



## Fortnightly E-REVIEW

Vol. XX

No.36

September 1-15, 2026

### NEWS HIGHLIGHTS »»»

- ❖ India's textile & apparel exports grow 6.39% in August
- ❖ India's DGFT to launch centralised system for faceless trade handling
- ❖ Bangladesh allows no-limit imports without LCs under new policy
- ❖ India's textile AI readiness uneven despite rising adoption: CITI

### REPRESENTATIONS »»»

| Date        |                | Representations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sep 2, 2026 | Subject        | Inputs submitted for the Pre-GST Council Meeting on issues concerning the textile industry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|             | Represented to | Dr N. Marie Wilson,<br>Hon'ble Minister for Finance,<br>Planning and Development,<br>Government of Tamil Nadu,<br>Secretariat,<br>Chennai.<br><br>Thiru D. Logesh Tamilselvan,<br>Hon'ble Minister for Commercial<br>Taxes and Registration,<br>Government of Tamil Nadu,<br>Secretariat,<br>Chennai.                    |
| Sep 3, 2026 | Subject        | An appeal was made to the Hon'ble CM of Tamil Nadu to recommend to the Union Government for the extension of duty free cotton imports till 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2026 and continuation of duty exemption during April to November every year to ensure raw material security and leverage emerging FTA opportunities |
|             | Represented    | Thiru C Joseph Vijay,<br>Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil<br>Nadu,<br>Government of Tamil Nadu,<br>Secretariat,<br>CHENNAI.                                                                                                                                                                                               |

|              |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sep 8, 2026  | Subject     | Status Note on Cotton and Yarn Market Scenario submitted, highlighting the prevailing market conditions and key industry concerns.                                                                                       |
|              | Represented | The Joint Committee of Tiruppur, Textile Cluster, Tiruppur.                                                                                                                                                              |
| Sep 8, 2026  | Subject     | An appeal was made to extend the RoDTEP and RoSCTL Schemes beyond 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2026 to sustain the global competitiveness of textile exports.                                                              |
|              | Represented | Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.                                                                                                                              |
| Sep 8, 2026  | Subject     | An appeal was made to consider and recommend the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to extend the RoDTEP and RoSCTL Schemes beyond 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2026 to sustain the global competitiveness of textile exports. |
|              | 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.                                          |
| Sep 11, 2026 | Subject     | Status Note on Cotton and Yarn Market Scenario submitted, highlighting the prevailing market conditions and key industry concerns.                                                                                       |
|              | Represented | Thiru C. Joseph Vijay, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai.                                                                                                             |
| Sep 12, 2026 | Subject     | Pre-Budget Memorandum for the year 2026–27 submitted to the Government of India, incorporating the key policy recommendations.                                                                                           |

## TEXTILE SCENE

### India's Textile & Apparel exports grow 6.39% in August

- India's Textile and Apparel exports grew 6.39 per cent YoY to \$3.119 billion in August 2026, led by a 13.03 per cent rise in textile shipments, while apparel exports fell 2.74 per cent.
- April–August exports slipped 0.24 per cent to \$15.077 billion, with apparel down 9.10 per cent and textiles up 6.94 per cent.
- Raw cotton and cotton waste imports surged 67.67 per cent YoY in August.

### India's DGFT to launch centralised system for faceless trade handling

- Commerce Ministry will create a Central Processing Department in DGFT to handle trade-related applications for exporters and importers.
- The faceless system is designed to make processing paperless and jurisdiction-free, supporting faster and more transparent approvals.

### Bangladesh allows no-limit imports without LCs under new policy

- Bangladesh Bank has guided authorised dealer banks on the 2026-2029 Import Policy Order, allowing permissible industrial and commercial imports by contract without LCs.
- The change can widen payment options for Apparel and Textile sourcing, subject to foreign exchange compliance.
- Export-oriented factories may procure local inputs through back-to-back LCs or free-of-cost arrangements.

### India's textile AI readiness uneven despite rising adoption: CITI

- India's Textile and Apparel enterprises are exploring AI, automation and digitalisation, but CITI's study said readiness remains uneven.
- About 35 per cent of firms have not started AI adoption, 38 per cent lack digital systems and 14 per cent are fully integrated.
- Export-linked MSMEs may need capital support, shared platforms and skills to close gaps with China.

