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WEEK OF 26 OCTOBER – 1 NOVEMBER 2026

THE CONSULTING CREW
GST · INCOME TAX · ROC · PAYROLL · ADVISORY
FREE FOR CLIENTS & FRIENDS OF THE FIRM

THE CONSULTING CREW

Business Weekly

JAIPUR · PAN-INDIA SINCE 2019

Every headline that changes what you do next.

GST (OCT)	IMPORTS LEG	CORE SECTOR	NIFTY 50	BRENT	NEXT DEADLINE
₹2.31 lk cr	+42.2%	7.9%	23,053.10	~$113	7 Nov
▲ +22.9%, fastest in 4 years	▲ domestic only +15.8%	▲ September, a 30-month high	▲ +2.6% on the week	▼ eased from $116.72	TDS, before Diwali

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LEAD · GST

₹2.31 lakh crore, and the import half grew three times faster

October's collection is the fastest growth in over four years. Domestic revenue rose 15.8%; revenue on imports rose 42.2%. The gap between those two is this month's crude bill arriving as tax.

RELEASED 1 NOVEMBER · GROSS ₹2.31 LAKH CR, +22.9% · NET +25.6%

The total is the headline, and the split is the news. Gross GST collection for October came in at about **₹2.31 lakh crore**, up **22.9%** on a year earlier and the fastest growth in more than four years; net of refunds it rose **25.6%** to around **₹2.03 lakh crore**. Underneath that single number are two very different legs. Domestic revenue grew **15.8%** to **₹1,59,044 crore**. Revenue from **imports** grew **42.2%** — nearly three times as fast.

A 42% jump in tax on imports is not, by itself, evidence of a booming economy. IGST on imports is charged on the landed value, so when the landed value rises the tax rises with it whether or not a single extra container came in. This paper has spent two issues on Brent going from **$102.70** on 2 October to **$116.72** on the 23rd before easing to around **$113** on the 30th. That is the same event, read off a different meter. The country is paying more for what it was already buying, and the exchequer is collecting a percentage of the increase.

For an importing business the consequence is a working-capital one, not a tax one, and it is easy to miss because the tax eventually comes back. IGST paid at the port is creditable, so a 42% larger payment is a 42% larger sum of your money sitting with the government between the bill of entry and the month you set it off. Nothing has been lost; the timing has moved. If your import volumes are flat and your IGST outgo is sharply up, that difference is not a cost line to absorb — it is cash that has to be funded for three to six weeks longer than last year, in a quarter when funding is exactly what has become harder.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Pull your last three months of **IGST paid on imports** and put it next to the same three months of import quantity, not value. If the rupees are up far more than the units, you are funding price, not growth — and that is a conversation with your banker about the working capital cycle, not with your accountant about tax. Two practical moves: make sure the credit is actually being taken in the month it becomes available rather than the month someone reconciles it, and if you are sitting on an unused sanctioned limit, this is the quarter it stops being spare.

TAX · AFTER THE 31ST

If you missed Saturday, the meter started on Sunday. Pay before the 30th

S.234A / 234B / 234C · A PART OF A MONTH COUNTS AS A WHOLE MONTH

Nothing was extended, and the three things this paper stacked on **31 October** fell due and stayed due. No circular came. If the **Q2 TDS statement** went in, if **Form 3CEB** was filed where section 92E applies, and if the **self-assessment tax** above ₹1 lakh was paid, there is nothing here for you and the next date is **21 November**. If one of them slipped, the arithmetic from here is worth knowing precisely, because it is not the same for all three.

Unpaid tax is the one that runs on a clock. **Section 234A** charges 1% a month on tax still outstanding when the return falls due, and **section 234B** charges 1% a month on a shortfall in advance tax — and both count **any part of a month as a whole month**. That single rule is the reason the date to act on is not 21 November but **30 November**: a payment made on 1 December costs a full extra month of interest on both sections compared with one made the day before. A late **Form 3CEB** is a different animal: section **271BA** provides a penalty of **₹1,00,000**, and it is a penalty rather than interest, so it does not grow with time but it also does not shrink by filing quickly.

