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Fortnightly

E-REVIEW

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NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

- **Bharat Tex 2026 showcases India's textile ecosystem, connects artisans with global buyers**
- **India, EU textile bodies launch platform to support FTA implementation**
- **Government to introduce S M L clothing sizes across India**
- **Odisha Weaves a New Growth Story as India's Emerging Integrated Textile Hub.**

REPRESENTATIONS

Date		Representations	
Jul 18, 2026	Subject	A brief note on the Policy Interventions required to protect the Textiles and Clothing Industry.	
	Represented to	Thiru K Vignesh, Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition & Excise, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.	Thiru V. Sampath Kumar, Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
Jul 22, 2026	Subject	An appeal was made to recommend to the Hon'ble Prime Minister that the duty free import of cotton be extended until 31st December 2026 to ensure raw material security in Tamil Nadu.	
	Represented	Thiru. C Jospeh Vijay, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.	

Date		
Jul 22, 2026	Subject	A request was made to expedite the issuance of clarifications and extend supportive measures for the effective operaionalisation of the PM MITRA Park, as these are essential pre requisite for investment decisions.
	Represented to	Dr. S Vijayakumar, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
Jul 22, 2026	Subject	An appeal was made to resolve the power related issues affecting the textile industry and to rationalise power tariff to enhance its competitiveness.
	Represented to	Dr. S Vijayakumar, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
Jul 23, 2026	Subject	A detailed note was submitted outlining the policy interventions required for framing the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy.
	Represented to	Guidance Tamil Nadu, Nodal Agency for Investment Promotion & Facilitation in Tamil Nadu, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
Jul 28, 2026	Subject	Submission of Comments /suggestion on Central Rules – Code on Wages (Central) Rules, 2025
	Represented to	Ms. Vandana Gurnani, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Room No.: 104, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi marg. New Delhi

Jul 29, 2026	**Subject**	The Association has made a follow-up representation to expedite the issuance of clarifications and extend supportive measures for the effective operationalization of the PM MITRA Park, as these are essential pre requisite for investment decisions.
	Represented to	Dr. S Vijayakumar, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
Jul 29, 2026	**Subject**	Submitted suggestions to develop Mini Textile Park at Embal, Pudukkottai District with world class facilities and attractive incentives
	Represented to	Dr. S Vijayakumar, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.
Jul 29, 2026	**Subject**	An appeal was made to extend the duty-free import of cotton be extended until 31st December 2026 to ensure raw material security.
	Represented to	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.

MEETINGS

Highlights of Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Act Sensitization Programe held on 25th July 2026 at SIMA Conference Hall

The Association had convened a sensitisation programe on POSH Act in association with Textile Industry Colitation (TIC), UN Women, International Labour Organisation (ILO) and SAKSHI an NGO.

The programme was organised on the backdrop of recent guidelines issued by the National Commission for Women, emphasising POSH audits and awarness creation.

Key Highlights of the Programme are as follows;

- Ms Sudipta Bhadra, Sr. Programme Manager, ILO India Office, New Delhi had highlighted the importance of workers rights and the need to ensure safe, inclusive and respectful workplaces. International best practices adopted by industries across the globe for promoting workers right and preventing workpalce harassment were presented.
- Experts from UN Women and Sakshi provided a comprehensive orientation on the POSH Act, covering its objectives, legal provision and compliance requirements.
- Ms. Deepa Bharathi, Sr. Specialist, ILO, Bangkok discussed the workplace sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and the three pillars of the POSH Act—Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal.
- A detailed session was conducted by Ms. Ramya Nishal, Technical Specialist, Sakshi, on the Internal Committee (IC) covering its constitution, roles and responsiblities, complaint handling procedures, timelines, confidentiality, neutrality, documentation requirements and common implementation gaps obserbed in industries.
- Practical case studies were discussed by Ms Preetha Jayaseelan, Programme Manager, TIC, Tamil Nadu to strengthen survivor-centred approaches to enable the industry to handle compliants.

