To the Creditor as Addressed

Available Electronically on the Creditors' Portal

Grant Thornton Australia Limited
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727 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3008
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Australia

T +61 3 8320 2222

26 October 2026

Dear Sir/Madam

FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited (Administrators Appointed) (Receivers and Managers Appointed) ACN 004 332 496 (the Company)

Initial Information for Creditors

Introduction

FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited may owe you money. This means you may be a creditor of FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited.

The purpose of this document is to provide you with information about the voluntary administration of FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited and your rights as a creditor.

Notification of appointment

On 26 October 2026, Philip Campbell-Wilson and I, Tianne Nagy-Jones, of Grant Thornton Australia Limited, were appointed Joint and Several Voluntary Administrators ("Administrators") of the Company pursuant to section 436C(1) of the Corporations Act 2001 ("Act").

On the same day, Vaughan Strawbridge and John Park of FTI Consulting were appointed Joint and Several Receivers and Managers ("Receivers") of the Company.

The appointment of the Administrators and Receivers will run concurrently.

We, as Administrators, act for all creditors. We are responsible for investigating the Company's affairs, reporting and providing opinions to creditors and holding meetings of creditors to make decisions on the future of the Company.

Our independent status and who appointed us is outlined in our Declaration of Independence, Relevant Relationships and Indemnities (DIRRI) attached at **Appendix A**.

How the concurrent appointments work

During the appointment, the Receivers (FTI Consulting) will be responsible for the day-to-day trading of the Company and operations, including, but not limited to, dealing with all employees, suppliers and PPSR holders.

During the appointment, the Administrators (Grant Thornton) will be responsible for dealing with and reporting to all unsecured creditors, including investigating the Company's affairs, reporting to creditors on the findings and convening and holding creditors' meetings.

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What you should do

You should:

- Read the attached information;
- Decide whether you are going to attend the first meeting; and
- Complete and return your meeting documents by **4:00PM (AEDT) on Wednesday, 4 November 2026**.

Meetings of creditors

As Administrators, we are required to hold two meetings of creditors.

Meeting	Information
First meeting of creditors	The first meeting of creditors will be held as follows: **Date:** 5 November 2026 **Time:** 12:00PM (AEDT) **Address:** Virtual meeting facilities, held notionally at Grant Thornton Australia Limited, Collins Square, Tower 5, Level 22, 727 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3008 The purpose of this meeting is to consider: • Our appointment; and • Whether to appoint a Committee of Inspection ("COI"). Further meeting information, including the notice of meeting is provided in **Appendix C**. To participate in this meeting, you will need to: • Submit a **proof of debt for voting purposes form** and information to substantiate your claim; and • Appoint a person – a "**proxy**" or person authorised under a power of attorney – to vote on your behalf at the meeting. This will be necessary if you are unable to attend the meeting, or if the creditor is a company. You can appoint the chairperson of the meeting as your proxy and direct the chairperson how you wish your vote to be cast. If you choose to do this, the chairperson must cast your vote as directed. Proof of debt (voting) and proxy forms are included with the notice of meeting. Completed proof of debt (voting) and, if applicable, proxy forms must be returned to my office by post, fax or email **by 4:00PM (AEDT) on Wednesday, 4 November 2026**. This meeting is being held virtually. If you or the person you have appointed is intending on accessing the meeting virtually, access details for the meeting can be obtained by contacting our office at FMPGroup.Creditors@au.gt.com.

	Committee of Inspection At this meeting, creditors will consider whether a COI should be appointed. The role of a COI is to consult with the Administrators and receive reports on the conduct of the administration. A COI can also approve the Administrators' fees. It is our opinion that a COI is not required for this voluntary administration for the following reasons: • The Receivers are in control of the business and operations, therefore any updates that the Administrators are able to provide may be limited without the consent of the Receivers; and • The role of the COI may be limited given a majority of the key decisions in the external administration will be made by the Receivers. Information regarding the role of a COI is provided in the information sheet included at **Appendix D.**
Second meeting of creditors	We will also in due course call a second meeting of creditors. The purpose of this meeting is for creditors to consider our report and make a decision on the future of the Company. Before that meeting, you will be sent the notice of meeting and a detailed report which sets out the options for the Company's future. We will also give our opinion as to which option we think is in the best interests of creditors.

What do you need to know?

Question	Answer
What is a voluntary administration?	A voluntary administration, or VA, is a process initiated by the directors of a company when they believe that a company is, or is likely to become, insolvent. This means that the company is unable to pay its debts or is likely to become unable to pay its debts. A voluntary administration gives a company a chance to consider its financial position and its future. Creditors will be given an opportunity to attend meetings and vote on the future of the company.
What are your rights as a creditor?	Information regarding your rights as a creditor is provided in the information sheet included at **Appendix B**. This includes your right to: • Make reasonable requests for information; • Give directions to us; • Appoint a reviewing liquidator; and/or • Replace us as Administrators.

