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JAIPUR, SUNDAY, 25 OCTOBER 2026
WEEK OF 19–25 OCTOBER 2026

THE CONSULTING CREW
GST · INCOME TAX · ROC · PAYROLL · ADVISORY
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THE CONSULTING CREW

Business Weekly

JAIPUR · PAN-INDIA SINCE 2019

Every headline that changes what you do next.

10-YR G-SEC	REPO RATE	BRENT	NIFTY 50	RUPEE	NEXT DEADLINE
7.474%	5.50%	$116.72	22,600.00	94.94/$	31 Oct
▲ +28 bps since 6 Oct	unchanged since 7 Oct	▲ from $102.70 on 2 Oct	▼ −2.4%, bounce given back	▲ +0.93% in October	three things, not one

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LEAD · CREDIT

The RBI raised 25 points. The bond market has added 28 more

Seventeen days, no announcement, and a tenth straight week of rising yields — the worst run for government bonds in thirty years. Whether it has reached your loan depends on which benchmark it sits on.

10-YEAR G-SEC 7.193% ON 6 OCTOBER · 7.474% ON 23 OCTOBER

The announcement was the small part, and the silent part is larger. On **7 October** the MPC raised the repo rate by 25 basis points to 5.50%, and this paper covered it as a rate decision. Since then the benchmark **10-year government bond yield** has gone from **7.193%** on 6 October to **7.474%** on **23 October** — about **28 basis points** in seventeen days, with nobody deciding anything. That was the **tenth consecutive week** of rising yields and, on Business Standard's reckoning, the worst losing streak for government bonds in **three decades**.

Two benchmarks, two speeds, and most borrowers do not know which one they are on. A loan on an **external benchmark (EBLR)** is tied to the repo rate: it has taken the 25 points and will take nothing more until the MPC moves again. A loan on **MCLR** is tied to the bank's own cost of funds, which is what the bond market and the deposit market set between them — so it is taking the 28 points too, on its own reset cycle, with no announcement to warn you. Broadly, floating-rate loans to retail and to micro and small enterprises sanctioned since the external-benchmark mandate sit on EBLR; a good deal of medium-enterprise and older borrowing still sits on MCLR. Your sanction letter says which.

Why it is happening is not a mystery and not over. The drivers named are **crude** — Brent closed near **$116.72** on 23 October — higher global yields, banking liquidity that has gone tight, and an expectation that the RBI is not finished, with some economists now talking about a larger move in **December**. **SBI Research** puts the 10-year at **7.6%** from here; Trading Economics models a gentler 7.32% by the end of the quarter, and that gap between a bank's own research and a data house is worth more than either number — nobody credible thinks it is going back down this quarter.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Take out the sanction letter this week and find the word — **EBLR** or **MCLR** — and next to it the **reset date**. If it says MCLR, your rate is moving with a market nobody is going to announce to you, and the last seventeen days are already in it whether or not the EMI has changed yet. Then ask your relationship manager one question in writing: what is the revised rate and the revised tenure at my next reset. Not what the rate is now — what it will be. A bank that holds the EMI steady and quietly lengthens the tenure has told you nothing and charged you a great deal.

TAX · 31 OCTOBER

The audit date held. Now three separate things land on Saturday

Q2 TDS STATEMENT · FORM 3CEB · SELF-ASSESSMENT TAX · ALL 31 OCTOBER

Nothing further came, and that is the first thing to record. This paper's last issue led with the line that **21 October** was the date and there would be no third one. The 21st passed, no further circular was notified, and anyone who treated the extension as the first instalment of a longer reprieve was wrong. The date held. What that buys you is six days, because **31 October** now carries three obligations that are routinely managed as though they were one.

