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2nd Quarter, 2025

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By: Colleen Restel, Carolyn Gauvin & Andrew Behlmann, Lowenstein Sandler LLP

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By: Sarah-Jayne Martin, Quadient

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On paper, the Bankruptcy Code assures trade vendors extending credit to a Chapter 11 debtor that their postpetition claims will be paid in full. In practice, that is not always the case. This article discusses the concept of administrative solvency (and its supervillain counterpart, administrative insolvency) through the lens of two cases—one from 2018 and one the present day: *Toys 'R' Us* and *Big Lots*, respectively. As these cases made clear, the Bankruptcy Code's promise that administrative expense claims must be paid in full in a Chapter 11 case can—and, in difficult cases, sometimes does—ring hollow.

Administrative solvency refers to the ability of a Chapter 11 debtor to pay obligations arising after the filing of its bankruptcy petition in full. By extension, administrative insolvency is the *inability* of a debtor to do so.

To balance the inherent risk in extending credit to an insolvent entity with the importance to a debtor in maintaining business operations and successfully emerging from bankruptcy, the Bankruptcy Code and bankruptcy courts give priority treatment to postpetition "administrative expense" claims. To confirm a Chapter 11 bankruptcy plan, the debtor must be able to demonstrate that it can pay all administrative claims in full unless the holders of such claims agree otherwise—in other words, that the debtor is administratively solvent.

Bankruptcy courts typically look for assurances of administrative solvency throughout the case. At the outset of a Chapter 11 case, the court will first assess administrative solvency in connection with the debtor's proposed debtor-in-possession (DIP) financing, which will include a budget setting forth its projected ability to pay, among other things, administrative expense claims. As the case proceeds, the court will likely again address administrative solvency concerns if faced with a proposed plan of reorganization or the increasingly common motion to sell substantially all of the debtor's assets.

Historically, bankruptcy courts have held that secured lenders cannot benefit from (including retaining all the proceeds of) a sale of substantially all of the debtor's assets unless the debtor's estate is administratively solvent following the sale. This concept, commonly referred to as "paying the freight" of the Chapter 11 case, was intended to reassure vendors—who are providing the very goods and services that permit the debtor to maintain operations that make a sale possible in the first place—that they will receive payment in full if they continue to do business with the debtor while it is in bankruptcy. That doctrine has been gradually eroded over time, making the administrative expense claim less of a magic talisman than it once was.

In the current distressed debt environment, the COVID-era liquidity actions by the Federal Reserve that enabled overleveraged, troubled companies to refinance debt at record-low interest rates, extend maturities, and take on even more debt have led to current-day Chapter 11 debtors entering bankruptcy with eye-watering levels of debt that frequently cannot be restructured. Asset sales under Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code have become the typical strategy in such cases, and frequently leave secured lenders with nine-figure deficiency claims. Against that backdrop, debtors in difficult cases frequently face strong pressure to craft lean administrative expense budgets that leave little room for error and stringent default remedies in the event of an unforeseen revenue shortfall or other misstep.

Despite the protections granted to postpetition vendors under the Bankruptcy Code and case law, businesses should proceed with caution when deciding whether, and under what terms, to provide goods or services on credit to a Chapter 11 debtor. For example, where the debtor's intention is not to have a plan

confirmed but rather intends to use the bankruptcy process to sell all its assets and then either dismiss the case or convert it to a Chapter 7 proceeding, there is not an explicit requirement that administrative creditors are paid. The *Toys 'R' Us* and *Big Lots* cases are cautionary tales where administrative creditors were left holding the bag. Creditors should increasingly be on high alert if this trend continues, which appears likely.

In 2018, *Toys 'R' Us* filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy after years of financial decline. At the start of the case, the debtors obtained \$3.1 billion of DIP financing and encouraged vendors to continue shipping goods to the debtor on credit by assuring them their claims would be paid, at least in part, from the proceeds of their DIP financing. Unbeknownst to trade creditors who continued to supply goods to the debtors (including many with promises of payment of their prepetition claims as an inducement to extend postpetition credit pursuant to "critical vendor" agreements), *Toys 'R' Us* defaulted on financial covenants contained in the DIP financing agreement while stockpiling inventory that, vendors would soon learn, would be used to conduct a going out of business sale and pay the DIP lenders. Ultimately, secured lenders were paid through the company's full-chain going out of business (GOB) sale, but administrative claimants—with claims totaling over \$800 million, largely for the very merchandise that facilitated the GOB sale—were paid just twenty-two cents on the dollar pursuant to a "settlement" proposed by the debtors in the wake of their meltdown.

