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Reg. No.....

Name.....

LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2025

Second Semester

Branch I : Commercial Law

Course 3—LW010203—LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE

(2024 Admissions—Regular and 2021-2023 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 70 Marks

*Answer any **five** questions.*

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the challenges for the corporate debt market. 'The benefits offered by deep and. liquid corporate bond markets are many and well recognized, including fostering access to long-term finance for the corporate and financial sectors, allowing better risk management, and supporting lending to innovative sectors', critically analyze this statement.
2. Explain external commercial borrowing (ECB). Compare it with Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB) and Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds (FCEB). Analyze the types of ECBs as that of Foreign Currency ECB and Indian Currency ECB. Mention the benefits and disadvantages of ECB.
3. Elaborate corporate debt restructuring plan, connect the same with Section 230 and Section 231 of Companies Act, 2013. Analyze whether willful defaulters are entertained under CDR mechanism. What are the issues and challenges faced in the CDR mechanism? Critically analyze whether Strategic Debt restructuring (SDR) scheme have any advantage over CDR by stating the new norms under SDR.
4. State the importance of India Resurgent ARC Private Limited v Amit Metaliks in the initiation of insolvency proceedings and elaborate the provisions in IBC. Also analyze the performance of IBC by adopting Dosa (decision-oriented systematic analysis) approach.





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5. Explain the concept of foreign currency hedging .State the revised guidelines of RBI on Forex Risk Fledging in 2024. Brief the term Foreign Currency exposure and State the different angles of the same like Transaction exposure, Translation Exposure and Economic exposure. Critically analyze how to cover the foreign exchange risks.
6. Sections 5 and 6 of the Competition Act, 2002, define “combinations” and regulate mergers or acquisitions in India. It sets thresholds for transactions based on asset value, turnover, and control and mandates notification to Competition Commission of India (CCI)and prohibits combinations that could harm competition, ensuring a competitive business environment. In this scenario analyse the process of mergers and acquisitions by explaining the laws for the same with the help of case laws.
7. Explain the need of equity financing. What are the different classes of corporate financial instruments ? Mention the importance of Section 53 of Companies Act, 2013, State the exception of sweat share under the same. What is the factor that influence equity financing, investor decision and investor protection policy ?
8. Debenture holders are increasingly leveraging the IBC regime to address defaults done by a corporate debtor above Rupees 1 crore through the NCLT mechanism. This trend is driven by several factors, including the classification of debentures as financial debts under the IBC, and the structured recovery process offered by the IBC’s Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (“CIRP”). However, for debenture holders facing defaults below this threshold, Section 71 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 73 of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) Rules, 2016, offers a less explored - avenue for redressal. Critically comment on this classification in the matter of remedies.

(5 × 14 = 70)

