



Fortnightly E-REVIEW

Vol. XX

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September 15-30, 2026

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS »»»

- ❖ Enhancement of EPF Statutory wage ceiling from Rs.15,000 to Rs.25,000 with effect from 17th September 2026
- ❖ Industry Doyen & Former SIMA, CITI and TEXPROCIL Chairman Shri BK Patodia Passes Away
- ❖ India's economy grows 7.8% in Q1 as exports strengthen: RBI
- ❖ India's weavers seek six-month duty relief as yarn costs rise
- ❖ DGFT sets up Delhi CPD for faceless trade processing
- ❖ World cotton production estimated to shrink:
- ❖ Bangladesh's RMG exports to UK rise 3.74% in July-August
- ❖ Bangladesh sets up five panels to strengthen trade logistics

REPRESENTATIONS »»»

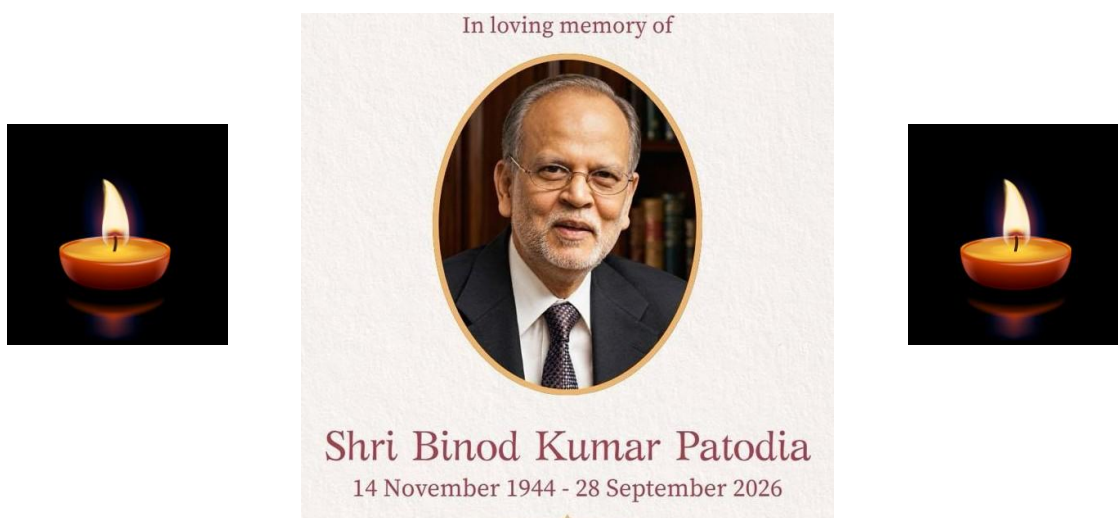
Date		Representations
Sep 18, 2026	Subject	An appeal was made to extend the timeline for filing Annual and Monthly Statistical Returns through the revamped TSRS Portal up to October 2026, facilitating smooth transition for Member Mills.
	Represented to	Smt. Vrunda Manohar Desai, IRS., Textile Commissioner, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Nishta Bhavan, New CGO Building, 48, New Marine Lines, Mumbai – 400 020.

Sep 21, 2026	Subject	Faceless Trade Facilitation System – A request was made to retain Regional Jurisdiction for assessment and processing of trade-related Applications	
	Represented to	Shri. Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi.	
Sep 23, 2026	Subject	An appeal was made for the extension of 11% import duty on all varieties of cotton till 31 st December 2026	
	Represented to	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.	
Sep 23, 2026	Subject	A request was made to recommend the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister for the extension of 11% import duty on all varieties of cotton till 31 st December 2026.	
	Represented to	Shri. Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi.	Shri. Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.
Sep 24, 2026	Subject	A joint memorandum was submitted containing suggestions for the expeditious resolution and clearance of pending subsidies under the old versions of TUFs	
	Represented to	Shri. Sanjay Lohiya, IAS., Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.	

Sep 29, 2026	Subject	A request was made to rationalize the overtime wage provisions under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and the Code on Wages, 2019, considering the implications for the textile industry.
	Represented to	Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Labour & Employment, Government of India, New Delhi.

