revising our forecast for May 2026 to 4.3 per cent from 4.1 per cent," she said.

# India-UK working to resolve steel issue for FTA implementation

Amiti Sen  
New Delhi



The India-UK free trade pact, awaiting operationalisation, has hit a snag due to Britain's recent steel safeguard measures that affect Indian exports. But the two sides are working on a "unique and creative solution" for early operationalisation, senior officials said.

"We are very near to operationalising that (the free trade pact). There are a few sticking points, as you are aware. The UK has come ahead with a steel measure recently, which was not factored in while negotiating the India-UK deal. We are working together to find a unique, creative solution around the steel measure

also so that we can operationalise the India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) at an early date," an official told reporters on Friday.

The India-UK CETA was signed in July 2025 and has been awaiting ratification.

**UK STEEL SAFEGUARDS**  
The UK recently announced that it will limit tariff-free

steel imports from July 1 2026, reducing overall quota volumes by 60 per cent compared to the steel safeguard measure, explained Ajay Srivastava from trade research body Global Trade Research Initiative.

Any imports above these levels will then face a 50 per cent tariff. The measure will apply to imports of steel products that can also be made in the UK.

"The UK's decision to cut tariff-free steel import quotas by 60 per cent from July 1, 2026, may become a sticking point for the India-UK FTA. London is effectively following the EU's protectionist steel model by combining safeguard restrictions with carbon-linked border taxes," Srivastava added.

# Unemployment rate at 6-month high of 5.2% in April

Press Trust of India  
New Delhi

The unemployment rate among persons of age 15 years and above hit a six-

month high of 5.2 per cent in April, showed the Periodic Labour Force Survey released on Friday. The previous high of UR was recorded at 5.2 per cent in Oct 2025.

# India's push for energy conservation is a refusal to be 'extorted' for Hormuz passage: Sources

Amiti Sen  
New Delhi

India's domestic push for energy conservation is a refusal to be "extorted" and allow the Strait of Hormuz to be turned into a "private toll corridor" with demands up to \$2 million per voyage being made, government sources have said.

"The PM's request to reduce fuel use is an act of refusal to be extorted, proving that India does not negotiate from a position of fear," a government source close to the development said.

## \$2 MILLION FEE

Unofficial fees of up to \$2 million are being demanded (purportedly by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Iran) for safe transit of ships through the Strait of Hormuz but India would not pay this "unofficial toll", the source added.

The maritime crisis in West Asia escalated this week with the sinking of an Indian-flagged vessel, *MSV Haji Ali*, in the Gulf of Oman. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) issued a sharp condemnation of the attack on Thursday.

"The attack on an Indian-flagged ship off the coast of Oman yesterday is unacceptable and we deplore the fact that commercial shipping and civilian mariners continue to be targeted," the MEA said in a statement.

India reiterates that targeting commercial shipping and endangering innocent

civilian crew members, or otherwise impeding freedom of navigation and commerce, should be avoided, the statement added. As many as 13 Indian ships are awaiting passage through the Strait of Hormuz, per the MEA.

Particulars	STANDALONE				CONSOLIDATED					
	Quarter ended		Year ended		Quarter ended		Year ended			
	Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited		
	31-03-2026	31-12-2025	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026		
Total Income from Operations (net)	10790.30	10803.54	9956.90	45820.77	46662.50	10867.49	10863.06	10030.65	46010.46	65743.86
Net Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax	(757.03)	(722.95)	(201.02)	(996.71)	106.39	(2049.10)	(846.22)	(263.90)	(2626.39)	15129.08
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Extraordinary items)	(808.03)	(661.95)	(263.02)	(1039.71)	101.39	(2099.91)	(785.22)	8.19	(2669.20)	12194.61
Total Comprehensive income for the period and other Comprehensive income (after tax)	(772.28)	(654.35)	(192.52)	(1023.96)	147.89	(2054.77)	(776.83)	78.69	(2618.23)	12421.60
Equity Share Capital	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Other Equity				20835.24	22234.20				29880.21	43441.79
Earnings Per Share (before / after extraordinary items) (of Rs.5/-each)										
1. Basic:	(10.77)	(8.83)	(3.51)	(13.86)	1.35	(27.87)	(10.46)	0.11	(35.12)	165.02
2. Diluted:	(10.77)	(8.83)	(3.51)	(13.86)	1.35	(27.87)	(10.46)	0.11	(35.12)	165.02

Note: The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly / Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly / Annual Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites. (www.bseindia.com, www.nseindia.com and our company website www.nippo.in)

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Sl. No.	Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated					
		Quarter Ended		Year Ended		Quarter Ended		Year Ended			
		31.03.2026	31.12.2025	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026		
1	Total income from operations	1,462.13	1,280.33	1,192.27	5,098.35	4,415.33	1,564.02	1,371.45	1,277.19	5,464.94	4,744.40
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before tax and Exceptional Items)	69.79	42.57	48.42	185.41	140.90	74.03	46.89	49.92	200.56	142.37
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before tax, after Exceptional Items)	69.79	42.57	48.42	185.41	140.90	77.33	48.53	51.57	209.10	148.90
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional Items)	52.30	32.05	35.99	138.56	105.85	58.81	36.89	38.54	158.05	112.19
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive Income (after tax)]	51.09	30.22	36.34	133.23	106.43	57.59	34.98	38.71	152.63	112.56
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (face value of Rs.10/- each)	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43
7	Reserves excluding revaluation reserves as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	-	-	-	950.10	847.02	-	-	-	1,017.03	897.57
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs 10/- each) (In Rs.) (* not annualised)										
	Basic:	21.41*	13.12*	14.73*	56.71	43.32	23.78*	14.76*	15.66*	63.44	45.39
	Diluted:	21.41*	13.12*	14.73*	56.71	43.32	23.78*	14.76*	15.66*	63.44	45.39

Notes:

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of audited financial results (standalone & consolidated) for the Quarter / Year ended March 31, 2026 filed with the stock exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI LODR"). The full format of the aforesaid results are available on the stock exchange website at www.nseindia.com and www.wheelsindia.com
- The above Standalone / Consolidated financial results of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with relevant rules thereunder.
- The above results were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors in their respective meetings held on May 15, 2026.
- The Company operates in the following reportable segments:
  - Automotive Components and
  - Industrial Components.
 The segment information is provided to and reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The reportable segment information for the corresponding previous periods have been modified to make them comparable.
- Government of India has notified four new labour codes with effect from 21st November 2025, pursuant to which the Company has considered an incremental Gratuity expense of Rs 2.80cr and Rs 7.90cr for the quarter and year ended 31st March 2026 respectively, based on an actuarial valuation. The Company is evaluating other obligations under the said codes, which will be considered appropriately.
- Previous period's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to this period's classifications.
- The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs. 9.14 (91.4%) per equity share of Rs. 10/- each for the financial year 2025-26 amounting to Rs.22.33 Crores.
- Figures of the last quarter are the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and published year to date figures upto the third quarter of the respective financial year.

For Wheels India Limited  
Srivats Ram  
Chairman and Managing Director  
DIN: 00063415

Place : Chennai  
Date : 15.05.2026

