Fortnightly
E-REVIEW

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NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

- **EU apparel imports reach $205.6 bn amid supplier squeeze**
- **Bangladesh to raise cash incentive for RMG exports made with domestic yarn**
- **PTA, MEG slump outpaces PSF, expanding producer margins**
- **India-EU FTA: 63% cotton basket could cap apparel export gains**

REPRESENTATIONS

Date		Representations
Jul 4, 2026	Subject	A Memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Selvi S Keerthana, seeking to support the following; • Permit annual banking facility for windmills commissioned after 2018 for captive consumers • Allow the excess solar generation, after adjustment during solar hours to be adjusted during the night hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. • Waive the penal interest charges levied on the pending deemed demand charges to encourage speedy settlement of the issue. • Freeze the demand charges at the existing rate of Rs.608 per kVA per month for a period of three years • Withdraw the collection of network charges for the rooftop solar power generation. • Exempt open access power from cross subsidy and additional surcharges for a period of 10 years for all the new investments. • A long-term solution for the treatment and disposal for textile processing effluents at a competitive rate

Jul 6, 2026	Represented	Selvi S Keerthana, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
	Subject	A request was made to facilitate Technology Collaboration and encourage Investments from leading Chinese Textie Machinery and Automation Companies.
Jul 7, 2026	Represented	Shri. Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry, Government of India, New Delhi. Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
	Subject	An appeal was made to enhance the ease of doing business for MSMEs by ratilonalising the thresholds prescribed under under the Companies Act, 2013 for appointment of Cost Auditor, filing of Cost Audit Report, appointment of Whole-Time Company Secretary and related compliances with related statuory requirements.
Jul 9 26, 2026	Represented	Shri Rajiv Gauba, Member, NITI Aayog, Government of India, NITI Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
	Subject	A request was made to expedite the issuance of business Visa for SIMA Members participating in Intertextile Shanghai Fair Autumn Edition 2026.
Jul 14, 2026	Represented	The Counsel General, Consulate General of the People's Republic of China.
	Subject	An appeal was made for the allocation of land at SIPCOT Perundurai for establishing a centralised agro-waste based community steam boiler at a resonable cost.
	Represented	Thiru. C Joseph Vijay, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

MEETINGS

Textile Industry Meeting with Selvi. S Keerthana, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu on 4th July 2026 at SIMA Conference Hall

The Association had convened a Textile Industry interaction meeting with Selvi S. Keerthana, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu on 4th July 2026 at SIMA Conference Hall, Coimbatore, bringing together Office-Bearers of all major Textile Associations representing the entire textile value chain in the State. The meeting was also attended by Tmt. Kanimozhi Santhosh, MLA (Kavundampalayam Constituency), Thiru N.M. Sukumar, MLA (Sulur Constituency), and Thiru K.S. Sri Giri Prasath, MLA (Singanallur Constituency).

Chairman, SIMA welcomed Hon'ble Minister for Industry, Selvi S Keerthana, and the industry representatives. He thanked the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the timely initiatives taken to support the industry, notably recommending the exemption of the 11% import duty on cotton during the off-season and refraining from implementing the proposed 3.48% electricity tariff increase. These measures have played a significant role in enabling the industry to fulfil export commitments and recover from recent challenges.Industry representatives highlighted structural challenges viz.,non-availability of raw materials, issued plagued in the processing sector, power related issues, etc.

On behalf of the textile industry, Mr. Durai Palanisamy, Chairman, SIMA, submitted a set of key policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the sector's competitiveness. These included permitting annual banking for post-2018 commissioned captive windmills, allowing adjustment of surplus daytime solar power against night-time consumption, waiving penal interest on pending deemed demand charges, freezing demand charges at the current level for three years, withdrawing network charges on rooftop solar generation, exempting new open access power investments from cross subsidy and additional surcharges for ten years, and developing a long-term, cost-effective solution for the treatment and disposal of textile effluents.

