

CORPORATE RECOVERY AND RESTRUCTURING AS IMPACTED BY INSOLVENCY AND THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

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ABSTRACT.

The ruin and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), enforced in 2016, is a comprehensive law in India that consolidates and reforms the rules governing the reorganization and ruin resolution of commercial realities, cooperation hookups, and individualities in a timely manner. It seeks to maximize the value of means, encourage entrepreneurship, assure credit vacuity, and balance the interests of all stakeholders. Bankruptcy is a fiscal state in which an individual or company cannot pay off scores as they come due because of lack finances or means. Bankruptcy is a formal protestation of an existent's incapability to repay debts, constantly following the failure of bankruptcy resolution styles. The IBC is significant because it provides an systematized and effective procedure for addressing bankruptcies that was preliminarily bestrew across several legislations. It aids in the speedy resolution of bankruptcy proceedings, accordingly reducing non-performing means (NPAs) and aiding in the early recovery of bad loans. Bankruptcy professionals, agencies, and information serviceability are among the businesses registered under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), which also monitors the bankruptcy procedures and regulates the IBC. Within the confines of the IBC, the IBBI is empowered to establish and apply regulations. The law is broken up into four sections primary Insolvency Resolution and Liquidation for Corporate Person Insolvency Resolution and Bankruptcy for individualities and Partnership enterprises Regulation of Insolvency Professionals, Agencies, and Information Utilities.

- **Primary (Part I):** This section contains the Code's brief title, compass, preface, and operation. It gives delineations for several terms that are used throughout the law.

- **Section II:** Bankruptcy Resolution and Liquidation for Commercial realities The process of resolving bankruptcy and standing commercial realities, similar as businesses and limited liability hookups, is covered in this section. It describes how to start the Commercial Bankruptcy Resolution Process (CIRP), what a resolution professional does, and what happens to the company during liquidation if it cannot be rescued.

- **Part III:** Bankruptcy and Insolvency Resolution for individualities and Partnership enterprises Insolvency resolution and ruin for people and cooperation enterprises are the

main motifs of this section. It describes in full the procedures for filing for ruin, resolving bankruptcy, and filing for fresh thresholds, as well as the part that bankruptcy specialists play in these procedures.

- **Part IV:** Regulation of Agencies, Information Utilities, and Insolvency Professionals the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India's (IBBI) creation and operations are covered in the last section of the IBC. also, it oversees associations, information services, and bankruptcy experts who are essential to ruin and bankruptcy procedures.

1. Economic growth and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code-

In the Indian financial ecosystem, the IBC has been a revolutionary force that has improved

the investment climate, resolved stressed assets, improved credit discipline, maximized asset values, preserved jobs, and changed market behavior, all of which have contributed to economic growth. The macroeconomic stability and growth of the nation have benefited from these variables taken together.

- **Increasing Business Ease:** By making doing business easier, the IBC has enhanced India's standing in the international economy. This has been accomplished by improving the predictability and efficiency of the insolvency process, which in turn draws in foreign direct investment (FDI) and promotes mergers and acquisitions (M&A) deals.

- **Resolving Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):** The IBC has contributed to lessening the load of NPAs on the banking industry by offering a time-bound resolution procedure for stressed assets. As a result, the banks now have more capital to lend, which will boost economic growth.

- **Credit Discipline:** Borrowers now have a stronger sense of credit discipline thanks to the IBC. Lenders are now able to address insolvency with greater effectiveness, which has encouraged more prudent borrowing and repayment practices.

- **Maximization of Asset Value:** The Code attempts to make bankrupt enterprises' assets as valuable as possible. This protects the assets' worth in the economy by ensuring that they are not sold for less than their true value.

- **Judicial Efficiency and Legal Certainty:** The IBC's well-defined deadlines and protocols have improved the legal certainty of the insolvency process. This has increased the judicial system's overall efficiency and decreased the amount of time spent on litigation, both of which are good for the economy.

- **Behavioral Shifts:** The IBC's legal structure has influenced banks, investors, and business owners' risk-taking propensities. A stronger insolvency procedure fosters more trust in the financial system, which in turn

promotes investment and risk-taking, both of which are essential for economic expansion.