OBITUARY

Doyen of the industry & Former Chairman of SIMA, CITI and TEXPROCIL Shri. B K Patodia passes away



The Former Chairman SIMA, CITI and TEXPROCIL and Chairman & Managing Director of M/s. GTN Textiles Limited, passed away at 2.30 p.m., on 28th September 2026. Shri B. K. Patodia will be remembered with great respect and admiration for his distinguished contribution to the textile industry and for the committed leadership he provided as Chairman of SIMA during 1996–98. During his tenure, he played a significant role in addressing several critical issues confronting the industry, including the power crisis and the challenges relating to cotton. His initiative in bringing together eminent agricultural scientists under the leadership of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan for deliberations on cotton-related issues reflected his deep commitment to strengthening the cotton and textile value chain. He worked for resolving various labour issues, particularly in Kerala Region.

Under his able leadership, ICMF (now CITI) and SIMA jointly prepared the Action Plan for the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), which subsequently became an important policy instrument for the technological modernisation of the Indian textile industry. He was also actively involved in the

formulation of the National Fibre Policy of the Ministry of Textiles and the Technology Mission on Cotton.

His leadership extended well beyond SIMA. He served as Chairman of ICMF, EFSI and TEXPROCIL and actively contributed to various national & international textile bodies, including the Cotton Advisory Board (served as its Director) and ITMF. SIMA and its members deeply condole the demise of Shri. BK Patodia.

ELECTIONS

SIMA Members Elects Shri Durai Palanisamy as the Chairman

Committee of the Association at their First Meeting held immediately after the 67th Annual General Meeting on September 22, 2026 at the Association premises, has unanimously re-elected the following Office – Bearers for the year 2026-27:-

Chairman, Mr. Durai Palanisamy, Executive Director, Pallava Textiles Pvt Limited, Erode

Deputy Chairman, Mr.S.Krishnakumar, Managing Director, Sulochana Cotton Spinning Mills P Ltd., Tiruppur

Vice-Chairman, Mr K Sivaraj, Managing Director, Sivaraj Spinning Mills (P) Ltd, Dindigul

TEXPROCIL ELECTS Shri Ravi Sam as the Chairman

Shri Ravi Sam was elected as the Chairman of TEXPROCIL on September 23, 2026 at the First Meeting of the newly constituted Committee of Administration, held in Mumbai at Hotel Marine Plaza, following the successful completion of Shri Vijay Agarwal's two-year term. The Committee of Administration warmly welcomed Shri Ravi Sam and extended their best wishes for a successful tenure.

In recognition of Shri Vijay Agarwal's leadership in promoting Indian cotton textile exports, he was presented with a commemorative booklet featuring a compilation of his "Articles on Textiles Trade & Industry" during his two-year term as Chairman TEXPROCIL.

TEXTILE SCENE

Enhancement of EPF Statutory wage ceiling from Rs.15,000 to Rs.25,000 with effect from 17th September 2026

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment on the recommendation of Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister, approved enhancement of statutory wage ceiling for mandatory coverage under Employees' Provident Fund Organisation from existing Rs 15,000 to Rs 25,000 per month with

effect from 17th September 2026. The following benefit will be available for employees and employers.

- An employee will pay EPF contribution on higher salary thereby making them eligible to draw higher pension for themselves along with their family members.
- The enhanced contribution by an employee will be available for credit in their EPF account for earning higher rate of interest @ 8.25% for current financial year. The worker can withdraw the contribution upto the extent of 75% immediately by submitting online claim as per their need. The claim amounts upto Rs 5,00,000 is being auto settled within 3 days by adapting new technology under CITES.
- The employer will have to pay higher EPF contribution on enhanced wage ceiling of Rs 25,000 thereby employee will be benefitted.
- The additional financial burden to employer can be recouped by availing incentive upto Rs 3,000 per month under Central Government PMVBRY Scheme by providing Aadhaar number and other KYC details of its employees. The benefit is available upto 2 years for non-manufacturing sector and 4 years for manufacturing sectors for job creation.

India's economy grows 7.8% in Q1 as exports strengthen: RBI

- India's economy grew 7.8 per cent year on year in Q1 2026-27, while merchandise exports rose 26.1 per cent in August and the trade deficit narrowed to \$26.9 billion.
- However, ready-made garment exports fell 2.7 per cent, with inflation, energy costs and geopolitical tensions continuing to weigh on textile and apparel sourcing, adding to uncertainty for industry players.

India's weavers seek six-month duty relief as yarn costs rise

- Indian weaving representatives have urged the Finance Ministry to remove Basic Customs Duty on MEG, PTA, POY, FDY and DTY for 6 months to ease polyester input costs.
- The call follows price rises: PTA to ₹106.50 (~\$1.11) per kg, polyester melt to ₹120.05 per kg and polyester staple fibre up ₹2 per kg from September 26.