Glimpses

	
Dr K Selvaraju, Secretary General, SIMA Welcoming the participants	Ms Preetha Jayaseelan, Programme Manager, TIC addressing the participants

Ms. Deepa Bharathi, Sr. Sepcialist, ILO, Bangkok addressing the participants

Highlights of the Interactive Session on ESI Compliance with Special reference to Social Security Code, 2020 and Wrap Certification on Forced Labour held on 29th July 2026 at SIMA Conference Hall

The Association convened an interactive session on ESI Compliance with Special reference to Social Security Code, 2020 and Wrap Certification on Forced Labour held on 29th July 2026 to sensitise Member Mills to the significant changes introduced in the ESI Scheme and EPF framework following the implementation of Labour Codes. The session also delibrated on the latest provision under the ESIC Scheme.

Mr. Vinay Saxena, Head of Operations, WRAP-India, discussed the USTR measures and its implications on Indian Textile industry. He also presented the ILO statistics on Forced Labour. Further he explained the WRAP Certification requirements, its global recognition and the role of WRAP & YESS programs in supporting the Textile industry. He explained forced labour indicators of ILO and comparison of stringent forced labour related laws in other countries.

Mr. Prashant Bhandare, India Business Head TUV Rheinland (India) Pvt Ltd) highlighted the implications of the 10% U.S. Tariff on Forced Labour and its potential adverse impact on the Indian Spinning Industry.

Mr. E. Esakki Siva, Deputy Director, ESI (SRO), Coimbatore, deliberated on the ESI Regulations with special reference to the Social Security Code, 2020. He also interacted with the participants, clarified their queries, and provided guidance on the implementation of the revised ESI provisions.

He explained the implications of the new wage definition under the Social Security Code, 2020, for member mills. Under the new Code, statutory ESI contributions are required on at least 50% of wages, unlike the earlier provisions of wage components higher contributions were paid ranging from 70-80% including allowances such as HRA and other allowances, except Conveyance and washing allowances.

He further clarified that, under the new Labour Code, certain allowances such as House Rent Allowance (HRA), conveyance allowance, and allowances paid to defray special expenses are excluded from the wage definition, subject to the prescribed conditions. However, if such excluded allowances exceed the permissible limit, wages for statutory contribution purposes must constitute at least 50% of the total remuneration. Consequently, the contribution base is effectively limited to 50% instead of the earlier 90%, which may result in lower ESI benefits and claim amounts in the future.

Glimpses

Mr. Vinay Saxena, Head of Operations, WRAP-India addressing the participants

Mr Subburaj, WRAP addressing the participants

Mr. E. Esakki Siva, Deputy Director, ESI (SRO) addressing the participants

TEXTILE SCENE

Bharat Tex 2026 showcases India’s textile ecosystem, connects artisans with global buyers

- Bharat Tex 2026 has brought together more than 6,000 buyers from over 130 countries, and over 1.3 lakh trade visitors, spanning more than 1.6 million sq. ft. of exhibition space and featuring over 20,000 textile products, reaffirming India's emergence as a trusted global sourcing destination and a strategic partner in resilient, sustainable and innovation-driven textile value chains.

- Beyond its scale, Bharat Tex has emerged as a platform where traditional craftsmanship, innovation, sustainability and global commerce converge, offering artisans and enterprises opportunities to reach new domestic and international markets.

India, EU textile bodies launch platform to support FTA implementation

- The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) and the European Apparel and Textile Confederation (EURATEX) have come together to establish a bilateral industry platform to support the effective and balanced implementation of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for the textile and apparel sector.
- The CITI-EURATEX initiative the EU-India Textile and Apparel Dialogue (TAD) will provide a structured forum for dialogue between industry representatives to promote reciprocal market access, resilient value chains, industrial competitiveness, and sustainable growth. The formal signing of the TAD mandate between CITI and EURATEX, along with the first meeting of the joint CITI-EURATEX monitoring committee established under the TAD framework, took place at Bharat Tex 2026.