2. Ease of doing businesses

India's score for Ease of Doing Business has improved significantly thanks in large part to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). The IBC has made the following contributions to this advancement:

- **Resolving Insolvency:** India's score on the "Resolving Insolvency" metric considerably improved after the IBC established a uniform framework for doing so. Prior to the IBC, case resolution took more than four years, and the recovery rate of debts was about 26%. The average recovery rate increased to 49% for operational creditors and 43% for financial creditors with the IBC, while the average resolution period was shortened to 1.6 years.

- **Enhanced Creditor Rights:** The bankruptcy and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fortified creditors' rights, providing them a distinct and powerful voice in the bankruptcy resolution process. Better recovery rates and quicker settlement periods as a result have been achieved, which are important aspects considered in the Ease of Doing Business rankings.

- **Diminution of Resolution Expenses:** Following IBC, the resolution process's expenses dropped from 9% to 1%. Because businesses can recover more from bankruptcy procedures due to lower resolution costs, the business environment is more appealing.

- **Legal Certainty and Judicial Efficiency:** The IBC's well-defined timetables and procedures have resulted in a greater degree of legal certainty. This has increased the judicial system's efficiency and decreased the amount of time spent on litigation, which has helped the business climate.

- **Increasing Investor Confidence:** The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has increased investor confidence by simplifying the insolvency resolution procedure and prioritizing firm revival over liquidation. As a result, investment in India is now more

appealing, which is critical for raising the country's Ease of Doing Business ranking.

- **Worldwide Acknowledgment:** India's position in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index increased by 14 spots to 63 in 2019 because of the IBC's improvements. India's position in resolving insolvency increased by 56 spots to 52 in 2019, which is the largest climb ever recorded by any nation in the World Bank's history.

- **Continuous Reforms:** The government has been actively working to iron out issues facing the IBC and increase its scope, including rolling out personal insolvency law. These continuous reforms ensure that the IBC remains effective and contributes to an improved business environment

By strengthening creditor rights, cutting resolution costs, increasing investor confidence, and streamlining the insolvency resolution process, the IBC has significantly improved India's standing for Ease of Doing Business. All these things have improved India's economic standing internationally and have attracted investment from around the world.

3. IBC'S Effectiveness in Maximizing the Value of Distressed Assets

Through several crucial measures, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been successful in optimizing the value of distressed assets in India.

- **Combination of Former Laws:** The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) combined the disparate bankruptcy and insolvency laws into a single, cohesive code. Better results have resulted from streamlining the procedure and lowering the complexity related to distressed assets.

- **Time-Bound Resolution:** Under the IBC, a resolution procedure must be completed within 180 days (about 6 months), with a 90-day extension period. Because extended uncertainty can result in asset value degradation, this urgency has helped to preserve the value of distressed assets.

- **Market for Distressed Assets:** With the help of the IBC, a distressed asset market has

grown. This market gives investors the chance to increase the value of their investments and enables the price discovery of such assets.

- **Increased Recovery Rates:** As a result of the IBC, creditors have recovered, on average, 169% of the liquidation value and 32% of the admitted claims. Compared to other methods, which show recovery rates of 5–20%, this is a significant improvement.

- **Attracting Investment:** Both domestic and foreign investors have shown interest in investing in financially troubled Indian companies due to the success rate and effectiveness of the early M&A agreements completed under the purview of IBC.

- **Effective Asset Reallocation:** The IBC has made it possible to reallocate assets from inefficient to more productive uses. This reallocation increases the value of distressed assets while also boosting economic production overall.

- **Professional Management:** Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), insolvency specialists are appointed to oversee the financial affairs of the financially troubled organization while it is being resolved. Their knowledge contributes to the business's operational continuity and value preservation.

- **Encouraging Creditors:** Under the Code, creditors, especially financial creditors, are given the authority to start the bankruptcy procedure and to actively participate in the resolution strategy. This guarantees that the resolution plan's primary goal is to maximize asset value.

- **Support from the Judiciary:** The judiciary has helped to interpret the IBC in a way that makes the resolution process easier and increases asset value. This has given all concerned parties clarity and confidence.

- **Regulatory Developments:** To expedite the corporate bankruptcy resolution process and support asset value maximization even more, the bankruptcy and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) and other regulatory agencies, such as SEBI, have amended regulations.

The IBC's framework has greatly enhanced India's ability to resolve distressed assets, which has increased recovery rates, drawn investment, and ensured greater asset utilization—all of which have aided in the nation's economic expansion.