DGFT sets up Delhi CPD for faceless trade processing

- India's DGFT is establishing a Central Processing Department (CPD) at Delhi to enable faceless, paperless and jurisdiction-free processing of trade applications.
- Planned for launch in the second half of October 2026, the system aims to improve transparency, reduce processing time and ease business for

exporters and importers, with staff drawn from DGFT headquarters and regional authorities.

World cotton production estimated to shrink:

- World cotton production for the cotton season 2026-27 is cut by over 3,00,000 bales to 117.32 million bales on smaller US, Turkiye and Pakistan crops.
- Global trade rises to 44.22 million bales as Brazil and African Franc Zone exports meet higher imports in Turkiye, Indonesia and Pakistan.
- US output falls about 3 per cent to 13.20 million bales, cutting stocks and lifting upland farm price to 78 cents per pound.

Bangladesh's RMG exports to UK rise 3.74% in July-August

- Bangladesh's RMG exports to the UK rose 3.74 per cent year on year to \$915.63 million in July-August FY2026-27, supported by a 10.53 per cent increase in August that offset a 2.44 per cent decline in July.
- The two-month earnings were 20.86 per cent of full-year FY2025-26 UK RMG export earnings of \$4.39 billion, indicating a stronger start to the new fiscal year.

Bangladesh sets up five panels to strengthen trade logistics

- Bangladesh has set up five working groups to put the National Logistics Policy 2025 into action for trade and supply-chain efficiency.
- The panels cover digitalisation, investment, skills, multimodal infrastructure and trade facilitation, areas critical to apparel exports.
- The move follows warnings that high logistics costs and port delays are hurting competitiveness.

CHAT BOX

GST

1. Can goods be detained by GST Authorities merely because the same E-Way Bill was checked more than once on the same day?

Merely finding that the same E-Way Bill was checked at more than one location on the same day does not, by itself, be sufficient to detain the goods and impose tax & penalty.

The Authorities should have independent and reliable evidence to establish that the goods had already been transported or delivered earlier and that the same E-Way Bill was being wrongly reused for another transportation of goods.

Thus, demand cannot sustain merely on suspicion or presumption of tax evasion.

Ref: Jai Enterprises v. Pankaj Gandhi, Addl. Commissioner, State Tax dated 25.08.2026 (GST Appellate Tribunal)

2. Is there any statutory time limit for issuing an Order imposing penalty by GST Authorities, when goods are intercepted and defects are noticed? Can the said Order be issued beyond the prescribed time limit?

The GST officer detaining or seizing goods/conveyance should issue a Notice within seven days of the detention or seizure, specifying the penalty payable, and thereafter, pass an Order within a period of seven days from the date of service of such Notice, for payment of penalty.

The Hon'ble High Court has held that the statutory seven-day time limit prescribed under Section 129(3) of the CGST Act for passing an Order imposing penalty, following the interception of goods in transit and issuance of a show cause notice, is mandatory. Accordingly, any penalty-Order passed beyond the prescribed period is liable to be quashed for non-compliance with the statutory timeline.

Ref: Mohd Hazzak Lohar Vs Commissioner State Tax, Excise & Taxation Complex, Kashmir, J&K High Court

3. Can an exporter's GST refund claim be denied merely because a second-line supplier in the supply chain has defaulted or failed to comply with GST requirements?

No. A genuine exporter's GST refund claim should not be denied merely because of a default, registration cancellation or alleged irregularity involving a second-line supplier in the supply chain.

In the case of M/s Agarwala's Bitumex Pvt. Ltd, the GSTAT has held that alleged discrepancies relating to second-line suppliers could not, by themselves, be used to deny the recipient's ITC/refund claim when the direct supplier was duly registered, the transactions were supported by proper documents and the exports were genuine.

The Tribunal also recognised that the recipient cannot be expected to control or account for every subsequent transaction or compliance of suppliers beyond its immediate supplier.

Therefore, unless the department establishes a specific nexus between the alleged supplier-level irregularity and the exporter's own transaction, or proves fraud, collusion or wrongful availment of ITC, the exporter's

legitimate refund claim should not be rejected merely on the basis of a second-line supplier's default.

