sima

Fortnightly

E-REVIEW

Vol. XX	No.31	June 16-30, 2026

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

- Bangladesh cuts textile imports from India more than China in Q1 2026
- US textile & apparel imports volume down 10.6% in Jan-Apr 2026
- Rupee near 95 a dollar, India's textile exports stay stuck
- Don't scrap 30% value-addition rule for Bangladesh yarn imports: BTMA
- Can Europe replace the US in India's RMG export story

REPRESENTATIONS

Date		Representations
Jun 16, 2026	Subject	Expressed gratitude to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh, for reducing the Hank Yarn Obligation from 30% to 20%.
	Represented	Shri Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
Jun 16, 2026	Subject	A detailed note on the machinery and investment requirements for achieve self sufficiency through indigenization of textile machinery.
	Represented	Smt. Alaknanada Dayal.IAS., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
Jun 23, 2026	Subject	An apeal was made to keep the various draft TNERC Regulations in abeyance due to the lack of quorum in the Hon'ble Commission.

Jun 26, 2026	Represented	Shri. Anil Meshram, IAS., Principal Secretary to Government, Energy Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai	The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission, Thiru.Vi.Ka. Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
	Subject	Thanked the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for announcing that the power tariff will reamin unchanged for the current year.	
Jun 28, 2026	Represented	Thiru C Jospeh Vijay, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.	Thiru R. Nirmalkumar, Hon'ble Minister for Energy Resources and Law, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
		Thiru K A. Sengottaiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.	Selvi S. Keerthana, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
		Thiru M. Vijay Balaji Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms Textiles and Khadi, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.	Thiru T.N. Venkatesh, IAS., Principal Secretary to Government, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
		Dr. J Radhakrishnan IAS Chairman Cum Managing Director, Additional Chief Secretary to the Government, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.	
	Subject	An appeal was made to recommend to the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to restore the Full (100%) RoDTEP rates and value caps for the Period 23.02.2026 to 22.03.2026 and the extension of the RoDTEP Scheme Beyond 30.09.2026 for a Stable and sustained duration to support exporters in fulfiling their export commitments.	
Jun 28, 2026	Represented	Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.	
	Subject	Submitted suggestions for inclusion of the textile value chain, particularly the Ginning, Spinning, Powerloom sectors under Textile Expansion and Employment Scheme (TEEM).	

	Represented	Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
Jun 28, 2026	Subject	A request was made to facilitate technology collaboration and investment with Chinese textile machinery and automation companies.
	Represented	Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
Jun 28, 2026	Subject	Expressed gratitude for granting import duty exemption on cotton and appealed for the continuation of the policy during off-season every year from 1st April to 31st October.
	Represented	Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
Jun 28, 2026	Subject	A request was made to implement dyed yarn price subsidy in lieu of hank yarn price subsidy.
	Represented	Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.

MEETINGS

A half-day interaction meeting on the theme "Current Harmonics Control" was organized by the Association on 30th June 2026 at the SIMA Conference Hall.

Compliance with current harmonics control has become mandatory for HT consumers/prosumers operating at 11 kV, 22 kV, 33 kV and above, in accordance with CEA Regulations and the TNERC Supply Code. In the recent period, TNPDCL has been issuing notices to HT consumers/prosumers, directing to ensure that current harmonics remain within the prescribed standards by adopting suitable harmonic mitigation measures, such as harmonic filters. TNPDCL officials are also conducting on-site harmonic measurement studies at industrial premises to verify compliance.

Considering the growing importance and urgency of this issue, SIMA organized the interaction to create awareness among member mills. Mr. Ravichandran Krishnaswamy, Founder of Foretech Engineer and Technical Director of Foretec Electric India Ltd., delivered the keynote lecture.

The session concluded with an interactive discussion, during which the speaker demonstrated a ready-to-use analytical tool developed for estimating harmonic distortion levels in accordance with IEEE 519-2022 standards.