4. IBC'S Impact upon corporate finance

The 2016 Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has significantly changed Indian business financing. Here are a few specific examples of its impact:

- **Streamlining Insolvency Resolution:** The process of resolving insolvency has been greatly expedited because of the introduction of a consolidated framework by the IBC. It offers a time-limited method for dealing with business difficulty, with the goal of resolving problems in 330 days (about 11 months).
- **Enforcing an Organized Insolvency Resolution Process:** The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has pushed for improved corporate governance. Businesses today align their interests with those of multiple stakeholders, such as shareholders, creditors, and employees, and are more transparent and accountable.
- **Market Participants' Behavior Has Changed:** The IBC has prompted a change in behavior among market participants and business owners by highlighting the significance of financial discipline and the prompt resolution of distressed assets.
- **Effect on Creditors and Debt Recovery:** As a result, creditors can now pursue insolvent companies more easily to recoup their debts. The recovery procedure is now more efficient and predictable thanks to the IBC, which is vital for the stability of corporate finance.
- **Attracting Investment:** Investor confidence has been bolstered by efficient corporate governance and a dependable insolvency resolution mechanism. This may draw in additional capital investment, fostering economic expansion.
- **Possibilities and Challenges:** Despite its beneficial effects, the IBC has encountered difficulties, like delays in the settlement

procedure. But it also offers chances to strengthen economic stability and the insolvency system.

By strengthening the bankruptcy resolution procedure, ensuring improved corporate governance, and luring investment, the IBC has significantly altered the corporate finance landscape. However, it has also brought out problems that must be resolved to ensure its sustained success.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), which was implemented in India in 2016, has completely changed how debtors and creditors interact. Creditors have benefited greatly from the IBC, which has given them a strong framework to quickly collect debts from bankrupt businesses. It has caused a substantial shift in the power dynamics, from a debtor-centric to a creditor-centric perspective. This adjustment has resulted in a more controlled loan market, better recovery rates, and shorter resolution times, all of which have increased the financial system's overall effectiveness. The IBC has made debtors feel compelled to take swift action to address their bankruptcy concerns. It has motivated them to continue practicing fiscal restraint and pursue early assistance to avert bankruptcy procedures. Additionally, under the code, debtors' rights are safeguarded, and they are afforded an opportunity to restructure their debts under the guidance of resolution specialists. As a result, the IBC has produced a more equal and balanced environment where the interests of debtors and creditors are taken into account. It has given rise to a predictable, transparent, and unambiguous legal framework for handling insolvency, which has assisted in regaining the trust of creditors and encouraging debtors to make responsible borrowing decisions. Overall, the effects have been favorable, making India's corporate finance industry more robust and reliable.

5. Debt Market

The debt market in India has seen a significant transformation due to the Insolvency and

Bankruptcy Code (IBC), which has had a specific influence on risk management and loan availability. The IBC has greatly increased lenders' trust by instituting a transparent and effective insolvency resolution mechanism, which has increased loan availability. Since there is a defined course of action in place in the event of defaults, lenders are now more willing to grant loans. Because of the decreased perceived risk of lending, this has also helped to lower the cost of borrowing. Furthermore, the financial sector's approaches to risk management have changed because of the IBC. Better risk assessment tools are available to creditors, encouraging more careful and knowledgeable lending practices. This has proven crucial in preventing the increase of non-performing assets (NPAs), strengthening the stability of the financial system. The code's emphasis on maximizing asset value and resolving issues promptly has also pushed businesses to embrace better financial practices like prudent capital management and deleveraging. As a result, the implementation of the IBC has improved the resilience and robustness of the Indian debt market in addition to streamlining the insolvency process.