One: the **Q2 TDS statement** for July to September. Two: **Form 3CEB** where section **92E** applies anywhere in the group — that date never moved with the audit extension and it does not move now; the matching return is **30 November**. Three, and this is the one that is not on anybody's checklist because it is not a filing: if your **self-assessment tax** will cross **₹1 lakh**, pay it by the 31st. The return for audit cases is 21 November, but in earlier extensions the CBDT kept **section 234A** interest running from the original due date above that threshold, and no order has said otherwise for this one.

The reason the 31st is the date most often half-met is structural rather than careless: the three items need three different people. The TDS statement needs whoever runs payroll and vendor payments. Form 3CEB needs the accountant who signed the transfer-pricing study, which in most groups is not the same firm that did the audit. The self-assessment payment needs whoever can authorise a transfer of that size, and that person is usually not told until the computation is final. Saturday is a working day for banks and the portal; it is often not one for the third of those people.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Send one message today naming all three and the person responsible for each, and ask for a yes against each by Thursday. The 31st being a Saturday is the detail that undoes this every year: if the self-assessment payment needs a signatory who is not at a desk on a weekend, the money has to move on **Friday the 30th**, which is five working days away, not six.

Key Dates

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 2026

28 OCT — 3 days left
Jio Platforms lists
Not a deadline. ₹30,213 cr — India's largest issue by rupee size

31 OCT — 6 days left
Three things, not one
Q2 TDS statement · Form 3CEB where s.92E applies · self-assessment tax above ₹1 lakh. A Saturday — move money on the 30th

1 NOV — 7 days left
Not a deadline
Credit availed from this date qualifies for the input-services refund — once the Act is amended

7 NOV — 13 days left
TDS payment
For October

8 NOV — 14 days left
Diwali · Muhurat trading
A Sunday session, 2:20–3:30 p.m., afternoon for the first time in 69 years. Samvat 2083

11 NOV — 17 days left
GSTR-1
October, monthly filers

15 NOV — 21 days left
TDS certificates — Q2
Form 16A to deductees

16 NOV — 22 days left
October WPI
The first official cost figure containing this month's crude

20 NOV — 26 days left
GSTR-3B
October, monthly filers

21 NOV — 27 days left
ITR — audit cases
Extended from 31 October. Pay by 31 October if self-assessment tax crosses ₹1 lakh

30 NOV — 36 days left

ITR — transfer pricing

s.92E cases

4 DEC — 40 days left

MPC decision

Meeting 2–4 December. Some economists expect a larger move

Standard statutory due dates. If CBDT or CBIC notifies an extension it will be carried in the next edition. Turnover- and state-specific variations apply — confirm with us before you rely on a date.

Add all dates to my calendar

TCC's Take

THIS WEEK'S THREE ACTIONS

1. **Find the word in your sanction letter. EBLR** or **MCLR**, and the **reset date** next to it. If it says MCLR your rate is tracking a bond market that has moved 28 basis points in seventeen days with no announcement. Then ask in writing for the rate reset history and the revised tenure.

2. **Work 31 October backwards from Friday.** Three obligations, three different people: the **Q2 TDS statement**, **Form 3CEB** where s.92E applies, and **self-assessment tax** if it crosses ₹1 lakh. The 31st is a Saturday, so the payment realistically has to move on the 30th.

3. **Re-price the freight line, not the whole sheet.** Brent has gone from $102.70 to $116.72 in three weeks and no official cost figure contains it until **16 November**. Fix the fastest-moving line this week and put a fuel clause in every quotation you send from Monday.

GST · SEVENTEEN DAYS ON

The Council has met, the FAQs are out, and not one rule has changed

57TH COUNCIL 8 OCTOBER · CBIC FAQS 9 OCTOBER · NOTIFICATIONS: NONE

A recommendation is not a rule, and seventeen days is long enough to see what that costs in practice. Since the Council met on **8 October**, the CBIC has issued **FAQs** on 9 October and its chairman has publicly pressed for smooth implementation on the 15th. Both are useful. Neither is a notification, and nothing recommended that day — the removal of arrest powers, the prosecution threshold moving from ₹1 crore to ₹5 crore, the general penalty falling from ₹25,000 to ₹10,000, restored credit on employee insurance — is law today.