Office-Bearers of various Textile Associations had submitted a memorandum including support to construct affordable housing and dormitories for migrant workers, mounting cost pressures, led by power tariffs and other input expenses, establishment of Textile and Apparel Park under the Centre Governments Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojana, etc.

During the interaction, the Hon'ble Industries Minister for Industries assured the representatives of the Textile Industry that the concerns and recommendations submitted by the Textile Associations would be taken up with the Hon'ble Chief Minister for favourable consideration. She acknowledged the urgency of addressing power-related issues and the difficulties faced by the textile processing sector, which remains a critical segment of the textile value chain.

The Hon’ble Minister also indicated that the Government would consider constituting a Policy Advocacy Committee comprising major industry stakeholders to strengthen policy dialogue and facilitate ease of doing business. Further, she urged the Industry to prepare a comprehensive roadmap to enhance the Textile Industry contribution towards achieving the Government of Tamil Nadu Vision of transforming the State into a USD 1.5 Trillion Economy by 2035-36. The interaction reaffirmed the industry's commitment to working closely with the Government to strengthen Tamil Nadu's leadership in the textile sector through collaborative policy interventions and sustainable industrial growth.

Glimpses

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<tr><td>Mr. Durai Palanisamy, Chairman, SIMA Welcoming the participants</td><td>Mr T Rajkumar, Former Chaiman, SIMA, delivering the special address</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Representatives from various Textile Industry Associations submitting a memorandum to the Hon’ble Minister for Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu</td></tr>
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TEXTILE SCENE

EU apparel imports reach $205.6 Billion amid supplier squeeze

- Europe has become the global battleground for apparel sourcing as more suppliers compete for slower import growth.
- Rising volumes, falling unit prices, tighter compliance rules, and stronger buyer leverage are squeezing margins.
- Future competitiveness will depend less on low prices and more on speed, traceability, product mix, and value-added manufacturing.

Bangladesh to raise cash incentive for RMG exports made with domestic yarn

- Bangladesh will support its struggling spinning industry by raising the cash incentive for apparel exports made with locally-produced yarn from 1.5 per cent to 5 per cent.
- Spinning mills supplying to the domestic market will not receive this incentive. The move would cost the exchequer an estimated (~$308 million).
- Garment exporters earlier received a 4-per cent cash incentive for using domestic yarn, but the government had cut it to 1.5 per cent in 2024 as part of preparations for graduation from the least developed country status. The incentive is also subject to a 10-per cent tax.

PTA, MEG slump outpaces PSF, expanding producer margins

- PTA and MEG prices fell much faster than polyester staple fibre through late June, widening polyester producers' conversion margins despite lower overall prices.
- China's PSF import mix continues to shift, with Chinese Taipei and Malaysia gaining share while Vietnam and Thailand lose ground.
- Unless feedstocks weaken further, scope for additional PSF price declines may remain limited.

India-EU FTA: 63% cotton basket could cap apparel export gains

- India's FTA with the EU can improve price competitiveness, but tariffs alone will not double apparel exports.
- TexPro data show India's Europe-bound basket remains heavily cotton-focused, while demand is stronger for jerseys and outerwear.
- The biggest opportunity lies in expanding MMF capacity and higher-value product categories before the agreement takes effect.

CHAT BOX

Labour

1. **Can the EPF authorities allot a PF code number to an establishment without conducting an inspection?**

    No. As a general principle, the EPF Authorities are required to satisfy themselves about the applicability of the EPF Act before allotting a PF code number. An order allotting a PF code without conducting a proper inspection, verifying the relevant records or recording the factual basis for coverage is not legally sustainable.

    While allotting a fresh PF code, the EPF Authority is expected to examine the relevant records, ascertain the facts regarding the establishment's coverage and pass a reasoned (speaking) order in accordance with law. An order issued without following these requirements is liable to be challenged and set aside by the appropriate judicial forum.