The *Big Lots* Chapter 11 bankruptcy case is a more recent poignant example of the risk vendors face in extending postpetition trade credit.

After filing for bankruptcy, *Big Lots* continued operating stores and placing orders with vendors, incurring upwards of \$250 million of postpetition trade liabilities. At the outset of the case, *Big Lots* sought authority to commence GOB sales at over 800 store locations, cautioning that without approval of the sale, the debtors would have to liquidate their assets. With liquidation being the only alternative, the bankruptcy court ultimately approved the sale. Trade creditors ultimately faced steep losses, and the sale process has been criticized as being unfairly tilted in favor of the secured lenders.

Like *Toys 'R' Us*, *Big Lots* touted a commitment to preserve business operations through a critical vendor program potentially allowing for the payment of trade vendors' claims of up to \$60 million in the aggregate. The critical vendor program enabled *Big Lots* to continuously order goods from vendors post-bankruptcy to keep stores stocked with inventory, preserve operations, and try to attract a buyer. *Big Lots* ultimately purchased vast amounts of inventory while it was clear that vendors and other administrative claimants could not be paid in full. As the sale process unfolded, *Big Lots* ran GOB sales to dispose of inventory and generate cash for the estate and secured lenders but has since foreshadowed that administrative expense claims likely will not be paid in full.

Although the customary wisdom that administrative expense claims must be paid in full in a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case has been eroded in recent years, trade vendors nevertheless can take steps to protect themselves while still (cautiously) providing postpetition credit to a Chapter 11 debtor:

1. Become a Critical Vendor: Where possible, negotiate with the debtor to obtain critical vendor status. Among other things, seek payment in full (or as close as possible to payment in full) of your prepetition claim, a waiver of preference claims, and appropriate events of default to enable your business to cease extending credit should the debtor fail to uphold its end of the bargain or become administratively insolvent.
2. Monitor Administrative Solvency: Vendors should closely monitor the debtor's liquidity and keep an eye out for (i) changes in payment from the debtor and (ii) motions for payment of administrative claims filed by other creditors. In *Toys 'R' Us*, the debtors' delayed filing of their mandatory monthly operating reports was a meaningful red flag before the DIP financing default became public knowledge. If it appears the debtor is teetering on the edge of administrative insolvency, the ven-

dor should consider ceasing to continue extending credit or narrowly restricting terms, if able to do so. The vendor should also prepare and file a motion for payment of any unpaid administrative expense claims to seek immediate allowance, if not payment, of outstanding amounts.

3. Participate in a Committee: Participating in an official committee of unsecured creditors gives creditors a powerful, collective voice in the bankruptcy process. Creditors' committees have increased access to continuously updated financial information from the debtor, can oppose unreasonable DIP financing and sale processes, advocate for fair treatment of trade creditors, and negotiate with the debtor and secured lenders.
4. Sale Process Protections: Vendors with meaningful administrative expense claims should insist that a sale of all or substantially all of the debtor's assets must leave the debtor with sufficient funds to pay *all* administrative claims.
5. Negotiate for Better Terms: Cash on delivery or cash in advance terms for postpetition goods and services provide the strongest possible protection (short of declining to sell) for vendors selling to a Chapter 11 debtor when administrative solvency is in question.
6. Enhanced Disclosure: Vendors with significant leverage can and should request that a Chapter 11 debtor provide periodic disclosures of liquidity and compliance with DIP financing covenants. Transparency can allow vendors to make more informed decisions about whether to continue extending credit to the debtor.

About the Authors



Colleen M. Restel is a Partner in the Bankruptcy & Restructuring Department at Lowenstein Sandler LLP. Colleen advises clients on all aspects of complex financial restructuring matters. She represents creditors' committees, tort claimant committees, individual creditors, post-confirmation fiduciaries, securities plaintiffs, debtors, and other interested parties, whom she guides through the development and implementation of innovative solutions and strategies aimed at maximizing recoveries and achieving results.



Carolyn M. Gauvin supports attorneys on a range of matters involving corporate bankruptcy, creditors' rights, and insolvency-related litigation.

Before joining the firm, Carolyn clerked for the Hon. John K. Sherwood of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey.

While pursuing her J.D., she interned for the U.S. Attorney's Office, District of New Jersey.