The relevant tool link for harmonic distortion limit calculation is given below.

https://ieee519tddlimit.foretecelectric.com

Mr S Ravi, Deputy Secretary, SIMA Welcoming the participants

Mr. Ravichandran Krishnaswamy, Founder of Foretech Engineer, addressing the participants

TEXTILE SCENE

Bangladesh cuts textile imports from India more than China in Q1 2026

- Bangladesh's textile imports from India recorded a much steeper decline than imports from China in the first quarter of 2026, reflecting changing sourcing patterns among the country's textile and apparel manufacturers. Imports of textile products from India fell 27.5 per cent year on year, while imports from China eased by only 3.0 per cent during the same period.

- India remained a key supplier of yarn to Bangladesh. Yarn accounted for 53.60 per cent of Bangladesh's textile imports from India during the first quarter of 2026, followed by fabric at 33.01 per cent and fibre at 13.39 per cent. Yarn imports from India dropped to $346.08 million from $484.60 million in January-March 2025. Fabric imports eased to $213.14 million from $219.16 million, while fibre imports plunged to $86.43 million from $186.69 million.

US textile & apparel imports volume down 10.6% in Jan-Apr 2026

- United States recorded a 10.68 per cent year-on-year decline in textile and apparel import volumes across all fibre types during January–April 2026.
- During the period, apparel imports declined by 12.82 per cent.

Rupee near 95 a dollar, India's textile exports stay stuck

- India's FY26 textile exports expose a structural competitiveness gap rather than a currency problem.
- Despite a weaker rupee, dollar exports declined as rivals expanded market share through stronger scale, faster delivery and better trade access.
- Future growth depends on integrated supply chains, MMF expansion, quality consistency, compliance and effective use of FTAs, not exchange-rate gains alone.

Don't scrap 30% value-addition rule for Bangladesh yarn imports: BTMA

- Bangladesh textile mills has requested the government not to withdraw the 30-per cent value-addition requirement on import of garment raw materials as proposed in the budget for fiscal 2026-27, saying the move could harm the domestic primary textile sector.
- Such a decision would encourage garment exporters to import yarn instead of procuring it from domestic sources.

Can Europe replace the US in India's RMG export story

- Europe is emerging as a stronger growth market for Indian apparel exports, supported by rising shipments to Germany, Italy, Spain, France and the UK.
- While it cannot yet match the scale of the US market, the region offers diversification and resilience.
- India-EU FTA, once implemented, could accelerate this shift, provided exporters meet Europe's growing sustainability and compliance requirements.

CHAT BOX

Labour

1. **If the employer has not specified any age of retirement and the Standing Orders are also not applicable, what would be the position in such a scenario?**

   It has been held by the Madras High Court that even in cases where the Appointment Order does not prescribe the age of retirement, the prevailing practice or usage followed in similar establishments may be taken into consideration for determining the age of superannuation.

   The Supreme Court, in Workmen of Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd. v. Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd. has held that a new rule prescribing the age of retirement cannot be enforced against existing employees unless they have accepted the same.

   In Salem Erode Electricity Distribution Company Pvt. Ltd. v. Employees' Union, the Madras High Court has held that there cannot be two different sets of Standing Orders governing the service conditions of employees in the same establishment.

   However, in Guest Keen Williams Pvt. Ltd. v. P.J. Sterling, it was held that prescribing different ages of retirement, 60 years for existing employees and 55 years for employees appointed subsequently would be legally valid and enforceable.

2. **Under the new Code on Wages, 2019 the definition of wages excludes payments made to defray special expenses incurred by the employees. What does it mean?**

   Under the Code on Wages, 2019, the definition of wages excludes payments made to defray special expenses incurred by an employee due to the nature of their employment.

   This means that allowances paid to reimburse or compensate employees for additional expenses arising out of their work are not treated as wages. Such payments are intended to meet specific employment-related costs and not to remunerate the employee for their services.

   Examples include washing allowance, meal allowance, terrain allowance, shift allowance, and similar allowances that are provided to cover expenses incurred because of the particular nature, conditions, or location of employment. Therefore, these payments are treated as excluded components while calculating wages under the Code on Wages, 2019.

3. **What Can an owner of the factory seek registration under the OSH code instead of the occupier?**

   As per Sec 3 of the OSH code, 2020 only an employer can seek registration of the establishment. The definition of establishment includes factories.

   The OSH Code places the primary responsibility for registration, compliance with health & safety standards and other statutory obligations on the occupier of the factory. The occupier is the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory. Therefore, the Application for registration and compliance under the Code must be made by the occupier.

