NATIONAL COMPANY LAW APPELLATE TRIBUNAL,

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Company Appeal(AT) (Ins)No. 220 of 2021

IN THE MATTER OF:

Intec Capital Limited 708, Manjusha Building, 57, Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110 119

...Appellant

Vs.

Arvind Gaudana Resolution Professional Vrundavan Ceramic Pvt. Ltd. 307, Ashirwad Paras, Corporate Road, Near Prahldanagar Garden, Satellite, Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380 015

...Respondent

Present:

For Appellant: Mr. Krishnendu Dutta, Sr. Advocate with Mr.

Harsh Sinha, Mr. Dabhas Singh, Advocates.

For Respondent: Mr. Abhijeet Sinha, Mr. Ravi Pahwa, Ms. Aastha

Mehta, Advocates.

I U D G M E N T

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MISHRA, TECHNICAL MEMBER

1. The Appeal has been filed by the Appellant- 'Intec Capital Ltd', under Section 61 of the 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016' (in short 'Code') against the impugned order dated 05.02.2021 passed by the 'Adjudicating Authority' (National Company

Law Tribunal), Ahmedabad Bench Court No.1 in I.A No.340 of 2020 in CP(IB) No. 561/7/NCLT/AHM/2018.

2. The Adjudicating Authority has held at para 34 & 35 as follows:

"Para 34: Conclusion

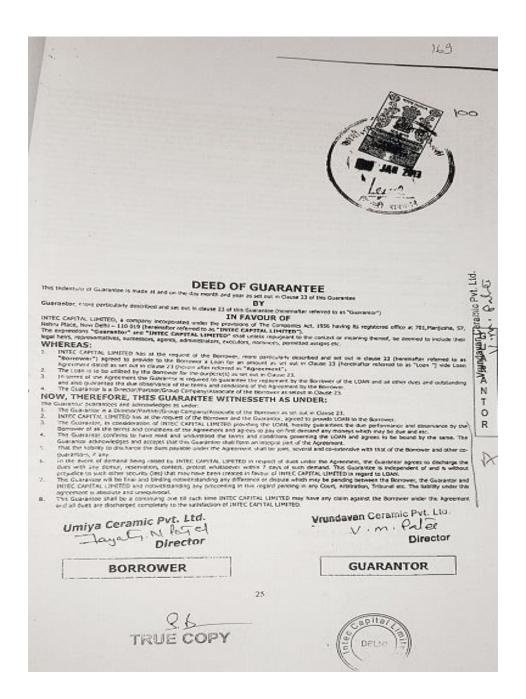
- (i). We hold that, in the present case, due to lack of demand notice by the applicant as per clause 6 Deed of Guarantee, the Guarantee stands un-invoked and consequently, the claim filed by the applicant is not ascertained and accrued liability.
- (ii) We hold that time barred claims or contingent claims cannot be admitted during the CIRP though such claims will be part of information memorandum being provided to perspective Resolution Applicant.
- (iii) We hold that so far as the meaning of various words/terms such as "debt due", "debt incurred", "debt owed", "debt due and payable", "claims" and "claims due" which have been used in various Sections / Regulations pertaining to collation / adjudication of claims for the purpose of ascertainment of liability in respect of such claims under CIRP/ Liquidation would mean a debt which is due and payable, both in law or in fact and the provision of Limitation Act, 1963 will be applicable thereto.
- (iv) We hold that claims in respect of a time barred debt, whether such claim is principal debt or arise out of a contract of Guarantee, cannot be entertained in CIRP/Liquidation Proceedings.

