



**sima**

Fortnightly

# E-REVIEW

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## NEWS HIGHLIGHTS >>>

- ❖ Indian govt forms 4 panels to drive textile sector reforms
- ❖ Global cotton prices steady as key benchmarks remain range-bound
- ❖ US' textile & apparel import volume rises 5.88% in H1 2025
- ❖ US tariffs pause on China imports offers relief, not resolution: AAFA
- ❖ India reopens PLI scheme for textiles amid US tariff impact

## REPRESENTATIONS >>>

- ❖ Vide a representation dated 6<sup>th</sup> August 2025 an appeal was made to Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, seeking Government intervention to mitigate the impact of U.S. Tariff on Indian textile industry.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 6<sup>th</sup> August 2025 an appeal was made to Smt. Nirmala Sitharman, Hon'ble Union Finance Minister, appealed to address textile industry GST structural issues and enable to gain cost/global competitiveness by:
  - a) Slotting entire MMF value chain in 5% GST slab (on par with cotton value chain Fibre neutrality – clothing the poor masses of the nation economically)
  - b) Increasing GST on textile processing job work from 5% to 12%
  - c) Reducing GST on textile machinery, spares and accessories from 18% to 5%
- ❖ The Association vide its representation dated 7<sup>th</sup> August 2025 urged the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) to withdraw its recent circular mandating the allotment and activation of Universal Account Numbers (UAN) exclusively through UMANG application, citing technical glitches and operational delays.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 8<sup>th</sup> August 2025 an appeal was made to Shri Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, seeking Government intervention to mitigate the impact of U.S. Tariff on Indian textile industry.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 2025, an appeal was made to Thiru. Thangam Thennarasu, Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Environment Climate Change to request the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to recommend to the Central Government to address the textile industry GST structural issues and enable to gain cost/global competitiveness.

- ❖ A Draft Demi-Official (D.O) Letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 2025 was sent to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to recommend Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, to slot the entire MMF value chain in the 5% GST Slab.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 2025, an appeal was to Tmt. V. Amuthavalli , I.A.S., The Principal Secretary to Government, Department of Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi, to extend 50% Subsidy for retrofitting Kit with Tuck-in / Leno selvedge mechanism and convert plain powerloom to Rapier Shuttleless loom.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 2025 an appeal was made to Dr T R B Raja, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu, to take up the issues posed by the imposition of U.S. Tariff with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and announce suitable policy interventions.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2025 an appeal was made to Thiru. M K Stalin, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, for State and Central Government interventions to mitigate the impact of U.S. Tariff on Indian Textile Industry.

## WORKSHOP

SIMA, in association with UN Women, as part of the Textile Industry Coalition (TIC) activities, Sakshi (NGO), and the Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment, organized a program on Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) and Hostel License sensitization on August 12, 2025 at SIMA Conference Hall.

On behalf of UN Women, Ms. Preetha handled a session on gender-based violence and the importance of Internal Committees (ICs) in industries, highlighting TIC's activities over the past year. Mr. Vinoba PoP, Trainer from Sakshi, and Mrs. Roopika led a session on the POSH Act's importance and the role of IC members in handling sexual harassment cases at workplaces.

Ms. Ambika, Coimbatore District Social Welfare Officer, Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment, Government of Tamil Nadu, discussed obtaining licenses for private working women's hostels through the Social Welfare Department's online portal. She emphasized that the hostel license renewal period has been increased to ten years, with a simplified process requiring self-declaration by employers. Additionally, she stressed the need for registering IC member details on government portals for compliance.

Around 40 participants from 24 industries attended the meeting, which received positive feedback.



Dr K Selvaraju, Secretary General, SIMA,  
Welcoming the gathering



Mr. Vinoba PoP, addressing the  
participants



## TEXTILE SCENE

### Indian govt forms 4 panels to drive textile sector reforms

- Indian Minister of Textiles Shri Giriraj Singh met industry leaders to address global trade challenges, including US tariffs, and announced four committees to drive market diversification, reforms, and competitiveness.
- Emphasising the '5F' approach, he urged focus on the EU market and FTAs.
- With \$37.7 billion exports in 2024–25, he expressed confidence in achieving \$100 billion exports by 2030.