6. Resolution process and efficiency in resolving insolvency cases under IBC

In order to maximize value from stressed assets and guarantee prompt settlement of bankruptcy cases, India developed the bankruptcy and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to expedite the resolution process for distressed enterprises. The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) are the two main organizations in charge of overseeing the IBC resolution process. To maximize value from stressed assets and guarantee prompt settlement of bankruptcy cases, India developed the bankruptcy and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to expedite the resolution process for distressed enterprises. The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) are the two main organizations in charge of

overseeing the IBC resolution process. Strict timelines aid in the efficient resolution of insolvency proceedings under IBC. The resolution process is intended to be finished in a time-bound way, usually no more than 180 days (about 6 months), with the option for a 90-day extension if needed. This deadline-driven strategy promotes prompt decision-making and avoids postponements that can cause the distressed assets' value to decrease even more. The Committee of Creditors (CoC), which is made up of financial creditors with the ability to vote on proposed resolution plans, further improves the efficacy of the resolution process. To optimize creditor recovery, the CoC assesses each plan's viability and feasibility before casting its vote for the most desirable one. This procedure of group decision-making guarantees the resolution process's impartiality and openness. Setting ethical standards, improving professionalism in the processing of bankruptcy cases, and regulating insolvency professionals have all been made possible by the establishment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI). By virtue of this regulatory control, the resolution process is guaranteed to be carried out honorably and in compliance with accepted standards. Ensuring a prompt resolution to minimize the impact on stakeholders and optimizing the value of distressed assets are the two main goals of the IBC's resolution process. The IBC framework is constantly being improved and amended to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of handling bankruptcy cases in India, despite obstacles and bottlenecks that exist, especially regarding the NCLT's capacity and operational complexity.

7. Challenges and opportunities of cross border insolvency cases under IBC framework

Under India's bankruptcy and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), cross-border bankruptcy proceedings offer both possibilities and obstacles. These cases require collaboration and coordination between many legal systems because they involve financially distressed organizations with assets, creditors, or operations across multiple

nations. Here, we examine the particular difficulties and chances that come with international bankruptcy proceedings using the IBC framework:

1. **Cooperation and Recognition:** Getting foreign bankruptcy processes recognized in India and vice versa is one of the main obstacles. It might be difficult to harmonize these processes because different countries may have different insolvency laws and processes.

2. **Conflict of Laws:** Resolving conflicts of laws can be difficult to determine which jurisdiction's laws apply. This covers matters pertaining to the priority of claims, the hierarchy of creditors, and the international execution of judgments.

3. **Asset Management:** Because of logistical and legal obstacles, managing and monetizing assets situated in several nations can be difficult. It is essential to have effective cooperation in order to optimize asset recovery while adhering to local rules.

4. **Communication and Coordination:** Language obstacles, time zones, and cultural variations can make it difficult for stakeholders, such as creditors, insolvency specialists, and courts from other countries, to effectively communicate and coordinate.

5. **Regulatory Compliance:** Adhering to particular procedural standards and maybe managing diplomatic or political issues are necessary for compliance with international regulations and treaties, such as the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency.

Opportunities:

1. **Global Asset Recovery:** By providing access to a larger pool of prospective buyers or investors from outside markets, cross-border insolvency processes present chances to maximize the value of distressed assets.

2. **Efficiency and Timeliness:** By combining knowledge, resources, and best practices, cooperation between jurisdictions can speed up the settlement process and reduce the expenses and delays that come with drawn-out legal proceedings.

3. **Enhanced Creditor Recovery:** By guaranteeing a fair distribution of assets and lowering the chance of asset dilution or dissipation, coordinated efforts can result in higher creditor recovery rates.

4. **Legal Certainty:** Creating procedures for acknowledging foreign insolvency processes gives international creditors and stakeholders more legal assurance, which encourages trust in cross-border business dealings.

5. **Professional Development:** Managing international bankruptcy cases under the IBC framework gives bankruptcy practitioners the chance to expand their networks, acquire global experience, and raise their standards of practice.

Under the IBC framework, cross-border bankruptcy cases offer prospects for global asset recovery, improved creditor recovery, and professional development, but they also pose major problems in terms of legal recognition, asset management, and coordination. In order to effectively handle and resolve cross-border insolvency situations, it is necessary to maintain efforts towards harmonizing legislative frameworks, encouraging international cooperation, and utilizing best practices.

8. **Role of digitalization and AI in insolvency**

Digitalization and AI are important aspects of insolvency procedures. Let's examine how they improve results and efficiency:

I. **AI in Insolvency Litigation:**

- Document management systems, for example, are AI tools that lawyers can use to streamline procedures.
- AI is now able to classify documents and locate admissible evidence more quickly than human discovery, which was previously laborious and time-consuming.
- AI can even replicate a lawyer's writing style when drafting emails to the court.

II. Digital Transformation for Insolvent Organizations:

- AI, IoT, and cloud computing streamline business operations, cut expenses, and increase insolvency efficiency.