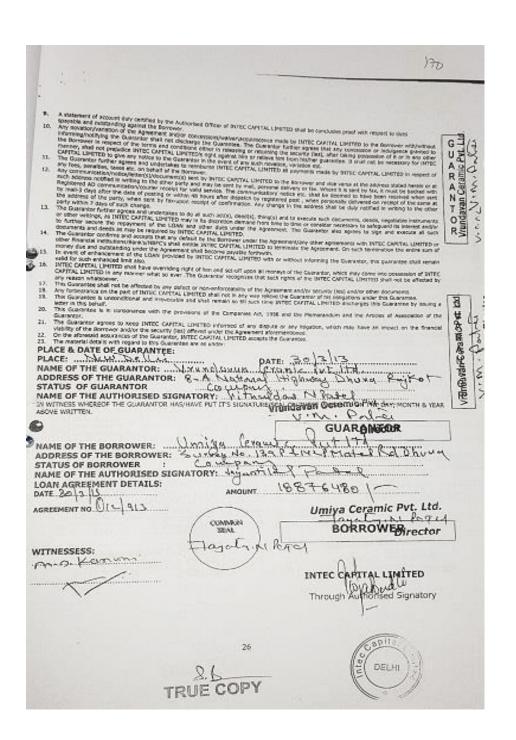
- 35. In view of the above discussions, the application filed by the Applicant is liable to be dismissed; hence, the same is dismissed."
- 3. The Appellant case is that it is a 'Non-Banking Finance Company' (NBFC) and it's registered with 'Reserve Bank of India' (RBI). It is a case of corporate Guarantee given by the Corporate Debtor (CD) for the loan facilities availed from the Appellant. The Appellant had sanctioned two loan facilities to 'Umiya Ceramic Pvt. Ltd' in terms of two separate sanction letters both dated 16.03.2013 and one loan facility was sanctioned to Gokul Ceramic Pvt. Ltd in terms of sanction letter dated 27.07.2013. The amount involved in Umiya case is Rs. 3, 36,23,730/- and in case of Gokul Ceramic, it is Rs. 1,88,76,480/- copies of sanction letter signed by the parties are appearing at (Annexure A3 page 115-130 of the Appeal Paper Book). Both the companies executed the loan agreements with the Appellant on 30.03.2013 and 12.04.2013 in case of Umiya Ceramic Pvt. Ltd and dated 28.08.2013 in case of Gokul Ceramics Pvt. Ltd. The CD/Vrundavan Ceramics Private Ltd., assented by signing the loan agreement and related documents in the capacity of a corporate guarantor and further executed 'Deeds of Guarantee' thereby furnishing joint, several and coextensive with that of borrower under respective loan agreements. In terms of the Guarantee, the CD/ Respondent guaranteed that in the event of demand raised by the Appellant in respect of the dues under the respective loan agreement, the CD/ Respondent shall discharge the dues without demur, reservation, contest or protest within seven days from the demand and that such obligations shall be continuing one till such time, the dues owed by the borrowers are completely discharged to the satisfaction of the Appellant. (Copies of the three-loan agreement and loan documents executed by the borrowers and guarantee furnished by the CD are

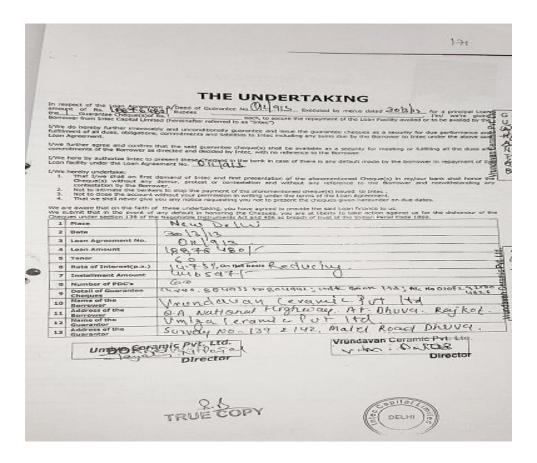
appearing at Annexure A-4 page 131-313 -particular reference to page no.168-171)

For brevity and clarity, page No. 168 to 171 of the Appeal Paper book are given below:-