The part that catches people out is that paying later does not buy relief from filing later. Interest under 234A runs until the return is furnished, so a business that pays the tax in November but files the return in January is still paying 234A on the gap. Pay and file are two separate acts with two separate clocks, and the cheapest order is to do both before the end of the month in which you realise you are late. There is nothing clever available here — only arithmetic that gets worse by a whole month at a time.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> If the self-assessment payment did not go on the 30th, make it this week and not on the 21st with the return — the interest is reckoned by whole months, so a payment on **30 November** and one on 1 December differ by a full month on two separate sections. Ask your accountant for the 234A and 234B computation *as it stands today*, in rupees, before you decide the order of things. Most people discover the number is small enough to stop worrying about, or large enough to pay this week; either way the guessing is the expensive part.

Key Dates

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2026

7 NOV — 6 days left
TDS payment
For October. File it on the 6th — Diwali is the next day

8 NOV — 7 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 — 10 days left
GSTR-1
October, monthly filers

12 NOV — 11 days left
October CPI
Not a deadline. The first retail figure containing October's crude

15 NOV — 14 days left
TDS certificates — Q2
Form 16A to deductees

16 NOV — 15 days left
October WPI
Not a deadline. The wholesale half of the same question

20 NOV — 19 days left
GSTR-3B
October, monthly filers

21 NOV — 20 days left
ITR — audit cases
Interest under 234A runs until the return is furnished

30 NOV — 29 days left
ITR — transfer pricing
s.92E cases. Also the last day of the cheaper interest month

4 DEC — 33 days left
MPC decision
Meeting 2–4 December. Some economists expect a larger move

7 DEC — 36 days left
TDS payment
For November

11 DEC — 40 days left

GSTR-1

November, monthly filers

20 DEC — 49 days left

GSTR-3B

November, monthly filers

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. **If 31 October slipped, move the money inside November.** Interest under 234A and 234B counts a part of a month as a whole month, so a payment on the **30th** and one on 1 December differ by a full month on both. Ask for the computation in rupees today and decide from a number, not a feeling.

2. **Check your import IGST against import quantity, not value.** Tax on imports rose **42.2%** in October against **15.8%** at home. If your rupees are up far more than your units, you are funding price — that is a working-capital conversation with your banker, and this is the quarter to have it.

3. **Do the first fortnight before Diwali. 7 November** TDS and **11 November** GSTR-1 sit on either side of the break; file on the 6th and the 10th. And put a monthly reminder to open the RIICO portal yourself — two more windows opened and shut inside October, each in under three weeks.

GST · TWENTY-FOUR DAYS ON

The record collection is being read as proof the reforms worked. None are in force

57TH COUNCIL 8 OCTOBER · NOTIFICATIONS TO DATE: NONE

Two things are true at once, and putting them side by side is the whole of this piece. October's GST collection grew at its fastest rate in over four years. And **twenty-four days** after the 57th Council met, not one of its recommendations has been notified. Both statements are correct, and the second one means the first cannot be evidence for the reforms. Whatever produced ₹2.31 lakh crore in October, it was not the removal of arrest powers, or the prosecution threshold moving to ₹5 crore, or the general penalty falling to ₹10,000, or restored credit on employee insurance — because none of those is law.

The confusion is not harmless, and it has a specific shape. A business reads that collections are at a record and that the Council has reformed the regime, concludes the environment has loosened, and acts a little more freely — takes the insurance credit, answers a notice with less care, lets a reconciliation slide a month. Every one of those is a decision made against a rule that has not changed. The only thing the CBIC has issued since 8 October is a set of **FAQs** on 9 October, and the FAQs themselves say most items are recommendations or *proposed* amendments to the CGST Act, the Rules, the IGST Act or the rate notifications.

Keep one date in view and you will not be caught out by this again. The mechanism for correcting liability and ITC mismatches in returns — the single item most widely reported as relief — is proposed from the **April 2027** return period. Eighteen months. A reform with a date that far out is a plan, and a plan is a perfectly respectable thing for a Council to make; it is simply not something you can claim against in a return you file this month.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Nothing changes in how you file this month, and that is the finding rather than an absence of one. If anyone in your office — or your software vendor — has opened up credit on **employee health and life insurance** since 8 October, reverse it at your own hand this week rather than at a notice next year. Then set a recurring reminder for the first working day of each month to open the CBIC notifications page itself, not a summary of it. The gap between a Council recommendation and a notification has been twenty-four days and counting; it has been a year in the past.

