

Editorial

Pre-IPO placements in India sit at an interesting intersection of law, market practice and perception. While often criticised as a form of regulatory arbitrage, the reality on the ground is far more nuanced. These transactions are not designed to bypass regulation but to operate within it, helping companies streamline their capital structure, bring in credible investors and prepare for the scrutiny of public markets. Concerns typically arise when timing, pricing or disclosures create a visible gap between private and public investor access. As SEBI has progressively tightened disclosure and lock-in norms, the regulatory approach has clearly moved toward greater transparency rather than restriction. In practice, the real question is not whether pre-IPO placements are permissible, but whether they are executed with sufficient discipline and clarity to withstand regulatory and investor scrutiny.

Please share your feedback on this newsletter with us at contact@cimplyfive.com, we eagerly look forward to it.

Happy Reading,
Team CimplyFive
May 05, 2026

What's more in this month's issue…

- ***What is Hot in Company Law?***
- ***Article of the Month***
- ***BLISS Tips for the Month***
- ***Test your Gray Matter!***
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- ***Regulatory Changes in the Month***

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OPINION:

What is Hot in Company Law?

Our free to use website www.ca2013.com has the unique distinction of providing an integrated view of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Companies Act"), Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), 2015 ("SEBI (LODR)") and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("IB code"). Our website has crossed **63 million page-views** as on date and attracts about 15,000 users accessing around 45,000 pages a day. List of the most viewed sections in the Companies Act, SEBI (LODR) and IB Code in the month of April 2026 here is based on visitors to our website is as follows:

For the Month of April, 2026
Companies Act, 2013 Top 5 Chartbusters

Rank in Mar	Change in Rank	Rank in Apr	Section	Section Title
2	↑	1	179	Powers of Board
1	↓	2	62	Further issue of share capital
3	↔	3	188	Related Party Transactions
5	↑	4	149	Company to have Board of Directors
N	↑	5	184	Disclosure of interest by director

Section 186 has been replaced with Section 184 for the month of April 2026.

SEBI (LODR) Top 5 Chartbuster Regulations

Rank in Mar	Change in Rank	Rank in Apr	Regulation	Regulation title
1	↔	1	30	Disclosure of Events or Information
3	↑	2	17	Board of Directors
2	↓	3	23	Related Party Transactions
N	↑	4	26	Obligations with respect to employees including senior management, key managerial persons, directors and promoters
5	↔	5	7	Share Transfer Agent

Regulation 16 has been replaced with Regulation for the month of April 2026 respectively.

IB Code Top 5 Chartbusters

Rank in Mar	Change in Rank	Rank in Apr	Section	Section Title
4	↑	1	7	Initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process by financial creditor.
N	↑	2	5	Definitions
2	↓	3	3	Part 1 Definitions
N	↓	4	30	Submission of resolution plan.
5	↔	5	53 and 33	Distribution of assets; Initiation of liquidation.

Regulation 6 and 3 has been replaced with Regulation 5 and 30 for the month of April 2026 respectively.

Article: Pre IPO Placements: Regulatory Arbitrage or Smart Structuring

Introduction

Pre-IPO placements are no longer just a niche trend; they've become a critical bridge for Indian companies moving toward a public listing. In most real situations, this is the last round of private capital that comes in before a company goes public prior to an Initial Public Offering (IPO), where select investors are allotted securities at negotiated valuations.

From a regulatory standpoint, these transactions are largely governed under the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations"), read with the Companies Act, 2013 and where applicable, FEMA regulations for foreign investment.

Even though the legal framework is fairly clear on paper, the market continues to debate whether these deals amount to regulatory arbitrage pre-IPO or constitute legitimate capital structuring ahead of listing.

In most cases, there isn't a straight yes-or-no answer and depends largely on timing, disclosure quality and investor profile rather than the structure itself.

What Are Pre-IPO Placements?

Before getting into regulations, it helps to understand how this works in most cases:

Broadly, there are two markets involved, primary (where companies issue shares) and secondary (where investors trade among themselves). Think of the primary market as the 'first-hand' shop where companies issue new shares. The secondary market is more like a 'resale' space where investors trade those shares among themselves.