   In cases where the owner himself exercises ultimate control over the affairs of the factory, he may be regarded as the occupier and he can apply for registration. The definition of employer also recognizes an occupier to be the employer of the factories. However, merely being the owner of the premises or factory does not automatically entitle him to seek registration under the OSH Code.

   Thus, the OSH Code follows the principle that responsibility lies with control rather than ownership.

4. **Are Under what circumstances is a factory required to formulate and implement emergency standards?**

   Section 87 of the OSH Code, 2020 empowers the Central Government to direct the Director General of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) or any other designated institution to formulate emergency standards for the enforcement of suitable safety measures in respect of hazardous processes, particularly where no prescribed standards exist or where the existing standards are considered inadequate. Such emergency standards shall have the same force as if they were incorporated in the rules and shall remain enforceable until appropriate amendments are made to the rules.

5. **Do spot letters obtained by ESI inspectors or Authorities during inspections and signed by the employer or their representatives, have legal validity?**

   Yes. In a case where the ESI Authority passes an Order directing recovery from the employer solely on the basis of a spot letter obtained during inspection, the employer challenged the Order before the ESI Court. Although the ESI Court set aside the Order, the ESI Authority preferred an appeal against the decision.

   The appellate court held that a spot report prepared by an ESI Inspector and countersigned by the employer or the employer's representative without any protest or objection carries evidentiary value and cannot be disputed at a later stage. Therefore, a spot letter voluntarily signed without recording any reservation may be relied upon by the ESI Authorities in subsequent proceedings.

Ref: Authorized officer, SRO, ESIC & others Vs Nagaratinam and AMP & Sons, 2022 LLR 19 Mad HC.

6. **Can an Enforcement Officer direct an establishment to implement EPF provisions when the employer claims that the number of employees is less than 20?**

   No. An Enforcement Officer does not have the authority to direct an employer to immediately implement the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, merely because he believes the establishment is coverable.

   The role of the Enforcement Officer is limited to collecting and verifying relevant information to assess whether the establishment falls within the coverage of the Act. Based on the information gathered, the officer must submit a report to the competent authority.

   Thereafter, the competent authority is required to conduct an enquiry under the applicable provisions of the Act and determine whether the establishment is liable to be covered under EPF. Only upon such determination can the establishment be directed to comply with the EPF provisions.

   Therefore, an Enforcement Officer cannot unilaterally order EPF compliance; coverage must first be decided by the competent authority through the prescribed legal process.

   Ref: M/s Sri Durga parameshwari vs EO, EPFO 2019 LLR 943 Kar. HC.

7. **If an establishment has direct workforce of less than 10 employees, this establishment will not be covered under the ESI Act. However, on account of third-party employees or contract workers, if the number exceeds 10, will the establishment be covered under the ESI Act?**

   Yes. For the purpose of determining the applicability of the ESI provisions, the total number of employees includes both direct employees and contract workers. The definition of the employee under the Code on Social Security, 2020 includes not only direct employees but it covers the contract workers also.

   Therefore, if the combined strength of direct employees and contract workers is 10 or more, the establishment will be covered under the ESI Act.

It is important to note that, for determining the threshold for ESI applicability, all workers (including contract workers) are counted irrespective of their wage level, including those drawing wages above ₹21,000 per month. However, ESI contributions are payable only in respect of employees whose wages are within the prescribed wage ceiling (currently ₹21,000 per month), subject to the applicable provisions.

GST

1. What is the new e-Way Bill Closure facility introduced under GST and how is it different from e-Way Bill cancellation?

The GST Network (GSTN) has introduced a new voluntary e-Way Bill (EWB) Closure facility to allow taxpayers to formally close an e-Way Bill after the successful completion of the movement and delivery of goods. Earlier, an e-Way Bill remained active until its validity expired even if the goods had already reached the destination.

The e-Way Bill Closure facility is different from e-Way Bill Cancellation. Cancellation is used when an e-Way Bill is generated wrongly or when the goods are not transported and it is generally allowed within 24 hours of generation. Closure, on the other hand, is done after the goods are successfully delivered and the transportation cycle is completed in the GST system.

