



June 17, 2026

The Manager - Listing
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
(NSE: WIPRO)

The Manager - Listing
BSE Limited
(BSE: 507685)

The Market Operations,
NYSE, New York
(NYSE: WIT)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement - Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the copies of the newspaper advertisement published in the Business Standard and Kannada Prabha are enclosed herewith. The same has been made available on the Company's website at www.wipro.com.

Thanking You.

For Wipro Limited

**M Sanaula Khan
Company Secretary**

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Can India do a Brazil?

When it comes to using ethanol blends to power vehicles, Brazil is a world-beater. But India needs a more diversified fuel strategy

SURAJEET DAS GUPTA
New Delhi, 16 June

Last week, India's leading automakers Maruti Suzuki and Hero MotoCorp announced the commercial launch of their first flex-fuel vehicles with the Wagon R and Hero's Splendor+ as well as the HF Deluxe motorcycle. Flex-fuel vehicles can run on one of two fuels in the same tank — either ethanol-petrol blend or only ethanol (known as E100).

To support the launch were two heavyweight cabinet ministers — Nitin Gadkari, union minister for roads and transportation, and petroleum minister Hardeep Puri. While Gadkari called the launch a "new chapter in India's energy transition", Puri urged auto companies to accelerate the introduction of flex-fuel models and oil marketing companies to rapidly expand ethanol blend E85 availability across the country.

The urgency to look for alternative fuels is understandable. The West Asia crisis has forced India to hike oil prices with global crude hitting new highs. And, in spite of the US and Iran working out a peace deal, there is no indication when the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz — from where bulk of India's oil is imported and transported — will end.

For a country which imports 90 per cent of its crude, this means a big bump in foreign exchange bills. And that has impelled the government to push alternative fuels and save foreign exchange and at the same time be more 'Atmanirbhar'.

Flex-fuel rollout

But the big question is whether flex-fuel-powered vehicles will catch on. India is late in the party — Brazil for instance started the flex-fuel push after the 1970 oil crisis and now 80 per cent of its new cars run on flex-fuel. Indian automaker Bajaj Auto has been selling flex-fuel two-wheelers since 2023 in Brazil with a 27.5 per cent ethanol mix (with petrol) and has demonstrated the Pulsar NS160, which runs entirely on ethanol. Other automakers, too, have showcased their flex-fuel capability with vehicles such as the Tata Punch and Hyundai Creta (100 per cent ethanol), Toyota's Innova Hycross (85 per cent) and TVS's two-wheeler Raider.

Until now, ethanol blends were not commercially available in petrol pumps. But on June 5, the government announced that flex-fuel (E85 blend, which means 85 per cent ethanol) will be available at 82.12 per litre — around 20 per cent cheaper than petrol — at 49 public sector fuel stations nationwide to begin with. The plan is to expand this to 500 outlets by December and 5,000 by the end of 2027. But this represents only

Mixing it

The ethanol — flex-fuel equation

- E20: The petrol used in India is mixed with 20 per cent ethanol
- E30: The BIS has notified the technical standards covering E22, E25, E27 and E30, effective from May 15. However, no mandatory rollout has been fixed. Experts say it could take till 2030

- E85: The govt has made the blend available in 49 pump stations from June 4 at ₹82.12 for use in flex-fuel vehicles, with plan to expand to 500 by 2026 and 5,000 by end-2027
- Flex-fuel: Auto makers like Maruti Suzuki and Hero MotoCorp have commercially launched these vehicles. Others like Tata Motors, Hyundai, Toyota Kirloskar and TVS have demonstrated the technology in their products
- Ethanol demand and supply: Industry says there is a capacity for 22 billion litres per annum but not even half is being used for E20 blend mix



INDIAN AUTOMAKER BAJAJ AUTO HAS BEEN SELLING FLEX-FUEL TWO-WHEELERS SINCE 2023 IN BRAZIL WITH A 27.5% ETHANOL MIX

5 per cent of the 100,000 fuel outlets in the country — and, based on initial plans, they seem to be concentrated in the big cities.