4. GST law mandates the department to serve a summary of the Show Cause Notice electronically in Form GST DRC-01, along with the Notice. Can a demand be raised by the GST department solely through Form GST DRC-01, without issuing a proper Show Cause Notice?

No. A GST demand cannot be raised solely through Form GST DRC-01 when the statutory Show Cause Notice has not been issued.

As per Rule 142(1)(a) of the GST Rules, 2017, Form GST DRC-01 is the electronic summary of the Show Cause Notice, containing relevant details pertaining to tax period, tax amount, interest & penalty proposed, the reasons for the proposed demand and the relevant GST provisions.

DRC-01 is intended to accompany the notice, not replace it.

Section 73 of the GST Act requires the proper officer to issue a Show Cause Notice specifying the tax, interest and the grounds for the proposed demand.

Accordingly, where the department issues only DRC-01 without a valid SCN, the initiation of proceedings is legally defective. Courts have held that such proceedings and consequential demands may be set aside for failure to comply with the statutory requirement.

Ref: Riyan Enterprises & ANR. vs. State of Assam & ORS (High Court)

5. Does detection of an ITC mismatch during GST audit automatically establish suppression of facts with intent to evade tax, where the department specifically states in the show cause notice that the discrepancy would not have come to light but for departmental audit?

No. Detection of an ITC mismatch during a departmental audit, by itself, does not establish "suppression" with intent to evade tax.

Where the relevant information was already available in the taxpayer's GSTR-3B, GSTR-2A and TRAN-1, the standard show cause notice statement that "the discrepancy would not have come to light but for departmental audit" cannot, by itself, establish the ingredients necessary for invoking the extended limitation period on the ground of suppression.

In *M/s Conduent Business Services India LLP v. Commissioner of Central Tax, Bengaluru East GST Commissionerate*, the GSTAT has held that merely discovering an ITC discrepancy during an audit under

Section 65 of the GST Act cannot, by itself, satisfy the statutory requirement of suppression with intent to evade tax.

6. Are toll plaza receipts mandatory to prove the movement of goods for claiming GST Input Tax Credit ?

No. According to recent rulings by the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) and various High Courts, toll plaza receipts are not mandatory statutory documents to prove the physical movement of goods.

Tax Authorities cannot deny ITC or export refunds solely because toll data or plaza records are missing, provided the transaction is backed by other valid documentation.

To establish a genuine transaction and prove the movement of goods, the assesses can rely on standard alternative proofs such as:

- Tax invoices and E-way bills
- Lorry Receipts and transporter ledgers
- Bank payment records showing genuine transactions
- Shipping bills and export manifests (for export cases)

The courts have affirmed that a complete documentary trail cannot be overridden by the mere absence of toll receipts and ITC cannot be blocked if the direct supplier is genuine.

Ref: The Pr. Commissioner, CGST & CX, Siliguri Commissionerate Vs M/s Agarwala's Bitumex Private Limited

7. Whether the value of the principal's goods is required to be included in the consignment value when goods are returned by a job worker after processing?

No.

In the case of M/s Metalloids India, Pathanamthitta v. Commissioner of State Tax, Kerala, GSTAT has held as follows:

- Where goods belonging to the principal are returned by the job worker after completion of processing, the taxable supply made by the job worker is the job-work service and not a supply of the principal's goods.
- Since ownership of the goods continues to remain with the principal, the value of the principal's original goods cannot automatically be added to the job worker's taxable value merely because those goods physically accompany the movement.

Accordingly, for the job worker's supply, the relevant value is confined to the job-work charges, and the value of the principal's goods need not be included merely for the purpose of determining the consignment value.

Ref: Section 15 of GST Act

LABOUR

1. Can a manager or HR officer intervene if they witness sexual harassment at the workplace, even if no formal complaint has been filed?

Yes. A manager or HR officer who witnesses an incident of sexual harassment should take immediate and appropriate steps to stop the unwelcome behaviour, ensure the safety and dignity of the affected employee, and prevent any further harassment. Such intervention does not require a formal complaint under the POSH Act.

However, under Section 9 of the POSH Act, 2013, the Internal Committee (IC) can initiate a formal enquiry only upon receipt of a written complaint in accordance with the Act. The IC does not have suo motu jurisdiction to initiate an enquiry solely on the basis of an incident witnessed by its members or brought to its notice without a complaint.

The manager or HR officer should appropriately document the incident, maintain confidentiality, provide necessary support to the affected employee, and inform her of the available remedies, including the option to submit a complaint to the IC. The employee's decision as to whether or not to file a formal complaint should be respected, subject to any obligations that may arise under applicable law.