**ESG****1. What carbon and climate-related information should textile exporters be prepared to provide to overseas buyers?**

Exporters should be prepared to demonstrate the environmental performance of their products and manufacturing operations, particularly with respect to energy consumption, greenhouse-gas emissions, renewable energy usage, water consumption and resource efficiency.

Buyers in the EU and USA are increasingly seeking reliable information on the carbon footprint of products and their supply chains. Exporters of yarn, fabric, garments and home textiles should therefore establish systems to measure and document:

- Electricity and fuel consumption at each manufacturing stage
- Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse-gas emissions and where required by customers, relevant Scope 3 information
- Renewable energy used in manufacturing
- Energy efficiency initiatives
- Water consumption and wastewater management
- Chemical usage and environmental controls and
- Reduction targets and progress against such targets.

**Advisory to Members :**

Members should maintain a product/process-wise environmental data register and retain supporting documents such as electricity bills, fuel records, renewable-energy certificates, emission calculations, water-consumption records and environmental audit reports. Wherever possible, exporters should adopt recognised methodologies for calculating product carbon footprints rather than relying on unsupported estimates or rough estimates.

**2. What social and human-rights requirements are becoming important for textile exports?**

Social compliance is becoming an integral part of international textile sourcing. Overseas brands and retailers are increasingly assessing suppliers on working conditions, wages, working hours, occupational health and safety, freedom of association, non-discrimination, gender

equality, prevention of child labour & forced labour and grievance mechanisms.

The EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence framework places emphasis on identifying and addressing adverse human rights and environmental impacts in companies' operations and value chains.

Accordingly, exporters should ensure that their own operations and where relevant, their suppliers and sub-contractors have appropriate systems covering:

- Prohibition of child and forced labour
- Statutory wages and benefits
- Working hours and overtime
- Occupational safety and health
- Social-security compliance
- Prevention of sexual harassment and discrimination
- Freedom of association and grievance mechanisms
- Responsible recruitment practices and
- Supplier/subcontractor social-compliance monitoring.

#### **Advisory to Members:**

Members should maintain a documented social-compliance policy and supplier code of conduct, in addition to conducting periodic internal assessments. Members should also retain evidence of statutory compliance, worker training, wage records, safety inspections and grievance redressal. The objective should be to demonstrate that social compliance is embedded in the management system rather than being undertaken only when a buyer audit is scheduled.

### **3. What should exporters do regarding traceability, circularity and the Digital Product Passport?**

The European Union is moving towards greater product-level traceability and circularity under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR). Textile apparel has been identified as a priority product group, with textile-specific Digital Product Passport requirements expected to be developed through a future delegated Act. The European Commission currently indicates Q4 2027 as the planned adoption period for the textile delegated Act.

The Digital Product Passport is intended to improve access to information relating to product sustainability, material composition, traceability and circularity across the value chain.

Exporters should therefore start preparing product-level data covering:

- Fibre composition and percentage by fibre type
- Country of origin and where applicable, the countries and stages involved in the production and processing of the product
- Recycled content and its verification
- Manufacturing and processing information
- Relevant environmental/product sustainability information
- Durability and repairability information, where applicable
- Chemicals and substances of concern, where applicable
- Recyclability/end-of-life information and
- Appropriate certifications and supply-chain records.

This is relevant not only to garment exporters but also to yarn and fabric manufacturers, since upstream product information may ultimately form part of the data required by downstream manufacturers and brands.

#### **Advisory to Members:**

Members should develop a digital traceability system from fibre to finished product, ensuring that information received from suppliers can be linked to specific batches, lots, yarns, fabrics or finished products.

#### **4. What environmental and chemical-management requirements should textile exporters focus on?**

Environmental compliance increasingly extends beyond the factory's pollution-control requirements to the chemicals and materials contained in the exported product. International buyers may require compliance with their restricted-substance lists and applicable destination-market requirements relating to dyes, finishing chemicals and other substances of concern.

Exporters should therefore establish a chemical management system covering:

- Approved chemical suppliers
- Safety Data Sheets
- Chemical inventory

- Restricted Substance Lists
- Testing and laboratory reports
- Chemical traceability
- Safe storage and handling
- Wastewater and sludge management and
- Corrective action procedures for non-conformities.