This facility has been introduced to create a complete digital trail from invoice → e-Invoice → e-Way Bill → transportation → delivery, thereby improving reconciliation and audit records, provide better visibility of goods movement and reduce GST compliance disputes.

In simple terms, cancellation means "the journey never happened," whereas closure means "the journey has been completed."

2. Whether a refund claim under GST can be denied solely on the ground that the Letter of Undertaking (LUT) was furnished after the export?

No

- A refund claim for zero-rated supplies (exports) cannot be rejected solely on the procedural ground that the Letter of Undertaking (LUT) was filed after the date of export.

- The requirement to furnish an LUT prior to export under Rule 96A of the CGST Rules, 2017, is considered a directory and not a mandatory provision.
- CBIC has clarified that such procedural delays can be condoned and the LUT can be accepted on an ex post facto basis and that the substantive benefit of refund cannot be denied for a curable procedural lapse.

Ref: CBIC Circular No. 37/11/2018-GST 15.03.2018/M/s Prime Perfumery Works vs. Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax (Karnataka High Court)

3. Whether GST credit should be reversed due to post-sale discounts reflected through financial/commercial credit notes as against GST credit notes?

- No, an assessee is not required to reverse ITC on receipt of a financial/commercial credit note (i.e.) a credit note issued without adjustment of GST).
- Such credit notes are usually issued for:
  - Post-sale discounts
  - Incentives
  - Rate differences
  - Compensation for quality or commercial issues
- A financial/commercial credit note does not reduce the GST charged in the original tax invoice.
- The supplier continues to pay the original GST liability and does not claim any reduction in output tax.
- Since the recipient pays the reduced value of supply after adjusting the discount and the full GST amount charged in the original invoice, the condition under Section 16(2) of the GST Act, 2017 is satisfied.

Therefore, no reversal of ITC is required in such cases.

However, where a GST credit note under Section 34 of the GST Act, 2017 is issued and the supplier reduces the GST liability, the recipient must reverse the corresponding ITC.

4. What is the time limit under GST for raising a demand by the department, when tax has been collected by the assesssee, but not paid to the Government?

- There is no prescribed time limit for issuance of a Show Cause Notice (SCN).

- The tax authorities may initiate proceedings even after several years from the date of collection of the tax.
- However, once the SCN is issued, the GST officer is required to pass the adjudication order within one year from the date of issuance of the notice.
- In addition to recovery of the tax amount collected and not paid, the taxpayer would also be liable to pay interest (18%) and penalties under the GST law.

Ref: Section 76 of GST Act

5. **Can the GST Department deny Input Tax Credit (ITC) solely because lorry receipts, weighment slips or transport documents are not available?**

No. The Madras High Court has held that:

- Mere absence of lorry receipts, weighment slips or similar transport documents cannot by itself, be a sufficient ground to deny ITC.
- Before rejecting the credit, the tax authorities must examine the entire set of evidence, including tax invoices, proof of payment, vehicle details, inward records, stock registers, e-way bills (where applicable) and whether the supplier has reported the transaction in GSTR-1 and paid the corresponding tax through GST Returns.
- Where the overall evidence establishes that the goods were actually supplied and received, ITC cannot be denied merely on account of non-availability of lorry receipts.

Precautionary Advice: Periodic reconciliation of purchase records with GSTR-2B and verification of supplier compliance can strengthen the defence against ITC disputes and enable the assessee to defend the issues raised during GST audits, investigations and assessments.

Ref: Section 16 of GST Act and judgement in M/s Akal Trade Links v. Assistant Commissioner

JUDGEMENTS

GST

- ITC denial for supplier's tax default unjustified where dealer acted bona fide and complied with GST: HC - Where scrap battery trader purchased goods from registered suppliers, paid price plus GST via bank and claimed ITC with proper invoices and returns, ITC could not be denied solely due to supplier's non-payment of GST in absence of wrongdoing or collusion by purchaser, remedy for non-payment by supplier lay against supplier, not purchasing dealer.