2. On Account of certain emergencies when the Principal Employer remitted ESI contributions in respect of the employees of the contractor, does it establish the Employer- Employee relationship?

No. Deposit of ESI contribution by the Principal Employer for the contractor employees will not make the contract employees as employees of the Principal Employer. The employer-employee relationship would be established only on the following criteria

- a) who is the appointing authority;
- b) who is the paymaster;
- c) who can dismiss;

- d) how long of alternative service lasts;
- e) the extent of control and supervision;
- f) the nature of the job;
- g) nature of establishment;
- h) the right to reject.

Ref: Manoj Kumar v. M/s. Sintex Industries Pvt. Limited, CWP No.4675/2015 dated 22.03.2016 (High Court of Himachal Pradesh).

3. Previously the PF authorities used to arraign/prosecute any director of the establishment in criminal proceedings. Is there any change under the new Scheme?

It might. The 2026 Scheme obligates the employer to submit FORM VIII containing details of the branches & departments, and the person/persons having ultimate control over the administration of the branch along with documentary proof, authentication, who has the ultimate control over the administration of the establishment etc,. Hence, when such information is available with the EPFO, it might not proceed against persons not involved in the administration.

4. When the contractor fails to pay gratuity to their contract workers, whether the Principal Employer is liable to pay the same?

Recently in the ONGC organization, when the contractor failed to pay gratuity to the contract workers, the Controlling Authority passed an order, which made the Principal Employer pay the gratuity to the contract workers. On appeal by the management the High Court confirmed the order of the Controlling Authority. When the issue was taken before the Supreme Court, it was held that the Principal Employer was not liable for the payment of gratuity in respect of contract workers. The Court also observed that the Controlling Authority was competent only to calculate the gratuity and he had no authority to decide who had to pay the gratuity.

Ref: Daily Tamil Magazine, Dinamalar dated 22/09/2026.

5. When the Industry was having 100 workmen, they had obtained certification for their Standing order from the Competent Authority, As per the new labour code, The Standing order applicability is raised to 300 workers. Does it mean the Standing orders (old) is no longer applicable upon that factory?

No. Section 30 (2) of the IR code states that the Standing order of an establishment before the commencement of the code will continue and

be deemed to be Standing order certified under the code. Further as per Section 104, anything done or any action taken under provisions of the repealed law will be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the code and shall be in force to the extent it is not contrary to the provisions of the code.

JUDGEMENTS

GST

- Adjudication vitiated as mandatory personal hearing not granted for adverse GST order; fresh proceeding directed: HC
- GST registration cancellation set aside due to non-speaking order violating natural justice: HC
- Single GST show cause notice covering multiple periods quashed; separate notices for each period permitted: HC
- GST registration directed to be restored upon filing pending returns and making related payments: HC
- Unsigned SCN and order under GST held invalid as authentication under Rule 26(3) mandatory; recovery quashed: HC
- Composite SCN covering multiple financial years held invalid; liberty to issue separate notices for each year: HC
- Refund claim could not be adjusted against potential liabilities for other periods without prior notice and hearing: HC

CUSTOMS

- Amendment effective prospectively cannot govern imports covered by prior Bill of Lading: HC
- Amended notification could not govern imports covered by prior Bill of Lading; provisional release u/s 110A directed: HC
- Where refund claim for 2014-2015 was declined by considering potential liabilities for 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 without prior notice or hearing to assessee, appellate order was set aside by consent, with direction that fresh order be passed after written notice and opportunity of hearing, all contentions remaining open: HC

LABOUR

- The SS Code requires pre-deposit of 50% of the assessed amount for approaching ESI Court - CALCUTTA HIGH COURT
- Employer's communication to the police cannot be treated as proof of illegal strike - MADRAS HIGH COURT

- A person is entitled to gratuity only when he was an "employee" and not for the period before that - KERALA HIGH COURT
- Mere availability of leave in account does not create a right to avail that leave without approval - BOMBAY HIGH COURT
- Acquittal in a criminal case would not prevent employer from imposing appropriate punishment - MADRAS HIGH COURT
- No accident compensation if the worker had exposed himself to an added peril by an imprudent act - DELHI HIGH COURT
- Industrial Tribunal cannot interfere with minor punishments like stoppage of increments - MADRAS HIGH COURT
- A person working at the second hierarchical level will come outside the ambit of "worker" - BOMBAY HIGH COURT
- Principal employer cannot be deemed to be the employer of the contractor's workers merely on the basis of operational records - DELHI HIGH COURT
- In appeals filed before the implementation of the SS Code, the provisions of the EPF Act will be applicable - KERALA HIGH COURT