#### **Advisory to Members :**

Members should not rely solely on a buyer's testing at the time of shipment. A preventive chemical compliance system should be established at the manufacturing stage, with periodic testing through competent/accredited laboratories.

#### **5. How should exporters substantiate ESG and “green” claims made to overseas customers?**

Exporters should exercise caution when using terms such as “sustainable”, “eco-friendly”, “green”, “carbon neutral”, “zero carbon”, “recyclable”, “biodegradable”, “organic”, “made with recycled content” or “made with renewable energy.”

In the USA, the Federal Trade Commission's Green Guides emphasise that environmental claims must be supported by competent and reliable scientific evidence. Broad, unqualified claims such as “green” or “eco-friendly” can be problematic if they cannot be substantiated.

For example, a claim such as “made with recycled fibre” should be supported by appropriate evidence of the percentage and source of recycled material. Similarly, claims relating to renewable energy, recyclability or carbon reductions should be supported by appropriate documentation.

#### **Advisory to Members:**

Every ESG claim should be supported by a documented evidence trail. Members should maintain certificates, test reports, supply chain records, energy data, carbon calculations, invoices, supplier declarations and other relevant supporting documents before making such claims to customers.

## LABOUR

### **1. What is the difference between worker and employee under OSH code? Whether employee is entitled for leave with wages as per provision of OSH code.**

Under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020, an "Employee" is defined under Section 2(t) as any person employed on wages to do any work—whether skilled, unskilled, manual, operational, technical, clerical, supervisory, managerial, or administrative, thus making it an umbrella term, whereas, a "Worker" is defined under Section 2(zzl) as a narrower subset covering manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational or clerical personnel, but strictly excluding individuals employed mainly in a managerial / administrative capacity or supervisors drawing monthly wages exceeding ₹18,000.

Consequently, the statutory entitlement for Annual Leave with Wages under Section 32 is granted exclusively to "workers" who have worked for 180 days or more in a calendar year, meaning employees who fall outside the Section 2(zzl) definition (such as managers and high-earning supervisors) are not statutorily entitled to leave under Section 32 and must rely on company HR policies or employment contracts.

### **2. As per the new Labour Code, when the employees leave the organization, the wages payable to an employee should be paid within two working days. What does it mean?**

Section 17(2) of the Code on Wages, 2019 provides that, where an employee is removed, dismissed, retrenched or resigns from service, the wages payable to such employee shall be paid within two working days of such removal, dismissal, retrenchment or resignation.

The provision specifically refers to "wages" payable to the employee. Therefore, the two-working-day requirement applies to the wage components covered within the definition of "wages" under the Code on Wages.

It does not automatically mean or include all other terminal or employment-related dues, such as bonus, gratuity, ex-gratia, commission, conveyance allowance, HRA, incentives or other benefits, as these may be governed by their respective statutory provisions, terms of employment or applicable rules.

Accordingly, employers should distinguish between “wages payable” under Section 17(2) and other dues payable to an employee at the time of separation.

**3. If an employer opts to contribute PF on wages exceeding the statutory wage ceiling, will the employer be required to pay the applicable administrative charges on the additional contribution?**

Yes. Para 19 of the EPF Scheme, 2026 provides that an employer may, at his discretion, make a matching contribution against the employee’s voluntary contribution exceeding the statutory threshold. However, the employer is under no obligation to match such additional voluntary contributions made by the employee. Where the employer chooses to make a matching contribution, the employer will also be liable to pay the applicable additional administrative charges on the corresponding higher wages.

**4. If the management entered into a settlement with a Union before the implementation of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, will the settlement continue to remain valid, even if the Union subsequently does not have recognition as the sole negotiating Union?**

Yes. Section 104 of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 provides that anything done or any action taken under the provisions of the earlier enactments, which have been repealed, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the Code.

Accordingly, a settlement validly entered into before the implementation of the Code will continue to remain valid and the benefits and obligations arising therefrom will continue to apply for the duration of the settlement.

However, upon expiry of the existing settlement, any fresh settlement or negotiation with the management will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Relations Code, including the applicable requirements relating to recognition of the negotiating Union.