The CBIC's own FAQs say so in the plainest terms available: most items are recommendations or *proposed* amendments to the CGST Act, the CGST Rules, the IGST Act or the rate notifications. And one headline item carries a date that deserves to be read twice — the alternative mechanism for correcting liability and ITC mismatches in returns is proposed from the **April 2027** return period. That is eighteen months away. It was reported in October 2026 as though it were relief.

The practical harm is not that the relief is slow. It is that a business told in October that arrest powers are gone and credit on employee insurance is back will act on it — take the credit, answer a summons differently — on a rule that does not exist, and will carry interest and penalty for the gap. Two items are worth watching because they are closer to real: simpler registration for small e-commerce sellers, and an in-principle optional **annual return with quarterly payment** for eligible small B2C taxpayers. In principle is not in force either.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Keep claiming exactly as you claimed in September. If your accountant or your software has already opened up credit on **employee health and life insurance** on the strength of the Council's recommendation, reverse it now rather than at a notice — section 17(5) has not been amended and the credit is not available. The one thing worth doing on this today is a diary entry: check the CBIC notifications page on the first working day of each month, and treat the FAQ as what it is, a reading of a proposal.

CREDIT · LIQUIDITY

On 22 October the banking system had ₹541 crore spare. That is nothing

RBI INJECTS ₹2 LAKH CRORE IN THREE VRR AUCTIONS IN ONE WEEK

Put the number in proportion, and it stops looking like a number at all. Surplus cash in the banking system fell to **₹541.95 crore** on **22 October** — in a system that moves lakhs of crores a day, that is a rounding error standing in for a cushion. The RBI responded with variable rate repo auctions totalling **₹2 lakh crore** across three events in that week, and SBI Research counts **₹2.5 trillion** injected through repo auctions from **19 October**. The causes named are ordinary and seasonal: advance tax and other outflows, and festive-season demand for cash.

SBI Research called the combination a mixed signal and the phrase is fair: the Bank has moved its stance to calibrated tightening and is simultaneously pushing two and a half trillion rupees into the system. Both are true at once because they are answers to different problems — the stance is about inflation over quarters, the injection is about settlement over days. It is also defending the rupee at the same time, with reserves down **$5.01 billion** to **$721.02 billion** in the week to 16 October and state-owned banks buying dollars for the oil companies on its behalf.

What a tight system does to a small borrower is not a rate. It is a queue. Renewals take longer, sanctioned-but-undrawn limits get looked at again, and the bank that was relaxed about your drawing power in August asks for the stock statement on time in November. None of that arrives as a letter; it arrives as a phone call that does not get returned for four days. The festive fortnight is the worst possible time to discover it, which is exactly when most businesses do.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> If your **CC/OD renewal** falls due between now and January, start it this week rather than in its last fortnight. Get the stock and debtor statements in on the date they are due for the next three months without being chased, because in a tight quarter the file that is complete is the file that moves. And if you are holding a sanctioned limit you have not drawn and may need in the new year, talk to the branch about it now, while it is still an unused limit rather than a line item somebody has been asked to review.

TRADE · RUPEE

A fifth tariff number appeared this week. The rupee went the wrong way too

RUPEE 94.94 ON 23 OCTOBER, UP 0.93% IN THE MONTH · RESERVES −$5.01 BN

Last issue printed no tariff rate, and the week has made that look conservative rather than evasive. Four defensible figures were already in circulation — 25% and then **18%** under the February framework, the US Supreme Court striking reciprocal tariffs down, and **10%** by executive order on certain products. A fifth has now appeared: one report has a universal **15%** duty announced under **Section 122** following that ruling. It is carried by a single source and this paper is not treating it as established — but a fifth number in eight months is itself the finding, and it is the reason not to put any of them in a contract.

