INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY BOARD OF INDIA

Subject: Amendments to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2019

With the approval of Governing Board, a discussion paper proposing amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2019 along with the draft amendment regulation was put up on the website of IBBI on 1st November, 2023, thereby, inviting the stakeholders to submit their comments on the same.

- 2. Till last date of receiving comments i.e., 22^{nd} November 2023, 223 comments were received. In addition, the division has also received comments from IPAs, IPs, IPEs, MCA, CII etc. The proposals and the comments of the stakeholders thereon, along with the draft amendment regulations were discussed by the Governing Board at its meetings on 28^{th} December 2023. In pursuance to the decision of the Governing Board, IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 was notified by the Board on 15^{th} February 2024.
- 3. Regulation 4(3) of the IBBI (Mechanism for Issuing Regulations) Regulations, 2018 require the Board to upload on its website the public comments received on the draft regulations along with a general statement of its response on the same. In compliance with this requirement, the public comments received on the proposed amendments along with the general statement of response of the Board is placed at Annexure.

Annexure

Gist of public comments on Discussion Paper on CIRP

Sl.	Proposal	No. of	Gist of Comments / Suggestions	Comments of the Division
No.		Comments	0250 01 00222201010 / 20 38 0201012	00
A.	Approval of CoC for insolvency resolution process cost Proposal: It is proposed the insolvency professional (IP) should seek approval of all components of the insolvency resolution process cost, including the expenditure incurred for ongoing operations of the CD.	41	 (i) Embraced the suggestion that acknowledging its potential to enhance the insolvency resolution process by empowering the CoC through a clarification with rights over costs. Suggestions: (i) Clarification sought on whether CoC approvals for expenses should be sought before or after they are incurred, with suggestions to include such details in Regulation 34 itself. (ii) Practical concerns about the number of approvals required, particularly for a going concern with a full range of activities. Suggestions include setting a financial limit for expenses that require 	(i) This process does not necessarily impede the RP; rather, it can provide a clear framework within which the RP must operate based on CoC's recommendations. The fear of stakeholders is unfounded as the CoC may in its first meeting decide upon a threshold limit granting approval of expenses till that limit. (ii) Same as above.

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No.	-	Comments		
			prior approval, allowing ratification or post facto approval. (iii)Suggestion that the RP should provide a detailed breakdown of operational expenses.	(iii)Approval for all costs, which are part of insolvency resolution process costs is needed which states that there has to be a breakdown of such expenses.
			(iv)Recommended that the RP present monthly cash flows to the CoC, providing a comprehensive view of the financials.	-
			Against: (v) The regulations should not be too prescriptive. (vi)Requirement for CoC approval for all expenses might impede the ability of the RP to maintain the corporate debtor as a going concern.	Regulations is aimed to streamline the process. (vi) The concern about delays similarly can be mitigated by implementing a streamlined approval process, such as expedited
			(vii) It will result in delay in process.	or batch approvals for routine or low-value expenses. (vii) Same as above.

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No.	•	Comments		
В.	Monthly CoC meetings Proposal: To review the work/progress of the CIRP by CoC, RP be mandated to conduct the meetings of CoC every month.	30	Favour: (i) Will help in timely resolution. (ii) Regular meetings make the whole insolvency process clearer and more trustworthy for everyone involved. (iii) Monthly CoC meetings help keep track	
			of the resolution process regularly. Suggestions: (i) The CoC should be allowed to skip the monthly meeting requirement, if necessary, after a resolution with recorded reasons.	accepted and provided in the regulations that the CoC may extend the time interval between two meetings, subject to one meeting in a quarter.
			(ii) Need for clarification on whether monthly meetings are required after the submission of a resolution plan for approval.	submission of resolution plan for the approval of the AA is envisaged. However, CoC may extend the time interval between two meetings.
			(iii)There can be one meeting in every calendar month in place of 30 days.	(iii)Adhering to a 30-day interval between meetings rather than a rigid monthly schedule offers greater flexibility and ensures consistent intervals for meetings.

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No.		Comments		
			Against:	(iv)Comments as given at sl.
			(iv)Concerns about holding CoC meetings	no. (i) above.
			when there are no significant	
			developments or agendas, suggesting an	
			extension of the period to 60 days.	
C.	Discussion of valuation methodology and	26	Favour:	
	report with CoC:		(i) Talking about how valuations are done	
			with the CoC before final reports can cut	
	Proposal: It is proposed that before		down on disagreements later.	
	finalisation of valuation report, valuers		(ii) Clear discussions upfront can help CoC	
	shall explain the valuation methodology to		members understand and trust the	
	the members of the committee in a meeting		valuation process.	
	facilitated by the RP.		•	
	•		Suggestions:	
			(i) The words 'before computation of estimates' must be removed and words "before finalization of the valuation report" may be considered.	computation of estimates' is integral because it ensures that the CoC is informed about the
				valuation methodology at an early stage and independence of valuation is maintained.
			(ii) mechanisms should be in place to handle disagreements without causing delays.	(ii) The suggestion is over prescriptive in nature and may be avoided.
			(iii)prescribe a timeline for valuers to resolve any queries raised by the CoC to expedite the process.	(iii) Same as above.

