



Fortnightly E-REVIEW

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NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ Sri Lanka fabric imports rise modestly in early 2026 recovery
- ❖ India eases rules to allow return of export ships amid war disruption
- ❖ US Tariff Refund process gets underway
- ❖ India-New Zealand FTA to open new avenues for growth: T&A industry

REPRESENTATIONS

- Vide a representation dated 17th April 2026 to Trade Advisor Ministry of Textiles, outlining the impact of the Middle East crisis on the textile sector and seeking necessary support measures to sustain exports and protect the industry. The representation highlights key challenges faced by exporters, including the escalation of raw material prices, the need for restoration of export benefits, and ensuring adequate LPG supply.
- Vide a representation dated 24th April 2026 an appeal was made to Tmt. V. Amuthavalli , I.A.S., The Principal Secretary to Government, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, to recommend the Ministry of Textiles to
 - reduce the Hank Yan Obligation from 30% to 15%
 - Inclusion Ginning and Spinning sector under TEEM Scheme
 - revamping of Scheduled Products prescribed under the Handloom Reservation Act and repeal the same in a phased manner
- Vide a representation dated 28th April 2026 an appeal was made to Smt Arti Kanwar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Appeal to release the subsidies based on the decisions taken during 39th TAMC.

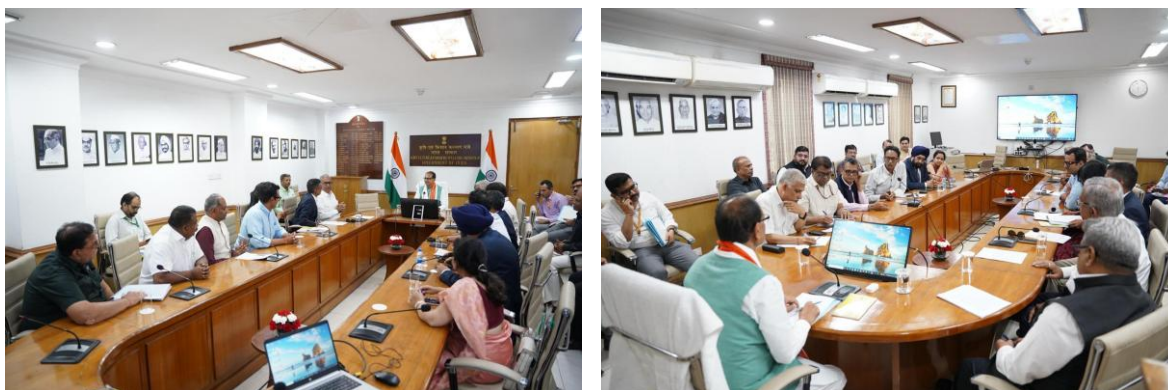
MEETINGS / WORKSHOP

CITI led a delegation to meet the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Government of India on 29th April 2026 to discuss the issue of cotton import duty. The delegation included the Chairmen of SIMA, CITI, AEPC, PDEXCIL, and senior members from TEXPROCIL and the powerloom sector.

The industry highlighted the following key concerns arising from the cotton duty:

- Erosion of global competitiveness of the Indian textile value chain
- Buyers increasingly specifying imported cotton in the basket of products
- Persistent demand–supply gap in cotton over the past few years making imports critical
- Higher fibre costs creating a cascading disadvantage across the entire value chain
- Underutilisation of capacity and associated employment risks from spinning to apparel
- Potential loss of integrated “full-basket” business opportunities in downstream segments

The Hon'ble Agriculture Minister acknowledged the industry's concerns, particularly the link between declining competitiveness and employment in the textile sector. He noted the need to strike a balanced approach ensuring remunerative prices for farmers while safeguarding the interests and viability of the industry.



Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption holds meeting

- The Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CoCPC) met on April 16, 2026 under the chairpersonship of the Textile Commissioner to review production and consumption trends for the 2025–26 cotton season.

