# Indian Companies Raise Record Capital as IPO Market Remains Strong

*Bold News Digital*

**NEW DELHI, Oct 3:** Indian companies have continued to tap equity markets at an unprecedented pace, with fundraising reaching a record level in the first half of the 2026-27 financial year despite relatively subdued performance in the broader stock market.

Companies raised around Rs 2.43 lakh crore through equity markets during the first half of FY2026-27, representing a 75 per cent increase from the corresponding period a year earlier, according to data from PRIME Database Group cited by Reuters. The fundraising was supported by a strong pipeline of initial public offerings and sustained participation from domestic investors.

The development highlights the growing importance of India's primary capital market as companies look for funds to finance expansion, repay debt, strengthen balance sheets and support new investment.

The fundraising momentum has been particularly visible in the IPO segment. Several large companies entered the market during the period, while a substantial number of businesses continued preparing their offer documents for future issues.

The National Stock Exchange was among the largest transactions, raising about $2.3 billion through its public offering. SBI Funds Management and Manipal Health Enterprises were also among the major issuers, according to the data reported by Reuters. Mainboard IPOs collectively raised about Rs 94,205 crore during the first half of the financial year.

The strong primary-market activity stands in contrast to relatively modest movement in the benchmark equity market. The Nifty 50 gained only around 1.3 per cent over the same period, according to the Reuters report, while average first-day gains for newly listed companies were substantially higher.

This difference reflects the continued appetite for new equity offerings among investors, even as broader market conditions remain affected by geopolitical tensions, elevated energy prices and uncertainty surrounding global interest rates.

Domestic liquidity has been an important factor behind the fundraising boom. Indian investors, including retail participants and domestic institutions, have provided companies with a sizeable pool of capital. The availability of domestic money has reduced the dependence of issuers on foreign investors at a time when international capital flows have been volatile.

The primary market has also benefited from a backlog of companies that had been preparing to list during earlier periods but postponed their plans because of uncertain market conditions. As sentiment improved in the IPO segment, several businesses were able to revive their plans.

Regulatory measures have also played a role in maintaining the flow of public issues. The Securities and Exchange Board of India allowed extensions for certain IPOs whose plans had been affected by geopolitical disruptions, giving companies additional time to proceed with their offerings.

The pipeline remains substantial. Nearly 250 companies are reported to be preparing to raise a combined amount of around Rs 4.65 lakh crore, although the eventual size and timing of these issues will depend on market conditions and regulatory approvals.

Several high-profile companies are part of the upcoming pipeline, including Jio Platforms and Carlsberg India. The large number of proposed offerings means the primary market could remain active over the coming quarters.

Qualified institutional placements have also contributed to the increase in equity mobilisation. Such fundraising allows listed companies to raise fresh capital from institutional investors without undertaking a conventional public issue. According to the data cited by Reuters, QIP fundraising increased by 36 per cent, with Adani Enterprises among the significant issuers.

The surge in equity fundraising provides companies with an alternative to traditional bank borrowing. Businesses can use equity capital to fund acquisitions, construct new facilities, invest in technology or expand into new markets without increasing their debt burden by the same amount.

For companies operating in capital-intensive sectors, access to the equity market can be particularly important. Infrastructure, healthcare, financial services, technology and consumer businesses require substantial investment to support long-term expansion.

The IPO boom is also giving existing shareholders an opportunity to monetise their holdings. Government disinvestment transactions have added to the overall supply of shares in the market,

while private companies have used public listings to provide an exit route for early investors.

The National Stock Exchange's listing was one of the most prominent transactions during the period. Its large issue demonstrated the scale of India's equity market and the ability of major financial institutions to attract substantial investor participation.

At the same time, the performance of individual IPOs has varied. Strong listing gains can attract additional investor interest, but companies entering the market still need to demonstrate sustainable earnings and business prospects after listing.

The primary market therefore carries its own risks. A large number of new issues arriving at the same time can compete for investor funds. If market sentiment weakens, companies may have to adjust issue sizes, valuations or launch schedules.

Global developments could also influence the pace of fundraising. Oil prices above $100 a barrel, changing expectations for US interest rates and geopolitical tensions are factors being closely watched by investors. Any prolonged increase in inflationary pressure could affect liquidity and valuation levels across financial markets.

The currency market is another consideration for Indian companies with significant overseas exposure. Movements in the rupee can affect foreign investors' returns and influence the attractiveness of Indian equities relative to other emerging markets.

Despite these challenges, domestic capital formation remains strong. India's expanding investor base has provided companies with access to a broader pool of savings, while digital investment platforms have made participation in public offerings easier for individual investors.

The growth of the primary market also reflects changes in the nature of India's corporate economy. Businesses in technology, healthcare, consumer services and financial markets are increasingly using equity markets to finance expansion.

The current fundraising cycle could therefore have an impact beyond the stock exchanges. New capital can support investment in factories, technology, employment and infrastructure, depending on how companies deploy the funds.

For investors, however, the large pipeline means careful evaluation of individual offerings will remain important. A high level of market activity does not automatically indicate that every new issue will deliver similar performance.

The coming months are expected to provide a clearer picture of whether the current pace of

fundraising can be sustained. Companies waiting for regulatory approval will need to assess valuations and investor demand before launching their issues.

For India's corporate sector, the record mobilisation during the first half of FY2026-27 marks a significant expansion in access to equity capital. With hundreds of companies still preparing to approach investors, the primary market is positioned to remain an important source of corporate finance during the remainder of the financial year.