In contrast, the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) is much more widespread — available at over 8,600 outlets across the country. Despite that, CNG penetration across vehicles currently is at a mere 2.5 per cent of all registered vehicles, though it has made a substantial dent in passenger cars with and three-wheeler category. To be sure, CNG, too, is flex-fuel accounts for 55-60 per cent of such vehicles.

Can India emulate Brazil? Ethanol makers say there is surplus capacity of the production mix (with petrol) and has demonstrated the Pulsar NS160, which runs entirely on ethanol. Other automakers, too, have showcased their flex-fuel capability with vehicles such as the Tata Punch and Hyundai Creta (100 per cent ethanol), Toyota's Innova Hycross (85 per cent) and TVS's two-wheeler Raider.

Moving up

C.K. Jain, president of the Grain Ethanol Manufacturers Association (GEMA), said: "Today we have an installed capacity of 22 billion litres per annum of ethanol but despite utilisation for E20 (the blending ratio for ethanol with petrol), only half the capacity is being used and we are struggling for orders. Once the government moves to increase the ethanol blend to 30 per cent another additional 5 billion litres would be consumed."

Jain said that with new plants coming up it is not difficult to double the capacity of ethanol to another 10 bil-

lion litres in the next 2-3 years. "So there will be enough ethanol available for the large volumes required for flex-fuel vehicles also. And if their demand catches up even further, supply will quickly follow."

He says that even if the government does not mandate higher ethanol mixes, it is expected that around 10 to 20 per cent of vehicles would be compatible with flex-fuels in a few years. There is no shortage of feedstock — 70 per cent of ethanol comes from grain (maize, surplus and broken rice among others) and the rest is from sugarcane. Plants sell the ethanol to oil marketing companies at an administered price by the government. Some plants are also experimenting with agricultural waste, where investments to set up a plant are still high.

Lingering questions
But auto makers are sceptical of these projections. Said R C Bhargava, chairman of Maruti Suzuki Ltd: "From a technology point of view, we have the wherewithal. But for a commercial launch of flex-fuel vehicles, we must have answers to some key issues. One is huge volumes of ethanol will be required for flex-fuel vehicles. We need to know clearly how much ethanol is available. Is there a study which has been done on its availability and requirement? Two, is the ethanol option better than bio-gas and which one should be pushed first by the government? And three, does the making of ethanol require huge amounts of water and what are its consequences?"

One big concern is that at the current price of flex-fuel, customers might not find it attractive enough to make a switch. While the price of flex-fuel is 20 per cent lower than

petrol, E20 fuels have a lower density, burn more fuel and therefore provide 25-35 per cent lower mileage. The cost of running a vehicle on E85 will be 7-14 per cent higher per kilometre than E20 — it burns more fuel per km. Or, simply, riders have to pay more to go greener.

The pricing is a tight rope walk. Many vehicle makers say that only if the price of flex-fuel is at par with or lower than ₹77 per litre will the running cost be lower than that of petrol. In Brazil for instance, flex-fuel is priced roughly 65-70 per cent lower than petrol compared with 20 per cent in India. But Jain says that at an average the companies processing ethanol sell the product to oil marketing companies at ₹70 a litre, so any reduction will only squeeze the income of farmers providing the feedstock.

Of course, initially, flex-fuel vehicles cost more, as was seen in Brazil. The difference ranges from 6 to 8 per cent depending on the model. This is because ethanol is more corrosive and therefore any component which touches it has to be reengineered, the fuel injectors and the fuel pump among others. And many of the components, including the ethanol sensors and specialised seals, have to be imported.

Narrowing the gap
But the Brazil experience shows that with volumes going up and localisation, the gap in price can be bridged. And if Hero MotoCorp's strategy for its flex-fuel vehicles is examined, the price difference with petrol is marginal, ranging from ₹12 to around ₹2,400. The ethanol blending programme has already helped the country save ₹1.84 trillion in foreign exchange. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has recently notified the E20 standards effective from May 15 and discussions are taking place on its roll-out — new vehicles need to be tweaked to meet the new norms and OMCs have to build new storage capacity.

