MANDATORY CONTENTS OF RESOLUTION PLANS

GENERAL

In this document, the Code shall mean the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and the Regulation shall mean the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Debtor) Regulations, 2016, as amended up to date and applicable.

Section 30 of the Code:

(1) A resolution applicant may submit a resolution plan along with an affidavit stating that he is eligible under section 29A to the Resolution Professional prepared on the basis of the information memorandum.

(2) The Resolution Professional shall examine each resolution plan received by him to confirm that each resolution plan:-

(a) Provides for the payment of the CIRP Costs in the manner specified by the Board in priority to the payment of other debts of the corporate debtor

(b) Provides for payment of debts of operational creditor in such manner as specified by the Board which shall not be less than the amount to be paid to the operational creditors in the event of a liquidation of the corporate debtor under section 53

(c) Provides for management of the affairs of the CD after approval of the Resolution Plan

(d) The implementation and supervision of the resolution plan;

(e) Does not contravene any of the provisions of the law for the time being in force;

(f) Confirms to such other requirements as may be specified by the Board.

Explanation: For the purpose of clause (e), if any approval of shareholders is required under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or any other law for the time being in force for the implementation of actions under the resolution plan such approval shall be deemed to have been given and it shall not be a contravention of that Act or Law.

(3) The resolution professional shall present to COC for its approval such resolution plans which confirms the condition referred to in sub-section (2)

(4) The committee of creditors may approve a resolution plan by a vote of not less than sixty-six per cent of voting share of the financial creditors, after considering its feasibility and viability, and such other requirements as may be specified by the Board:

Provided that the committee of creditors shall not approve a resolution plan, submitted before the commencement of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, where the resolution applicant is ineligible under section 29A and may require the resolution professional to invite a fresh resolution plan where no other resolution plan is available with it:

Provided further that where the resolution applicant referred to in the first proviso is ineligible under clause (c) of section 29A, the resolution applicant shall be allowed by the committee of creditors such period, not exceeding thirty days, to make payment of overdue amounts in accordance with the proviso to clause (c) of section 29A:

Provided also that nothing in the second proviso shall be construed as extension of period for the purposes of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 12, and the corporate insolvency resolution process shall be completed within the period specified in that sub-section.".
Provided also that the eligibility criteria in section 29A as amended by the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 shall apply to the resolution applicant who has not submitted resolution plan as on the date of commencement of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment Ordinance, 2018).

(5) The resolution applicant may attend the meeting of the committee of creditors in which the resolution plan of the applicant is considered:

Provided that the resolution applicant shall not have a right to vote at the meeting of the committee of creditors unless such resolution applicant is also a financial creditor.

(6) The RP shall submit the resolution plan as approved by the committee of creditors to the Adjudicating Authority

Regulations 37 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016:

A resolution plan shall provide for the measures, as may be necessary, for insolvency resolution of the corporate debtor for maximization of value of its assets, including but not limited to the following:-

(a) transfer of all or part of the assets of the corporate debtor to one or more persons;

(b) sale of all or part of the assets whether subject to any security interest or not;

(c) the substantial acquisition of shares of the corporate debtor, or the merger or consolidation of the corporate debtor with one or more persons;

(d) satisfaction or modification of any security interest;

(e) curing or waiving of any breach of the terms of any debt due from the corporate debtor;

(f) reduction in the amount payable to the creditors;

(g) extension of a maturity date or a change in interest rate or other terms of a debt due from the corporate debtor;

(h) amendment of the constitutional documents of the corporate debtor;

(i) issuance of securities of the corporate debtor, for cash, property, securities, or in exchange for claims or interests, or other appropriate purpose;

(j) change in portfolio of goods or services produced or rendered by the corporate debtor;

(k) change in technology used by the corporate debtor; and

(l) obtaining necessary approvals from the Central and State Governments and other authorities."

Regulations 38 of Regulation: Mandatory Content of Resolution Plan

(1) The amount due to the operational creditors under a resolution plan shall be given priority in payment over financial creditors

1A) A resolution plan shall include a statement as to how it has dealt with the interests of all stakeholders, including financial creditors and operational creditors, of the corporate Debtor

(IB) A resolution plan shall include a statement giving details if the resolution applicant or any of its related parties has failed to implement or contributed to the failure of implementation of any other resolution plan approved by the Adjudicating Authority at any time in the past.

(2) A resolution plan shall provide:
(a) the term of the plan and its implementation schedule;
(b) the management and control of the business of the corporate debtor during its term; and
(c) adequate means for supervising its implementation.

(3) A resolution plan shall demonstrate that –

(a) it addresses the cause of default;
(b) it is feasible and viable;
(c) it has provisions for its effective implementation;
(d) it has provisions for approvals required and the timeline for the same; and
(e) the resolution applicant has the capability to implement the resolution plan.]

For Sikka Papers Ltd.

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