

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India

13th August, 2025

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Continuing Professional Education for Insolvency Professionals) Guidelines, 2019 (Updated as on 13th August, 2025)

1. Short title and commencement.

- (a) These guidelines may be called the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Continuing Professional Education for Insolvency Professionals) Guidelines, 2019.
- (b) These Guidelines have been prepared in consultation with all the three Insolvency Professional Agencies (IPAs).
- (c) These Guidelines shall come into force with effect from 1st January, 2020.
- (d) These Guidelines are issued in exercise of the powers under Section 196(1)(aa) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 read with regulation 7(2)(ba) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) Regulations, 2016.

2. Background.

- (a) Insolvency Professionals (IPs) constitute a key institution of the insolvency regime and market economy. An IP plays an important role in resolution, liquidation and bankruptcy processes of companies, LLPs, partnership firms, proprietorship firms and individuals in distress. His work affects the lives and livelihood of all stakeholders of the person in distress. He needs an array of abilities to deliver on his statutory duties and obligations in an ever-evolving market environment.
- (b) Section 196(1)(aa) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 mandates the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Board) to promote the development of, and regulate, the working and practices of, insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities and other institutions. It has been endeavour of the Board to make available a cadre of competent and accountable IPs matching the dynamic market realities.
- (c) Accordingly, regulation 7(2)(ba) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) Regulations, 2016 mandates that the registration of an IP is subject to the condition that he shall undergo continuing professional education (CPE) as may be required by the Board. Clause 10 under the First Schedule to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) Regulations, 2016 provides that an IP must maintain and upgrade his professional knowledge and skills to render competent professional service.

3. Objective.

- (a) Continuing professional education is a planned and systematic attempt to introduce, review, or alter the competencies and thereby improve the performance of professionals. It meets post-registration professional development needs of IP.
- (b) An IP needs to continuously upgrade himself through CPE to remain relevant and provide value added services. He needs to attend today's work with today's technology. An anecdote from an unknown source illustrates the objective. There was a woodcutter who had been cutting wood for years. But he never got a raise. Others who joined later to him were getting raises every year even though some of them took rest in between, and some others took off for weeks. He met his boss with resentment. The boss replied: "*You are cutting the same number of trees today you were cutting five years ago. How can we give a raise?*" The woodcutter went back, worked harder, put in longer hours, but not much improvement. He consulted his colleagues and learnt that they took five minutes break

each time after cutting a tree. Still they cut more trees. How? They use those five minutes to sharpen the axe. Some of them use tools sharper than axe. The woodcutter realised his folly that he had never sharpened his axe for years, nor tried to use sharper tools. He sharpened the axe and the productivity improved; he got a raise. He learnt to use mechanised tools and productivity improved further. He got further raise.

4. Application.

- (a) An IP shall undertake CPE in compliance with these Guidelines to keep his registration valid.
- (b) Authorisation for assignment shall not be issued or renewed to an IP who fails to comply with these Guidelines.
- (c) These Guidelines shall not apply to IPs who have completed the age of 65 years.

Illustration

An IP attains the age of 65 years on 24th November, 2026. He may not undertake CPE for the calendar year 2026.

5. CPE Requirements.

- (a) An IP shall undertake a minimum of 30 credit hours of CPE each calendar year. Provided that an IP is not required to undertake any CPE in the calendar year in which he is registered.

Illustration

An IP registered on 30th June, 2025 shall undertake CPE for at least 30 credit hours in each calendar year, namely, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 and so on.

Clarification

An IP shall undertake CPE even when his registration is suspended, or he has ceased to have an authorisation for assignment.

- (aa) An IP shall undertake mandatory minimum percentage of total CPE credits through in-person learning programs. The minimum percentage of total CPE credits to be undertaken through in-person learning programs is as given below:

Calendar Year	Minimum Percentage of Total CPE Credits to be obtained through In-Person Programs
2026	40%
2027	50%
2028 and onwards	60%

- (b) An IP, whose registration is suspended or who ceased to have an authorisation for assignment, shall undertake the backlog of CPE hours before he seeks revival of registration or authorisation for assignment, as the case may be, if he has not undertaken CPE in accordance with (a) above.

Illustration

An IP ceased to have an authorisation for assignment on 15th January, 2020. He seeks authorisation for assignment on 16th November, 2027. He has not undertaken any CPE during 2020-2027. He shall undertake CPE for such hours as he would have done had he continued to have authorisation for assignment.

- (c) Within seven days of completion of a learning activity, an IP shall submit such details of learning activity and credit hours earned by him, as may be required by his IPA.

- (d) The IPA shall take note of the credit hours earned by an IP, on being satisfied that the IP has earned credit hours in accordance with the Guidelines.

6. Learning activities.

- (a) An IP may earn credit hours from the learning activities in two ways:
- By participation in learning activities offered by the Board, an IPA, a Registered Valuer Organisation, a statutory professional institute, a university or any other entity, as may be approved by the Board from time to time; or
 - By publishing articles / delivering lectures, in the areas relevant for IPs, an indicative list of which is at Schedule to these Guidelines.
- (b) The following is an indicative format of learning activities in areas relevant for IPs and credit hours thereof:

Table No. 1

Sl. No.	Learning Activity in the areas relevant for IPs	Credit hours
1	Workshops, Conferences, Seminars, Training Programmes, Refresher Programmes, Certificate Courses, Conventions and Symposia and the like	As per Table No. 2
2	Acting as faculty in any of the activities in Sl. No. 1	Equivalent to the duration of the activity
3	Publication of article in any national newspaper	Four hours
4	Publication of article in a journal of the Board, an IPA, a RVO, a Professional Institute, or a referred national or international journal	Eight hours
5	Publication of a Book	Thirty hours in the year of publication
6	Completing a two-year Post-Graduation Course	Twenty hours in the year of completion
7	Completing Ph. D.	Forty hours in the year of conferment of Ph.D.
8	Pass in Limited Insolvency Examination	Forty hours in the year of passing
9	Pass in Valuation Examination of an asset Class	Twenty hours in the year of passing
10	IPs acting as NCLT / NCLAT members	CPE requirement deemed fulfilled during the period of service as a Member

Table No. 2

Learning Activity in the areas relevant for IPs	Organizer	Mode	Half Day Credit	Full Day Credit
Workshops, Conferences, Seminars, Training Programmes, Refresher Programmes, Certificate Courses, Conventions and Symposia	IBBI/IPAs	In-Person	3 hours	6 hours
		Virtual	2 hours	4 hours
	Other Entities (Including Programs where IBBI/IPA is being associated)	In-Person	2 hours	4 hours
		Virtual	1 hour	2 hours

- (c) IPs to obtain prior approval from their respective IPA before enrolling in any CPE program organised by entities other than the IBBI or the IPAs.
- (d) IPAs to ensure processing of approval requests from IPs, as per point (c) above in a diligent, objective and time-bound manner to facilitate professional development in a seamless manner

7. Monitoring.

- (a) The IPA shall monitor and maintain records of CPE in respect of its professional members in a manner accessible to IPs and the Board.
- (b) The record of CPE shall include the details of learning activity undertaken by an IP, year wise and rolling block wise, including dates of each learning activity, the area of such activity, the credit hours earned for such activity, etc.
- (c) The IPA shall submit an exception report every quarter to the Board and make available detailed records to the Board when called upon to do so.
- (d) The Board shall make random check to verify the quality of learning activity and records of the IPAs in respect of CPE of their professional members.

8. Non-compliance.

An IP, who fails to earn the credit hours in accordance with these Guidelines, shall be deemed to have contravened provisions of regulation 7(2)(ba) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) Regulations, 2016 read with clause 10 of the Code of Conduct under the First Schedule thereof.

9. Review.

The Board may review these Guidelines from time to time, in consultation with the IPAs.

10. Abbreviations

Board: Insolvency and bankruptcy Board of India

CPE: Continuing Professional Education

IP: Insolvency Professional

IPAs: Insolvency Professional Agency

Schedule

Areas Relevant for Insolvency Professionals for the Purpose of Continuing Professional Education

Sl. No.	Particulars
1	General
	Laws of Insolvency and Bankruptcy
	Emerging Jurisprudence
	UNCITRAL Legislative Guide (Part I, II, III and IV)
	Interface with Company Law
	Corporate Affairs and Corporate Governance
	Interface with Tax Laws
	Interface with Foreign Exchange Laws
	Interface with Securities Laws
	Interface with Property Laws
	Interface with Labour Law
	Economics of Insolvency and Bankruptcy
	UNCITRAL Legislative Guide
	Financial Markets
	Indian Constitution
2	Insolvency Professionals
	Appearance before Adjudicating Authority
	Agreements and Contracts
	Companies Act, 2013
	Finance for Insolvency Professionals
	Statistics for Insolvency Professionals
	Data Management for Insolvency Professionals
	Using Services of Information Utilities
	Record Keeping and Maintenance
	Management and Leadership for Insolvency Professionals
	Mediation, Conciliation, and Negotiation for Insolvency Professionals
	Artificial Intelligence for Insolvency Professionals
	Valuation for Insolvency Professionals
	Forensic Audit for Insolvency Professionals
	Avoidance Transactions for Insolvency Professionals
	Prevention of Money Laundering Act and fraud detection
	Hiring and Supervising other Professionals

	Conflict of Interests
	Remuneration for Insolvency Professionals
	Code of Conduct for Insolvency Professionals
	Transparency and disclosures to IBBI, IPA, and Stakeholders
	Risk Management by Insolvency Professionals
	Inspection and Investigation by IBBI and IPA
	Disciplinary Proceeding by IBBI and IPA
	Grievance Redressal
	Best Practices
3	Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process
	CIRP Regulations
	Taking over the Corporate Debtor
	Moratorium
	Dealing Committee of Creditors and CoC Meetings, Voting
	Interim Finance
	Running the CD as a Going Concern
	Hostile Situations: Handling Crowds, Unlawful Assemblies, Law and Order Problems, Dealing with Non-cooperation
	Information Memorandum
	Administering Section 29A
	Compliance with Applicable Laws under Section 30(2)(2) of the Code
	Form H Certificate
	Fast Track CIRP
	Group Insolvency
	Cross Border Insolvency
	Pre-packs
	Balancing Interests of Stakeholders
	Treatment of MSME
	Post Resolution Plan Management
	Ethics, Integrity, Fairness and Equity
	Best Practices
4	Liquidation Process
	Liquidation Process Regulations
	Voluntary Liquidation Regulations
	Liquidation Estate
	Sale under Regulation 32 of Liquidation Regulations
	Sale as a Going Concern
	Moratorium
	Managing Stakeholders

	Best Practices
5	Individual Insolvency
	Fresh Start Process
	Individual Insolvency Resolution Process
	Bankruptcy Process
	Insolvency and Bankruptcy of Personal Guarantors
	Micro-finance and Indebtedness
	Best Practices
6	Any other topic to be added or removed from the list depending on the evolving environment

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