### US' textile & apparel import volume rises 5.88% in H1 2025

- US imports of textiles and apparel in January–June 2025, up 5.88 per cent year on year, with apparel imports rising 4.31 per cent and textiles 6.40 per cent, OTEXA data shows.
- Cotton product imports grew 4.81 per cent, while MMF products rose 6.25 per cent.

### US tariffs pause on China imports offers relief, not resolution: AAFA

- The American Apparel & Footwear Association has welcomed the Trump administration's extension of the 30 per cent tariff pause on imports from China for 90 days but warned of ongoing uncertainty.
- CEO Steve Lamar said repeated delays and unclear terms hinder growth and urged a non-stacking clause like in Japan and EU deals, noting tariffs still impose double taxation on families for essentials.

### India reopens PLI scheme for textiles amid US tariff impact

- Indian government reopens applications for the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for textiles, focusing on MMF apparel, fabrics, and technical textiles, amid US-imposed 50 per cent tariffs on Indian imports.
- Applications are open until August 31.
- The scheme has seen limited uptake, with 64 companies committing ₹6,000 crore .

## RAW MATERIAL

### Global cotton prices steady as key benchmarks remain range-bound

- Global cotton benchmarks remained stable in the past month, with the December NY/ICE contract testing the lower end of its year-long range between 66 and 71 cents/lb.
- The A Index hovered near 78 cents/lb, while the Chinese Cotton Index eased from 98 to 95 cents/lb internationally.
- Indian Shankar-6 prices stayed between 82–85 cents/lb, and Pakistani spot rates held near 69 cents/lb.

## CHAT BOX

### GST

1. **Even minor errors /procedural lapses without involvement of fraud or intention to evade taxes leads to detention/seizure of goods. In this scenario, what are the common errors relating to e-waybill compliance that have been adjudicated by the judicial forums till date?**

Common e-way bill errors under GST that have been identified and adjudicated till date include the following

Error Type	Description	Impact / Adjudication
<b>1. E-Way Bill Not Generated</b>	Movement of goods without generating e-way bill when mandatory (value > Rs.50,000/Rs.1 lakh or as per state rules).	Treated as a contravention. Goods and vehicle detained/penalty levied.
<b>2. Incorrect Part-A Details</b>	Wrong invoice number, date, value, HSN code, consignee details, place of delivery, etc.	Treated as evasion attempt/attracts penalty. Some courts have given relief if error is minor or typographical.
<b>3. Incorrect Part-B (Vehicle Details)</b>	Wrong vehicle number or not updated in time (especially for multi-modal transport or vehicle change).	Vehicle detained/penalty imposed. However, courts have ruled in favour of taxpayers in cases of minor mistakes.
<b>4. Expired E-Way Bill</b>	E-way bill validity period expired but goods still in transit.	Detention of vehicle with goods. Relief granted in cases of delay due to unavoidable circumstances (e.g., strikes, floods).
<b>5. Multiple Invoices, Single EWB</b>	Clubbing multiple invoices of different consignments under a single e-way bill.	Violates e-way bill rules. Penalty imposed.
<b>6. EWB Not Matching with Invoice details</b>	Discrepancy between details in e-way bill and accompanying invoice (e.g., quantity/value mismatch).	Treated as suppression or misstatement/penalty imposed.
<b>7. Transportation without Document</b>	E-way bill generated, but driver does not carry it (physically or electronically).	Penalty of Rs. 10,000 or tax amount, whichever is higher.
<b>8. Incorrect Distance / Wrong PIN Code</b>	Incorrect distance leads to shorter e-way bill validity.	If delay occurs, vehicle detained. Some relief provided for minor PIN code errors.

Error Type	Description	Impact / Adjudication
<b>9. Inter-State Movement with Invalid Registration</b>	Goods sent inter-state without proper registration or e-way bill (especially unregistered suppliers/transporters).	Deemed offence/penalties imposed/adjudications mostly against the taxpayer.
<b>10. Transport after Cancellation of EWB</b>	Goods transported even after e-way bill is cancelled.	Considered as serious violation/penalties imposed and goods/vehicle confiscated.
<b>11. Loading/unloading goods at unauthorized or unmentioned locations</b>	Place of dispatch and delivery being contained in the documents, to be strictly adhered to.	Detention and seizure of the vehicle and goods, subject to adjudication.