Andrew Behlmann is a Partner in the Bankruptcy & Restructuring Department at Lowenstein Sandler LLP. Andrew leverages his background in corporate finance and management to approach restructuring problems, both in and out of court, from a practical, results-oriented perspective. With a focus on building consensus among multiple parties that have competing priorities, Andrew is equally at home both in and out of the courtroom, and he has a track record of turning financial distress into positive business outcomes. Clients value his counsel in complex Chapter 11 cases, where he represents debtors, creditors' committees, purchasers, and investors.



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The New Gold Standard in AR: 10 Capabilities Every Best-in-Class Credit to Cash Platform Must Deliver in 2025

By: Sarah-Jayne Martin, Quadient

As organizations face tighter margins, rising interest rates, and growing pressure on liquidity, the spotlight has shifted to Accounts Receivable (AR) and credit departments to improve cash flow and reduce risk. In 2025, these functions are not just operational necessities—they're strategic levers for financial resilience and growth.

For credit and AR professionals, the demands have evolved: faster collections, better visibility, lower Days Sales Outstanding (DSO), and improved customer experience. Achieving these goals requires more than just hard work—it demands **technology** that is purpose-built for today's challenges.

This article outlines the **10 must-have capabilities** of a best-in-class AR solution in 2025 and how each directly supports credit performance, risk mitigation, and working capital optimization.

This article is only available to members of the Credit Research Foundation (CRF).

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About the Author



As the Director of the ICA Global AR Practice at Quadient, Sarah-Jayne draws on her 20+ years of experience in the accounts receivable space to leverage technology and process improvement strategies to solve her clients' credit, collections, and payment challenges. A former finance professional herself, SJ has managed global teams and owned many AR-related initiatives, including implementing credit and collections software and partnering with fintech solution providers to improve the customer payment experience. Sarah-Jayne is considered an industry expert and is a frequent featured speaker on panel discussions and webinars, as well as in-person events.



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AI in Credit Management: The Promise, Use Cases, and Reality

By: Jordan Esbin, Founder & CEO, Credit Pulse

Artificial Intelligence (AI) will fundamentally change credit management – perhaps forever. This bold promise is increasingly echoed across the credit industry as AI technologies mature. We're at an inflection point where decades-old processes in credit analysis, decisioning, and portfolio management are being reimaged.

In fact, at a recent CRF session in San Diego, an attorney even showed how AI can reshape credit policies, underscoring that every facet of credit management is taking notice. Major research surveys back this up: 80% of credit risk organizations expect to implement generative AI use cases within the next year or two. The momentum is clear.

In this post, we'll explore the exciting potential of AI in credit management, real use cases already emerging, and the practical realities (and challenges) of this transformation.

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About the Author



Jordan Esbin, Founder & CEO at Credit Pulse, has a proven track record of helping Fortune 500 companies design and execute robust risk management programs. With expertise in credit, financial reporting, reputational, and political risk, he now brings his experience to the credit space through Credit Pulse, an AI-driven platform revolutionizing credit risk management.



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Jurisdiction in Litigation: Strategic Considerations

By: Kenneth A. Rosen, Esq.

When creditors must resort to litigation, selecting the proper jurisdiction is a critical strategic decision. Sellers rarely want to litigate in the customer's home court, while buyers may prefer not to litigate in the seller's home forum. Courts in some jurisdictions are heavily backlogged, delaying trials for years. Commencing suits in inconvenient venues for delinquent customers may provide leverage.

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About the Author



Kenneth A. Rosen, Esq - with more than 35 years of proven experience, Ken is the first call for companies seeking a strategic plan for recovery from financial distress.

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When Trade Winds Shift: Building Financial Resilience in an Era of Uncertainty

By: Amanda Wilson, SVP Sales, Billtrust

Credit professionals know the rules of the game have changed. What used to be predictable payment patterns now shift without warning. Customers who paid like clockwork are suddenly asking for extended terms. International collections that were routine are now complicated by currency swings and geopolitical tensions.

The numbers tell the story: [83% of financial leaders](#) report moderate to significant cost increases in the past six months, with nearly a quarter seeing increases exceeding 15%. The culprit is what economists call a "poly-crisis" – multiple challenges that amplify each other's impact. The question isn't whether your credit operations can handle individual risks, but whether they can...

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About the Author



Amanda Wilson, Senior Vice President, Sales at Billtrust, is a SaaS subject matter expert and sales executive with over 15 years of experience in building relationships and driving tangible results for her clients.