2. **Should employers/management comply with the Code on Social Security, 2020 in relation to the ESI provisions?**

    As of now, employers are required to continue complying with the existing provisions of the ESI Act, 1948 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. The relevant ESI provisions of the Code on Social Security, 2020 have not yet been brought into force.

    Further, the Madhya Pradesh High Court has held that the existing ESI Rules and Regulations will continue to remain in force until 25 November 2026. Accordingly, until the Code on Social Security, 2020 is notified and made operational, employers should continue to follow the existing ESI legal framework.

    Ref: 2026 LLR 595 MP HC

3. **If the respondent is not found guilty of sexual harassment under the POSH Act, can the Internal Committee take steps to address the stigma or reputational harm caused to the respondent?**

    Yes. Although the POSH Act, 2013 does not contain any specific provision for restoring the reputation of a respondent who is exonerated/acquitted, the Internal Committee (IC) has a responsibility to ensure that its inquiry process is fair and does not result in unnecessary institutional stigma/dishonour.

Where the allegations are not proved, the IC should record a clear, reasoned finding that the complaint has not been established based on the evidence on record. Expressions such as "benefit of doubt" should generally be avoided, as they may create unwarranted ambiguity and adversely affect the respondent's reputation.

Where appropriate, the IC may also recommend measures such as counseling, workplace sensitization or reintegration initiatives to facilitate a healthy working environment and restore professional relationships between the parties, while maintaining the confidentiality requirements under the POSH Act.

GST

1. What is the financial year wise limitation period under the GST Act beyond which the GST department cannot demand tax, interest or penalty?

TIME LIMIT FOR ISSUANCE of NOTICE (SCN) AND PASSING OF ORDER

Financial Year	Extended / Original Date of GSTR-9	SECTION 73		SECTION 74		SECTION 74A	
		Time Limit to issue SCN	Time Limit to pass order	Time Limit to issue SCN	Time Limit to pass order	Time Limit to issue SCN	Time Limit to pass order
2017-18	05-Feb-20	30-Sep-23	31-Dec-23	05-Aug-24	05-Feb-25	NA	NA
2018-19	31-Dec-20	31-Jan-24	30-Apr-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-25	NA	NA
2019-20	31-Mar-21	31-May-24	31-Aug-24	30-Sep-25	31-Mar-26	NA	NA
2020-21	28-Feb-22	30-Nov-24	28-Feb-25	**31-Aug-26**	28-Feb-27	NA	NA
2021-22	31-Dec-22	30-Sep-25	31-Dec-25	30-Jun-27	31-Dec-27	NA	NA
2022-23	31-Dec-23	**30-Sep-26**	31-Dec-26	30-Jun-28	31-Dec-28	NA	NA
2023-24	31-Dec-24	**30-Sep-27**	31-Dec-27	30-Jun-29	31-Dec-29	NA	NA
2024-25	31-Dec-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Jun-29	30-Jun-30*
2025-26	31-Dec-26	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Jun-30	30-Jun-31 *
2026-27	31-Dec-27	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Jun-31	30-Jun-32*

* Order period can further be extended by 6 months by Commissioner not below rank of Joint Commissioner

2. **What is the change in GSTN's Bill-to/Ship-to transaction reporting system effective from 1st August 2026?**

   Effective 1st August 2026, GSTN has introduced a system-level compliance change for Bill-to/Ship-to transactions in the e-Invoice (IRN) and e-Way Bill systems, to improve the traceability of goods movement.

   Under the new validation:

   - In a genuine Bill-to/Ship-to transaction, the Bill-to GSTIN (the person to whom the invoice is issued) and the Ship-to GSTIN (the registered person to whom the goods are actually delivered) must be correctly reported.
   - Where goods are delivered to an unregistered consignee, the Ship-to GSTIN should be entered as "URP" (Unregistered Person).
   - The Bill-to GSTIN and Ship-to GSTIN cannot be the same. Accordingly, deliveries to the buyer's own warehouse, depot or additional place of business under the same GSTIN should not be reported as Bill-to/Ship-to transactions and must instead be treated as regular transactions.
   - GSTN will also validate the Ship-to GSTIN, the State Code corresponding to the GSTIN and the PIN code-State Code mapping. Any mismatch or invalid information will result in rejection of the e-Way Bill generation.