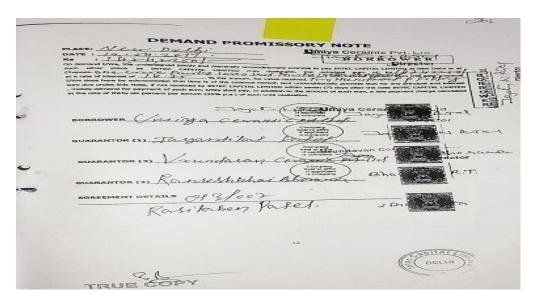
GUARANTOR'S FORM	
We request you to grant the Loan as requested by the Borrower as per the term coan Agreement. In order to enable you to do so, we make the following represent particulars, which I warrant to be true and correct in every respect. We und swaltastion of the Borrower's proposal and will be kept confidential for the above.	cratand the same are sequired for
Office Address Son, Austral Williams, At-Dhours Tree (Mr. Vitholder on pase
Pin Code 363633 Tel No. O20 Pectory Address: 93-A. Northernal Highway pt- Dhame	
Nty Pin Code 342422 Till 4224	To Wankaner, Ditt falk
Pin Code 367623 Tel No. 0-25-2 Late Of Incorporation Of O4 - 1494 Relationship with Borrower (if any) Codes	8-283+96
NETWORTH STATEMENT	Company .
entitle of Income Tax PA No. AAACV 9308 Circle/Ward	43,88,674 Dist
Immovable Assets Owned	Amount (Rs. In Lacs)
Factory lund	28.34
Building	261.31
Movable Assets Owned	Amount (Rs. In Leos)
plant & Equipment	2025 84
from the & fixtures	33-40
Petal Net worth	
le, the proposed Guaranter de declare and confirm that fe have fully understood my responsibility as Guaranter and that We have placent or any other persons and we have emitted nothing material. Intec Capital Limited accepts the proposal of the applicant for Loan further payment of all the amounts payable by the florrower and the due performances Agreement.	ity. We undertake to guarantee these of the terms and conditions of the
NATE: 30 13 13 San Agreement: 0 12 913 MOUNT: 18876 480 ertified that the Quaranter has alluxed the above signature in my presence.	Vrundayan Ceramio Pvt. La
umiya Ceramic Pvt. Ltd.	
Jayout Director	
26	2010
TRUE COPY	



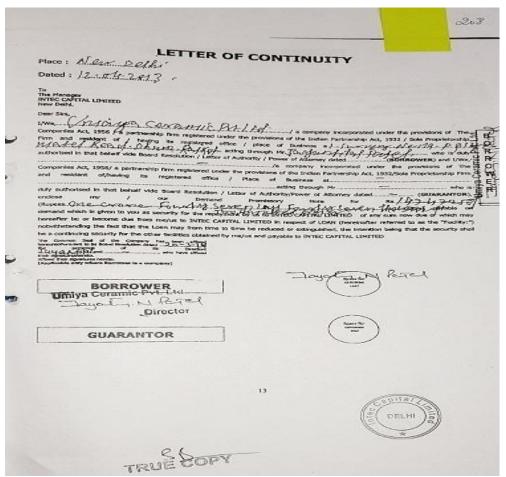




4. A few 'Demands Promissory Note' and 'Letter of Continuity' also given by Borrower and Guarantors are reproduced below (which are **appearing at page 206 to 208):**