**Advisory:** Create an in-house SoP to avert unintentional violations.  
**Ref:** Section 129 of GST Act and E-waybill Rules/ CBIC Circular No. 64/38/2018 dated 14.09.2018.

**2. For ensuring effective compliance, training logistics team, using automated ERP-integrated EWB solutions and conducting periodic audits is essential, in addition to the responsibilities borne by the Accounts department of the organisation. What would be a preferable SoP to be followed by the in-house team?**

Department wise Task Assignment for E-Way Bill Compliance (by whatever title the team or staff are designated) and cross verification is essential to avoid lapses or departmental actions

**A. Sales / Marketing Department**

- Prepare and issue commercial invoice with accurate GSTIN (buyer/seller)/Item descriptions/ quantity/rate/ HSN codes/Applicable GST rates (CGST/SGST/IGST)
- Mention correct place of supply and delivery location.
- Share invoice and dispatch schedule with Logistics and EWB team.
- Coordinate with buyer regarding mode and timing of dispatch.

**B. Accounts Department**

- Verify correctness of invoice values, tax calculations and GST implications.
- Ensure buyer/seller GSTIN is valid and active.
- Check for spelling/typographic errors and entries in appropriate columns.
- Separate EWB to be generated for each invoice.
- No mismatch of details in invoice and EWB.
- Verify that correct document type is chosen in EWB (Tax Invoice, Bill of Supply, Delivery Challan, Bill of Entry)
- Grant approval for dispatch, only after confirmation of details.
- Reconcile E-Way Bill data with GSTR-1 periodically.

**C. GST Compliance team / EWB Team**

- Generate E-Way Bill on the portal using details from invoice and logistics data.



- Update Part-B (vehicle number) before goods movement.
- Validate correctness of GSTINs, HSNs, place of delivery and vehicle info.
- Share EWB copy with driver/transporter and attach with invoice.
- Maintain digital register of all EWBs.
- Cancel EWB immediately on identifying a mistake, since it cannot be corrected/edited/modified but can only be cancelled within 24 hours of generation and before verification by an officer.
- Extend the period of EWB on assessing that the goods would not reach the destination during the predicted period.
- Directing transporter to amend part B if vehicle changed due to breakdown or other valid reason.

#### **D. Logistics / Dispatch Department**

- Finalize transporter or own vehicle for each dispatch.
- Share vehicle number and transporter ID with EWB team.
- Ensure driver carries EWB and invoice copy.
- Ensure dispatch is done strictly as per EWB details (origin, destination, vehicle).
- Monitor vehicle movement to ensure timely delivery within EWB validity.
- Inform EWB team of an enroute delay or change in vehicle for updating Part-B.

#### **E. Transporter**

- Carry valid E-Way Bill and invoice/delivery challan during movement.
- Ensure movement only starts after Part-B is filled.
- Follow declared route and deliver goods to the correct consignee.
- Cooperate in inspections by GST officers, if any.

#### **F. IT / ERP Support**

- Ensure EWB module is functional and integrated with billing/dispatch software.
- Support teams in case of EWB portal downtime or data mismatch.
- Maintain backups and EWB history securely in system.

#### **G. Internal Audit / Compliance Officer**

- Conduct quarterly audits to verify:
- Accuracy of generated E-Way Bills
- Timely generation and usage
- Recordkeeping and cancellation compliance
- Highlight lapses and recommend process improvements

### **3. E-Way Bill compliance in the context of RoDTEP (export) claim ensures seamless verification of the movement of goods for which the export benefit is being claimed. What is the checklist that needs to be followed?**

#### **1. Evidence of Movement of Goods**

- E-Way Bill serves as proof of movement of goods from the manufacturing unit or warehouse to the port or ICD/CFS for export. Non-generation or incorrect generation of the E-Way Bill may raise questions on the genuineness of the export, which can lead to denial or delay in disbursement of RoDTEP benefits.

#### **2. Supporting Documentation for Customs**

- During customs examination, proper E-Way Bill documentation helps substantiate:
  - The origin and transport route of the goods
  - Compliance with GST and transportation Rules

#### **3. GST and RoDTEP Interlink**

- As RoDTEP aims to refund embedded/non-creditable taxes, including those incurred in the domestic leg of supply (like electricity duty and transportation-related taxes), E-Way Bill compliance ensures that claims are supported by proper tax-paid evidence.