On the agreement itself, the week moved the words and not the paper. **Marco Rubio** said on 19 October that roughly **99%** of the work was done and finalisation was a matter of weeks rather than months; **Donald Trump** said on the 20th that it was "pretty close". Against that, **Nirmala Sitharaman** had said on 5 October that talks had reached a plateau and further concessions would be hard, and an AP analysis on **24 October** found nothing in the public record establishing that the treaty was signed or every issue resolved. Ninety-nine per cent done is a description of the easy ninety-nine.

Meanwhile the currency moved against exporters, which is the part nobody frames as news because it looks like good news. The rupee closed at **94.94** on 23 October, roughly flat on the week but **0.93% stronger** over October. A stronger rupee cuts your realisation on every dollar invoice at the same time crude is raising your cost base — the squeeze from both ends in one quarter. It is not an accident: the RBI is defending the currency, with reserves down **$5.01 billion** to **$721.02 billion** in the week to 16 October, a special dollar window opened for state oil companies on the 10th, and state-owned banks buying dollars on its behalf. One more change from that 10 October package is worth knowing: the threshold for hedging without underlying exposure was cut to **$5 million** equivalent.

COSTS · CRUDE

Brent is at $116. The cost figures you are quoting were taken at $102

$102.70 ON 2 OCTOBER · $116.72 ON 23 OCTOBER · NEXT WPI 16 NOVEMBER

Three weeks, and the whole of a costing sheet has gone out of date. This paper printed Brent at **$102.70** on 2 October. On **23 October** it closed near **$116.72** — up about **3.1% in a single day** — and it was still around $117 as this issue went out. That is roughly **14% in three weeks** on the one input that sits inside almost every other input: freight, packaging film, resin, dyes, power where it is not grid-fed, and the diesel line of every delivery you make.

Now put that next to the number everyone is quoting. September's wholesale inflation came in at **11.39%**, with **fuel and power at 25.85%** — and this paper made a great deal of it a week ago, correctly. But that print measures **September**. It was taken when Brent was near $102. Whatever this month has done is not in it and will not be in anything official until the October WPI is released on **16 November**. The most current cost figure in public circulation is five weeks behind the market it is meant to describe.

Which is why the instruction this fortnight is the opposite of patience. A business that waits for the November print before moving its prices will be quoting November and December work on a September cost base, and will find out in January. The counter-argument — that crude is volatile and may fall back — is real, and it is why the answer is a **clause** rather than a number: price the order at today's cost and say in writing what happens if the fuel-linked component moves more than a stated percentage either way. That protects the customer as much as it protects you, which is what makes it possible to ask for.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Open your three biggest purchase orders of the last month and find the **freight line**. If it was quoted before mid-October it is already wrong, and it is the fastest-moving line you have. Re-price it first, not the whole sheet — one correct line this week beats a full revision next month. Then add the **fuel clause** to every quotation you send from Monday: one sentence saying the price assumes the fuel cost on the date of quotation and re-opens if it moves beyond a stated band. You cannot forecast crude. You can stop signing a fixed price against it.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Stop assuming a falling rupee will cover a thin quotation. For most of two years it did, and this month it did the opposite while your input costs rose — so a quotation that only works at 96 is a quotation that does not work. Price at the rate on the day and **hedge the receivable** rather than the opinion: a forward on a confirmed export order is cheap certainty, and it is also exactly the kind of cover the 10 October rules still allow freely, because it has an underlying behind it. Keep the tariff out of the price and in a **price-revision clause** tied to the duty in force on the shipment date — that instruction is now three issues old and has outlived five different numbers.