- Denial of ITC for GSTR-2A mismatch unsustainable where imports and SEZ supplies were excluded: HC - For period prior to 1-1-2022, ITC on imports, SEZ procurements and RCM transactions could not be denied merely due to mismatch between GSTR-3B and GSTR-2A, as such transactions were not reflected in GSTR-2A by GST portal/software design; Bill of Entry was sufficient document for availing ITC, and demand raised along with interest and penalty were to be quashed.
- ITC available on inputs and services used to construct foundation supporting plant and machinery: AAR - Where assessee-cable manufacturer constructed a reinforced concrete VCV tower as essential structural support exclusively for manufacturing using VCV process, such tower being qualified as foundation or structural support to plant and machinery, ITC on inputs and input services used for their construction was admissible.
- Writ not maintainable as GSTAT made functional and appeal period extended; petitioner to pursue statutory remedy: HC - Where assessee, after dismissal of first appeal against order under section 74, filed writ citing non-constitution of GSTAT, since Tribunal subsequently became functional with extended appeal timelines, writ was not maintainable and assessee must fulfill statutory pre-deposit and timeline conditions for GSTAT appeal, with no view on merits expressed.
- Order denying ITC on section 16(4) limitation unsustainable as retrospective effect of Section 16(5) permits claim: HC - Where petitioner-contractor's ITC claim for 2018-19 was denied solely on limitation under section 16(4) despite retrospective effect of section 16(5) permitting ITC for GSTR-3B filed up to 30.11.2021, order was quashed as unsustainable and matter remitted for factual verification without restricting permissibility of credit claimed under extended timeline.
- Seven-day timeline for detention notice and penalty order under section 129 is directory, not mandatory: HC - Where goods were detained in transit and penalty notice and order were issued beyond seven days as prescribed after a 2021 amendment, absence of statutory consequence for breach made these timelines procedural and directory only; so delay did not invalidate proceedings and proceedings were not time-barred, though explanation for delay must be recorded in order sheet entries or formal communications.
- Assessment order against deceased proprietor is void as proceedings must be against legal heirs: HC - Where assessment order was passed against a proprietorship concern after death of its sole proprietor, such order was nullity as it was issued against a non-existent person and could

not survive in law, hence same was to be quashed with liberty to initiate proceedings properly against legal heirs in accordance with law.

- Amendment to IDS formula in Rule 89(5) held retrospective; refund could not be denied for pre-amendment applications: HC - Amendment to Rule 89(5) by Notification No.14/2022 removing anomaly in inverted duty refund formula was clarificatory and retrospective; refund of accumulated ITC under Section 54(3) could not be denied for applications filed prior to 05.07.2022.
- Parallel GST adjudication for same period barred; only first-initiated proceedings to continue: HC - Where both State GST and Central GST authorities initiated parallel adjudication for denial of ITC for same subject and period, only the authority that commenced proceedings first could proceed, as parallel adjudication for same cause and period is statutorily barred, requiring authorities to coordinate and precluding multiple adjudications against same assessee for identical issue.
- Delay beyond Section 107 ceiling condonable under writ jurisdiction on sufficient grounds like illness: HC - Where appeal against cancellation of GST registration was filed beyond condonable period prescribed under section 107 and Appellate Authority dismisses same as time-barred for lack of power to condone further delay, High Court in writ jurisdiction may condone delay on sufficient cause including prolonged illness and livelihood impact and remand matter for decision on merits.
- GST on solar power systems restricted to 70:30 split; separate invoicing cannot justify 18% levy on total value: HC - Supply of solar power generating systems with installation services being covered by statutory 70:30 valuation mechanism, separate invoices or different HSNs could not justify levy of 18% on entire consideration; GST was payable only on deemed (70:30) split basis under relevant notifications.

Customs

- Customs can't redetermine FOB to cut drawback, deny refund of state levies, impose fine & penalty: CESTAT - Customs Act does not empower proper Customs officer to change transaction value (FOB value) between buyer and seller and re-determine same under Section 14 of Customs Act, 1962 read with Rule 6 of Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Export Goods) Rules, 2007, and therefore, adjudication order restricting drawback and Refund of State Levies, imposition of redemption fine, confiscation and imposition of penalty that follow from redetermination of FOB value could not be sustained.