A pre-IPO placement refers to issuance of securities by an unlisted company to identified investors prior to filing of the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP") or before opening of the IPO.

Such issuances are typically structured as:

- Equity shares
- Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)
- Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs)

How it actually plays out in the market

In most transactions observed in Indian capital markets, pre-IPO investment in India is not treated as an early-stage funding round. Rather, it is positioned as:

Essentially, it's a late-stage entry where investors are already looking at IPO as the exit.

Investors entering at this stage generally evaluate:

- IPO timeline visibility
- expected listing valuation
- governance readiness
- exit certainty post listing

Regulatory Framework for Pre-IPO Placements

There isn't one single law that deals only with pre-IPO placements, the framework is spread across multiple regulations. It is derived from a combination of SEBI ICDR Regulations, Companies Act provisions and ancillary regulations.

1. SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2018

The ICDR framework governs disclosure, eligibility and lock-in requirements relevant to IPO-bound companies.

From a practical standpoint, these are the key requirements:

(a) Disclosure of pre-IPO issuances
While pricing disclosures focus on transactions within 18 months prior to DRHP filing, the offer document is required to disclose a broader capital history, including past issuances (typically up to 3 years or more), including:

- Allottee identity
- Date of allotment
- Issue price
- Basis of valuation

(b) Lock-in requirements
Lock-in rules depend on who you are. Non-promoters usually face a 6-month wait after listing, while promoters, 18 months applies only to the minimum promoter contribution (20% of post-issue capital), while the balance promoter holding is typically locked in for 6 months. That said, certain AIFs might catch a break with specific exemptions."

(c) Pricing scrutiny
Even though SEBI doesn't set the price for you, they will definitely grill you on the 'why' behind your valuation during the review process.

Typically, this is where merchant bankers spend significant time justifying valuation during SEBI review.

2. Companies Act, 2013 – Private Placement Framework

Pre IPO placements are executed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Key compliance requirements include:

- Board approval and in most cases, a special resolution (with specific relaxations applicable for certain debt instruments such as NCDs within borrowing limits)
- Issuance of PAS-4 offer letter

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- Restriction to a maximum of 200 allottees per financial year (excluding Qualified Institutional Buyers and employees under ESOP schemes)
- Filing of PAS-3 (Return of Allotment) with ROC
- Keep the subscription money in its own separate bank account, don't mix it with general ops

3. FEMA Framework (Foreign Investors)

Where foreign investors participate in pre-IPO funding India, compliance is governed by FEMA and RBI regulations.

Key requirements include:

- Valuation-based pricing (fair market value determined by SEBI-registered merchant banker/CA)
- Filing of Form FC-GPR within 30 days of allotment through the RBI FIRMS portal, routed via the Authorised Dealer (AD) Bank
- Compliance with sectoral caps under FDI Policy
- Adherence to downstream investment norms where applicable

Why Pre-IPO Placements are viewed as Regulatory Arbitrage

Labelling these deals as 'arbitrage' is usually more about how the market sees the quick upside, rather than any actual law being broken.

1. Timing advantage relative to IPO price discovery

Pre IPO investors typically enter at valuations lower than eventual IPO price bands. This is where the perception of "easy upside" comes in.

Illustration (market practice scenario):

- Pre IPO entry: Rs. 220/share
- IPO price band: Rs. 300–Rs. 320/share
- Listing gain visibility: immediate embedded upside

2. Unequal access to information

Pre IPO investors are provided access to:

- Management projections
- Internal financial models
- IPO banker discussions

This level of information is not available to public investors at IPO stage, creating an inherent informational advantage. In deal discussions, this is usually the first concern raised by IPO investors.

3. Selective participation

Unlike IPOs, pre-IPO placements are not open to public subscription. Participation is limited to:

- Institutional investors
- Large family offices
- Strategic corporates

This restricts retail participation entirely.

4. Proximity to IPO event

In several cases, pre-IPO rounds occur within months of DRHP filing, leading to concerns that:

- Valuation is influenced by IPO expectations
- Entry pricing benefits from near-term liquidity visibility

That said, not every pre-IPO deal fits neatly into either category.

Why Pre-IPO Placements are considered Smart Structuring

From a practical deal-making perspective, pre-IPO placements serve legitimate and economically relevant functions.