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Understanding Commercial Debt Collection Laws

By: Rudy Schatzmann, Altus Commercial Receivables

Chasing unpaid invoices is never enjoyable, but successful debt collection is vital for businesses of all sizes. For small and medium enterprises (SMEs), effective debt recovery can be the difference between thriving and struggling. A poorly executed collection process can lead to legal complications, reputational damage, and fractured client relationships—outcomes no business owner wants to deal with.

Understanding commercial debt collection laws is essential for anyone handling financial operations, whether you're a small business owner or a corporate financial manager. This guide explains the rights and responsibilities of creditors and debtors, outlines ethical collection practices, and explores legal options when disputes arise.

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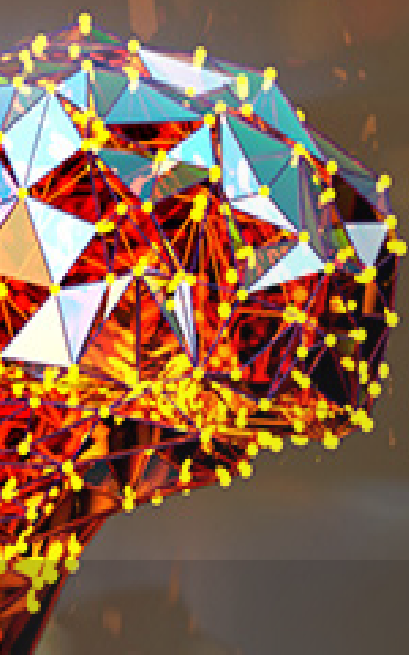
About the Author



Rudy Schatzmann has spent nearly 20 years in AR Credit Collections, all with Altus Commercial Receivables, where he's widely regarded as an expert in Commercial Collections, Risk Management and Loss Mitigation. His deep industry knowledge is bolstered by a diverse career in sales, sales management, training, and business ownership across multiple industries. Rudy attributes his success to the broad range of experiences he's gained over the years, which provide valuable insights into his current role.

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Letting AI Sweat the Small Stuff Means Big Reductions in DSO for Collections and AR Teams

By: Michael Koehler, Principal Solution Architect O2C, North America, Serrala

AI is already reshaping how leading finance teams operate. Within AR, collections workflows lag behind others in AR and finance because they're reliant on "human elements" like the sending of personal reminders and tracking customer relationships and payment histories – tasks for which traditional tools and ERP platforms have been ill-equipped to handle. Many leaders are aware of a need for greater automation to drive improvements to efficiency, key metrics like DSO, and improve visibility. But only a few see automation as a cornerstone of strategy and aren't yet considering AI as a primary enabler of a more automated, rational, and successful collections approach.

In this article, we'll explore why five AI approaches – machine learning, robotic process automation, predictive analytics, prescriptive analytics, and large language models ("generative" AI) – lay the groundwork for the automation of much of the collections workload that's still handled manually, and what this means for your teams from a day-to-day and long-term strategic perspective.

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About the Author



With over 15 years' experience working in the order-to-cash field, Michael's present and previous roles have given him unique insight into best practices in managing credit and compliance risks as well as collections operations for businesses of various sizes and industries. Michael has led and delivered a number of complex international solution implementation projects for global corporations around the world. In his current role with Serrala as a Solution Architect, Michael's main focus is on analyzing organizations' needs around credit risk, compliance, and collections management and translating them into software solutions that are both user-friendly and aligned with the trends in an ever-changing environment.

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The “Too Big to Push” Problem: Managing Risk with Large Accounts

By: Chris Woodard, CMO and Co-Founder, Handle.com

Managing risk with large, strategic customers is a central challenge for credit professionals. These accounts often generate significant revenue but can also become the slowest payers, exposing organizations to heightened credit and cash flow risk. The question is how to enforce payment discipline and protect the balance sheet without jeopardizing essential business relationships.

The reality is that as companies grow and consolidate, the power dynamic between supplier and customer can shift dramatically. In industries where a handful of customers account for a disproportionate share of sales, the risk of overexposure becomes acute.

Credit teams may find themselves pressured to relax terms or extend additional credit to preserve the relationship, especially when sales or executive leadership view the account as “untouchable.” This can lead to a dangerous cycle where risk management is subordinated to commercial interests, leaving the organization vulnerable if the customer’s financial health deteriorates.

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About the Author



Chris Woodard is the CMO and Co-Founder of Handle.com. Handle’s software powers the largest credit and finance teams in construction. Fortune 500 material suppliers and contractors trust Handle on a daily basis to provide their credit and collections departments with an end-to-end solution that saves their staff 10-12 hours per week.

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