GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1023
ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, JULY 28, 2026/ 6 SHRAVANA, 1948 (SAKA)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF IBC

1023 **Dr. Satish Poonia**:

Will the Minister of Corporate Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the major achievements of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) during the last five years, including the number of cases resolved, recoveries achieved and companies revived;

(b) the measures taken to strengthen the insolvency ecosystem and improve resolution timelines and recovery rates;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any review of the implementation of the Code and if so, the key findings thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to further strengthen the IBC framework in line with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

[SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA]

(a): During the last five years, a total of 1077 cases have yielded resolution plans under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). These cases have led to a realisation of Rs.2.47 lakh crore to the creditors, which amounts to 27.1% of claims, 101% of fair value and 149% of liquidation value.

(b): The following measures have been taken to streamline the insolvency resolution process for time-bound resolution under the IBC:

- Amendments to the Code have been made from time to time to address practical challenges and enhance the effectiveness of the insolvency resolution process. These amendments aimed to clarify provisions, streamline processes, and addressed various legal issues.
- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India has since inception made more than hundred amendments in regulations based on the needs of market to streamline processes, reduce delays, and maximise the value of the assets of the CD. It has also conducted outreach and awareness programs for various stakeholders.
- The use of Information Technology has been increased in the insolvency resolution processes.

Further, IBC (Amendment) Act, 2026 introduces reforms such as the Creditor-Initiated Insolvency Resolution Process (CIIRP), group insolvency and cross-border insolvency framework. These measures are aimed at reducing delays, maximising value and improving outcomes for stakeholders.

(c): The impact of the IBC on credit discipline has also been corroborated by a comprehensive study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB). The study finds that IBC has prompted borrowers to adhere to stipulated loan payment schedules. During the period under review, the study notes a significant reduction in loan accounts deemed '*Overdue*', both in terms of the Rupee amount as well as in terms of the number of accounts.

A report by the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A) (August 2023; available at www.ibbi.gov.in), analysed the financial performance of firms that underwent resolution under the IBC and found significant improvements in the profitability, liquidity, and overall financial health of resolved firms in the post-resolution period. These findings underscore the positive impact of IBC on business continuity and value preservation**.**

(d): In line with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, the Government has taken steps to further strengthen the IBC framework through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026. The Act introduces reforms relating to Creditor-Initiated Insolvency Resolution Process (CIIRP), group insolvency and cross-border insolvency, with the objective of reducing delays, maximising value for stakeholders, improving governance and enhancing ease of doing business.

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