CREDIT · TWO HANDS

The RBI is lending overnight and selling bonds. Both are the same policy

₹25,000 CR BOND SALE · HIGHER DAILY CRR MAINTENANCE · VRR AUCTIONS

It looks contradictory, and it is not. Last week this paper reported the RBI pushing **₹2 lakh crore** into the banking system through repo auctions while its stance was calibrated tightening. This week the other hand is visible: a planned **₹25,000 crore bond sale** and a higher **daily CRR maintenance** requirement, both of which take money out. The two are not in conflict because they act on different money. Variable rate repo lends cash overnight or for days and takes it back; an open-market bond sale and a stiffer daily reserve floor remove **durable** liquidity that does not come back next week.

Read that way the signal is clean and it is not a friendly one: the Bank wants the overnight market to settle smoothly and the structural cost of money to rise. The bond market has taken the point. Providers put the **10-year yield between 7.375% and 7.43%** on **30 October** — easing from the 7.474% this paper printed for the 23rd, which is the first week in a long run that it has come down at all, and a reminder that a weekly print is a weekly print. **ICICI Bank** expects 7.40% to 7.60% near term. One more number is worth carrying: the India–US yield spread has narrowed to about **205 basis points**, near a 22-year low, which is the part that governs whether foreign money finds Indian debt worth owning.

What a durable drain does to a small borrower shows up in the renewal file rather than the rate sheet, and this is the quarter it shows. Banks short of durable funds get stricter about drawing power, slower about enhancements, and much less willing to carry an incomplete file. The festive fortnight — Diwali falls on **8 November** — takes working days out of the middle of the month just as the pressure peaks. Whatever renewal or enhancement you need before the new year, the week to start it is this one, not the first week of December.

TRADE · INDIA–US

The hold-up finally has a name, and it is maize, almonds and soybean oil

GOYAL, 29 OCTOBER · SAMYUKT KISAN MORCHA · PROTESTS PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER

For eight months the obstacle was abstract, and this week it acquired a constituency. Commerce Minister **Piyush Goyal** said on **29 October** that India would not compromise farmers' interests and expected a strong advantage once the deal was sealed, with New Delhi nearly done finalising the first phase. Against him, the **Samyukt Kisan Morcha** — a coalition of more than a hundred farm groups — argues the agreement sacrifices farmers for tariff cuts on **maize, almonds and soybean oil**, and has said it will protest through **November**. That is the first time in this negotiation that the sticking point has been nameable.

Why that matters to an exporter who sells none of those three things: a negotiation blocked on an abstraction can be unblocked by a phone call, and a negotiation blocked on a domestic political coalition cannot. The earlier language told you nothing about timing — **Rubio** said 99% done and weeks rather than months on 19 October, **Trump** said "pretty close" on the 20th, and the Finance Minister had described a plateau on 5 October. Now there is something concrete to watch, and what to watch is whether the November protests change the Indian position on agricultural lines.

Nothing is signed, and this paper still prints no tariff rate. Five defensible figures are in circulation: 25% and then 18% under the February framework, the Supreme Court striking reciprocal tariffs down, 10% by executive order on certain products, and a universal 15% under Section 122 reported by a single source. A sixth has not appeared this week, which after eight months counts as news of a sort. The instruction has survived all five and does not depend on a sixth not arriving.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Quote against **the duty in force on the date of shipment** and say so in the contract — the same two sentences this paper has printed for three issues. The new thing to do this month is a timing one: if you have been holding a US order back in the hope that the deal lands and the duty falls, the November protest calendar is a reason to stop waiting and ship on the clause instead. A deal blocked on farm politics does not land to a schedule, and an order that sits unshipped through a festive quarter costs you more than the tariff differential you were waiting for.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Treat the next three weeks as the window and the one after Diwali as lost. Get the stock and debtor statements in on their due dates for November and December without being asked — in a quarter when the system is short of durable money, the complete file is the one that moves and the incomplete one simply waits. If you hold a sanctioned limit you have not drawn, ring the branch before the festive break rather than after: an unused limit is a much easier conversation than a request for a new one in January.

OUTPUT · CORE SECTOR

Core output at a 30-month high, and fertiliser down 11.7%

INDEX OF EIGHT CORE INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER · RELEASED 22 OCTOBER · 7.9%

One number got the headlines, and the eight underneath it are more use. Core sector output grew **7.9%** in September against a revised 5.9% in August — a thirty-month high, and for April to September the cumulative figure is **5.1%** against 2.5% a year earlier. That is a real acceleration. But the index is eight industries, not the economy, and the eight did not move together: **iron ore +18.4%**, **electricity +11.4%**, **coal +10.7%**, **refinery products +10.3%**, **cement +9.8%** — against **fertiliser -11.7%**, **natural gas -4.6%** and **crude oil -1.4%**.