#### **4. Avoidance of Discrepancies**

- Discrepancies in Vehicle numbers, places of dispatch & delivery and taxpayer credentials can flag the transaction for review, possibly resulting in RoDTEP claim rejection or scrutiny.

#### **5. Documentation Consistency**

- For a valid RoDTEP claim:
  - The details in Shipping Bill, GST invoice, E-Way Bill and Transport documents must match.
  - Any inconsistency may lead to query being raised by Customs or denial of benefits under RoDTEP.

#### **Advisory: Best Practices to be adopted by the Exporters**

- Generate accurate and timely E-Way Bills for all export consignments.
- Maintain digital records of E-Way Bills for audit/tracking.
- Ensure that the vehicle number, HSN and place of supply matches across all documents.
- Periodically reconcile E-Way Bills with shipping bills filed under RoDTEP.

**4. In the context of a job work transaction under GST, who is responsible for generating the E-Way Bill – the principal or the job worker?**

Scenario	E-Way Bill to be generated by
Principal despatches the goods to job worker	Principal
Job worker returns goods to principal	Job worker (if registered) or the principal
Goods moved directly from supplier to job worker on principal's direction (Bill To – Ship To transaction)	Principal or supplier
Goods sent from one job worker to another	Job worker or the principal

**Advisory**

- Link EWB generated for return of goods by the job worker to the principal with original challan.
- Maintain records to prove the statutory period for return of goods (inputs to be returned within 1 year and capital goods within 3 years).
- Avoid mismatch in quantity or HSN between Delivery Challan and EWB.
- Do not claim RoDTEP benefit without proper documentation, if goods are exported from job worker's premises.
- Proper endorsement necessary on the Delivery Challan during movement across multiple job workers.

**LABOUR**

**1. Are Daily-Rated / Casual Employees entitled to statutory Bonus?**

As per Section 2(13) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, there is no distinction between daily-rated, casual, temporary or permanent employees for the purpose of bonus eligibility.

The only condition stipulated is that the employee must have worked in the establishment for not less than 30 working days in the accounting year.

Ref: The HP Petroleum Corporation vs Mohan Singh and other 2014 LLR 474 HP High Court

**2. When an employee is engaged and appointed as a trainee for a highly technical job involving about six months of training, can the management include a clause requiring the trainee to work for a period of three years after completion of training? If such a clause is included, does it make it mandatory for the management to provide employment to the trainee after the training period?**

There is no such obligation on the part of the management. The Karnataka High Court has held that even when a Trainee-Contract contains a stipulation, requiring the trainee to work for a period of three years after completion of the training, it does not



impose any legal obligation on the management to offer employment after the training period

Ref: HMT Ltd Vs Arron Jain Singh 2006 LLR Page No.28 Karnataka HC

**3. Whether a clause in a settlement agreement restraining the union/workmen from raising any fresh demand during the tenure of the settlement is legally valid?**

After negotiations with the union/workmen, if the management entered into a valid settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act, with one of the clauses in the settlement stipulating that during its tenure, the union or workmen shall not raise any fresh demand, the question arises whether such a clause is legally valid

In law, such a condition is generally considered valid, provided that:

- ❖ The settlement is fair, just and entered into voluntarily by both parties.
- ❖ The clause does not seek to waive or limit any fundamental rights or statutory entitlements conferred on the workmen.
- ❖ Courts have upheld such clauses in settlements to ensure industrial peace and discipline during the agreed period.
- ❖ A settlement must be construed as a whole and assessed in its entirety.
- ❖ When the settlement contains a stipulation that the workmen or the union shall not raise any fresh demands during its tenure, particularly those that may impose an additional financial burden on the employer, such a clause cannot be considered illegal or invalid in law.

Ref: ITC Ltd worker welfare Association Vs ITC Ltd and other 2002 I LLJ page No.848 Supreme Court

**4. When a worker has been reinstated by the Labour Court, with an Order to pay back wages, will it attract EPF?**

Yes. Arrears of wages paid with retrospective effect pursuant to an award under the Industrial Disputes Act falls within the definition of "Basic Wages" under the EPF Act.