DEMAND PROMISSORY NOTE PLACE: NCAD DESA! DATE: 12-04-2015 Rs: 11-14-12-12-1 On demand Swite, the understoned pends and deserviny encounts to be invited counts. Literapped law for such other place on Byring CAPTAL UNITED TO A PRODUCE STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED TO BE A PRODUCED STATE OF THE COUNTAL UNITED STATE OF THE COUNTAL	
DATE : 12-04-3015 Rs :	
DATE : 12-04-3015 Rs :	_
DATE : 12-04-3015 Rs :	1
DATE : 12-04-2015 Rs 1 12-04-2015 Rs 2	
Considerant Symbol the underdigated parties and insertably undownstationally provided by parties of the present	
BORROWER Living Control of Contr	
at a first rate of interests or LML-2.5.J. Recularating A review for value received. Eyine close from the device of the time is of the science of the scien	
sum due under this Note, if not received by 3MTsc. Service service, and service that for early precise and intenser a make of entrance to purpose of such sum, Life shall be a make the same the same time state INTEC Service shall be a make the same time shall be a make the same time same time to the same of their same same time same ti	
BORROWER Stamp of Start Comments of Such surv. (1976 chail pay, in addition to the amount of such surv, is late payment closely and the road of theiry six descents per denum (2016 p.s.) of such until realizations [Start Comments of Survey and Start Comments of Survey and Su	=
BORROWER (Stamp of Stamp of St. 1.50)	Na C
BORROWER Stamp of Sta	Coramic Pyr. L
Company Series of Company Seri	3
(Company) Send to effect (Fingshound)	G .
(Seed to affine)	
GUARANTOR (1) O Sharfithei Bharanis	
Constant of the Constant	
GUARANTOR (2) JAGOS Sation Believaria	
Converted to the conver	_
(Tapplicare)	
GUARANTOR (3) Witan Patel.	
AGREEMENT DETAILS 015/007	
AGREEMENT DETAILS H 3/00 F	
nits/	
12 (a) peun (a)	
0 L	
TRUE COPY	
£ 8-76-760	



- 5. The Borrowers have default in repayment of financial assistance sanction and 'Loan Recall Notice cum Arbitration notices' were issued to the 'Principal Borrower' and the Corporate Guarantor/CD on 07.03.2015 for default committed by the 'Principal Borrowers' and simultaneously Arbitration was also initiated. The Appellant issued separate 'Termination -cum Arbitration Notices' on 07.03.2015 to the Borrowers and Guarantors including the CD for the repayment of outstanding amount alongwith interest etc., and also invoked Arbitration Clause. The Appellant has also submitted that the 'Termination of the Loan' and 'Invocation of Corporate Guarantee' vide notices dated 07.03.2016 took place well within the period of limitation qua all the loans. 'Arbitral Awards' have also been passed on 21.08.2015 and total amount awarded is Rs.3,62,30,729/- against 'Umiya Ceramic Pvt. Ltd' and similarly 'Arbitration Award' given against 'Gokul Ceramic Pvt. Ltd'. dated 08.01.2016 amount to Rs.1,69,30,411/-.
- 6. It is also submitted by the Appellant that none of the three 'Arbitration Award' was set aside by the 'Competent Court'. All these are 'Arbitration Award' is at *Annexure A-6 of the Appeal Paper Book*. However, on the rejection of the claims by the Resolution Professional (RP), the Appellant filed the said I.A No.340 of 2020 in CP(IB) No. 561/7/NCLT/AHM/2018. The Appellant also submitted that all the records produced before the 'Adjudicating Authority' and the 'Appellate Authority' proves that the 'Corporate Guarantee' furnished by the CD was duly invoked.
- 7. The Respondent has stated that alongwith the claim in Form-C dated 07.02.2020, they have not provided the information about 'Arbitration Award' and 'Termination cum Arbitration Notices' and invoking of 'Corporate Guarantee'. They have also stated that due to lack of demand notice by Appellant as per 'Clause 6 of Deed of

Guarantee', the Guarantee stands uninvoked and claim filed by the Appellant is not an accrued liability. Time barred claims cannot be admitted during the CIRP. The CIRP has come to its fag end since the RP has filed Section 31 of the Code application on 19.08.2021 before the 'Adjudicating Authority' for approval of 'Resolution Plan'. Hence, it cannot be considered for approval. The Respondent has also submitted time and again that the Appellant didn't invoke the 'Corporate Guarantee' and has filed incomplete information. Moreover, the claims are time barred. Hence, there is no merit in the Appeal and the Appeal deserves to be dismissed.