Line those up and the shape is consistent rather than random. What is growing is the heavy, domestic, infrastructure-facing end — ore, power, coal, cement. What is shrinking is the part of the energy complex India digs up itself, crude and gas, which is the same fact as the import bill in the lead column read from the supply side: domestic production down, landed cost up, import IGST up 42.2%. For a manufacturer the useful reading is that the strength is in your **input** industries and in construction demand, which tells you about order books in those lines and almost nothing about consumer demand.

The fertiliser number deserves its own sentence because of who it lands on. A contraction of 11.7% in a month is not a rounding error, and it arrives into a rabi sowing season in a state where a great deal of small-industry demand is downstream of what the farm earns. Rajasthan's manufacturing readers do not buy fertiliser, but a fair number of them sell to people whose year depends on it. It is worth watching the next print before committing to a rural-facing inventory build for the January quarter.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

Separate your order book into the two halves this index just separated. If you sell into construction, power or metals, the September print says the demand behind your line is genuinely stronger than a year ago and a January-quarter build is defensible. If you sell to rural or consumer customers, nothing in these eight industries supports that and the fertiliser contraction argues against it. On crude: it eased to around **$113** from $116.72, which is still about **10% above** the $102.70 that September's cost data was taken at — so the fuel clause this paper has been pressing for three issues is still the right instrument, and it is now protecting you in the direction nobody plans for.

Markets

WEEK ENDING 30 OCTOBER 2026 · FIVE SESSIONS

INDEX	CLOSE	WEEK
Nifty 50	23,053.10	+2.6%
Sensex	74,459.53	+1.8%

A rising week: the Nifty closed Friday at **23,053.10** and the Sensex at **74,459.53**, and October ended having snapped a two-month losing run. **Pharma led**, up more than 6%, **foreign institutions returned** with a net **₹3,599 crore**, and **Jio Platforms listed at ₹1,358** against its ₹1,119 issue price — a **21.36%** premium and a market capitalisation near ₹12.5 lakh crore. IT selling and crude were the drags. On the weekly change this paper prints one figure and owes you the reason: sources give the Nifty's gain as both **2.59%** and **2%**, and the Sensex's as **1.83%** and **1.60%** — because they disagree about *last* Friday's close, not this one. One set works off 22,471.65 for 23 October; this paper printed 22,600.00, which is the figure the smaller percentages are consistent with. We are reporting a week as a week, which is what we said we would do.

RAJASTHAN · RIICO

Two more windows opened and shut in October. Both lasted under three weeks

DIRECT ALLOTMENT PHASE 14 CLOSED 12 OCTOBER · JODHPUR-PALI-MARWAR CLOSED 31 OCTOBER

The pattern is now three months old, and it is no longer bad luck. Two RIICO windows opened and closed inside October. The **fourteenth phase** of the Direct Allotment Policy for RR MoU holders shut on **12 October**. Applications for the **Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area** — direct allotment of **30 plots**, of which 28 are industrial and 2 are motel or restaurant — closed on **31 October**, yesterday. The e-auction for industrial and non-industrial plots, and the EMD for rental plots and built-up modules, both closed on 13 and 14 October. Every one of those was announced and closed within about a fortnight.

This paper told readers in issue 11 to ask for the phase number and the application window of the next round, because a phase number can be put in a diary and "soon" cannot. Phase fourteen is the answer to that question and it has already gone. The honest conclusion after three months of reporting the same thing is that no amount of asking after the fact closes a two-week gap: the only mechanism that works is checking the RIICO portal yourself on a fixed day each month, because that is faster than any announcement reaches you.

One separate item on the same site is worth a telephone call rather than a paragraph, because this paper has not seen the underlying order. RIICO's website notes that a circular concerning **Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate** from the state pollution control board has been **withdrawn**. Consent is not optional and a withdrawn circular can change what a unit has to produce and when. If your CTE or CTO was issued under, or applied for in reliance on, any recent circular, confirm your position directly with the **Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board** before you rely on it — we are flagging this, not interpreting it.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU**
>
> Put a repeating reminder on the **first working day of every month** to open riico.rajasthan.gov.in yourself and read the notices page. That is the entire mechanism, and three months of this column have not found a better one. Separately, one call to the **RSPCB** this week to confirm the standing of your consent, given a circular on CTE and CTO has been withdrawn — a consent you cannot produce on demand is a shutdown risk, and it is the cheapest call on this page to make.