Government to introduce S M L clothing sizes across India

- The next time you pick up a 'medium' size shirt or any other garment, it could finally mean procuring a standardised apparel product across brands regardless of individual body types, as the Government moves towards a one-size-fits-all approach, similar to Europe and the US.
- The Textiles Ministry is close to finalising a national apparel sizing framework, with discussions leaning towards adopting alphabetical sizes.

Odisha Weaves a New Growth Story as India's Emerging Integrated Textile Hub.

- India's textile industry is witnessing the emergence of new manufacturing destinations and Odisha is rapidly positioning itself among the country's most promising investment hubs. Backed by progressive policy support, world-class industrial infrastructure, abundant skilled manpower and a clear vision for integrated value chain development, the State is attracting significant investments across fibre, spinning, fabric, technical textiles and apparel manufacturing. From global apparel manufacturers to leading yarn and textile companies, several industry players are choosing Odisha as their preferred destination for expansion

CHAT BOX

POWER

1. **What is the current status of Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) charges for renewable energy generators in Tamil Nadu for FY 2026–27?**

   - Under the existing DSM Regulations, the Tamil Nadu State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) is currently levying DSM charges at the rate of 3 paise per unit for both wind and solar power generators.
   - However, the levy itself is under challenge before the Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC). M/s. Velathal Industries Pvt. Ltd. has filed M.P. No. 48 of 2025 challenging the validity of the existing DSM charges. Separately, SLDC has filed M.P. No. 63 of 2025 seeking revision of the DSM charges to 4 paise per unit for solar power and 8 paise per unit for wind power.
   - Upon admitting SLDC's petition, TNERC invited comments from stakeholders. Industry Associations and renewable energy stakeholders strongly opposed the proposed increase, contending that SLDC has not complied with several mandatory provisions of the TNERC Regulations. The objections highlighted the non-adherence to the prescribed curtailment procedure for wind and solar generators, non-constitution/functioning of the State Power Committee as required, non-submission of the cost audit report and other regulatory deficiencies.
   - Meanwhile, on 1st June 2026, TNERC issued a Draft DSM Regulations for Renewable Energy Generators and invited public comments. However, owing to the absence of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission, the draft Regulations have not been taken up for further consideration. Consequently, no revised DSM Regulations have been notified and the issue remains pending. Accordingly, for FY 2026–27, the existing DSM framework continues to operate, subject to the outcome of the pending proceedings before TNERC.

2. **TNPDCL is presently levying banking charges for wind energy at 14% in kind based on the provisions contained in TNERC Wind Tariff Order No. 6 of 2018 dated 13.04.2018.**

   The evolution of the Tariff Orders is as follows:

   - Order No. 3 of 2006 dated 15.05.2006;

- Order No. 1 of 2009 dated 20.03.2009;
- Order No. 6 of 2012 dated 31.07.2012;
- Review Application No. 6 of 2013 decided on 31.03.2016;
- Order No. 3 of 2016 dated 31.03.2016.

While the first two Tariff Orders were not subjected to challenge, Order No. 6 of 2012 was challenged before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), resulting in a remand to the Commission. Pursuant thereto, TNERC passed orders in RA No. 6 of 2013 and Order No. 3 of 2016, both dated 31.03.2016.

These two Orders were again challenged before APTEL in Appeal Nos. 176 and 177 of 2016. By its judgment dated 16.06.2025, APTEL partly allowed the appeals and remanded several issues, including banking charges, wheeling charges, transmission charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS), to TNERC for fresh consideration.

APTEL held that these charges had not been determined on the basis of a scientific, transparent and data-driven study and therefore required fresh examination in accordance with law. APTEL also directed the Ministry of Power to consider framing appropriate guidelines in light of its observations.

However, no fresh determination has yet been made by TNERC, nor has any consequential action been taken by the Ministry of Power pursuant to the APTEL directions.

Thus, the present legal position is that the 14% banking charge continues to be levied. The final legal position will depend upon the fresh orders to be passed by TNERC pursuant to the remand.