Markets

WEEK ENDING 23 OCTOBER 2026 · FIVE SESSIONS

INDEX	CLOSE	WEEK
Nifty 50	22,600.00	-2.4%
Sensex	73,123.83	-2.2%

Most of the previous fortnight's recovery is gone. The Nifty closed Friday at **22,600.00**, down about **2.4%** on the week from 23,146.15, and the Sensex at **73,123.83**, down about **2.2%**. **Bank Nifty fell 2.8%**, which is the line that matters: a fall led by banks, in a week when the 10-year yield rose and system liquidity went to nothing, is the credit story on the front page showing up in the price of the lenders. Crude above $116 and global uncertainty are the other reasons given. This paper reported the previous two weeks as a streak being broken; a fortnight is not a turn, and the ledger alongside marks that against us rather than quietly moving on.

RAJASTHAN · RIICO

449 applications for 240 plots. Those are the best odds RIICO offers

DIRECT ALLOTMENT SCHEME · PHASE 12 · 1,986 PLOTS OVER ELEVEN PHASES

Last issue said to ask about it, and here is what the answer looks like with numbers against it. The twelfth phase of RIICO's **Direct Allotment Scheme** drew **449 applications for 240 plots** — a shade under two applicants per plot. Set that against an e-auction, where a single desirable plot can draw dozens of bidders: two plots offered at Maal ki Toos in Udaipur attracted around **68** between them. Direct allotment is not a lottery with better manners; it is a different queue, and a far shorter one.

The scale is not small either, which is the part most people get wrong about this route. Across its first eleven phases the scheme has allotted **1,986 industrial plots**, against which RIICO counts proposed investment above **₹19,700 crore** — roughly ₹9.9 crore of committed investment per plot, which tells you the size of unit the scheme is actually populated by. And allotment overall has accelerated hard: **1,038 plots** in the April–June quarter of this financial year against **214** in the same quarter a year before, close to a fivefold jump, with 21 new industrial areas opened in FY 2025-26 including **Hukkan** in Jaipur.

One warning belongs in the same story, because it comes from the same corporation in the same year. RIICO recovered over **₹100 crore** in overdue dues on allotted land between **1 April and 15 June** alone. An organisation allotting five times as many plots and chasing arrears that hard at the same time is telling you something about how it will treat a missed instalment on your allotment. Read the payment schedule in the allotment letter before the project plan, not after.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Two things, and the first has no deadline, which is why it keeps not getting done. Ask the Jaipur regional office in writing whether your unit and project qualify under the **Direct Allotment Scheme**, and ask for the phase number and the application window of the next round — a phase number is a thing you can diarise; "soon" is not. Second, before you want the land: a committed-investment figure of around ₹9.9 crore a plot is what this scheme is sized for, so if your project is well under that, ask which category or smaller industrial area fits you, rather than applying into the wrong queue and losing a phase.

Startup Bulletin

19 – 23 OCTOBER 2026

- A quieter week: **17 startups** raised over **$184 million**, down from the previous week on every tally. **Even Health** took **$50 million** in a Series B led by Khosla Ventures — more than a quarter of the week in one cheque.
- Worth a Jaipur reader's attention: **The Pant Project** raised **$11.5 million** in a Series B led by Mirae Asset Venture Investments — made-to-measure apparel, which is the first time in months that money of that size has gone into the category most of this paper's manufacturing readers actually sit in. **AuxoAI** took $20.7 million and **Firstwork** $15 million in a Series A led by Earlybird.
- The week's real money was not venture at all. **Jio Platforms** closed a **₹30,213 crore** IPO on the 23rd — the largest public equity issue in India's history in rupee terms, heavily oversubscribed, listing on the **28th**. Two numbers in that sentence are disputed: one broker lists the size as ₹30,187.6 crore, and the subscription is reported as both 22.19 and 20.58 times on different cut-offs. The order of magnitude is not in doubt.