   Advisory: Members need to review their ERP and invoicing systems to ensure compliance with these validations before generating e-Invoices and e-Way Bills from 1st August 2026.

3. **Can GST interest, penalty, or statutory time limits for filing Returns/revised Returns be waived/relaxed by courts or tax authorities?**

   No

   The Hon'ble Karnataka High Court, in The Commissioner of Central Tax & Ors. v. Sadguru Infratech Pvt. Ltd., held that the liability to pay interest on delayed payment of tax arises automatically by operation of law. Where the GST statute does not confer any power to waive or reduce interest, neither the tax authorities nor the courts can grant such relief.

   Similarly, statutory time limits for filing Returns or revised Returns cannot ordinarily be relaxed by judicial directions in the absence of a statutory provision.

However, this does not affect any relief, waiver, extension of time or other compliance relaxations that may be specifically granted by the Government through statutory Notifications, circulars or other enabling provisions under the GST law.

4. **Can my GST Input Tax Credit (ITC) be denied if my supplier's GST registration was valid when I made the purchase but was cancelled retrospectively later?**

   No. As a general rule, GST Input Tax Credit (ITC) cannot be denied solely because the supplier's GST registration was cancelled retrospectively.

   The Hon'ble Madras High Court, in M/s. Fathima Traders v. The Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, held that ITC cannot be denied merely because the supplier's GST registration was cancelled with retrospective effect.

   Before rejecting the ITC claim, the tax authorities must examine whether the recipient has established that the transaction was genuine by producing supporting documents such as tax invoices, e-way bills, lorry receipts, proof of receipt of goods and other relevant records. Mere retrospective cancellation of the supplier's GST registration, by itself, is not sufficient to deny ITC.

5. **Is a textile manufacturing company eligible to avail Input Tax Credit (ITC) of GST paid on the purchase of a lorry used for transporting its own goods?**

   Yes

   - The GST paid on the purchase of a lorry (goods carriage) used for transporting the manufacturer's own goods is eligible for Input Tax Credit (ITC) and is not a blocked credit under Section 17(5) of the GST Act, 2017.
   - The restriction under Section 17(5)(a) primarily applies to motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than 13 persons (including the driver).
   - A lorry or truck is a goods carriage, i.e., a motor vehicle designed for the transportation of goods and not for transportation of persons.

   Therefore, GST paid on the purchase of a lorry used for transporting raw materials, semi-finished goods or finished goods of the textile manufacturer is not covered under the blocked credit provisions.

   Conditions for Availing ITC

     - The manufacturer should ensure that:

- The lorry is purchased in the name of the company and used in the course or furtherance of business.
- A valid tax invoice is available.
- The supplier has paid the tax to the Government.
- The recipient has received the vehicle.
- Returns are filed and other general conditions prescribed under the GST Act are satisfied.

POWER

1. **Why was the Green Energy Open Access (GEOA) Regulation challenged and what is the present legal status of the GEOA Regulation?**

Retrospective application of 15-minute time-block accounting: The Regulations require all RE generators, including existing projects, to adopt 15-minute time-block accounting, irrespective of their commissioning date. This effectively impacts the projects established under the earlier framework that permitted slot-wise monthly/annual energy banking, thereby disrupting the commercial and financial assumptions on which such projects were developed.

Reversal of Draft Provisions: While the Draft GEOA Regulations allowed inter-block adjustment of banked energy (except during peak hours) and permitted banking for third-party sale transactions, the Final Regulations completely reversed these provisions by (i) prohibiting inter-block adjustment, thereby restricting the use of daytime banked energy against night time consumption and (ii) imposing an absolute ban on banking for third-party sale transactions, significantly impacting the renewable energy projects.