**5. Is an employer bound to grant sick leave to an employee who submits an Application supported by a medical certificate?**

Each case has to be considered on its own facts, taking into account the employee’s service record, applicable service rules, standing orders, leave policy and prevailing practices of the establishment. There is no general statutory provision that automatically obligates an

employer to accept every medical certificate submitted by an employee as conclusive proof of illness.

Where the employer has reasonable grounds to doubt the genuineness or adequacy of the medical certificate, it may, in accordance with the applicable service rules or standing orders, require the employee to undergo examination by the employer's authorised medical practitioner or, where applicable, the medical referee prescribed under the ESI framework.

## JUDGEMENTS

### GST

- No GST on assignment of leasehold rights in land and building – Supreme Court dismisses Department's appeal
- ITC when supplier not paid tax – Supreme Court upholds Gujarat HC's decision declining to read down Section 16(2)(c)
- Mere uploading SCN or Order on the common portal is not service of such SCN/Order – Punjab & Haryana High Court
- Printing manufacturer's name on packaging to comply with statutory requirements is not use of brand name – GSTAT
- Demand – Limitation for issuance of orders – Order 'issued' within limitation period but 'served' thereafter is legitimate – Calcutta High Court
- GSTAT has no jurisdiction to entertain appeals on refund under CGST Section 142(3) – GSTAT, Thane
- Refund of accumulated credit transitioned from old regime is not permissible under Section 54(3) – Gujarat High Court
- Refund cannot be withheld merely because there was a scope for filing appeal against the refund order – Orissa High Court
- Demand – Limitation – Extension of date of filing of annual return is not material – Tripura High Court
- Passing separate orders for different assessment years simultaneously is not illegal – Kerala High Court
- SCN issued primarily relying upon AI Tools – Non-application of mind by Department – SCN and consequent proceedings quashed – Punjab & Haryana High Court
- Demand – Not mandatory to have a 3-month gap between SCN and adjudication order – Madras High Court
- Demand – Requirement under Section 74(2) to issue SCN 6 months before the date of adjudication order is not mandatory – Telangana High Court

- Prosecution of Director of a company in his personal capacity without arraigning the company is not sustainable – Section 141 of NI Act is pari materia to Section 137 of CGST Act – Punjab & Haryana High Court
- Pre-deposit in cases involving only penalty – Amendment in Section 107(6) w.e.f. 1 October 2025, requiring pre-deposit, is not applicable where SCN issued earlier – Delhi High Court
- Interest on delayed refund – Absence of unjust enrichment is not required to be proved – Telangana High Court

## **CUSTOMS**

- EOUs – No duty on destruction of obsolete duty-free inputs – Amendments to Customs and Excise Notifications in 2015 are clarificatory – CESTAT Chennai
- FTA imports – Benefit not deniable merely because overseas supplier did not cooperate during verification – CESTAT Kolkata

## **POSH**

### **State of Goa v. Tarunjit Tejpal**

The Bombay High Court, in *State of Goa v. Tarunjit Tejpal*, decided on 6th August 2026, considered an appeal filed by the State of Goa against the acquittal of the former Editor-in-Chief of Tehelka in a sexual assault case involving a woman employed with the organisation. The Division Bench set aside the acquittal and convicted the accused under Sections 376(2)(f), 376(2)(k), 354, 354-A, 354-B, 341 and 342 of the IPC.

### **Key findings of the Court**

The Court reiterated that an appellate court hearing an appeal against acquittal has full power to review, reappraise and reconsider the evidence on which the acquittal is based. However, an accused continues to enjoy the double presumption of innocence, and where two reasonable conclusions are possible from the evidence, an appellate court ordinarily should not interfere with the acquittal.

The Court found the victim's testimony to be natural, consistent and trustworthy. It held that a conviction for sexual assault can be based on the sole testimony of the victim, where the testimony is of high quality and credibility. Corroboration is not a mandatory requirement of law, although it may be sought as a matter of prudence depending upon the circumstances. In the present case, the Court also found corroboration from other witnesses and surrounding evidence.

The Court strongly criticised the trial court for focusing excessively on the victim's moral character, personal life, behaviour and interactions with others. It observed that the victim had effectively been placed on trial through an extensive

and repetitive cross-examination, rather than the evidence being assessed objectively.