1. Capital structure optimisation before listing

Typically, in most cases, companies use this stage to:

- simplify layered preference share structures
- convert CCD/CCPS into equity
- reduce leverage ratios
- clean up cap tables for public scrutiny

2. IPO readiness funding

Pre IPO capital is often deployed towards:

- working capital expansion
- brand positioning ahead of IPO
- regulatory and compliance strengthening
- In some cases, even pre-IPO hiring and scaling

3. Anchoring valuation expectations

A properly structured pre IPO round provides:

- reference valuation benchmark
- validation of pricing assumptions
- improved institutional confidence during IPO book-building

4. Strategic investor participation

Certain investors contribute beyond capital by:

- improving governance standards
- supporting business expansion
- enhancing IPO credibility in the market

5. Risk-adjusted pricing justification

Discounts observed in pre-IPO investments reflect:

- illiquidity risk

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- IPO execution risk
- market volatility risk
- regulatory and timing uncertainty

Hence, pricing is not merely arbitrage-driven but risk-compensated.

Pre-IPO Placement Process (Market Practice)

In most transactions, the process broadly looks like this:

Step 1: Board approval

Decision on fund size, timing, and IPO alignment strategy.

Step 2: Investor identification

Investment bankers identify institutional and strategic investors.

Step 3: Confidential information disclosure

Execution of NDA followed by data room access.

At this stage, investor interest usually becomes clear, either it moves quickly or slows down considerably.

Step 4: Due diligence

Legal, financial, tax, secretarial and regulatory due diligence conducted.

Step 5: Valuation negotiation

(This is usually where most of the time actually goes.)

Pricing aligned with IPO expectations and market comparables.

Step 6: Corporate approvals

Section 42 compliance and shareholder approvals obtained.

Step 7: Allotment and filings

Shares allotted and ROC/FEMA filings completed.

Step 8: IPO disclosure

Full disclosure in DRHP as per SEBI ICDR requirements.

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

Financial services

RBI approval and "fit and proper" checks become important here.

Technology companies

High sensitivity to valuation assumptions and ESOP structuring.

Pharma sector

Regulatory approvals significantly influence pre-IPO pricing.

Manufacturing

Pre IPO rounds often focus on balance sheet strengthening.

Secretarial & Governance Layer – BLISS Automation

BLISS platform is designed to streamline the company secretarial function, particularly in high-volume compliance environments such as the pre-IPO phase:

1. BLISS handles the heavy lifting by automating your board and shareholder documents, so your team isn't buried in manual drafting.
2. Helps teams track compliances linked to each corporate action linked to specific corporate actions, providing better visibility and control over statutory timelines.
3. Facilitates automated generation of private placement documentation (including offer letters such as PAS-4) and supports maintenance of statutory registers in electronic form, in line with Companies Act requirements.
4. Makes due diligence and audit significantly easier and audit processes by maintaining structured, easily retrievable records of all corporate actions and approvals.
5. Provides a secure document repository, allowing authorized users to access corporate records seamlessly from incorporation through the pre-IPO stage.

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BLISS Tips for the Month

BLISS Tips #341: Less Clicking, More Clarity: Returns Tab Just Got Better

With the enhanced Returns module, users can now view a comprehensive list of all latest returns applicable under the Companies Act, 2013, along with a clear mapping of pending returns based on resolutions passed in the meetings. The refined Returns Tab UI now displays key details such as the related Agenda Item and date of Meetings directly on the Pending Returns section, eliminating the need for additional clicks. Additionally, built-in Due Date and Penalty indicators help ensure timely compliance and avoid regulatory risks, making return filing more efficient and proactive.

BLISS Tips #342: Make Agenda Docs Lighter with Smart Attachment Links

Tired of scrolling through long agenda documents to find the right attachment? You can now add attachments as simple clickable links within your agenda.

This makes it much easier for directors and invitees to jump straight to what they need without scrolling digging through pages.

- Keeps your agenda neat and light easy to read.
- Saves time during meetings by reducing unnecessary scrolling.
- Opens files faster, making the overall experience smoother.

Test your Gray Matter!! Take our Quiz to find out!