- They have cited the decision of Sundaram Finance limited Vs. Abdul Samad (2018)
 SCC 622 para 14 and have also cited Ebix Singapore Pvt. Ltd. Vs. CoC of Educomp
 Solutions Ltd & Anr. 2021 SCC Online SC 707 para 178.
- 9. They have also submitted that the Judgment of Ghanshyam Mishra and Sons Pvt. Ltd.
 v. Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Limited, 2021 SCC Online SC 313 has
 held that those claims which are not part of the Resolution Plan shall stand extinguish
- 10. We have carefully gone through the submissions made by the Ld. Sr. Counsel for the Appellant and Ld. Counsel for the Respondent and also have gone through the relevant records and are having following observations:
 - a. Three cheques were issued in respect of these three loans from 09.11.2017 to 16.05.2018 (the details are available on the Appeal paper book from page no. 419-427, page 588 to 598, page 676 to 686).
 - b. It is not in dispute that the loan has not been taken by the concerned party as stated above and the 'Corporate guarantee' has not been given by the CD.
 - c. It is also not in dispute that the 'Principal Debtor' has committed a 'default' leading to issue of 'Termination cum Arbitration notice' way back on 07.03.2015 to the

- 'Corporate Guarantor' and others including the 'Guarantors' were asked to repay the outstanding dues which has been 'defaulted' by the 'Principal Debtor'.
- d. It is also not in dispute a 'Demand cum Legal Notice' dated 04.02.2015 were not issued to the 'Guarantor'. All these notices are demanding repayment of dues. The terms and conditions were also not disputed between the parties.
- e. It is very much clear that the 'Deed of Guarantee' provides for 'Continuing Guarantee' and shall be deemed to have given separately for payment of loan, interest thereon cost and other expenses in the agreement and shall be enforced till the entire amount guarantees is paid in full.
- f. The record reveals that the CIRP commenced on 21.01.2020. The 'Interim Resolution Professional' (IRP) invites claim from the Creditors of the CD on 30.01.2020. The Appellant submits its claim with the IRP in 07.02.2020 & 13.02.2020. The claims were rejected by the IRP on 23.03.2020 and on 05.04.2021, the Adjudicating Authority has confirmed the action of the IRP.
- g. In this context, for brevity and clarity, we are reproducing Section 3(6), 5(7), 5(8)& 7, of the Code:
 - "3(6) "claim" means— (a) a right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, fixed, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured; (b) right to remedy for breach of contract under any law for the time being in force, if such breach gives rise to a right to payment, whetheror not such right is reduced to judgment, fixed, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured or unsecured;
 - 5(7) "financial creditor" means any person to whom a

financial debt is owed and includes a person to whom such debt has been legally assigned or transferred to;

- 5(8) "financial debt" means a debt alongwith interest, if any, whichis disbursed against the consideration for the time value of money and includes—money borrowed against the payment of interest;
- (a) any amount raised by acceptance under any acceptance credit facility or its de-materialised equivalent;
- (b) any amount raised pursuant to any note purchase facility or the issue of bonds, notes, debentures, loan stock or any similar instrument;
- (c) the amount of any liability in respect of any lease or hire purchase contract which is deemed as a finance or capital lease under the Indian Accounting Standards or such other accounting standards asmay be prescribed;
- (d) receivables sold or discounted other than any receivables sold onnonrecourse basis;
- (e) any amount raised under any other transaction, including any forward sale or purchase agreement, having the commercial effect of a borrowing;
- (f) any derivative transaction entered into in connection with protection against or benefit from fluctuation in any rate or price and for calculating the value of any derivative transaction, only the market value of such transaction shall be taken into account;
- (g) any counter-indemnity obligation in respect of a guarantee, indemnity, bond, documentary letter of credit or any other instrument issued by a bank or financial institution;
- (h) the amount of any liability in respect of any of the Guarantee or indemnity for any of the items referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (h) ofthis clause;

Section 7: Initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process by financial creditor.

7. (1) A financial creditor either by itself or jointly with ¹[other financial creditors, or any other person on behalf of the financial creditor, as may be notified² by the Central Government] may file an application for initiating corporate insolvency resolution process

against a corporate debtor before the Adjudicating Authority whena default has occurred.