DATA CORNER

- During Aug'26, Indian Textiles exports registered a growth of 13.03% over the previous year while Apparel exports registered a degrowth of -2.74% during the same time period.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during Aug'26 have registered a growth of 6.39% over Aug'25.
- During Apr-Aug'26, Indian Textiles exports registered a growth of 6.94% over the previous year while Apparel exports registered a degrowth of -9.10% during the same time.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during Apr-Aug'26 registered a degrowth of -0.24% as compared to Apr-Aug'25.

Exports (Million USD)	Aug - 25	Aug - 26	% Change
Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups, Handloom Products etc	985.14	1,121.03	13.79
Man-made Yarn/ Fabrics / made-ups etc.	406.20	446.51	9.92
RMG of all Textiles	1234.51	1200.73	-2.74
Textiles	1696.97	1918.03	13.03
Textiles and Apparels	2931.48	3118.76	6.39
% of T&A in Total Exports	8.44	7.12	30.48

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 16 2026	Sep 22 2026	Sep 29 2026
1	P/H/R	Below 22 mm	5.0-7.0	15	53,600	52,900	52,500
2	GUJ	22 mm	4.0-6.0	20	49,000	48,300	48,100
3	P/H/R(U)	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	66,300	64,100	62,700
4	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	27 mm	3.0-3.4	25	58,700	57,300	57,000
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL	27 mm	3.5-4.9	26	64,700	63,300	63,000
6	P/H/R(U)	28 mm	3.5-4.9	27	66,400	65,000	63,000
7	M/M(P)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	67,300	65,900	64,600
8	SA/TL/K	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	65,600	64,700	64,100
9	GUJ	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	67,800	66,600	65,700
10	R(L)	28 mm	3.7-4.9	27	66,800	65,300	62,800
11	R(L)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	68,100	66,500	64,500
12	M/M(P)	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	68,200	66,800	66,000
13	SA/TL/K	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	67,100	66,200	65,300
14	GUJ	29 mm	3.7-4.9	28	68,300	67,100	66,200
15	M/M(P)	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	69,200	67,900	66,900
16	SA/TL/K/O	30 mm	3.7-4.9	29	68,600	67,900	66,900
17	M/M(P)	31 mm	3.7-4.9	30	70,000	69,000	68,500
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	92,500	92,000	92,000
21	K/TN	34 mm	2.8-3.7	34	93,500	93,000	93,000
22	M/M(P)	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	94,000	93,000	93,000
23	K/TN	35 mm	2.8-3.7	35	96,000	94,500	94,200

Source: Cotton Association of India | Na-Not Available

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

SI	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	116/2026	18.09.2026	All Member Mills	Enhancement of statutory wage ceiling for mandatory EPF coverage from ₹15,000 to ₹25,000 per month
2)	116A/2026	19.09.2026	Member Mills In Tamil Nadu	Power – Appointment of Chairperson and Members to Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC)
3)	117/2026	23.09.2026	All Member Mills	Clarification on enhanced statutory wage ceiling for mandatory EPF coverage from Rs.15,000 to Rs.25,000 per month
4)	118/2026	23.09.2026	All Member Mills	Submission of Industry Demand for RPL and STT under PMKVY 4.0
5)	119/2026	25.09.2026	All Member Mills	Revision of EPF Wage Limit to ₹25,000/-: Immediate Payroll Compliance & FAQ Guidance for Member Mills
6)	119A/2026	25.09.2026	Member Mills In Tamil Nadu	Power - Determination of Additional Surcharge by TNERC – Petitions Filed by TNPDCCL
7)	119B/2026	25.09.2026	Member Mills In Tamil Nadu	Constitution of a Committee to Study the Feasibility of a Paid Menstrual Leave Policy for Women Employees
8)	119C/2026	28.09.2026	Member Mills In Tamil Nadu	Invitation to participate on World Cotton Day 2026
9)	119D/2026	28.09.2026	Member Mills In Tamil Nadu	Renewal of Factory License for the year 2027
10)	120/2026	29.09.2026	All Member Mills	Cotton – CCI Open auction for sale of FP cotton bales on 8th October, 2026 at Coimbatore