1. Under Regulation 33(3) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, a listed entity shall submit standalone/consolidated quarterly financial results to the stock exchange within how many days from the end of the first three quarters?

A. 30 days
B. 45 days
C. 60 days
D. 90 days

2. Under Section 186(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, a company may give loans, guarantees, or security up to a limit without requiring a special resolution. That limit is:

A. 60% of paid-up share capital and free reserves

B. 100% of free reserves and securities premium

C. 60% of paid-up share capital, free reserves, and securities premium or 100% of its free reserves and securities premium, whichever is more

D. 75% of net worth as per the latest audited balance sheet

Under Regulation 3(1) of SEBI (PIT) Regulations, 2015, an insider shall not communicate, provide, or allow access to UPSI unless it is for which of the following purposes?

A. Communication to immediate family members only
B. Legitimate purposes, performance of duties, or discharge of legal obligations
C. Internal audits and statutory compliance reviews only
D. Board-approved strategic business purposes only

4. Under Section 53(1) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, in the liquidation waterfall, secured creditors who relinquish their security interest to the liquidation estate rank:

A. First, ahead of all other creditors including CIRP costs

B. Pari passu with workmen dues for the 24 months preceding the liquidation commencement date

C. Pari passu with unsecured financial creditors

D. Below government dues but above preference shareholders

5. Under Section 92(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, every company is required to file its Annual Return with the Registrar of Companies within how many days from the date of the Annual General Meeting?

A. 30 days

B. 45 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

Board Leaders Integrated Software Solution

BLISSPLUS

BLISSPLUS is a Cloud hosted software that automates the routines, provides an e-repository, timely alerts, and a real-time dashboard, all aimed at ensuring compliance and good corporate governance. By doing so, it provides complete peace of mind to the Board of Directors and assurance to professionals by providing them with real-time compliance status with respect to the Companies Act, 2013. It also has multiple premium features like Directors view, facility to store past Secretarial records, automated compliance tracker for size- based compliance under the Companies Act, 2013.

BLISSLISTED

BLISSLISTED is an advanced variant of BLISSPLUS for Listed Companies with Companies Act,2013 and SEBI's LODR 2015 compliances integrated to provide a single point compliance automation, risk manager & e-repository for secretarial records including past secretarial records.

BLISSDOCS

BLISSDOCS is an Android/IOS based Board app for Directors which provides secure access to Board documents on Tablets/mobile phones, enhancing Directors productivity and making the Board meetings efficient & effective

CIMPLYBEST

CimplyBest is a tailormade software for Indian Corporates in conducting Corporate Board Evaluation which will optimize Board's Time & Effort with confidentiality assured.

Clear Compass

Clear Compass is an All-law Compliance Software to ascertain, track and manage all the applicable state, central and industry-specific laws.

CAIRR LODR Integrated

CAIRR is a free to use website from CimplyFive that provides at your fingertips, an integrated view of the Companies Act, 2013, IB Code, 2016 and LODR, 2015. The site and app are updated every business day by 11 AM for changes in the Act & Regulations. For more details, please visit www.ca2013.com

Compliance Calendar for the month of May 2026

Compliances under Companies Act 2013		
PAS-6 Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report (Amended to include private companies along with Unlisted public Companies)	Rule 9A and 9B of The Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014	30th May 2026
SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 Compliances		
Statement of deviation or variation	32(1)	30th May 2026
Quarterly disclosure of outstanding default on loans / debt securities	30 r/w section V-B of the Master Circular	30th May 2026
Integrated Filing - Financials (comprising Regulation 33 (3) (a) Financial Results along with Limited review report/Auditor's report) and Regulation 23(9) (Disclosure of Related Party Transactions)	33(3)(a) and 23(9)	30th May 2026
Statement of utilization of Funds by listed Not-for-profit organizations	91F read with SEBI Circular dated September 19, 2022 (SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD-1/P/CIR/2022/120)	15th May 2026
Secretarial Audit and Secretarial Compliance Report (SCR)	24A	30th May 2026
Annual Disclosure requirements for large entities regarding the details of the incremental borrowings done during the FY	Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/CIR/P/2018/144	15th May 2026
Annual Compliances under LLP Act,2008		
LLP Form 11	Section 35(1) and Section 34(3)	30th May 2026

Gist of regulatory changes in Companies Act, 2013, SEBI (LODR) 2015, SEBI (PIT) Regulations, 2015 and Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 in the month of April 2026.