GST

1. When both State GST and Central GST Authorities initiate proceedings for denial of ITC on the same issue and for the same tax period, which Authority is competent to adjudicate?

Where both the State GST and Central GST Authorities initiate adjudication proceedings for denial of Input Tax Credit (ITC) on the same issue and for the same tax period, only the Authority that commenced the proceedings first is legally competent to continue the adjudication.

The GST law bars parallel adjudication on the same cause of action by both Authorities. The first Authority to initiate proceedings alone has jurisdiction to proceed.

Ref: Section 6(2)(b) of the GST Act & M/s Saraswati Spinning and Weaving Mills vs. State of Himachal Pradesh (High Court)

2. Can Input Tax Credit of GST paid for the purchase and installation of a lift used in the factory be availed by a textile manufacturer?

No

The Gujarat Authority for Advance Ruling, in M/s TVC Elevator and Blind Co. LLP, has held that:

- A lift, after installation, becomes an integral part of the building and constitutes immovable property. Consequently, the credit is blocked under Section 17(5) of the GST Act.
- The lift is installed for convenience of employees or visitors.
- In a textile mill, it is not used for movement of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods or machinery between floors.
- Lift is not directly used in manufacturing.
- The expenditure is capitalized as part of the building.

The AAR relied on earlier decisions in M/s Otis Elevator Co. (India) Ltd (High Court) and Kone Elevators India Ltd (Tribunal), which held that:

- Lift comprises of several parts and components (lift car, motors, ropes, rails, etc.) and each of them has its own identity prior to installation and they are assembled/installed to create the working mechanism called lift
- A lift comes into existence only after installation and becomes part of the building.

3. Is interest payable on a GST demand discharged through the Electronic Cash Ledger even if sufficient balance was available in the cash ledger on the date of the demand?

Yes. Merely having sufficient balance in the Electronic Cash Ledger (ECL) does not amount to payment of the GST demand. Under Section 49 of the GST Act, the ECL is only a deposit account maintained for the taxpayer. A tax liability or GST demand is treated as discharged only when the amount is debited from the Electronic Cash Ledger towards such liability in the prescribed manner.

Accordingly, even if adequate funds were available in the Electronic Cash Ledger on the date the demand arose, interest continues to be payable until the date on which the amount is actually appropriated by debiting the cash ledger against the demand.

This is because the balance lying in the Electronic Cash Ledger:

- remains the taxpayer's deposit until it is utilized;
- is not automatically appropriated towards any tax liability;
- can be used for payment of any GST liability; and
- may even be claimed as a refund if it remains unutilized.

Therefore, mere deposit of money into the Electronic Cash Ledger does not constitute payment of tax.

This position is different from payment through the Electronic Credit Ledger. Where sufficient eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) was available on the relevant date, interest is not be payable, as the tax had already reached the Government through the supplier chain and the delay was only in procedural utilization of the credit, resulting in no loss of revenue.

Ref: Sona Enterprises vs. The State of AP & Anr.

4. Can a supplier rectify an invoice issued with an incorrect recipient GSTIN through the GSTR-1 amendment table, or is a Credit Note mandatory?

If a B2B tax invoice has been issued with an incorrect recipient GSTIN and the invoice has already been reported in GSTR-1, the supplier can rectify the error by amending the recipient GSTIN through the GSTR-1 amendment table.

Issuance of a Credit Note and a fresh tax invoice is not warranted, as there is no reduction in taxable value or tax payable that would necessitate a Credit Note under Section 34 of the GST Act, 2017.

Earlier, taxpayers adopted the practice of issuing a Credit Note because the GST portal did not facilitate amendment of the recipient GSTIN in GSTR-1.

Also, taxpayers should retain adequate documentary evidence, including:

- correspondence evidencing the clerical error
- proof of delivery of goods to the actual recipient
- confirmation that the incorrect GSTIN holder has neither claimed nor will claim ITC and

- verification that the amended invoice is reflected in the records of the correct recipient.