So can India replicate the success of Brazil? The answer to that will depend on what the government wants to bet on — and clearly its focus so far has been on shifting from petrol to electric, supported by incentives.

The target that it has set is that 30 per cent of new vehicles will be electric across all categories by 2030. But with EV penetration at 8.5 per cent in FY26, that target could be elusive. It doesn't need to be one or the other. After the West Asian crisis, the government is eyeing a more diversified fuel strategy — from plug-in hybrids, CNG and even bio-gas, besides, of course, flex-fuel to reduce the country's growing dependence on imported fossil fuels.

OPINION

The arithmetic of aspiration

Why India's employment question now turns on permanence



V ANANTHA NAGESWARAN

When Sir Arthur Lewis set out in 1954 to explain how poor economies grow rich, he located the central drama of development not in the accumulation of capital, but in the migration of workers out of subsistence agriculture into the more remunerative occupations of industry and services, a transition he rightly anticipated would govern the prospects of every late-industrialising nation. India stands precisely at that crossing today, and the question before policymakers is not one of whether enough jobs exist, but the more demanding one of whether the economy can generate employment that is sufficient in number, formal in character, and durable enough to carry a young worker into a lifetime of rising productivity and security.

The scale of the task can be stated with some precision, for the Economic Survey 2023-24, drawing on the Periodic Labour Force Survey and demographic projections, estimated that the economy must generate nearly 7.85 million non-farm jobs every year through the remainder of this decade, a figure flowing from two compounding pressures, the steady rise in the workforce as participation deepens, and the labour that structural transformation must draw out of agriculture, whose share in employment, still close to 46 per cent, is expected to fall towards a quarter by 2047.

The Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana, approved by the Union Cabinet in July 2025 and operational from the following month, is the most considered

attempt yet to attack that deficit, deploying ₹99,446 crore through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to create more than 35 million formal jobs in the two years to July 2027. A worker joining an EPFO-registered establishment for the first time, and earning below ₹1 lakh a month, becomes eligible for up to ₹15,000 paid in two instalments, the second conditional on a financial literacy course and held in savings, while employers who expand their payroll beyond an established baseline receive up to ₹3,000 a month for each new worker, on terms calibrated so that even small firms are drawn in rather than crowded out.

What elevates the scheme above the familiar and disappointing practice of hiring subsidies is its requirement of six months of continuous employment before the first benefit is released, since hiring a first-timer pays off only if the worker stays to become productive, and the condition converts the initial hiring into a genuine commitment, assuring the employer of tenure enough to repay the cost of training while giving the worker the months within which real skills and a credible number, formal in character, and durable enough to carry a young worker into a lifetime of rising productivity and security.

Its most deliberate tilt is towards manufacturing, where the employer incentive runs for four years rather than two, a doubling that acknowledges the longer gestation of industrial capacity and weights the manufacturer's calculus towards expanding the workforce rather than substituting labour prematurely with automation. Importantly, it is a stance that the government has recognised as essential to the country's realisable aspiration to become a global manufacturing centre. Through the EPFO, every worker onboarded acquires a Universal Account Number and a first taste of social security few informal workers have known. The early returns are encouraging, with some 6 million

first-time employees enrolled since the launch, the bulk of them under thirty and over 1.8 million of them women. Nearly 17,000 establishments, many of them small firms where informality has long concentrated, have generated upwards of 6.6 million opportunities.

It would be imprudent, however, to mistake an encouraging beginning for an accomplished transformation, and the scheme's safeguards, its exclusion of fraudulent establishments, its six-monthly electronic returns confirming that employment is sustained rather than merely declared, and its automated disbursement, reflect a welcome awareness that schemes of this kind must guard against rewarding hiring that would have occurred anyway. Its true measure will lie not in the first year's enrolment figures but in whether the jobs outlast the incentive that created them, and whether the demand it stimulates meets a supply of employable young people, which is why its fortunes are inseparable from parallel investment in skilling.