Key Highlights:

Particulars	2024-25	2025-26		% Change
	Final Estimate	1st Estimate 8.12.2025	2nd Estimate 16.4.2026	
Crop Size (Lakh bales)	297.24	292.15	290.91	-0.42
Total Supply (Lakh Bales)	386.11	377.65	383.41	1.53
Demand (Lakh Bales)	340.61	337.00	340.00	0.89
Closing Stock (Lakh Bales)	45.5	40.65	43.41	6.79
Acrage (Lakh ha)	114.84	110.86	114.82	3.57
Yield (Kg./ha)	440.01	448.00	430.72	-3.86

Election Awareness Program Conducted by DISH

- An Election Awareness Program was conducted by DISH – Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Coimbatore, on 17.04.2026 at COSIEMA Hall, SIDCO, to create awareness among employers regarding the statutory requirement of granting a paid holiday to workers on the day of polling in Tamil Nadu, i.e., on 23.04.2026, thereby enabling them to exercise their right to vote. On behalf of SIMA, Mr. N. Selvaraj, Assistant Secretary, attended the meeting and informed the authorities that the declaration of a holiday on poll day had been communicated to member mills through a circular. The authorities acknowledged the same.

TEXTILE SCENE

Sri Lanka fabric imports rise modestly in early 2026 recovery

- Sri Lanka's fabric imports showed a modest recovery in January–February 2026, following a decline in the previous year. Total imports rose to \$373.479 million, compared to \$360.447 million in the same period of 2025, marking a growth of around 3.6 per cent year on year.
- China and India continued to dominate the supply landscape. Imports from China increased to \$163.137 million, raising its share to 43.68 per cent from 42.98 per cent a year earlier.
- India remained the second-largest supplier at \$106.923 million, though its share slightly declined to 28.63 per cent from 29.53 per cent. Taiwan, Pakistan, and Italy followed, each witnessing marginal shifts in share, with Taiwan and Pakistan losing ground compared to last year.

India eases rules to allow return of export ships amid war disruption

- India's textile and apparel exporters are set to benefit from a simplified customs procedure for handling export cargo that is offloaded at foreign ports and returned to India amid ongoing disruptions in maritime routes, particularly due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz.
- The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has introduced a streamlined framework under Section 143AA of the Customs Act, 1962, to address challenges faced by exporters whose consignments are diverted or returned without reaching their destination.
- Under the revised procedure, shipping lines or their authorised representatives must file a Supplementary Arrival Manifest (SAM) to reflect changes in vessel, consignor-consignee details, and Bill of Lading information arising from cargo diversion and return. This ensures proper documentation and traceability of export consignments, according to the industry sources.

US Tariff Refund process gets underway

- The US has initiated the tariff refund process. Following due vetting, only the US importer is eligible to receive the refund. It remains unclear whether a US importer will pass on the refund, in any form, to the Indian seller who may have shared part of the tariff burden when the steep 50% tariff was in force. Any pass-through to an Indian exporter, if it occurs, is likely to depend on the parties' commercial terms.

India-New Zealand FTA to open new avenues for growth: T&A industry

- The Indian textile and garment industry has welcomed the recently signed India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) said the pact would open new avenues for growth and strengthen India's presence in a relatively untapped but promising market.
- In a statement, SIMA Chairman Durai Palanisamy expressed appreciation to the government for concluding the agreement, noting that it provides 100 per cent duty-free access for Indian textile exports, including apparel, home textiles and made ups. He added that the extension of MFN-equivalent benefits ensures a level playing field for Indian exporters and enhances meaningful market access.
- Industry stakeholders believe the FTA will not only deepen bilateral trade but also generate employment in the labour-intensive textile sector while enabling Indian manufacturers to expand their global footprint.

GST**1. Is GST applicable on commission paid to foreign agents for export related services?**

Yes. With effect from 30.03.2026, an amendment to Section 13(8) of the IGST Act, 2017 has changed the tax treatment of commission paid to foreign agents. Such services involving procuring export orders or facilitating payment collection etc are now liable to GST under the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM).

Accordingly, the Indian exporter must pay GST at 18% on the commission amount. However, Input Tax Credit (ITC) can be availed on the GST paid, subject to eligibility conditions.

Ref: Clause 141 Finance Bill, 2026/Presidential assent to Finance Bill effective from 30.03.2026

2. What is the difference between detention & confiscation of goods during transit under GST and what procedural steps should members adopt?