5. **What should a supplier do if a tax invoice is issued with an incorrect recipient GSTIN, but the invoice has not yet been reported in GSTR-1 and cancellation window for e-invoice has expired?**

   If the 24-hour Invoice cancellation window has expired, it is not advisable to cancel the invoice in the books and issue a fresh invoice. Instead, the supplier should rectify the recipient GSTIN in GSTR-1 before filing the Return.

   The supplier should also raise a grievance/ticket on the e-invoice portal regarding the incorrect GSTIN for appropriate guidance and record.

   This approach is preferable because generating a fresh invoice after the expiry of the IRN cancellation window may result in mismatches between the e-Invoice and e-Way Bill, which could invite queries during departmental audit or scrutiny.

LABOUR

1. **Can an Internal Committee proceed with enquiry without giving the respondent (person against whom the aggrieved woman has made a complaint) a copy of the complaint?**

   Rule 7 of the POSH Act 2013 requires the Internal committee to provide the respondent with a copy of a complaint within 7 working days and allow 10 days to submit a written response. Denying this opportunity violates the principle of natural justice. Hence, the internal committee must share the complaint copy and submit relevant supporting documents before commencing the enquiry.

   If the respondent is not given a copy of the complaint and supporting documents:

   - they cannot understand the specific allegations against them;
   - they cannot prepare an effective defence or submit a meaningful written response;
   - the inquiry becomes one-sided and unfair.

   Non-compliance with the principles of natural justice may constitute a valid ground for a court or tribunal to set aside the inquiry report submitted by the Internal Committee (IC).

2. **Has the pre-deposit requirement for filing an appeal under the EPF Act (75% of the determined amount) been retained under the Code on Social Security, 2020? If so, what are the changes?**

   Yes. The requirement of making a pre-deposit before filing an appeal has been retained under the Code on Social Security, 2020, but with significant modification.

   Rule 13 of the Code on Social Security (Central) Rules, 2026 provides that the Industrial Tribunal shall entertain an appeal only if the employer has deposited 25% of the amount due as determined under Section 125 of the Code.

   The erstwhile Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Rule 7O of the EPF Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1997 required the employer to deposit 75% of the amount determined as a pre-condition for filing an appeal. However, the Tribunal had the discretion to waive or reduce the amount to be deposited for reasons recorded in writing.

   Under the new framework, although the mandatory pre-deposit has been substantially reduced from 75% to 25%, the Rules do not confer any discretion on the Tribunal to waive or reduce the prescribed 25% deposit. Accordingly, deposit of 25% of the amount determined under Section 125 is a mandatory pre-condition for the Tribunal to entertain an appeal.

3. **An employee working in the organization committed misconduct and caused financial loss to the organization. Is there any possibility for the employer to recover the loss caused to the management from the Provident fund amount of concerned employee?**

   No. Rule 31 of the EPF Scheme 1952 still remains in force for the period of 1 year from the date of commencement of the code on Social Security. The employer cannot deduct such amount of loss from the EPF amount of the employees concerned.

4. **Overtime allowances are excluded from the ambit of wages under the new codes. Does this mean the Overtime payments would not be considered for payment of ESI?**

   Overtime Allowances are different from Overtime Wages. The Overtime Allowance is excluded component in the definition of wages. Overtime payment is the remuneration payable to an employee at twice the ordinary rate of wages for work performed beyond the prescribed daily or weekly working hours. "Rule 50 of the Employees' State Insurance

(Central) Rules, 1950" which is still in force explicitly says that overtime payments are not to be considered for coverage of ESI.

5. **After the Model Standing Orders become applicable or where a company has its own Certified Standing Orders, can the management introduce new rules or regulations governing the service conditions of employees?**

   No, once a Standing Order becomes applicable, the introduction of new set of rules by the employer is impermissible. If at all, the management wants to introduce new rules they should follow the procedures laid down to amend the existing Standing Orders.