When reinstatement is ordered along with back wages, it is deemed that the employee remained in continuous employment during the intervening period. Accordingly, the back wages paid are considered as wages for the purpose of EPF contributions and will attract EPF liability.

Ref: Prantiya Vidhut Mandal Mazdoor Federation vs Rajasthan State Electricity Board and other 1992 LLR 411, AIR 1737, 1992 SCR (2) 757

**5. Is there any limitation for claiming demand by the Authorities under the ESI Act, 1948?**

Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, there is no specific period of limitation prescribed for the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to raise a demand or assess contributions from employers.

- ❖ Section 45A empowers the Corporation to determine the amount of contribution payable by an employer, if no Returns or records are submitted. Before issuing such an order, a show cause notice must be served and a reasonable opportunity for hearing must be given.

- ❖ Once the contribution is determined, it can be recovered as arrears of land revenue under Section 45B.
- ❖ The limitation period of five years under Section 77(1A)(b) applies only to applications filed before the ESI Court by the Corporation, employer, or insured person. It does not apply to assessment or recovery proceedings initiated by the Corporation under Sections 45A and 45B.
- ❖ The Hon'ble Supreme Court has upheld that there is no limitation under the Act for initiating proceedings by the Corporation for assessment and recovery of dues under Sections 45A and 45B.
- ❖ Therefore, in the absence of a statutory time limit, the ESIC can assess and raise a demand for contribution even after a considerable lapse of time, subject to principles of natural justice and fair opportunity to the employer.

Ref : ESIC Vs C Santhakumar 2007 LLR SC 228

## JUDGEMENTS

### GST

- Taxpayers may use ITC from their Electronic Credit Ledger to fulfill the 10% pre-deposit requirement when filing GST appeals—boosting liquidity and easing compliance - Union of India Vs Yasho Industries Ltd. Supreme Court
- Taxpayers' have the right to rectify bona fide mistakes in GSTR 1/GSTR 3B, safeguarding ITC where clerical errors occurred – M/s Aberdare Technologies Vs UOI - Supreme Court
- Allowed refund of unutilized ITC upon business closure, recognizing that tax credit should not be unjustly retained by the government. High Court
- GST demand struck down, which was issued for failure to invoice cross-charges within group entities—found non-evasion as full ITC was available; upheld substance over form - KEI Industries - High Court
- ITC cannot be denied on advance receipts—these qualify as “supplies agreed to be made” under Section 7 of the CGST Act - High Court
- Disallowed ITC on promotional items such as t-shirts and gold coins, as per exclusion under Section 17(5) of the GST Act - High Court
- Declared that disallowing ITC solely due to late filing is arbitrary; late fees and interest suffice as deterrents - High Court
- Permitted ITC claims for delayed returns for FY 2017-18, ordering refunds of interest and penalty with 6% p.a. interest - High Court
- Allowed ITC despite supplier invoice carrying incorrect GSTIN/address, emphasizing the viability of genuine transactions over pedantry M/s B Braun Medical India Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India & Ors. - High Court
- ITC cannot be denied on just GSTR-2A vs 3B discrepancies unless due process includes supplier investigation - M/s Suncraft Energy – High Court

## Customs

- India–Sri Lanka FTA – Non–mention of third–party invoicing in the Certificate of Origin is not material to deny benefit – CESTAT
- FTA imports – Rejection of certificate of origin should be in consultation with the certificate issuing authority – CESTAT

## Labour Law Judgments - August 2025

- Making comments about the knowledge levels of a lady employee is not sexual harassment – Telan. HC.
- Police cannot refuse to control agitation by asking the employer to negotiate with the workers – AP. HC
- There cannot be monthly disbursements in lieu of gratuity – Mad HC
- Unless there is commencement of manufacturing work, employer is not liable to pay ESI contribution – Cal.HC.
- ESI authorities can extend coverage on an establishment when the initial information provided by the employer was misleading- P&H. HC
- An employee engaged on daily wages has no right to seek regularization of services- SC.
- Once the PF account has become inoperative, no interest can be accrue- Mad.HC.
- An employee cannot be permitted to change date of birth after retirement – Karn. HC