III. AI for Insolvency Administrators:

- Accurate projections and risk analysis are made possible by AI and machine learning.
- AI-powered software recognizes default hazards early and responds accordingly.

IV. Streamlining Case Management:

- AI reduces delays and expenses for insolvency professionals by optimizing work allocation, timelines, and priorities.

9. Role of Committee of Creditors

Digitalization and AI are important aspects of bankruptcy procedures. Let's examine how they ameliorate results and effectiveness AI in Insolvency Litigation Document operation systems, for illustration, are AI tools that attorneys can use to streamline procedures. AI is now suitable to classify documents and detect permissible substantiation more snappily than mortal discovery, which was preliminarily laborious and time-consuming. AI can indeed replicate a counsel's jotting style when drafting emails to the court. Digital Transformation for Insolvent Organizations AI, IoT, and pall computing streamline business operations, cut charges, and increase bankruptcy effectiveness. AI for Insolvency directors' Accurate protrusions and threat analysis are made possible by AI and machine literacy. AI-powered software recognizes dereliction hazards beforehand and responds consequently. Streamlining Case Management AI reduces detainments and charges for bankruptcy professionals by optimizing work allocation, timelines, and precedences. part of Commission of Creditors The loftiest decision-making body in a commercial ruin resolution process(CIRP) is the Committee of Creditors(CoC). Creditors and other representatives are included. One of their duties is to bounce in CoC meetings to make opinions

regarding the commercial debtor's administration by maturity. When it comes to making opinions during bankruptcy proceedings, the CoC is pivotal. It's made up of creditors with an interest in the debtor's means, most frequently fiscal institutions. Their votes have a big impact on the choices that are chosen in the end. Larger creditors cast further votes, guaranteeing that those with significant claims are heard during the agreement process. The demand for quicker opinions and strong asset operation is addressed by new ideas similar aspre-pack bankruptcy and the creation of bad banks. These advancements strengthen the fiscal sector's base by accelerating the agreement process. It's imperative to maintain translucency. Making well-informed opinions is bettered when recommendations are participated with creditors and debtors. Greater openness can affect in further indifferent opinions and further effective disagreement resolution procedures. assaying thepost-resolution performance of resolved companies allows one to determine how effective the resolution process was. Their performance can be compared to that of successful enterprises over the same time period to gain sapience into the goods of bankruptcy resolution. Effective decision-timber, active participation from creditors, and creative thinking are each necessary for a successful ruin resolution process. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code(IBC) has changed the game, boosted investor and entrepreneur confidence and made doing business in India easier.

10. Pre-pack Insolvency

Pre-packaged insolvency process, or "pre-pack," is a novel mechanism that was established in India to improve small and medium-sized business (SMEs) resolution. Before formally filing for bankruptcy, it enables a struggling business to negotiate a resolution plan with its creditors. Pre-packs expedite the procedure by removing redundancies, in contrast to the laborious, multi-step Corporate Insolvency Resolution procedure (CIRP).

Together, the debtor and creditors create a resolution plan with the goal of efficiency and agreement.

- **Informal Approach:** Pre-packs take place outside of the official insolvency framework, giving stakeholders more room to successfully discuss and plan.
- **Value Maximization:** Pre-packs enable more expeditious and discrete resolution of insolvency by permitting negotiations prior to formal proceedings, which may maximize the value of distressed assets.
- **Early Revival:** Pre-packs' collaborative nature may contribute to the early revival of financially troubled entities, which would be advantageous to both creditors and debtors.

Obstacles & Things to Think About:

- **Institutional Framework:** India's institutional bankruptcy framework needs to be strengthened in order to meet ambitious deadlines.
- **Regulatory Adjustments:** The pre-pack procedure might change as regulations change.
- **Smooth Implementation:** Resolving issues and making the required adjustments will guarantee a quick, easy, and effective resolution procedure.

CONCLUSION

In summary, navigating the complex landscape of corporate recovery and restructuring requires a nuanced understanding of insolvency, bankruptcy, and the legal framework. Corporate restructuring, guided by the "going concern" principle, aims to revive businesses before resorting to liquidation. Directors and managers play a crucial role in balancing fiduciary duties while protecting stakeholders. Effective reforms in creditor rights can lead to improved credit access, recovery, and job preservation.

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