

Your Weekly Window to Key Financial Headlines

x Estates plans a joint development project on 6 acres in Indirapuram, Ghaziabad. The project's development potential of about 1.5 million square feet and an estimated gross development value of ₹2,500–3,000 crore, expanding the company's residential presence across the NCR region.

alongside the government's H2 borrowing programme of ₹7.86 lakh crore, which includes ₹15,000 crore through Sovereign Green Bonds. The WMA limit therefore provides the government with a short-term liquidity mechanism while its broader financing requirements are met through planned borrowing.

Foreign institutional investors remained net sellers during the week, selling approximately ₹11,490 crore of Indian equities. Domestic institutional investors provided support by purchasing around ₹16,398 crore. This divergence remained an important factor influencing market volatility and liquidity.

India announced that UPI transactions above ₹2,000 will be permitted to carry a merchant discount rate of up to 0.4% from October 15, 2026. The change could affect payment-platform revenues, competition and the economics of India's rapidly expanding digital-payments ecosystem.

Russia & Germany held their first high level talks since 2022 on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York. The meeting between the two foreign ministers was important because direct contact between Moscow & Berlin has been limited since Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The two sides discussed the ongoing war & wider issues affecting European security. Germany has strongly supported Ukraine since the conflict began while Russia has criticised European support for Kyiv. The meeting does not mean that the two countries have resolved their differences but it gives both sides a chance to keep diplomatic communication open. The talks were closely watched because Germany plays an important role in European politics & security.

increase costs for businesses. European industries that use large amounts of energy could also face higher production expenses. The issue is becoming more important as Europe moves towards the colder months, when demand for heating usually rises. Governments are therefore keeping a close watch on gas supplies & storage levels. Higher energy costs could also make it harder for Europe to control inflation & support industries already facing high operating costs.