Detention (Section 129) is for procedural lapses during transit (e-way bill errors, minor mismatches). No intent to evade tax is required and goods are released on payment of tax and penalty.

Confiscation (Section 130) is a serious penal action used only when there is intent to evade tax (e.g., fake invoices, unaccounted goods). It requires proper notice & adjudication and cannot be routinely invoked after detention.

Advisory:

Ensure accurate documentation, match goods with invoices/e-way bills and train dispatch teams. If detained, seek release under Section 129 for minor errors. If confiscation is proposed, contest by proving absence of intent to evade tax.

3. What is the GST treatment for sale of capital goods based on the 5-year (60 months) rule?

Under GST, when capital goods (on which Input Tax Credit has been availed) are sold, the tax liability is determined based on a deemed useful life of 5 years (60 months), it is assumed that the asset/machinery will be used for 5 years (60 months).

If the machinery is sold within the 5 year period, it means that the full credit has not been “used up”, so the unused portion must be paid back.

Steps to be adopted

1. ITC is “consumed” over time

- ITC is reduced at 5% per quarter (3 months)
- Over a period of 5 years = 20 quarters = 100% ITC consumed
- So, earlier the sale more ITC still “unused”

2. Calculation of reduced ITC

- ITC to be reduced based on how long the asset was used.

Formula:

- Remaining ITC = Original ITC – (5% × No. of quarters used)

3. Comparison of two values

- Reduced ITC (remaining credit)
- GST on sale price (transaction value)

4. Payment of whichever is higher - key compliance rule

- If remaining ITC is higher → the said amount to be paid
- If GST on sale value is higher → the said amount to be paid

Why “higher of two” rule?

Because government wants to ensure:

- Assessee does not benefit from excess ITC, and
- Assessee does not underpay GST by selling at a low value

Example

- ITC claimed: ₹1,00,000
- Sold after 2 years = 8 quarters

ITC reduction = $5\% \times 8 = 40\%$

Remaining ITC = ₹60,000

Higher of the two:

- GST on sale value = ₹45,000
- Remaining ITC = ₹60,000

Assessee must pay ₹60,000 (higher amount)

Departmental scrutiny is common in this issue because:

- Many taxpayers incorrectly pay only GST on sale value
- Errors happen in:
 - counting quarters
 - ITC calculation
 - ignoring “higher of” rule

This leads to notices, interest, and corrections

B. If capital goods are sold after 5 years (i.e., after 60 months):

- The ITC is treated as fully exhausted.
- Hence, no ITC reversal is required (reduced ITC = NIL).
- GST is payable only on the transaction (sale) value at the applicable rate.

4. Is issuing a single Show Cause Notice covering multiple financial years statutorily valid under GST Law?

Issuing a single GST Show Cause Notice covering multiple financial years is generally not considered proper practice, though it is not expressly prohibited in all situations. The reasons include:

Limitation Period Issues

- GST law prescribes **different time limits** for issuing SCNs:
 - Section 73 (No fraud / no suppression - only Bonafide error) → 3 years
 - Section 74 (Fraud / suppression / wilful misstatement, intent to evade tax) → 5 years
 - Each financial year has its own limitation clock.
- If multiple years are combined:
 - Some years may be time-barred, while others are valid.
 - A single SCN may mask this defect, which is legally impermissible.
- Common SCN is permissible only if:
 - Issues are identical across years
 - Demand is clearly bifurcated year-wise, AND
 - Limitation is independently satisfied for each year.

Ref: M/s Aasawa Brothers Corporate Avenue Vs Union of India (Bombay High Court)

- 1. The definition of 'worker' under the Labour Codes excludes apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961. In cases where an employer has entered into an apprenticeship agreement, but has not registered it as required under the Act, would such an apprentice be eligible to claim regularization as a worker?**

As per Section 4 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, every contract of apprenticeship is required to be sent by the employer to the Apprenticeship Adviser for registration. However, mere non-registration of the contract does not confer the status of a regular worker on the apprentice.

Once a person is engaged as an apprentice, even if the agreement is not registered, they shall continue to be treated as an apprentice unless and until a formal Order of regular appointment is issued by the employer.