- **08/04/2026**

Relaxation from applicability of SEBI Master Circular regarding compliance with Minimum Public Shareholding (MPS) requirements of – SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:

Key Provisions Of the Circular dated 07/04/2026 :

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) received a representation from an Industry Body highlighting the difficulties faced by listed entities in achieving Minimum Public Shareholding (MPS) compliance, inter alia, due to:

- Capital market volatility and
- Ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

Considering the above and the prevailing market conditions, SEBI has granted a one-time relaxation from the applicability of penal provisions under the SEBI Master Circular dated July 11, 2023.

- Relaxation applies to non-compliance with MPS requirements during the period from April 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026.
- Recognized Stock Exchanges and Depositories are advised not to take any penal action for non-compliance during this period.
- Further, any penal actions already initiated for such non-compliance during the period from April 1, 2026 till date may be withdrawn.

The circular shall be applicable with immediate effect.

- **14/04/2026**

IBBI has notified regarding Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026

Key Amendments of the notification dated 06/04/2026 are as follows: -

1. Introduction of New Frameworks (Sections 58A–58K, 59A & 240C)
The Amendment introduces a ***Creditor-Initiated Insolvency Resolution Process (CIIRP)*** for specified classes of corporate debtors. It further provides a statutory framework for ***Group Insolvency*** under Section 59A and enables the development of a ***Cross-Border Insolvency*** *regime* under Section 240C.

2. Timelines and Admission Reforms (Sections 7, 9, 10, 31, 33, 54 & 61)
Strict timelines have been prescribed, including , recording of reasons for delay in writing in case exceeding for a 14-day period for admission or rejection of insolvency applications, 30 days for approval of resolution plans and liquidation orders, and a 3-month timeline from the date of receipt, for disposal of appeals by the NCLAT. Dissolution of a corporate Debtor is to be completed within 180 days, extendable by 90 days.

3. Enhanced Role of Committee of Creditors (Sections 21, 33, 34A & 35)
The Committee of Creditors (CoC) has been vested with expanded powers, including supervision of liquidation, replacement of the liquidator, restoration of CIRP prior to liquidation (subject to 66% voting share), and upon 66% approval by CoC, Adjudicating Authority shall pass an Order of Liquidation.. Thus, Liquidation proceedings are now subject to CoC oversight.

4. Reforms to Resolution Plans (Sections 30 & 31)
The Amendment provides statutory protection to dissenting financial creditors and mandates the constitution of an implementation committee to implement and supervise the resolution plan. It also requires the CoC to record reasons for approval of resolution plans. Licences and statutory approvals are protected post-resolution, and prior claims against the corporate debtor are extinguished upon approval, subject to specified exceptions.

5. Overhaul of Liquidation Framework
The liquidation framework has been streamlined, including omission of provisions relating to claims verification (Sections 38–42). Secured creditors are required to intimate their security interest within 14 days, failing which such interest shall be deemed relinquished. The distribution waterfall has been clarified, and dissolution timelines have been made time-bound.

6. Revised Enforcement and Penalty Regime (Sections 67B, 67C, 64A, 183A & 235A)
Criminal penalties under the Code have been removed and replaced with a robust civil penalty regime. **Section 74 and Section 76** of the Old Code have been omitted and **replaced** by **Section 67B and Section 67C** and new civil penalties have been introduced in **Section 235A** of the new Amendment Code.
Penalties have been introduced for contravention of moratorium provisions, breach of resolution plans, suppression of material facts, and initiation of frivolous proceedings. Enhanced monetary penalties and daily fines have been prescribed.

7. Strengthening of Information and Digital Systems (Sections 215 & 240B)
The role of Information Utilities has been strengthened through mandatory submission and deemed authentication of financial information. New Provision has also been inserted for the establishment of a an electronic insolvency portal, where procedures relating to this Code shall be carried out.

8. Amendments to Pre-Packaged Insolvency and Voluntary Liquidation (Sections 54A–54N & 59)
The threshold for initiation of pre-packaged insolvency has been **reduced** from **66%** to **51%**. Voluntary liquidation is now required to be completed **within one year**, with provisions for early termination upon requisite approvals.