Contrary to APTEL directions:

- AP No. 191 of 2018 (28.01.2021): APTEL directed that TNERC should not modify the banking framework without a scientific and data-backed study justifying the changes.
- AP Nos. 176 & 177 of 2016 (16.06.2025): APTEL held that any significant changes to the banking mechanism must be preceded by meaningful stakeholder consultation.

Present status: During the hearing before the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court during June 2026, the Advocate General raised a preliminary objection that the challenge to the GEOA Regulations, involving the validity of statutory regulations, was maintainable only before a Division Bench. After hearing both sides, the matter was placed before the Division Bench, which directed that it be listed before the Principal Bench of the Madras High Court for further hearing.

2. **What are the key changes proposed under the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 to the Electricity Act, 2003?**

- Introduction of 'Electric Line Authority': Provides for the appointment of an Electric Line Authority by the Appropriate Government to discharge all or specified functions relating to electric lines.
- Recognition of Energy Storage Systems (ESS): Introduces a statutory framework for Energy Storage Systems (ESS) as an integral component of the electricity sector, facilitating grid stability and renewable energy integration.
- Distribution Licensees: Enables the grant of distribution licences to two or more entities within the same area, allowing them to operate through their own or a shared distribution network, thereby promoting competition in electricity distribution.
- Expanded Open Access: Substitutes Section 42(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003, to provide a wider and more enabling framework for Open Access, facilitating greater consumer choice and competition.
- Supply Obligation: Amends Section 43 to empower the State Electricity Regulatory Commission to exempt a distribution licensee from the obligation to supply electricity to consumers whose demand exceeds 1 MW, subject to specified conditions.
- Time-bound Reduction of Cross Subsidy: Mandates the progressive reduction and elimination of cross-subsidy in the manufacturing sector within five years, with a view to making electricity tariffs more competitive.
- Tariff Determination Framework: Revises and streamlines the procedure for determination of tariff by the Appropriate Commission to improve transparency and regulatory efficiency.
- Cyber Security Provisions: Introduces statutory provisions mandating cyber security measures for power systems to safeguard critical electricity infrastructure.
- Time-bound Regulatory Decisions: Prescribes timelines for the expeditious disposal of proceedings and matters by the Appropriate Commission to enhance regulatory certainty.

- Strengthening the Appellate Tribunal: Increases the number of Members of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) to facilitate quicker adjudication of appeals.
- Limitation on Assessment Period: Restricts the period for assessment of unauthorised use of electricity to 12 months preceding the inspection, instead of the entire period of unauthorised usage.
- Reduced Pre-deposit for Appeals: Lowers the mandatory pre-deposit for filing an appeal against an assessment order from one-half to one-third of the assessed amount, improving access to appellate remedies.
- Penalty for Non-compliance with Non-fossil Consumption Obligation: Prescribes a penalty ranging from 35 paise to 45 paise per unit for failure to comply with the prescribed non-fossil energy consumption obligations.
- Constitution of an Electricity Council: Proposes the establishment of an Electricity Council to promote coordination among the Central Government, State Governments, regulators and other stakeholders on matters relating to the development of the electricity sector.

3. Has TNERC finalised the regulations for verification of Captive Generating Plant (CGP) status by TNPDCL and what is the present position?

- The procedure prescribed by the Hon'ble TNERC for verification of Captive Generating Plant (CGP) status, issued in Review Petition (RP) No. 2 of 2020 in Review Application (RA) No. 7 of 2019, is presently under challenge before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. During the pendency of the matter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, by its interim order dated 9th October 2023, issued certain clarifications relating to the verification of CGP status.
- Subsequently, the Ministry of Power amended Rule 3 of the Electricity Rules, 2005, introducing changes relevant to the determination of captive status. In view of these developments, several parties, including TNPDCL, have filed Interim Applications before the Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking further clarification, particularly on the issue of proportionate consumption by captive users. Meanwhile, TNERC has also published draft Regulations proposing a revised framework for CGP verification.
- Although, TNPDCL has been filing Petitions before TNERC alleging that certain generating stations have failed to satisfy the CGP

requirements and seeking directions to levy Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS), a Writ Petition was filed before the Hon'ble Madras High Court seeking to restrain TNERC from entertaining such individual petitions.