## COTTON AND COTTON YARN PRICES

### Cotton – Spot\* (Rs/Candy)

❖ Given below are the cotton and cotton yarn prices prevailed at various dates for the benefit of the members:

S. No	Growth	Staple	Micronaire	Strength/ GPT	Aug 1 2025	Aug 8 2025	Aug 14 2025
1	P/H/R	Below 22 mm	5.0-7.0	15	49,400	49,400	49,400
2	GUJ	22 mm	4.0-6.0	20	39,300	39,200	39,200
3	M/M(P)	23 mm	4.5-7.0	22	47,800	47,800	48,000
4	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	54,600	54,800	54,800
5	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	55,200	55,500	55,500
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	27 mm	3.0-3.4	25	46,600	46,400	46,500
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	53,300	53,000	53,200
8	P/H/R(U)	28 mm	3.5-4.9	27	56,900	56,800	56,800
9	M/M(P)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	55,500	54,900	55,300
10	SA/TL/K	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	54,800	54,600	54,700
11	GUJ	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	56,300	55,800	56,200
12	R(L)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	56,100	56,400	56,500
13	R(L)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	56,500	56,800	57,000
14	M/M(P)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	56,400	55,800	56,300
15	SA/TL/K	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	55,600	55,400	55,500
16	GUJ	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	57,000	56,600	57,000
17	M/M(P)	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	57,000	56,600	57,000
18	SA/TL/K/O	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	56,200	55,800	55,800
19	M/M(P)	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	57,700	57,500	57,600
20	SA/TL/K/TN/O	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	57,500	57,000	57,000
21	SA/TL/K/TN/O	32 mm	3.5-4.9	31	Na	Na	Na
22	M/M(P)	34 mm	2.8-3.7	33	75,600	75,600	75,600
23	K/TN	34 mm	2.8-3.7	34	79,500	79,500	79,500
24	M/M(P)	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	77,000	77,300	77,300
25	K/TN	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	82,500	82,500	82,500

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

**Hosiery Yarn Price (Rs/Kg) – Including GST**  
**For the Month of August 2025**

Count	VL	GL	RL
10	252	-	-
16	252	241	-
20	256	245	263
25	265	254	272
30	277	266	266
32	283	-	290
34	284	273	291
36	291	-	298
40	305	294	312

*Prices are only indicative subject to reconfirmation.*

## CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	91/2025	01.8.2025	All Member Mills	EPFO – Mandatory allotment and activation of UAN through UMANG app using Face Authentication Technology (FAT)
2)	92/2025	02.8.2025	All Member Mills	POSH & Hostel License sensitization programme on Aug 12, 2025, between 9.30 AM to 12.30 PM
3)	93/2025	06.8.2025	All Member Mills	DGFT - Clarification regarding export of "Organic Textiles"
4)	93-A/2025	07.8.2025	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Power – Causes and Prevention Measures of Fire accidents on Solar Rooftop Installations
5)	93-B/2025	09.8.2025	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) and Hostel License sensitization program on August 12, 2025, from 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM at SIMA Conference Hall, Coimbatore
6)	94/2025	09.8.2025	All Member Mills	Association Representation on mandatory use of UMANG app for UAN generation for new employees
7)	94-A/2025	11.8.2025	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Consumer Price Index Number - Chennai City – June 2025
8)	94-B/2025	11.8.2025	Member Mills in AP and Telangana	Consumer Price Index Number - All India – June 2025
9)	94-C/2025	11.8.2025	Member Mills in Kerala	Consumer Price Index Numbers for the month of May 2025
10)	95/2025	12.8.2025	All Member Mills	Reopening of PLI Scheme for MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and products of Technical Textiles. – Fresh applications invited
11)	96/2025	13.8.2025	All Member Mills	Invitation to attend B2B Meetings with the officials of the Government of Sharjah on 18–19 August 2025 at Coimbatore
12)	97/2025	13.8.2025	All Member Mills	Update on US Reciprocal Tariffs
13)	97-A/2025	13.8.2025	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Half day seminar on WRAP & GHG Compliance on August 26, 2025 (Tuesday) between 9.30 AM - 12.30 PM @SIMA Conference Hall, Coimbatore
14)	98/2025	14.8.2025	All Member Mills	Upgraded NABL-Accredited Textile Testing Facility at Tuticorin Custom House