[Provided that for the financial creditors, referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (6A) of section 21, an application for initiating corporate insolvency resolution process against the corporate debtorshall be filed jointly by not less than one hundred of such creditors in the same class or not less than ten per cent. of the total number of such creditors in the same class, whicheverisless:

Provided further that for financial creditors who are allottees under a real estate project, an application for initiating corporate insolvency resolution process against the corporate debtor shall be filed jointly by not less than one hundred of such allottees under the same real estate project or not less than ten per cent. of the total number of such allottees under the same real estate project, whichever is less:

Provided also that where an application for initiating the corporate insolvency resolution process against a corporate debtor has been filed by a financial creditor referred to in the first and second provisos and has not been admitted by the Adjudicating Authority before the commencement of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2020, such application shall be modified to comply with the requirements of the first or second proviso within thirty daysof the commencement of the said Act, failing which the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn before its admission.]

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, a default includes a default in respect of a financial debt owed not only to the applicant financial creditor but to any other financial creditor of the corporate debtor.

- (2) The financial creditor shall make an application under sub- section (1) in such form and manner and accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed.
- (3) The financial creditor shall, along with the application furnish—

- (a) record of the default recorded with the information utility or such other record or evidence of default as may be specified;
- (b) the name of the resolution professional proposed to act as an interim resolution professional; and
- (c) any other information as may be specified by the Board.
 - (4) The Adjudicating Authority shall, within fourteen days of the receipt of the application under subsection (2), ascertain the existence of a default from the records of an information utility or on the basis of other evidence furnished by the financial creditor under subsection (3).

⁴[Provided that if the Adjudicating Authority has not ascertained the existence of default and passed an order under sub-section (5) within such time, it shall record its reasons in writing for the same.]

- (5) Where the Adjudicating Authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) a default has occurred and the application under sub-section (2) is complete, and there is no disciplinary proceedings pending⁵ against the proposed resolution professional, it may, by order, admit such application; or
 - (b) default has not occurred or the application under sub-section (2) is incomplete or any disciplinary proceeding is pending⁵ against the proposed resolution professional, it may, by order, reject such application:

Provided that the Adjudicating Authority shall, before rejecting the application under clause (b) of sub-section (5), give a notice to the applicant to rectify the defect in his application within seven days of receipt of such notice from the Adjudicating Authority.

- (6) The corporate insolvency resolution process shall commence from the date of admission of the application under sub-section (5).
- (7) The Adjudicating Authority shall communicate—

- (a) the order under clause (a) of sub-section (5) to the financial creditor and the corporate debtor;
- (b) the order under clause (b) of sub-section (5) to the financial creditor,
- within seven days of admission or rejection of such application, as the case may be.
- h. From the details available on record, it is amply clear that the Appellant has invoked the 'Corporate Guarantee'. The Appellant has invoked the Guarantee well within the expiry of the term of 'Loan Agreement' concerned. The claim was also filed within 30 days from the date of invitation of the claim. Para 132, 142, 144 of the Dena Bank Vs. C.ShivaKumar Reddy and Anr. 2021 SCC online SC 453 states as follows:
 - Para 132 . As observed earlier in this judgment, on a conjoint reading of the provisions of the IBC quoted above, it is clear that a final judgment and/or decree of any Court or Tribunal or any Arbitral Award for payment of money, if not satisfied, would fall within the ambit of a financial debt, enabling the creditor to initiate proceedings under Section 7 of the IBC.
 - 142. To sum up, in our considered opinion an application under Section 7 of the IBC would not be barred by limitation, on the ground that it had been filed beyond a period of three years from the date of declaration of the loan account of the Corporate Debtor as NPA, if there were an acknowledgement of the debt by the Corporate Debtor before expiry of the period of limitation of

three years, in which case the period of limitation would get extended by a further period of three years.

144. There is no bar in law to the amendment of pleadings in an application under Section 7 of the IBC, or to the filing of additional documents, apart from those initially filed along with application under Section 7 of the IBC in Form-1..."