- In its counter affidavit before the High Court, TNERC categorically stated that it does not intend to proceed with individual CGP verification cases until a comprehensive regulatory framework is finalized and notified. Accordingly, TNERC has indicated that verification of CGP compliance on a case-by-case basis will not be undertaken until the new Regulations are issued.
- Therefore, as matters stand today, CGP verification by TNPDCL is kept in abeyance, pending the finalisation of the TNERC Regulations and the outcome of the proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

JUDGEMENTS

GST

- Where assessee discharged entire tax liability within statutory time but part of payment was mistakenly remitted under IGST head with no such liability, substantial compliance for waiver existed since full payment as per notice was made and rejection solely due to wrong head payment was unsustainable; matter required reconsideration with opportunity to rectify head-wise payment – High Court
- Blocking of ECL without pre-decisional hearing or independent reasons to believe held illegal; unblocking directed - Where Assistant Commissioner blocked assessee's electronic credit ledger under Rule 86A relying solely on enforcement reports and assertion that supplier was non-functioning without affording pre-decisional hearing or independently recording reasons to believe, such action was illegal as Rule 86A mandates pre-decisional hearing and independent inquiry, thus blocking was quashed and ECL directed to be unblocked – High Court
- Where Fire Fighting System and Public Health Engineering works formed part of factory building being immovable property and these were not directly used as plant and machinery for outward supply, ITC related to them would be blocked and inadmissible AAAR.

LABOUR

- A bus stand outside the establishment is not 'workplace' under the PoSH Act. - DELHI HIGH COURT
- Execution order under the Code on Social Security, 2020 cannot be challenged directly before the High Court. - MADRAS HIGH COURT
- An unregistered union cannot officially espouse the cause of its members before the Tribunal. - CALCUTTA HIGH COURT
- MD of a company cannot be prosecuted for non-compliance of labour laws by the contractor. - ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT
- Before forfeiting gratuity, there has to be a separate order pertaining to such forfeiture. - MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT
- A woman can't be denied maternity leave merely because she does not have sufficient leave balance. - CHHATTISGARH HIGH COURT
- Chairman of a company can only be prosecuted when he had an active role in the office's daily functioning. - ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT
- Volunteers would be 'employees' when they were carrying out activities relating to the employer's work and were remunerated for such engagement. - TELANGANA HIGH COURT
- EPFO's primary duty is to assess dues and identification of beneficiaries is a subsequent step. - PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT
- The EPFO cannot impose damages and interest for the period of lockdown. - MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Data Corner

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

- During June’26, Indian Textiles exports registered a growth of 9.64% over the previous year while Apparel exports registered a significant degrowth of -11.25% during the same time period.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during June’26 have registered a growth of 0.21% over June’25.
- During Apr-June’26, Indian Textiles exports registered a growth of 5.19% over the previous year while Apparel exports registered a degrowth of -12.44% during the same time.

- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during Apr-June'26 registered a degrowth of -2.95% as compared to Apr-June'25.