Startup Bulletin

26 – 30 OCTOBER 2026 · INC42 TALLY

- The shape inverted. **32 startups** raised **$130.2 million** — the money down **29.2%** on the week but the deal count up **88%**, from 17. Average cheque fell from about $10.8 million to about $4.1 million. More companies, much less each: the opposite of the pattern this column reported in September.
- **Ecommerce led** on both counts — nine deals and **$33.4 million**, with **Troovy** and **Ace Blend** supplying most of it. At the other end of the table the cheques are very small indeed: **CopperPilot** raised $390,000 and **Qiroko** $157,000, both pre-seed. A week with thirty-two deals and a $4 million average is a seed market, not a growth market.
- This column now names its source, because last issue it did not and should have. These figures are **Inc42's**. For the previous week the same three trackers gave $184 mn across 17 (Inc42), $245.9 mn across 22 (Tracxn, via ET) and $133.9 mn across 15 (Entrackr) — a spread of $112 million for one week. Compare weeks within one tracker; never across two.

REFERENCE · THE WEEKS AHEAD

November loses a week to Diwali and still carries six dates

1 NOVEMBER TO 4 DECEMBER 2026

Count the working days first, and the month reads differently. **Diwali falls on 8 November**, and the festive break takes working days out of the first fortnight just as the filing run starts. The dates themselves: **7 November** TDS payment for October, **11 November** GSTR-1, **12 November** the October CPI, **15 November** the Q2 TDS certificates in Form 16A, **16 November** the October WPI, **20 November** GSTR-3B, **21 November** the ITR for audit cases, **30 November** the ITR where section 92E applies. Then **2 to 4 December** is the MPC.

Two of those are not deadlines and will matter more than most of the ones that are. **12 November** brings the October CPI and **16 November** the October WPI — the first official cost figures that will contain this month's crude, since September's prints were taken when Brent was near $102.70 and it has spent October between $113 and $117. If either number surprises you on the day, you will have found out five weeks after the market did. And the **MPC on 2–4 December** sits at the end of a month in which the bond market has already moved more than the last policy did; some economists are talking about a larger move.

One date is a market event rather than a compliance one and belongs in the diary anyway. The exchanges will hold **Muhurat trading on Sunday 8 November**, from **2:20 to 3:30 p.m.** with a pre-open from 2:05, in an **afternoon** session for the first time in sixty-nine years. It opens Samvat 2083. Nothing about it is required of anybody; it is simply the one Sunday this year on which an order you place will execute.

> WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU
>
> Do the first-fortnight work before Diwali, not after. **7 November** TDS and **11 November** GSTR-1 both sit on either side of the break, and the office that files them on the 6th and the 10th loses nothing while the one that plans to file on the day finds half its people away. Then treat **12 and 16 November** as decision dates rather than reading dates: whatever the October CPI and WPI print, your own prices should already have moved for a crude price that has been visible all month.

Reader Question

IN EVERY ISSUE

"I could not arrange the self-assessment tax by 31 October. My accountant says to pay it with the return on 21 November. Is that right?"

It is convenient and it is not the cheapest, and the difference is bigger than most people expect because of one rule: interest under both **section 234A** and **section 234B** is charged at 1% per month and **any part of a month counts as a whole month**. So the question is not 21 November versus today; it is which calendar month the money moves in. A payment made any time up to **30 November** and one made on 1 December differ by a full month of interest on both sections — on ₹10 lakh of tax that is roughly ₹20,000 for a single day's slip. Three things follow. First, pay as much as you can now rather than waiting for the computation to be final: 234B is charged on the shortfall, so a part payment reduces the base even if you cannot settle it all. Second, paying does not stop 234A — that one runs until the **return is furnished**, so filing late while having paid still costs you. Both clocks have to be stopped, and filing stops both. Third, ask for the computation in rupees before you decide: your accountant can give you the 234A and 234B figures as they stand today in about ten minutes, and the number is usually either small enough to stop worrying about or large enough to settle this week. The expensive option is neither of those — it is leaving it unquantified until the 21st and discovering the answer after the month has turned.