Ref: UP State Electricity Board Vs Shiv Mohan Singh and another 2005 1 LLJ 117 SC.

- 2. Is a notice of change in service conditions required to be issued in all circumstances, including cases where the change is not prejudicial to the employees?**

As per Section 40 of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (corresponding to Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947), a notice of change is required only when there is a proposed alteration in service conditions that is prejudicial to the workers, that adversely affect workmen.

Accordingly, where the change is beneficial in nature, issuance of a notice of change is not warranted. For instance, creating avenues for promotion would not require such notice of change.

Ref: Bijoy Boari vs Coal India Ltd 2013 FLR 20 Calcutta HC/ Siemens Ltd Vs Siemens Employees Union, 2002 LLR 17 SC

- 3. Under the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, in case of death of an employee, is gratuity payable to the nominees or to the legal heirs? Further, in situations where the employee has not furnished nomination details or where documents regarding legal heirship is not available, what is the responsibility of the management/employer to disburse the payment of gratuity?**

The payment of gratuity cannot be withheld beyond 30 days from the date it becomes payable and any delay beyond this period attracts statutory interest. However, the law does not explicitly prescribe the course of action where the delay is attributable to the failure of the deceased employee's nominees or legal heirs to furnish the required details or documents.

In such circumstances, where the employer is unable to determine the rightful claimant, whether nominees or legal heirs, it is advisable for the employer to deposit the gratuity amount with the Controlling Authority under the Act on or before the expiry of the 30-day period. The Controlling Authority will thereafter adjudicate the claim and disburse the gratuity amount to the eligible persons in accordance with law.

4. In cases where an organisation engages workers as “retainers,” what is their legal status? Can such retainers be regarded as employees under applicable labour laws?

Generally, the status of retainers depends on the nature of their engagement and the degree of control exercised by the management. If retainers perform work similar to that of regular employees, receive remuneration & benefits comparable to employees and operate under the direct supervision and control of the management, they are to be treated as employees under applicable labour laws.

Conversely, if retainers function independently, are engaged for specific assignments, are not subject to direct supervision or control of the management and their terms of engagement are distinct from those of regular employees, they are not to be regarded as employees.

Ref: India Ltd Vs Electronics corporation of India Service Eng Unions 2006 LLR 1045.

Power

1. What is deemed demand concept? Is this concept still active?

Demand charges are levied based on the higher of (i) the actual recorded demand or (ii) 90% of the sanctioned demand. In the case of open access consumers, since a portion of their power requirement is met through captive sources, they are entitled to a corresponding consideration in demand charges for the power sourced through such arrangement.

Accordingly, the TNERC vide its Wind Tariff Order No. 3 of 2006 dated 15.05.2006, granted a deemed demand benefit of 18.77% (i.e. 81.23% of demand charges to be payable is attributable to demand met through wind energy generation), based on the Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF).

This concept was withdrawn by the Commission vide its Wind Tariff Order No.6 of 2012 dated 31.7.2012 and the same was litigated before the court and currently pending before the APTEL.

Illustration for deemed demand charges payable by the wind energy user is given below.

	Example 1	Example 2
Equivalent demand for the units consumed from the wind energy generations in the billing month	= 1,00,000/ (30*24*0.95) = 146 kva	= 5,00,000/ (30*24*0.95) = 730 kva
Recorded or 90% of sanctioned demand	= 1000 kva	= 1000 kva
Demand supplied by discom	= (1000 kva-146 kva) = 854 kva	= (1000 kva-730 kva) = 270 kva
Demand charges Rs.300/kva payable by the wind energy user	= (146 kva x 81.23% x Rs.300) + (854 kva x Rs.300) = Rs.35,579+ Rs.2,56,200 = Rs.2,91,779/-	= (730 kva x 81.23% x Rs.300) + (270 kva x Rs.300) = Rs.1,77,893.7+ Rs.81,000 = Rs.2,58,894/-
Benefit to wind energy user	= (1000 kva x Rs.300) – Rs.2,91,779 = Rs.8,221/-	= (1000 kva x Rs.300) – Rs.2,58,894 = Rs.41,106/-

2. Is Deemed Demand concept applicable to both renewable and non-renewable energy?

Deemed Demand concept was originally incorporated in the 2006 Wind Tariff Order and the examples cited in the Order with the percentage of the benefit and MD charges (as existed then) were reproduced in yesterday's FAQ for easy understanding.