Exports (Million USD)

Particulars	June 2025	June 2026	% Change
Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups, Handloom Products etc	930.31	1012.38	8.82
Man-made Yarn/ Fabrics / made-ups etc.	373.41	383.96	2.83
RMG of all Textiles	1309.74	1162.33	-11.25
Jute Manufacturing Floor Covering	33.82	23.99	-29.06
Carpet	123.91	116.70	-5.82
Handicrafts excluding handmade carpet	130.44	208.31	59.69

Imports (Million USD)

Particulars	June 2025	June 2026	% Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	73.73	185.08	151.01
Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	206.15	216.32	4.94

Source: DGCIS/MOC

Hosiery Yarn Price (Rs/Kg) – Including GST
For the Month of July 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	330	337	319
36	332	339	-
40	346	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	Jul 01 2026	Jul 07 2026	Jul 14 2026
1	P/H/R	Below 22 mm	5.0-7.0	15	51,100	51,200	52,500
2	GUJ	22 mm	4.0-6.0	20	43,000	43,400	45,000
3	M/M(P)	23 mm	4.5-7.0	22	52,000	52,200	53,000
4	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	57,700	58,100	59,600
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	27 mm	3.0-3.4	25	52,500	52,800	54,000
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	57,200	57,500	59,000
7	P/H/R(U)	28 mm	3.5-4.9	27	59,600	60,100	61,900
8	M/M(P)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	61,500	62,200	64,200
9	SA/TL/K	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	60,600	61,100	63,700
10	GUJ	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	61,500	61,700	64,000
11	R(L)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	59,400	60,700	61,000
12	R(L)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	62,700	63,300	64,500
13	M/M(P)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	63,600	64,000	65,500
14	SA/TL/K	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	62,000	62,900	64,500
15	GUJ	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	63,500	63,900	65,000
16	M/M(P)	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	64,600	65,000	66,500
17	SA/TL/K/O	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	64,100	64,400	65,500
18	M/M(P)	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	Na	Na	Na
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	Na	Na	Na
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	83,000	83,000	82,500
22	K/TN	34 mm	2.8-3.7	34	83,500	83,500	84,000
23	M/M(P)	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	86,000	86,000	85,500
24	K/TN	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	86,500	86,500	86,500

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	70/2026	01.07.2026	All Member Mills	Workshop on Industrial Heat Electrification, Decarbonisation and Circularity in the Textile manufacturing and processing Sector on 9th July, 2026 at Vivanta, Coimbatore
2)	70A/2026	01.07.2026	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Power – SLDC/TANTRANSCO Press Release Directing TNPDCL to Deduct 10% first and later days exclude 100% of Wind and Solar Generation for Non-Compliance of Telemetry with AWS Requirements
3)	71/2026	03.07.2026	All Member Mills	Labour Codes - Social Security Code, 2020 – Amendments to EPF, EPS and EDLI Schemes
4)	72/2026	03.07.2026	All Member Mills	Declaration of rate of interest (8.25%) for the EPF members' Accounts for the year 2025-2026
5)	73/2026	07.07.2026	All Member Mills	FaMe Tamil Nadu is organising Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet exclusively for Textile Sector on 30-31st July 2026 at Shree VRS Vel Mahal, Karur
6)	73A/2026	09.07.2026	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	POSH sensitization programme on July 25, 2026 between 9.30 AM to 12.30 PM at SIMA
7)	73B/2026	10.07.2026	Member Mills in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Consumer Price Index Number - All India – May 2026
8)	73C/2026	10.07.2026	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Consumer Price Index Number - Chennai City – May 2026
9)	73D/2026	10.07.2026	Member Mills in Kerala	Consumer Price Index Numbers for the month of May 2026
10)	74/2026	15.07.2026	All Member Mills	EPFO - Launch of "VISHWAS 2026" to facilitate amicable resolution of disputes relating to levy of damages under Sec 14B of EPF Act and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 / Social Security Code, 2020
11)	75/2026	15.07.2026	All Member Mills	Ministry of Labour & Employment – Notification for aggrieved party prescribing Procedure for Determination of "Core Activity" or not
12)	76/2026	15.07.2026	All Member Mills	Labour Codes - Social Security Code, 2020 – Amendments to EDLI contribution rate under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 2026
13)	77/2026	15.07.2026	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Power – Highlights of Adhoc Committee report on the compliance of real-time data transfer facility by the Wind and Solar generators