- i. Admittedly, there is undischarged live liability and the amount due to the Appellant has not been paid by the 'Principal Borrower'/'Principal Debtor'. For the undischarged live liability for which the Guarantor /corporate Debtor is obliged to pay in terms of Guarantee Agreements and accordingly, Guarantor is fully responsible for the liability of the Principal Debtor.
- j. An agreement executed by a Guarantor is a separate & a collateral Contract distinct from the Contract of Debt between Principal Debtor and Creditor.
- k. A Guarantor is one who guarantees to perform the promise or dischargers the liability of a person for whom he stands Guarantee
- This Tribunal also points out the decision in 'Maniram vs. Seth Rupchand (1906)
 Mad. law journal, 300' wherein it is observed that an unconditional acknowledgement has always held to be a promise to pay which is a natural reference.
- m. This Tribunal feels it necessary to cite the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in
 Syndicate Bank Vs. Chan Naveerappa Beleri & Ors., reported in AIR 2006 SCC
 1874 wherein at para 9, it is observed as under:
 - "9. A guarantor's liability depends upon the terms of his

contract. A 'continuing guarantee' is different from an ordinary guarantee. There is also a difference between a guarantee which stipulates that the Guarantor is liable to pay only on a demand by the creditor, and a guarantee which does not contain such a condition. Further, depending on the terms of Guarantee, the liability of a guarantor may be limited to a particular sum, instead of the liability being to the same extent as that of the principal debtor. The liability to pay may arise, on the principal debtor and Guarantor, at the same time or at different points of time. A claim may be even time-barred against the principal debtor, but still enforceable against the Guarantor. The parties may agree that the liability of a guarantor shall arise at a later point of time than that of the principal debtor. We have referred to these aspects only to underline the fact that the extent of liability under a guarantee as also the question as to when the liability of a guarantor will arise, would depend purely on the terms of the contract.

- n. It is very much clear that the Appellant has submitted its claim within due time frame and with relevant papers and Guarantee is a continuing guarantee.
- o. All this do not suggests that the amount is not due and payable in law and there is no default. The CD/Respondent was made aware of the same well in time.

- p. However, it is essential to mention that the Resolution Professional has filed its reply affidavit wherein it is stated that the Appellant had filed its incomplete information in Form 'C'. The termination of loan and invocation of the arbitration clause does not hold the Corporate Debtor liable for the claims as even if he was Corporate Guarantor as per the deed of Guarantee, he was not a party to the loan agreement nor the arbitration notice issued through the invocation of the arbitration clause in the loan agreement. The Appellant's statement that invocation of corporate Guarantee is incorrect as no invocation of Guarantee took place by the Appellant, and issuing termination-cumarbitration notices does not amount to the invocation of the corporate Guarantee.
- q. The Resolution Professional had rejected the claim of the Appellant mainly on the ground of non-invocation of the corporate Guarantee. The Resolution Professional further submits that the arbitration award was put on the Adjudicating Authority record during the pendency of the application for the first time. Therefore, Resolution Professional submits that he is not responsible for the non-consideration of the documents since the same was never placed on Form 'C' stage.
- r. Based on the facts of the case, it is undisputed that the arbitration award against the Corporate Debtor was not placed before the Resolution Professional. Accordingly, the rejection of the claim was made without considering the arbitration award. Instead, the said award was placed before the Adjudicating Authority.
- s. However, the Adjudicating Authority has not taken cognizance of the award and rejected the application filed by the Appellant. Since the Appellants claim is also supported by an arbitration award, which has not been considered either by Adjudicating Authority or Resolution Professional. Therefore, we think it appropriate that the claim of the Appellant should be reconsidered even based on the arbitration award.

t. In the circumstances, we think it appropriate to remand the matter for a decision afresh

on the claim filed by the Appellant.

u. The Adjudicating Authority is directed to restore the I. A No. 340 of 2020 in CP(IB)

No. 561/7/NCLT/AHM/2018 to its file. We set aside the impugned order and allowed

the Appeal. We direct the Resolution Professional to consider the claims of the

Appellant & to proceed further in accordance with the law. No order as to costs.

[Justice M.Venugopal] Member (Judicial)

> [V. P. Singh] Member (Technical)

[Dr. Ashok Kumar Mishra] Member (Technical)

07th February, 2022

New Delhi

Raushan .K