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110.		Comments	Against: (iv)Concerns are raised that the CoC might seek to influence valuations.	CoC about valuation methodologies can provide crucial context and information, and not to allow influence the valuation process. It enables valuers to consider all relevant factors from the outset and can reduce the likelihood of significant discrepancies arising later and independence of valuation is maintained.
			(v) Concerns that prior discussions might bias their reports. The suggestion is to allow valuers to address discrepancies post-report submission instead.	(v) Same as above.
D.	Disclosure of fair value in the Information Memorandum Proposal: Given the advantages associated with the disclosure of fair value with resolution applicant, it is proposed that fair value should be made part of Information Memorandum.	27	Favour: (i) Early talks can clear up any questions CoC members might have about how the company is valued. (ii) This can help prevent arguments and make the resolution process go more smoothly.	

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			Suggestions:	
			(i) Fair value be included only if the	(i) The recommendation with
			valuation process is complete and has	modifications has been
			been deliberated by the CoC.	accepted.
			(ii) A range or benchmark multiple range	(ii) Including fair value in the
			could be disclosed instead of exact fair	IM can enhance the
			value to maintain a balance between	transparency of the
			transparency and flexibility.	process and provide a
				benchmark for bids
				encouraging competitive
			(!!) It 11 1 4 bit1 4 4b frie	plans.
			(iii)It could lead to bids closer to the fair	(iii)The intent is to discover
			value.	more value for the stakeholders. A value
				closer to fair value in
				aggregate across CIRP
				cases is reasonable.
			(iv)Instead of just the sharing of the Fair	
			Value, it may be contemplated to provide	further examination.
			the valuation report as an addendum to	
			the IM. The advantage of providing the	
			full Report is that the PRA has the option	
			to explore alternate value propositions	
			for the business.	
			Against:	
			(v) Concern that including fair value could	(v) The suggestion has been
			lead to undervaluation in the resolution	accepted to accommodate
			plans submitted by prospective	that CoC may not include
			resolution applicants (PRAs). PRAs	fair value in the IM where

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No.		Comments	should be encouraged to conduct their own independent valuations. (vi)The timeline for publishing the IM might not allow enough time to receive the valuation report, which could delay the	such a disclosure is not beneficial for the resolution by recording the reasons for the same in writing.
E.	Continuation of process activities pending disposal of extension application by the AA	20	entire process. Favour: (i) Proposal is appreciated for attempting to streamline the CIRP by reducing	of fair value.
	Proposal: In order to bring clarity on the continuation of the process when the application filed with the AA is pending for the extension orders and to enable the RP to fulfil his responsibilities, an amendment to regulation 40 of the CIRP Regulations is proposed.		uncertainty during the extension application period. Against: (i) The stakeholder has marked against this proposal. However, no remark has been given.	(i) No comment required.
F.	Clarity in minimum entitlement to dissenting financial creditors: Proposal: In view of the foregoing discussion, the following is proposed: 1. To provide clarity with regard to entitlement of dissenting financial creditors, which shall be lower of the:	32	Favour: (i) This change is helpful as it minimises scope of any dispute between dissenting and assenting financial creditors in respect of the distributable amount and the timing of amount payable.	The proposal has been held for further examination.

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	(i) amount that would have been paid to		Against:	
	such creditors, if the amount to be		(ii) The importance of safeguarding the value	
	distributed under the resolution plan had		and ranking of the security for dissenting	
	been distributed in accordance with the		financial creditors is emphasized, with	
	order of priority in sub-section (1) of		comparisons made to bankruptcy laws in	
	section 53; or		the US and UK. The amendment should	
	(ii) the liquidation value as defined under		provide for treatment of such dissenting	
	these regulations been distributed in		financial creditors based on the value of	
	accordance with the order of priority in sub-		their security and not on a pari passu	
	section (1) of section 53.		basis.	
			(iii)Proposed regulation contradicts the	
	2. Further, regulation 38(1) may be		Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)	
	amended to provide that the financial		and that the IBC should be amended to	
	creditors, who have a right to vote under		align with the proposed regulation.	
	sub-section (2) of section 21 and did not		(iv)Proposed regulations lack clarity and will	
	vote in favour of the resolution plan, shall		create difficulties. As payment to a	
	be paid 'amount due in the event of		secured financial creditor cannot be at par	
	liquidation' in priority over financial		with unsecured financial creditor, the	
	creditors who voted in favour of the plan.		proposal will create further	
			complications.	
	3. Further, an illustration may be added to			
	clarify the extent of priority.			
G.	Mandatory contents of resolution plan	27	Favour:	
			(i) The division of the resolution plan into	The proposal has been held
	To streamline the resolutions and prevent		two parts is considered a good approach.	for further examination.
	delay in the implementation of the			
	resolution plan, it is proposed that the		Suggestions:	
	resolution plan may be structured in two		(ii) It is suggested that providing for an	
	parts. Part A of the resolution plan shall		escrow account should not be mandatory	

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	deal with the inflow i.e., payment under the resolution plan (total value of the resolution plan), payment of insolvency resolution process cost, payment schedule, feasibility and viability of the resolution plan etc. while Part B will deal with distribution to the various stakeholders.		and should be in consultation with the CoC. (iii)Clarification is needed on when the CIRP period ends (approval of Part A or B) and who will bear litigation costs related to approval of Part B. (iv)Questions are raised about when an IP should demit office if there is litigation regarding distribution.	
			Against: (v) Concerns are raised about the proposal of having a two-part resolution plan and separate approvals, suggesting it might lead to delays in CIRP.	
Total sugge	(including general comments and stions)	223		
