BEFORE THE GENERAL MANAGER AND FIRST APPELLATE AUTHORITY
INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY BOARD OF INDIA

7th Floor, Mayur Bhawan, Shankar Market,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi -110001
Dated: 10th November 2026

Order under section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act) in respect of RTI Appeal Registration No. ISBBI/A/E/26/00052

IN THE MATTER OF

Akshat Shrivastava … Appellant

Vs.

Central Public Information Officer
The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India
7th Floor, Mayur Bhawan, Shankar Market,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi -110001 … Respondent

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1. The Appellant has filed the present Appeal dated 1st October 2026, under the Right to Information Act (RTI Act). Due to administrative workload arising from unforeseen circumstances, same is disposed of within 45 days of receipt as enshrined under Section 19(6) of the RTI Act.

2. In the impugned RTI Application, the Appellant had sought the following information: -
"Sir, I request you to kindly provide me the following details
(1) Database containing details of all the disposed CIRP processes including whether it ended into resolution, approval of resolution plan or liquidation.
(2) I request you to include other details in the said database such as the names of the corporate debtors, name of the party initiating the CIRP, name of successful resolution applicant, date of commencement of proceeding, date of disposal of case, date of order of liquidation, name of concerned NCLT Bench, amount claimed by creditors, amount of claim approved, and all other related data

   In its reply dated 30.09.2026, the CPIO has replied that information concerning corporate insolvency resolution process is available on the website of IBBI at https://ibbi.gov.in/publication . Aggrieved with the reply, the Appellant has filed the instant Appeal stating that information pertaining to the period before the year 2023 is not available on the IBBI website.

3. I have carefully examined the application, the response of the Respondent and the Appeal and find that the matter can be decided based on the material available on record. In terms of section 2(f) of the RTI Act '*information'* means "*any material in any form, including records, documents, memos e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force*." It is pertinent to mention here that the Appellant's "*right to information'* flows from section 3 of the RTI Act and the said right is subject to the provisions of the Act. Section 2(j) of the RTI Act defines the "*right to information*" in term of *information* accessible under the Act which is held by or is under the control of a public authority. Thus, if the public authority

holds any information in the form of data, statistics, abstracts, etc. an applicant can have access to the same under the RTI Act subject to exemptions under section 8.

4. It is pertinent to note that data pertaining to corporate insolvency resolution process, sectoral distribution of CIRPs, approval of orders for resolution plan/liquidation etc. are published in the quarterly newsletter of the Board. With regard to data preceding the year 2023, the same can be accessed at *https://ibbi.gov.in/archive/newsletters*. Since the information as *"held by or under the control of any public authority"* under Section 2(j) of the RTI Act is available in the public domain, the CPIO is not obligated to maintain compile/collate information in a specific format as desired by the Appellant. It is relevant to refer to the decision of Hon'ble CIC in Shri Girish Prasad Gupta vs. CPIO, Indian Oil Corporation (decided on March 30, 2015), wherein it has held that: -

   "…we note that the information that is placed by a public authority on its website is already available in the public domain and is, therefore, not under the control of the public authority. It can be obtained by any interested person by consulting the relevant website. If public authorities are required to provide hard copies of the information, already available on their website as part of suo motu disclosure, such suo motu disclosure will become futile, because the very purpose of such disclosure is to ensure that applicants do not have to approach public authorities to get a good deal of information already placed by them on their website."

5. Moreover, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *CBSE & Anr. Vs. Aditya Bandopadhyay & Ors. (C.A. No. 6454 of 2011)* has held as under:

   "35. But where the information sought is not a part of the record of a public authority, and where such information is not required to be maintained under any law or the rules or regulations of the public authority, the Act does not cast an obligation upon the public authority, to collect or collate such non- available information and then furnish it to an applicant."

6. In view of the aforesaid, the reply of the CPIO does not merit any interference.

7. The Appeal is, accordingly, disposed of.

Sd/-
(Sanjay Manocha)
First Appellate Authority

Copy to:

1. Appellant, Akshat Shrivastava
2. CPIO, The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, 7th Floor, Mayur Bhawan, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi -110001.