Currently, the proceedings pending before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) relates to thermal power, arising out of a challenge to the Retail Tariff Order, 2013, and do not apply to wind or other renewable energy sources.

3. What is ALMM and what are the applicable compliance requirements & regulatory provisions?

ALMM stands for Approved List of Models and Manufacturers and is a mechanism introduced to ensure quality and reliability in solar photovoltaic components. It comprises of two lists: List I, covering solar PV module manufacturers and List II pertaining to solar PV cell manufacturers.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) undertakes inspection of manufacturing facilities of applicants whose models have already been registered and certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards

(BIS) under the Solar PV Systems, Devices and Components Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2017. Based on such evaluation, eligible manufacturers are included in the ALMM.

The primary objective of this framework is to enforce stringent quality standards, safeguard consumers from substandard products and promote the growth of India's domestic solar manufacturing industry, thereby reducing dependence on imports.

Therefore, only ALMM-listed solar PV modules and cells are permitted for use in projects to be commissioned. Compliance with respect to solar PV modules is already in force with effect from 01.04.2024.

In this regard, CE/NCES has directed SE/EDCs to implement the MNRE order and to issue grid tie-up approvals only after due verification, vide Letter No. D.2384/24 dated 19.08.2024.

With regard to solar PV cells, the compliance shall come into effect from 1.06.2026.

4. In case a captive user exceeds its proportionate consumption limit under CGP Regulations, is cross-subsidy surcharge applicable on the entire consumption or only on the excess consumption?

Till 31.03.2026: For the period prior to the amendment to Rule 3 of the Electricity Rules, 2005 (relating to CGP requirements), a failure to meet the prescribed criteria could result in loss of captive status and consequently, cross-subsidy surcharge (CSS) would be applicable on the entire consumption.

From 1.04.2026: With effect from 1st April 2026, under the amended provisions, if a captive user exceeds its proportionate consumption limit vis-à-vis its ownership share, only such excess consumption is treated as non-captive. Accordingly, CSS is payable only on the excess consumption, and not on the entire consumption.

Reference: MOP, amended Rule 3 of Electricity Rules, 2005, dated 13.3.2026

JUDGEMENTS

GST

- Bank Attachment Ends After Final GST Order Under Section 74: SC
- Notification No. 14/2022 dated July 5, 2022, to remove anomaly in refund formula for inverted duty structure, is to be applied retrospectively: HC
- Employees Not Liable for GST Penalty in Absence of Taxable Person Status: HC
- State GST Officer Lacked Jurisdiction as IGST on Imports Can Be Assessed Only by Customs Authorities: HC
- GST 70:30 Solar Tax Split Cannot Be Applied Retrospectively: HC
- Excess GST Payment Must Be Adjusted Before Interest Recalculation: HC

VAT

- Adjustment of ITC is permitted if ITC paid for purchase of windmill spares and for replacing old windmills have nexus to each other and VAT paid for sale of old windmills: HC

Customs

- Declared Value of Used Machinery Can't Be Enhanced Solely on Local Chartered Engineer Certificate: CESTAT Chennai

LABOUR

- When CGIT is vacate and EPFO has recovered the entire amount, returning 75% of the amount is proper. 2026 LLR 469 KERALA HIGH COURT
- Attachment power cannot be exercised without determining the amount due from the employer. 2026 LLR 430 BOMBAY HIGH COURT
- Damages may be imposed for delayed contributions to the Pension Fund and Insurance Fund as well. 2026 LLR 454 CALCUTTA HIGH COURT
- Affecting retrospective contributions of PF dues would not be proper. 2026 LLR 436 KERALA HIGH COURT
- When trainees were not doing work of any regular employee, no PF would be payable. 2026 LLR 464 CALCUTTA HIGH COURT
- Reasons of delay are irrelevant for the purposes of levy of interest. 2026 LLR 435 MADRAS HIGH COURT
- Allowing payment in instalments would not stop recovery of interest and damages. 2026 LLR 468 KARNATAKA HIGH COURT
- Order of arrears of dues from the employer can only be made after proper quantification by EPFO. 2026 LLR 436 KERALA HIGH COURT
- Principal employer directly paying wages to contractual employees would be liable for PF dues. 2026 LLR 442 CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