It is worth remembering that joblessness penalises far more than income, eroding skills, self-respect, and one's place in society, and Voltaire had said as much when he let Candide conclude that labour keeps three great evils at bay, namely boredom, vice, and want. A scheme of this kind is only to be valued because it grasps that fuller meaning of employment, treating the formal job not as a statistic to be tallied but as the first secure rung of a working life. The task now, as India sets its course towards a developed economy by 2047, is to hold to the patience the scheme embodies and ensure that meaningful employment for the young, which the Prime Minister has placed at the centre of the national project, is realised not in a single season of incentives but across a generation of durable, productive, and dignified work.

The writer is chief economic advisor to the Government of India



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NOTICE OF THE 80th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- Notice is hereby given that the 80th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Wipro Limited ("Company") will be held on Wednesday, July 15, 2026 at 9 AM IST through video conferencing ("VCM") to transact the business, that is set forth in the Notice of the AGM, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), the General Circular nos.14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, and subsequent circulars issued in this regard, the latest being 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), and under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") and relevant SEBI circulars issued from time-to-time.
- Electronic copies of the Notice of the AGM containing the procedure and instructions for e-voting and the Integrated Annual Report for the financial year 2025-26 will be sent only by electronic mode to all those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Depositories as on the cut-off date, which will be finalized. Members who have not registered their e-mail address are requested to register the same in respect of shares held in electronic form with the Depository through their Depository Participant(s). In respect of shares held in physical form, Members may register their e-mail address by writing to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, KFin Technologies Limited at Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana, India - 500 032, along with the duly filled in Form ISR-1 and requisite supporting documents, details of which are made available at <https://www.wipro.com/investors/faqs/>.
- Notice of the AGM and Integrated Annual Report for the financial year 2025-26 will be made available on the Company's website at <https://www.wipro.com/investors/annual-reports/>, websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e., BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and on the website of KFinTech at <https://evoting.kfintech.com>. A letter providing the web-link, including the exact path, for accessing the Integrated Annual Report 2025-26 will be sent to only those Members who have not registered their e-mail address with the Company or the Depositories.
- The Company is providing the facility to its members to exercise their right to vote on the business as set forth in the Notice of the AGM by electronic means through both remote e-voting and e-voting at the AGM. The instructions for participating through VCM and the process of e-voting, including the manner in which Members holding shares in physical form or who have not registered their e-mail addresses can cast their vote through e-voting, are provided as part of the Notice of the AGM.
- Members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may attend the AGM through VCM, but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again. Members who have not cast their vote through remote e-voting and are present in the AGM through VCM, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting at the AGM.
- Members who hold shares in dematerialized form and want to provide/change/correct the bank account details should send the same to their concerned Depository Participant and not to the Company. Members are also requested to give the MICR Code of their bank to their Depository Participant. The Company will not entertain any direct request from such Members for change of address, transposition of names, deletion of name of deceased joint holder and change in the bank account details. While making payment of dividend, the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent is obliged to use only the data provided by the Depositories, in case of such dematerialized shares.
- Members who are holding shares in physical form are advised to submit particulars of their bank account, viz. name and address of the branch of the bank, MICR Code of the branch, type of account and account number and name to KFinTech. Members are also requested to opt for the Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mode to receive dividend on time.
- For queries regarding e-voting:
a. Members holding securities in physical form and non-individual Members may contact KFinTech at the toll-free No. 1800-3094-0011 or contact Ms. Swail Reddy, Manager, KFinTech write to them tinward.ris@kfintech.com and evoting@kfintech.com for any clarifications.
b. Individual Members holding shares through NSDL, may contact NSDL helpdesk by writing to evoting@nsdl.com or calling the toll-free no.: 1800-10-20990.
c. Individual Members holding shares through CDSL, may contact CDSL helpdesk by writing to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or calling the toll-free no.: 1800-21-09911.
d. Members who are voting through the facilities provided by their Depository Participants, may contact their respective Depository Participants on their helpline/contact details.
- For any query/clarification or assistance required with respect to the AGM or the Integrated Annual Report for the financial year 2025-26, Members may write to corp-secretariat@wipro.com.

For WIPRO LIMITED

Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: June 16, 2026
M Sanaula Khan
Company Secretary