Send us your question — we answer one every issue

We said, and what happened

LAST ISSUE, MARKED AGAINST THE RECORD

MISSED ISSUE 11 · STARTUPS

> *"17 startups raised over $184 million" — printed as the week's figure.*

Three providers now give that same week as **$184 mn / 17**, **$245.9 mn / 22** and **$133.9 mn / 15**. We printed one of three as though it were the number, in the issue that elsewhere insisted on naming disagreements. Startup tallies now carry their provider.

PARTLY ISSUE 11 · LEAD

> *"The RBI raised 25 points. The bond market has added 28 more" — the 10-year at 7.474% on 23 October, a tenth straight rising week.*

The direction held and the precision did not. On 30 October providers put the 10-year between **7.375% and 7.43%** — it eased — and one counts the rising run as **eight** weeks where we printed ten from another. Different providers quote different benchmark bonds. This paper will name the series from here.

HELD ISSUE 11 · GST

> *"A recommendation is not a rule. If your software has already opened up that credit, reverse it now."*

Twenty-four days from the Council, still no notification — and now October's record collection is being read as proof the reforms worked, when none of them is in force.

HELD ISSUE 11 · COSTS

> *"Put a fuel clause in every quotation from Monday."*

Brent eased to about **$113** from $116.72. A clause protects in that direction too: the business that re-priced to a fixed $116 is now over-quoting, and the one with a clause is not. This is the case we did not argue for it.

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

GST gross (Oct)		₹2.31 lakh cr
Domestic / imports		+15.8% / +42.2%
Core sector (Sep)		7.9%
10-yr G-sec	~7.40%	7.375–7.43% across providers, 30 Oct
Brent crude	~$113	from $116.72; still 10% above 2 Oct
Repo rate		5.50%

PIB and finance ministry (GST, 1 November), commerce and industry ministry (core sector, 22 October), Trading Economics and Investing.com (yields, Brent), RBI (policy). The 10-year is given between 7.375% and 7.43% for 30 October depending on the series, and Brent between $112.33 and $113.43; this table carries a rounded figure and names the spread rather than implying a precision the sources do not have.

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

GST · Income Tax · TDS · ROC · Payroll · CFO Advisory · Company & LLP Registration

NEXT ISSUE

Sunday, 8 November 2026

PAST ISSUES

Every issue, free

THECONSULTINGCREW.IN

SOURCES FOR THIS ISSUE

October's GST collection, and the split underneath it — APAC News Network — ₹2.31 lakh crore, up 22.9%, with the domestic and import split, Ommcom News — collections jump nearly 23% in October, Dainik Jagran English — the 22.9% figure and the April–October total · GST reform — recommended on 8 October, notified never — TaxO — CBIC's FAQs of 9 October on the 57th Council's recommendations, TaxGuru — analysis of the 57th Council meeting · Output — core sector at a 30-month high — Business Today — core sector growth accelerates to 7.9%, refinery output up 10.3%, SteelOrbis — the 30-month high, with the industry breakdown, Policy Circle — where the growth conceals weakness · Credit — a bond sale with one hand, repo auctions with the other — Kotak Neo — the 10-year at a three-year high, and the RBI's liquidity measures, Bondskart — the ₹25,000 crore sale, daily CRR maintenance and the FX link, Trading Economics — the 10-year at 7.40% on 30 October · Trade — the deal, and the constituency now blocking it — US News / Reuters — Goyal says the deal will not hurt farmers (29 October), Bloomberg — Trump says the deal is 'pretty close' (20 October), Bloomberg — officials signalled an impasse on 5 October · Rajasthan — two windows, and a withdrawn consent circular — RIICO — the notices page, which is the only reliable way to catch a window, Business Standard — ₹569 crore from 128 investors, and the 500-plot e-auction · Markets — the week, the listing, and the disputed base — HDFC Sky — the weekly review: Nifty +2.59%, pharma +6.1%, FIIs back with ₹3,599 crore, Navia — the same week, with the smaller weekly percentages, Upstox — Jio Platforms lists at a 21% premium and settles 4.5% higher · Startups — and why this column now names its tracker — Inc42 — $130.2 mn across 32 startups, 26–30 October, Inc42 — the previous week's $184 mn across 17, iTechGuides / ET — Tracxn's $245.9 mn for that same week

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