DATA CORNER:

Analysis of Exports and Imports of T&A for March 2026

- During March'26, Indian Textiles exports registered a degrowth of -9.91% over the previous year while Apparel exports registered a significant degrowth of 18.99% during the same time period.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during March'26 have registered a degrowth of -14.02% over March'25.
- During April'25-March'26, Indian Textiles exports registered a degrowth of -2.86% over the previous year while Apparel exports registered a degrowth of -1.36% during the same time.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during FY26 registered a degrowth of 2.21% as compared to FY25.

Exports (Million USD)

Particulars	Apr-Mar' 25	Apr-Mar' 26	% Change
Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups, Handloom Products etc	12056.27	11587.12	-3.89
Man-made Yarn/ Fabrics / made-ups etc.	4869.50	4830.83	-0.79
RMG of all Textiles	15989.34	15772.14	-1.36
Jute Manufacturing Floor Covering	384.07	357.64	-6.88
Carpet	1541.11	1459.22	-5.31
Handicrafts excluding handmade carpet	1766.83	1792.41	1.45

Imports (Million USD)

Particulars	Apr-Mar' 25	Apr-Mar' 26	% Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	1219.32	1888.79	54.91
Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	2475.17	2601.95	5.12

Source: DGCIS/MOC

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	Apr 16 2026	Apr 23 2026	Apr 29 2026
1	P/H/R	Below 22 mm	5.0-7.0	15	50,100	50,600	50,200
2	GUJ	22 mm	4.0-6.0	20	39,000	40,800	41,200
3	M/M(P)	23 mm	4.5-7.0	22	51,000	51,700	51,500
4	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	55,100	55,900	56,100
5	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	56,000	57,000	56,900
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	27 mm	3.0-3.4	25	51,500	52,800	52,800
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	57,000	58,000	57,900
8	P/H/R(U)	28 mm	3.5-4.9	27	57,800	58,700	59,100
9	M/M(P)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	59,000	59,500	59,700
10	SA/TL/K	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	58,500	59,000	59,200
11	GUJ	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	59,300	59,900	60,200
12	R(L)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	58,000	58,800	58,900
13	R(L)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	60,000	60,500	60,600
14	M/M(P)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	60,300	60,900	61,100
15	SA/TL/K	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	59,600	59,900	59,900
16	GUJ	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	60,500	61,000	61,300
17	M/M(P)	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	61,200	62,100	62,300
18	SA/TL/K/O	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	60,200	61,400	61,600
19	M/M(P)	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	62,200	63,100	63,200
20	SA/TL/K/TN/O	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	61,700	62,600	62,700
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	79,000	80,000	80,000
23	K/TN	34 mm	2.8-3.7	34	80,000	81,000	81,000
24	M/M(P)	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	81,000	83,000	83,000
25	K/TN	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	82,000	83,000	84,000

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

Hosiery Yarn Price (Rs/Kg) – Including GST

For the Month of April 2026

Count	VL	GL	RL
10	281	-	-
16	281	270	-
20	285	274	292
25	294	283	301
30	306	295	313
32	312	-	319
34	313	302	320
36	320	-	327
40	334	323	341

Prices are only indicative subject to reconfirmation.

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	51/2026	17.04.2026	All Member Mills	Outcome of the Second Meeting of Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) for the Cotton Season 2025-26 held on 16.04.2026
2)	52/2026	18.04.2026	All Member Mills	Export - Procedure for handling export cargo returned to India due to closure of the Strait of Hormuz
3)	53/2026	21.04.2026	All Member Mills	Census - Participation in Self-Enumeration (SE) during Phase I i.e. Houselisting and Housing Census (HLO) of Census 2027
4)	54/2026	24.04.2026	All Member Mills	Minutes of the Second meeting of Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) for the season 2025-26 held on 16th April 2026
5)	55/2026	24.04.2026	All Member Mills	Webinar on "Procuring CCI Cotton" for the Spinning Mills on 27th April 2026, at 3.00 PM