REFERENCE · THE WEEKS AHEAD

Saturday carries three. Then November arrives with a Sunday that trades

25 OCTOBER TO 30 NOVEMBER 2026

Six days to the first of them, and the rest of the calendar is unusually easy to misread. **31 October** is three separate obligations, set out in the column alongside. **1 November** is not a deadline at all — it is the date from which credit availed qualifies for the input-services refund the 57th Council recommended, once the Act is amended, so it is a thing to track rather than to bank. Then **7 November** is the TDS payment for October, and the month's real filing run starts: **11 November** GSTR-1, **15 November** the Q2 TDS certificates in Form 16A, **20 November** GSTR-3B.

8 November is Diwali, and this year it comes with something the markets have not done in sixty-nine years. The exchanges have set **Muhurat trading** for Sunday 8 November in an **afternoon** session — pre-open from 2:05 p.m., the market from **2:20 to 3:30 p.m.** — rather than the evening slot it has occupied since the custom began. It opens Samvat 2083. Nothing about it is a compliance date, and it is in the column opposite for one reason: it is the only Sunday this year on which an order you place will actually execute.

Two dates in the month are not obligations but will set the tone of the next one. **28 October** is the listing of **Jio Platforms**, whose ₹30,213 crore issue was the largest public equity offering in India's history in rupee terms and closed heavily oversubscribed — a listing that large moves sentiment and, for a fortnight, liquidity. And **16 November** brings the **October WPI**, the first official cost figure that will contain this month's crude. If you are going to be surprised by that number, be surprised now, while there is still time to act on it.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Work the 31st backwards from the person, not forwards from the date. The TDS statement needs payroll; Form 3CEB needs the transfer-pricing accountant, who is usually a different firm from your auditor; the self-assessment payment needs a signatory, and the 31st is a Saturday, so that money realistically has to move on **Friday the 30th**. Then put **16 November** in the diary as a decision date rather than a reading date: whatever the October WPI prints, your prices should already have moved by then.

Reader Question

IN EVERY ISSUE

"My bank says my interest rate has not changed. But my loan statement now shows more instalments than it did in July. Can they do that without telling me?"

Both things can be true at once, and the second is where the money is. When the rate on a floating loan rises, a bank has two ways to absorb it: raise the EMI, or keep the EMI and **extend the tenure**. Most choose the second, because it does not require a conversation. Your rate "not changing" usually means the rate on the day you asked, not the rate applied at your last **reset** — and those are different things on both benchmarks. So, in order. One: find out from the sanction letter whether you are on **EBLR** (tied to the repo, which moved 25 basis points on 7 October) or **MCLR** (tied to the bank's cost of funds, which is still moving with the bond market). Two: ask in writing for the **rate reset history** on the account — the rate applied at each reset since January, not the current rate. Banks hold this and will give it when asked precisely; it is the only document that shows what actually happened. Three: ask what the **revised tenure** is and what it was at sanction. A loan that quietly goes from 84 months to 97 has cost you thirteen instalments of interest and nobody wrote to you about it. Four, and this is the useful part: you can normally ask the bank to hold the tenure and raise the EMI instead, if the cash flow takes it. That is a request, not a right, but banks grant it routinely and it is far cheaper over the life of the loan.

Send us your question — we answer one every issue

We said, and what happened

LAST ISSUE, MARKED AGAINST THE RECORD

HELD ISSUE 10 · LEAD

> *"The audit report is due tomorrow. There is no third date."*

The 21st passed with no further circular. Anyone who read the extension as the first instalment of a longer reprieve filed late.

MISSED ISSUE 10 · MARKETS

> *"The eight-week losing streak is over" — the best weekly gain in about six months.*

The Nifty gave back **2.4%** the following week and most of the bounce with it. The error was the tense, not the number: a fortnight is not a turn, and this paper went on to scold issue 09 for failing to call one. It will report weeks as weeks.

HELD ISSUE 10 · GST

> *"A recommendation is not a rule. Do not claim any of this yet."*

Seventeen days on: FAQs on 9 October, a chairman's exhortation on the 15th, and **no notification**. The mismatch mechanism reported as relief is proposed from the **April 2027** return period.