   Ref:TASMAC Oozhiyar Manila Sammelanam (CITU) V.s. Government of Tamil Nadu and other 2025 LLR webcopy – 435

JUDGEMENTS

GST

- Statutory amendment to Section 16(5) retrospectively extended time - Returns filed for 2018-19 before 30th November 2021 was valid and taxpayer could not be denied ITC on ground of delayed Return filing – High Court
- Revocation of GST registration does not revive ITC already barred under Section 16(4) - Where petitioner's registration was cancelled and revived later, claim for ITC on pending returns was denied as entitlement under section 16(6) is conditional upon ITC not being barred by section 16(4) on date of cancellation, and since petitioner was time-barred under section 16(4) at cancellation, subsequent claim was not permissible – High Court

Service Tax

- Transporter's pay slips having consignment details is consignment notes; recipient to pay GTA -Pay slips issued by transporter containing particulars relating to vehicle number, description and quantity of goods, loading and unloading points and transporter's acknowledgment would constitute consignment notes, and services received by assessee from individual truck owners for transportation of iron ore from mine head to port for export, who issued such pay slips, were liable to be classified under category of GTA service and assessee was liable to pay Service Tax as recipient of GTA service – High Court
- Service tax demand cannot rest solely on Form 26AS without evidence of taxable services - Where demand for service tax was raised solely on basis of Form 26AS or Tax Deducted at Source data, without examination of

books of account or investigation into nature of receipts, and charges in show cause notice were not supported by admissible evidence, Revenue failed to discharge burden to prove taxable services and demand was not sustainable - CESTAT

VAT/ SARFAESI

- Secured creditor's prior mortgage takes precedence over sales tax dues absent statutory first charge - Where petitioner bank's equitable mortgage and tenancy arose long prior to Commercial Taxes Department's attachment for sales tax arrears, and records validated legitimacy, recovery proceedings could not override secured creditor's prior mortgage, as Section 26E of Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 specifically accorded priority over Government dues absent express first charge provision, and impugned departmental actions stood quashed – High Court

LABOUR

- The EPFO cannot impose damages and interest for the period of lockdown-MADHYA PRADESH 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
- A bus stand outside the establishment is not 'workplace' under the PoSH Act
  DELHI HIGH COURT
- Execution order under the CoSS 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

Data Corner

Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption holds meeting

- The Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CoCPC) met on July 28,2026 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	2nd Estimate 16.04.2026	3rd Estimate 28.07.2026	
Crop Size (Lakh bales)	297.24	290.91	290.24	-0.23
Total Supply (Lakh Bales)	386.11	383.41	390.74	1.91
Demand (Lakh Bales)	340.61	340.00	348.00	2.35
Closing Stock (Lakh Bales)	45.50	43.41	42.74	-1.54
Acrage (Lakh ha)	114.84	114.82	115.25	0.37
Yield (Kg./ha)	440.01	430.72	428.12	-0.60

Cotton Balance Sheet:

Particulars	2024-25	2025-26
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	
SUPPLY		
Opening Stock	47.47	45.50
Crop	297.24	290.24
Import	41.40	55.00
TOTAL SUPPLY	**386.11**	**390.74**
DEMAND		
Non-MSME Consumption	213.04	222.00
MSME Consumption	93.50	98.00
Non Textile Consumption	16.00	16.00
Export	18.07	12.00
TOTAL DEMAND	**340.61**	**348.00**
Closing Stock.	**45.50**	**42.74**

Hosiery Yarn Price (Rs/Kg) – Including GST

For the Month of July 2026

Count	VL	RL	GL
10	298	-	-
16	298	-	287
20	302	309	291
25	311	318	300
30	323	330	312
32	329	336	-
34	335	342	324
36	337	344	-
40	351	358	340

