

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 92

ANSWERED ON TUESDAY THE 9TH DECEMBER, 2025/ 18 AGRAHAYANA, 1947 (SAKA)

STATUS OF NCLT/NCLAT PERFORMANCE

QUESTION

*92. DR. SASMIT PATRA:

Will the Minister of **CORPORATE AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- a) the detailed and quantified assessment of the NCLT performance in reducing NPAs and unlocking value as compared to DRT, SARFAESI and BIFR since its inception;
- (b) the number of cases and quantum of funds that have been unlocked from NPAs by NCLT/NCLAT as compared to other forums, highlighting its efficiency;
- (c) whether bottlenecks at NCLT/NCLAT—such as vacancies, lack of courtrooms, absence of adequate staff and infrastructure shortages undermine IBC efficiency, if so, the remedial steps taken by the Ministry; and
- (d) why the Ministry is not able to provide a dedicated building to NCLT/NCLAT instead of running from rented premises?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS
वित्त एवं कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)
(श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारामन)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *92 (2nd POSITION) FOR 9TH DECEMBER, 2025 REGARDING “STATUS OF NCLT/NCLAT PERFORMANCE”.

(a) and (b): Till September 2025, 8659 corporate debtors (CDs) have been admitted into Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). Of these, 1300 CDs have been resolved, 2869 CDs have been referred for liquidation, 1342 applications have been settled through appeal/ review/ settlement, and 1223 applications have been withdrawn. The creditors have realised Rs. 3.99 lakh crore under the resolution plans. This realisation is about 32.44% as against the admitted claims and 170.09% as against the liquidation value. Resolution plans on average are yielding 93.79% of fair value of the CDs. Till September, 2025, 1529 CDs have been completely liquidated. The liquidation of these companies resulted in 90.70% realisation as against the liquidation value

The IBC has fundamentally altered the debtor-creditor relationships, as evidenced by the sharp decline in NPAs of scheduled commercial banks – from 12% in 2017 to less than 2.3% in March, 2025 (as per RBI’s FSR Report June 2025) .

The IBC has also enhanced recovery of NPAs by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). The RBI's Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India for the year 2023-24, as released on December 26, 2024 highlights that SCBs have recovered Rs. 96,325 crore through various channels (such as SARFAESI, DRT, Lok Adalat, IBC etc) with the IBC channel alone contributing Rs. 46,340 crore, which is 48.1% of the total recoveries. The IBC remained the dominant mode of recovery.

(c) NCLT and NCLAT are quasi-judicial bodies. NCLT was constituted as a Tribunal primarily to handle Companies Act 2013 cases and was designated as the Adjudicating Authority for IBC cases in 2016. The pendency of cases depends on circumstances and complexity of each case, nature of evidence, number of Interlocutory Applications (IA), stay by the higher courts, cooperation of stake holders. Filling up of vacancies of members is a dynamic, continuous and collaborative process between executive and Judiciary. Presently out of 63 Members 56 members are in position. To facilitate expeditious disposal, Government has taken necessary steps, which include use of technology by implementation of e-court and hybrid court project, holding regular colloquiums for capacity building of members, provision of physical infrastructure and requisite support manpower.

(d): The details of buildings provided to NCLT/NCLAT is as per Annexure ‘A’. Out of total 18 benches of NCLT/NCLAT, 11 are housed in buildings owned by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)/Government, 06 are housed in buildings owned by Public Sector Enterprises, and 01 is in a private rented building.

(i) NCLT Benches in MCA/ Central Government buildings

S. No.	Bench	No. of Sanctioned Courts	Jurisdiction
1	Principal Bench	01	New Delhi
2	New Delhi Bench	05	New Delhi
3	Ahmedabad Bench	02	Gujarat, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu
4	Bengaluru Bench	01	Karnataka
5	Chandigarh Bench	02	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana
6	Chennai Bench	02	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
7	Cuttack Bench	01	Orissa, Chhattisgarh
8	Hyderabad Bench	02	Telangana
9	Jaipur Bench	01	Rajasthan
10	Kolkata Bench	03	Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
11	Kochi Bench	01	Kerala, Lakshadweep

(ii) NCLT Benches in Government/ Public Sector Enterprises rented buildings

S. No.	Bench	No. of Sanctioned Courts	Jurisdiction
1	Guwahati Bench	01	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya
2	Amravati Bench	01	Andhra Pradesh
3	Indore Bench	01	Madhya Pradesh
4	Mumbai Bench	07	Maharashtra, Goa

(iii) NCLT Benches in Private rented building

S. No.	Bench	No. of Sanctioned Courts	Jurisdiction
1	Allahabad Bench	01	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

(iv) NCLAT Benches in Government/Public Sector Enterprises rented buildings

S. No.	Bench	No. of Sanctioned Courts	Jurisdiction
1	Delhi	04	All over India except Chennai Bench jurisdiction
2	Chennai	01	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and UTs of Lakshadweep and Puducherry