### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

# LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1169 ANSWERED ON MONDAY THE 11<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2023 AGRAHAYANA 20, 1945 (SAKA)

## INSOLVENCY RESOLUTION QUESTION

#### 1169. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to speed up and strengthen the process of insolvency resolution;
- (b) the benefits of setting up NCLT and NCLAT; and
- (c) the details of the Special Financial Assistance for Capital Investment provided to various States?

#### **ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

#### [RAO INDERJIT SINGH]

- (a) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC/Code) is an evolving economic law, and in keeping with the market needs, six amendments have been made till date. These include pre-packaged insolvency resolution process (pre-pack) framework, for corporate MSMEs in order to provide a quicker and cost effective insolvency resolution process, enactment of section 29A which bars ineligible persons from submitting resolution plans etc. These amendments addressed practical challenges, clarified provisions, streamlined processes, and addressed various legal issues which have strengthened the effectiveness of the insolvency resolution process. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI, Regulator under the Code) has through regulations endeavored to streamline processes, reduce delays, and maximise the value of the assets of the Corporate Debtor.
- (b) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) have been instrumental in faster resolution of corporate disputes and promoting ease of doing business in the country. These bodies are playing pivotal role in resolving insolvency of corporate businesses, not only in the terms of faster process but the better realisation rates also, compared to earlier regimes.
- (c) Details of the Special Assistance (Loan) released under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment (2020-21 to 2023-24), as provided by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance is in the Annexure.

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#### **ANNEXURE**

## <u>Funds released to States under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment 2020-21 to 2023-24</u>

(Rs. in crore)

SI. No.	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (as on 06.12.2023)
1	Andhra Pradesh*	688.00	501.79	6,105.56	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	232.97	371.19	1,564.10	992.49
3	Assam	450.00	600.00	4,300.14	2,841.21
4	Bihar	843.00	1,246.50	8,455.85	6,135.54
5	Chhattisgarh	286.00	423.00	2,941.97	2,019.78
6	Goa	97.66	111.04	572.75	332.35
7	Gujarat	285.00	432.00	4,045.82	2,336.62
8	Haryana	91.00	135.00	1,267.00	679.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	533.00	800.00	650.80	644.36
10	Jharkhand	277.00	246.00	2,964.32	1,693.19
11	Karnataka	305.00	451.50	3,399.35	2,538.04
12	Kerala*	81.50	238.50	1,902.74	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,320.00	1,512.36	7,360.20	5,325.60
14	Maharashtra	514.00	771.73	6,744.16	3,457.61
15	Manipur*	317.16	212.85	467.22	-
16	Meghalaya	200.00	281.20	1,049.02	555.43
17	Mizoram	200.00	299.99	297.50	487.55
18	Nagaland	200.00	300.00	504.16	462.30
19	Odisha	471.50	517.12	75.00	3,039.77
20	Punjab*	296.50	223.50	798.22	-
21	Rajasthan	1,002.00	692.41	5,595.64	3,987.91
22	Sikkim	200.00	300.00	551.36	271.66
23	Tamil Nadu	-	505.50	4,011.27	2,643.65
24	Telangana	358.00	214.14	2,500.98	1,140.84
25	Tripura	300.00	118.54	349.79	258.77
26	Uttar Pradesh	976.00	1,483.00	7,940.50	12,458.43
27	Uttarakhand	675.00	263.92	1,124.01	785.78
28	West Bengal	630.00	933.00	3,655.92	5,015.58
TOTAL		11,830.29	14,185.78	81,195.35	60,103.69

<sup>\*</sup>The State has not met the eligibility criteria prescribed under the Scheme.