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 16 2026	Jul 23 2026	Jul 30 2026
1	P/H/R	Below 22 mm	5.0-7.0	15	53,000	52,700	52,500
2	GUJ	22 mm	4.0-6.0	20	45,300	45,500	45,800
3	M/M(P)	23 mm	4.5-7.0	22	54,000	54,700	54,500
4	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	60,000	60,400	60,500
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	27 mm	3.0-3.4	25	54,000	54,700	55,000
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	59,500	60,400	60,700
7	P/H/R(U)	28 mm	3.5-4.9	27	62,300	62,700	63,000
8	M/M(P)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	64,700	65,300	65,800
9	SA/TL/K	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	64,200	65,000	65,400
10	GUJ	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	64,700	64,900	65,600
11	R(L)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	61,400	62,900	63,000
12	R(L)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	65,000	66,000	65,500
13	M/M(P)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	66,000	66,300	66,800
14	SA/TL/K	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	65,000	65,700	66,200
15	GUJ	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	65,700	65,900	66,600
16	M/M(P)	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	67,000	67,200	67,600
17	SA/TL/K/O	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	66,000	66,900	67,300
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	86,500	86,300
22	K/TN	34 mm	2.8-3.7	34	84,500	86,500	87,000
23	M/M(P)	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	86,000	88,400	89,000
24	K/TN	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	87,000	89,000	89,500

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	78/2026	17.07.2026	All Member Mills	EPFO Compliance Initiatives – Launch of Employees' Enrolment Campaign and One-Time Amnesty Scheme for Exempted Provident Fund Trusts under the Code on Social Security, 2020
2)	79/2026	17.07.2026	All Member Mills	Extension of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme 4.0
3)	80/2026	18.07.2026	All Member Mills	EPFO – Wage Ceiling under Social Security Code, 2020 and Authorized Officers and Designated Officers notified
4)	81/2026	18.07.2026	All Member Mills	Advisory from the National Commission for Women (NCW) regarding Mandatory POSH Audits and Workplace Safety
5)	82/2026	20.07.2026	All Member Mills	Exemption from the Compliance of ALMM List-II (for Solar PV cells) for Net-metering and Open Access Solar Power projects
6)	83/2026	20.07.2026	All Member Mills	Tamil Nadu–Taiwan Textile Partnership Summit – Business Interaction with Taiwanese Delegation for Apparel & Fabric Sourcing from India and Technology Collaboration
7)	84/2026	21.07.2026	All Member Mills	Interactive session on ESI Compliance with special reference to SS Code, 2020 & Wrap certification on Forced Labour on July 29, 2026 (Wednesday) 9.30 Am to 12.30 PM at SIMA
8)	85/2026	21.07.2026	All Member Mills	PMKVY - Industry Demand Aggregation for Skilled Manpower under MSDE's Short-Term Training (STT) Scheme (FY 2026–27)
9)	86/2026	22.07.2026	All Member Mills	Export - Clarifications on Interest Subvention for Pre and Post-Shipment Export Credit under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM)
10)	87/2026	22.07.2026	All Member Mills	Status of automation in the industry - Request for Participation in CITI - NITRA Industry Survey on Automation, Digitalisation & AI in the Indian Textile & Apparel Industry
11)	88/2026	25.07.2026	All Member Mills	Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 2026 and Employees' Pension Scheme, 2026 – Employer & Employee Contribution Rates notified under Section 16 of the Code on Social Security, 2020
12)	89/2026	25.07.2026	All Member Mills	Export - Additional 10% Tariff on Imports from India by USA – Forced Labour
13)	90/2026	29.07.2026	All Member Mills	Outcome of the Third Meeting of Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CoCPC) for the Cotton Season 2025-26 held on 28th July 2026
14)	91/2026	30.07.2026	All Member Mills	Outcome of Interactive session on ESI Compliance with special reference to SS Code, 2020
15)	92/2026	31.07.2026	All Member Mills	Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Cotton Varieties for 2026-27 Cotton Season

Sl	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
16)	93/2026	31.07.2026	All Member Mills	Power – Mandatory ALMM Compliance for Solar PV Modules – Rescinding of Relaxation Order by MNRE