LABOUR

- The existing ESI Rules and Regulations will continue to remain in force till 25.11.2026.- MP HC
- The burden of proving the status of "worker" lies upon the employee and not the management. SC
- Existing forums can adjudicate both pending and fresh matters after Labour Codes' implementation. MP HC
- Change in manpower agencies is not termination at the hands of Principal employer. Del HC
- Mere mention of Director in Form 5A would not make him personally liable for non-deposit of PF dues. Guj HC
- Imposing damages is discretionary, the power of which vests with the PF authorities. Mad HC
- No PF dues recovery against third party unless it owes money to the defaulting employer. BOM HC
- Central Board of Trustees can authorize RPFC to file a writ petition against an order passed by the CGIT. Mad HC
- The labour authorities cannot refuse to accept new claims because of the implementation of Labour Codes. MP HC
- Cancellation of contractor's licence, for filing delayed annual return, without hearing him is illegal. Guj HC

Hosiery Yarn Price (Rs/Kg) – Including GST

For the Month of June 2026

Count	VL	RL	GL
10	293	-	-
16	293	-	282
20	297	304	286
25	306	313	295
30	318	325	307
32	324	331	-
34	325	332	314
36	332	339	-
40	374	353	335

Prices are only indicative subject to reconfirmation.

COTTON AND COTTON YARN PRICES

Cotton – Spot* (Rs/Candy)

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

S. No	Growth	Staple	Micronaire	Strength/ GPT	Jun 16 2026	Jun 23 2026	Jun 29 2026
1	P/H/R	Below 22 mm	5.0-7.0	15	50,200	51,000	50,900
2	GUJ	22 mm	4.0-6.0	20	41,500	43,300	43,000
3	M/M(P)	23 mm	4.5-7.0	22	50,000	52,000	52,000
4	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	56,600	58,100	57,400
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	27 mm	3.0-3.4	25	51,500	53,400	53,000
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	55,500	57,500	57,200
7	P/H/R(U)	28 mm	3.5-4.9	27	59,100	60,400	59,600
8	M/M(P)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	59,500	62,200	61,500
9	SA/TL/K	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	57,800	60,000	59,700
10	GUJ	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	59,300	61,600	61,200
11	R(L)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	57,500	59,500	59,500
12	R(L)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	61,400	63,200	62,700
13	M/M(P)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	61,500	64,200	63,600
14	SA/TL/K	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	59,600	62,200	61,600
15	GUJ	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	61,300	63,600	63,200
16	M/M(P)	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	62,300	65,200	64,500
17	SA/TL/K/O	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	60,700	63,200	64,000
18	M/M(P)	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	64,000	66,000	66,000
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	64,000	65,500	65,500
20	SA/TL/K/TN/O	32 mm	3.5-4.9	31	*Na*	*Na*	*Na*
21	M/M(P)	34 mm	2.8-3.7	33	82,000	82,600	83,000
22	K/TN	34 mm	2.8-3.7	34	82,500	83,100	83,500
23	M/M(P)	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	85,000	85,600	86,000
24	K/TN	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	85,500	86,100	86,500

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	65/2026	16.06.2026	All Member Mills	Reduction of Hank Yarn Obligation from 30% to 20%
2)	65A/2026	16.06.2026	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Power - Half-a-day Interactive Session on “Current Harmonics Measurement and Control in Textile Mills” to be held on 30.6.2026 at SIMA, Coimbatore
3)	66/2026	16.06.2026	All Member Mills	Setting up of Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the Heimtextil 2027 Fair scheduled from 12th -15th January 2027 in Frankfurt, Germany - Participation as Exhibitor with Government subsidy – Applications invited from the entrepreneurs
4)	67/2026	20.06.2026	All Member Mills	Revised Terms and Conditions for sale of FP cotton bales by CCI for the cotton season 2025-26 effective for the sales made from 20th June 2026
5)	68/2026	25.06.2026	All Member Mills	Clarification on the compliance of ALMM List-II (for Solar PV cells) for the Solar Power projects other than Rooftop Solar Projects
6)	68A/2026	27.06.2026	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Power – TNPDCL formed five new headquarters at Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli for Non-Conventional Energy Sources by dissolving existing NCES/Tirunelveli and NCES/ Udumalpet Circles
7)	69/2026	30.06.2026	All Member Mills	DGFT - RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) scheme – Extension of period