HELD ISSUE 10 · EXPORTS

> *"We will not print a tariff rate: four defensible figures are in circulation."*

A fifth appeared this week — a universal 15% under Section 122, on one source. Still nothing signed. A paper that had picked one of the four in October would be correcting it in November.

Printed in every issue. The earlier record is in the archive. If a call is missing from this column that you think should be marked, write and it will be marked next week — including the ones that go against us.

Economy at a glance

10-yr G-sec		7.474%
Repo rate		5.50%
Brent crude		$116.72
Rupee	94.94/$	stronger, which cuts export realisation
Forex reserves	$721.02 bn	-$5.01 bn, week to 16 October
System liquidity		₹541.95 cr
WPI / CPI (Sep)		11.39% / 5.54%

Business Standard (yields, liquidity, reserves, rupee), Trading Economics and exchangerates.org.uk (Brent), MoSPI and PIB (CPI, WPI), RBI (policy). October's rupee path is given inconsistently across sources — one puts it at 96.73 on 9 October, another at an intraday 84.43 on the 6th — so this table carries only the dated 23 October close and says the rest is unreconciled.

Does any of this apply to your business?

Send one message. We will tell you what applies to you, by when, and what you can ignore. Fixed monthly fee, no lock-in, notice handling included — the way we work with 1,100+ MSMEs already.

WHY FOUNDERS MOVE TO US

- Fixed monthly fee — no hidden charges, no lock-in
- WhatsApp-first delivery. Notice handling included.
- Books closed in 7 days, with a monthly P&L dashboard

Know a business owner who needs this? Forward it.

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WHAT WE DO

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NEXT ISSUE

Sunday, 1 November 2026

PAST ISSUES

Every issue, free

THECONSULTINGCREW.IN

SOURCES FOR THIS ISSUE

Credit — yields, liquidity and the two benchmarks — Business Standard — bond yields up ~30 bps in October, and the interest burden, Business Standard — worst bond losing streak in 30 years, Business Today — SBI Research sees the 10-year at 7.6%, Business Standard — RBI's ₹2.5 trillion infusion, and the mixed signal · The rupee, the reserves and the oil window — Business Standard — the rupee's recovery against dollar demand and outflows, Bloomberg — the RBI's 10 October measures, including the special oil window, Business Today — whether the measures buy time or need structural follow-up · Crude — and why September's cost data does not contain it — Trading Economics — Brent at $116.72 on 23 October, exchangerates.org.uk — the 23 October Brent close and the day's range, PIB — provisional WPI for September 2026 (fuel and power at 25.85%) · GST — recommendations, FAQs, and no notification yet — TaxO — CBIC's FAQs of 9 October on the 57th Council's recommendations, TaxGuru — analysis of the 57th Council meeting, NRS Associates — outcomes and the dates attached to them · Tax — the audit date held, and what falls on 31 October — TaxGuru — the extension to 21 October, explained, CAclubindia — audit report 21 October, ITR 21 November, Kunal Darwani — what changed and what did not, including s.92E · Trade — a fifth tariff figure, and nothing signed — Bloomberg — Trump says the deal is 'pretty close' (20 October), The Arabian Post — the draft is ready, the gaps are not closed, White House — the February framework, 25% to 18% · Rajasthan — the direct allotment route, in numbers — Business Standard — 449 applications for 240 plots in phase 12, Business Standard — a fivefold jump in allotments in Q1 FY27, Business Standard — ₹569 crore from 128 investors, and the Udaipur bidding · Markets, the Diwali session and the week's money — Business Standard — NSE and BSE set Muhurat trading for 8 November, Outlook Money — the rare afternoon session, and the Jio issue's records, CNBC — anchor demand for the Jio Platforms IPO, Inc42 — 17 startups, over $184 million, 19–23 October

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