9. Enhanced Regulatory Powers of IBBI (Sections 196 & 217–220)
The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has been empowered to prescribe conduct for the CoC and its members, including the timelines within which CoC shall take decisions and to strengthen disciplinary mechanisms.
The amendment has mandated to constitute one or more disciplinary committee (Earlier it was 1 committee), with details mentioned for constituting the same and powers to take action. Any person aggrieved by the order of such committee may prefer an appeal to NCLAT within a period of 30 days.
The term "service providers" has been introduced to cover all regulated entities under a unified framework.

10. Amendments to Personal Insolvency Regime (Sections 96, 99, 106, 121, 124 & 164A)
Key changes include carve-outs from interim moratorium provisions for insolvency proceedings against a personal guarantor of a corporate debtor.(s.96), Extension of timeline to 21 days (earlier 10 days) for submission of report by resolution professional(s.99), explains modalities on Non submission of repayment plan and plans submitted in respect of the debtor who is a personal guarantor to a corporate debtor(s.106) and introduction of new provisions addressing transactions defrauding creditors.

- **23/04/2026**

MCA has notified regarding Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Amendment Rules, 2026 – Revised Fee Structure for Form DIR-3 KYC Web:

The amendment substitutes item VII in the Annexure to the principal rules relating to the fee payable for filing Form No. DIR-3 KYC Web under Rule 12A of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014. The revised fee structure is as follows:

Scenario for Filing Form DIR - KYC 3 Web	**Fee Before Amendment**	**Fee After Amendment**
(i) One time filing Filed under the due date rule 12A(1) - i.e., by 30th June of the applicable year for the preceding financial year.	NIL	NIL
(ii) Late / belated filing Filed after the due date or filed to reactivate a deactivated DIN.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000 (Explicitly Stated)
(iii) Change Based re-filing Filed again at any time solely to update a change in details (e.g., mobile number, email or address) as required under rule 12A(2).	Not Clearly Specified	Rs. 500 (For Every Filing)

- 25/04/2026

Update of single filing system through API-based integration between Stock Exchanges:

Vide the aforesaid circular, the Stock Exchange has extended the Single Filing System to cover the following additional disclosures:

1. Resignation of Independent Director, Director, KMP, SMP, Compliance Officer
2. Resignation of Statutory Auditor
3. Change in directors, key managerial personnel (Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary etc.), senior management, Auditor and Compliance Officer, Registrar to an issue and share transfer agent
4. Acquisition/Amalgamation/Merger/De-merger /Sale or disposal/Other Restructuring;
5. Annual Report-XBRL
6. Loss of Share Certificate/Issue of Duplicate Share Certificate
7. Awarding, Bagging/receiving, amendment or termination of orders not in the normal course of business - Para B
8. Issuance/Allotment/Alteration/Restriction on transferability of securities- Para A
9. Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process events
10. Notice of Shareholders Meeting
11. Agreements/Contracts/ Arrangements/ MOU- Para A
12. Outcome of Board Meeting for Dividend, Buyback, Bonus and Voluntary Delisting events

The single filing system is already available for the following disclosures:

1. Investor Grievance Report
2. Corporate Governance Report
3. Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report
4. Meetings of shareholders and Voting Results
5. Integrated Filing (Governance)
6. Annual Secretarial Compliance Report
7. Integrated Filing-Financials
8. Issue Summary Document (ISD)- Buyback-Open and Tender Route
9. Resolution plan/ /Restructuring in relation to loans/borrowings from banks/financial institutions (Inter-Creditors Agreement) and One time settlement (OTS)
10. Corporate Debt Restructuring
11. Fraud/Default/Arrest
12. Closure of Trading Window
13. Prior Intimation for Board Meeting
14. Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report

About CimplyFive

Mission

Provide a cost-effective, secure web-based, menu driven, subscription services that provides curated resolutions, timely alerts and informative dashboards to free the management bandwidth for pursuing business goals

Vision

Leverage research and technology to eliminate procedural non-compliance risk for entities regulated by the Indian Companies Act, 2013

Solution for Quiz
1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C



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