The Court also rejected the assumption that a woman must physically resist sexual assault in order to establish lack of consent. Referring to the applicable provisions concerning consent, the Court observed that absence of physical resistance, by itself, cannot be treated as consent.

Another significant observation concerned the so-called “perfect victim” concept. The Court held that there is no legally prescribed manner in which a victim of sexual assault must behave. A survivor need not necessarily appear continuously distressed, submissive or emotionally broken. Her credibility must be assessed on the basis of the evidence and facts of the case, rather than stereotypical expectations regarding how a victim should behave.

The Court further held that the victim's personal life, text messages, photographs or alleged sexual morality could not be used to undermine her credibility. Referring to *State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar*, the Court emphasised that the decisive consideration is the credibility and trustworthiness of the victim's version, and not her character or disposition.

The Court also considered the accused's position of control, authority and dominance over the victim, noting that he was her employer and mentor and occupied a position of trust and authority. This was relevant to the aggravated offences under Sections 376(2)(f) and 376(2)(k) IPC.

The Court found that the trial court had relied upon preconceived notions, stereotypical assumptions, irrelevant or inadmissible material and hyper-technical reasoning. It held that the trial court's appreciation of the evidence was unreasonable and perverse and that its conclusions were contrary to the evidence on record.

## **Decision**

The Bombay High Court accordingly set aside the acquittal and convicted the accused under Sections 376(2)(f), 376(2)(k), 354, 354-A, 354-B, 341 and 342 IPC. The Court imposed a sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹5 lakh under Sections 376(2)(f) and 376(2)(k), along with additional sentences and fines for the other offences. All sentences were directed to run concurrently.

## **Significance**

The judgment is significant for reaffirming that cases of sexual assault must be evaluated on the quality and credibility of the evidence rather than stereotypical expectations about the conduct, character or behaviour of the survivor. It also reiterates that the victim's testimony can, where found reliable and trustworthy, form the basis of conviction without mandatory independent corroboration. The judgment further makes clear that an appellate court can interfere with an acquittal where the trial court's appreciation of evidence is perverse or contrary to the material on record.

## LABOUR

- Employer can raise calculation grievances before EPFO even after interest order has been passed - KERALA HIGH COURT
- Interest on PF dues cannot be equated with damages - CALCUTTA HIGH COURT
- EPF authority must examine as to whether allowances being paid are "wages" or not - KERALA HIGH COURT
- Maximum damages not to be imposed when there was no willful default in remitting PF Contributions - MADRAS HIGH COURT
- Employer can avail benefits under the current settlement scheme even after orders imposing damages and interest have been challenged before the Tribunal - KERALA HIGH COURT
- RPFC cannot challenge order of the Tribunal before High Court. KARNATAKA HIGH COURT
- There is no 3 year limitation period on recovery of PF dues - ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT

### Hosiery Yarn Price (Rs/Kg) – Including GST For the Month of September 2026

| Count | VL  | RL  | GL  |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 10    | 324 | -   | -   |
| 16    | 324 | -   | 313 |
| 20    | 328 | 335 | 317 |
| 25    | 337 | 344 | 326 |
| 30    | 349 | 356 | 338 |
| 32    | 360 | 367 | -   |
| 34    | 361 | 368 | 350 |
| 36    | 363 | 370 | -   |
| 40    | 377 | 384 | 366 |

*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 the benefit of the members:

| S. No | Growth         | Staple      | Micronaire | Strength/ GPT | Sep 01 2026 | Sep 07 2026 | Sep 11 2026 |
|-------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1     | P/H/R          | Below 22 mm | 5.0-7.0    | 15            | 53,500      | 52,900      | 53,400      |
| 2     | GUJ            | 22 mm       | 4.0-6.0    | 20            | 49,700      | 48,400      | 48,600      |
| 3     | P/H/R(U)       | 27 mm       | 3.5-4.9    | 26            | 65,500      | 64,600      | 65,800      |
| 4     | M/M(P)/SA/TL/G | 27 mm       | 3.0-3.4    | 25            | 58,000      | 59,300      | 59,300      |
| 5     | M/M(P)/SA/TL   | 27 mm       | 3.5-4.9    | 26            | 66,000      | 65,800      | 65,800      |
| 6     | P/H/R(U)       | 28 mm       | 3.5-4.9    | 27            | 67,000      | 65,300      | 66,100      |
| 7     | M/M(P)         | 28 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 27            | 69,300      | 68,100      | 68,100      |
| 8     | SA/TL/K        | 28 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 27            | 68,600      | 67,300      | 66,500      |
| 9     | GUJ            | 28 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 27            | 69,200      | 67,900      | 68,300      |
| 10    | R(L)           | 28 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 27            | 66,600      | 65,300      | 66,500      |
| 11    | R(L)           | 29 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 28            | 68,900      | 67,100      | 68,400      |
| 12    | M/M(P)         | 29 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 28            | 70,500      | 69,200      | 69,000      |
| 13    | SA/TL/K        | 29 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 28            | 69,300      | 68,400      | 67,900      |
| 14    | GUJ            | 29 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 28            | 70,200      | 68,900      | 68,800      |
| 15    | M/M(P)         | 30 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 29            | 71,700      | 70,300      | 70,000      |
| 16    | SA/TL/K/O      | 30 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 29            | 70,700      | 69,500      | 69,400      |
| 17    | M/M(P)         | 31 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 30            | 72,100      | 70,700      | 70,700      |
| 18    | SA/TL/K/TN/O   | 31 mm       | 3.7-4.9    | 30            | Na          | Na          | Na          |
| 19    | SA/TL/K/TN/O   | 32 mm       | 3.5-4.9    | 31            | Na          | Na          | Na          |
| 20    | M/M(P)         | 34 mm       | 2.8-3.7    | 33            | 91,700      | 91,500      | 92,000      |
| 21    | K/TN           | 34 mm       | 2.8-3.7    | 34            | 93,000      | 92,700      | 93,500      |
| 22    | M/M(P)         | 35 mm       | 2.8-3.7    | 35            | 94,300      | 94,000      | 95,000      |
| 23    | K/TN           | 35 mm       | 2.8-3.7    | 35            | 95,500      | 95,000      | 96,000      |

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

## CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

| SI  | Cir.No    | Date       | To                                         | Subject                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1)  | 107/2026  | 04.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | EFSI & ILO Joint Workshop on "Social Dialogue, Workplace Cooperation, and Grievance Handling"                                                                                                        |
| 2)  | 108/2026  | 04.09.2026 | All Exporting Member Mills                 | GST Refund - Export by Advance Authorisation/EPCG Holders – Status before and after 8.10.2024                                                                                                        |
| 3)  | 109/2026  | 08.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | Minutes of the 13th IMSC meeting under A-TUFS held on 25.08.2026                                                                                                                                     |
| 4)  | 109A/2026 | 10.09.2026 | Member Mills In Andhra Pradesh & Telangana | Consumer Price Index Number - All India – July 2026                                                                                                                                                  |
| 5)  | 109B/2026 | 10.09.2026 | Member Mills In Tamil Nadu                 | Consumer Price Index Number - Chennai City – July 2026                                                                                                                                               |
| 6)  | 109C/2026 | 10.09.2026 | Member Mills In Kerala                     | Consumer Price Index Numbers for the month of July 2026                                                                                                                                              |
| 7)  | 110/2026  | 10.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | Webinar on Awareness Programme on revamped TSRS portal scheduled to be held on 10.09.2026 at 3.00 pm                                                                                                 |
| 8)  | 111/2026  | 10.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | International Conference on AI-Not an Enemy to Textile Industry scheduled to be held on 25th September 2026 at SITRA, Coimbatore                                                                     |
| 9)  | 112/2026  | 10.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | DGFT seeks comments on proposed suspension of 544 SIONS                                                                                                                                              |
| 10) | 113/2026  | 11.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | Webinar on Awareness Programme on revamped TSRS portal scheduled to be held on 11.09.2026 at 3.00 pm                                                                                                 |
| 11) | 114/2026  | 12.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | Webinar on TSRS Portal - Registration, Filing of Statistical Returns & Query Resolution, for Spinning, Ginning & Pressing, and Surgical Cotton segments, scheduled to be held on 15th September 2026 |
| 12) | 115/2026  | 15.09.2026 | All Member Mills                           | <b>New Registration Link</b> - International Conference on AI-Not an Enemy to Textile Industry scheduled to be held on 25th September 2026 at SITRA, Coimbatore                                      |