Question	Answer
What happens to your debt?	All creditors of the Company are now creditors in the voluntary administration. It is important to note that a voluntary administration creates restrictions on creditors being able to enforce their rights. You generally cannot enforce your claim, recover your property, enforce your security, commence an action to place the Company into liquidation or act on a personal guarantee. If you have leased property to the Company, have a retention of title claim or hold a Personal Property Security in relation to the Company, please contact the Receivers (FTI Consulting).
What is the cost of the voluntary administration?	We get paid out of the Company's money, including realisations from assets or from money paid to us by others, such as the Company's directors. If there is not enough money in the voluntary administration, we do not get paid in full. We will seek your approval of our remuneration at the second meeting of creditors. We will provide you with detailed information regarding our remuneration before that meeting so that you can understand what tasks we have undertaken or will be required to undertake, and the costs of those tasks. Included at **Appendix E** is our Initial Remuneration Notice. This document provides you with information about how we propose to be paid for undertaking the voluntary administration.
What happens next with the voluntary administration?	We will proceed with the voluntary administration, including: • Preparing for and holding the meetings of creditors; • Undertaking investigations into the Company's affairs; • Analysing any offer for a deed of company arrangement that is received; • Liaising with the Receivers regarding the trading of the business; and • Preparing our report to creditors. As discussed above, you will receive further correspondence from us before the second meeting of creditors.
Where can you get more information?	The Australian Restructuring Insolvency and Turnaround Association ("ARITA") provides information to assist creditors with understanding voluntary administrations and insolvency. This information is available from ARITA's website at arita.com.au/creditors. ASIC also provides information sheets on a range of insolvency topics. These information sheets can be accessed on ASIC's website at asic.gov.au (search for "insolvency information sheets").

Please contact our office should you require further information. There is also information about this voluntary administration on our firm's website: https://www.grantthornton.com.au/.

Yours faithfully



TIANNE NAGY-JONES
JOINT AND SEVERAL ADMINISTRATOR

Appointment date:	26 October 2026
Contact name:	Tyson Harrap
Contact number:	+61 3 8663 6048
Email:	FMPGroup.Creditors@au.gt.com

Attachments

Appendix A - Declaration of Independence, Relevant Relationships and Indemnities
Appendix B - Information Sheet - Creditor Rights in Voluntary Administration
Appendix C - Notice of meeting and other meeting information
Appendix D - Information Sheet: Committee of Inspection
Appendix E - Initial Remuneration Notice
Appendix F - Formal Proof of Debt Form
Appendix G - Appointment of Proxy Form

Appendix A – Declaration of Independence, Relevant Relationships and Indemnities

Declaration of Independence, Relevant Relationships and Indemnities

FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited (Administrators Appointed) (Receivers and Managers Appointed) ACN 004 332 496 (the Company)

The purpose of this document is to assist creditors with understanding any relevant relationships that we, the Administrators, have with parties who are closely connected to the Company and any indemnities or upfront payments that have been provided to us. None of the relationships disclosed in this document are such that our independence is affected.

This information is provided so you have trust and confidence in our independence and, if not, you can ask for further explanation or information and can act to remove and replace us if you wish.

This declaration is made in respect of ourselves, our partners, Grant Thornton Australia Limited ("GTAL") and associated entities.

We are Professional Members of the Australian Restructuring Insolvency and Turnaround Association ("ARITA"). We acknowledge that we are bound by the ARITA Code of Professional Practice.

1 Independence

We, Tianne Nagy-Jones and Philip Campbell-Wilson, have assessed our independence and we are not aware of any reasons that would prevent us from accepting this appointment.

There are no other known relevant relationships, including personal, business and professional relationships that should be disclosed beyond those we have disclosed in this document.

2 Circumstances of appointment

How we were referred this appointment

This appointment was referred to us in June 2026 by White & Case LLP ("W&C"), who act for the Company's secured creditor.

We believe that this referral does not result in a conflict of interest or duty because:

- No commissions, inducements or benefits have been provided to obtain the appointment;
- We have not previously undertaken any work in respect of the Company for W&C or otherwise;
- We do not have any arrangements with W&C that will restrict our proper exercise of judgement and our ability to fully comply with the statutory and fiduciary obligations associated with the conduct of the Joint and Several Administrators of the Company in an objective and impartial manner;
- There is no expectation, agreement or understanding between us and W&C regarding the conduct of the Joint and Several Administrators and we are free to act independently and in accordance with the law and applicable professional standards; and
- The estimated value of work referred to GTAL by W&C is not material with respect to the total amount of professional fees generated by GTAL annually and therefore, we do not believe W&C will have any undue influence over our conduct of this administration.

Did we meet with the company, the directors or their advisers before we were appointed?

☒ Yes ☐ No

We had the following meetings with the Company, its advisers and secured creditor prior to our appointment:

- On 2 June 2026, a representative of W&C contacted Tianne Nagy-Jones and Philip Campbell-Wilson ("the Administrators") via email requesting conflict checks be conducted on the Company for a potential formal insolvency appointment.
- On 3 June 2026, a representative of W&C contacted the Administrators via phone to discuss the matter generally and provided further details regarding the potential formal insolvency appointment.
- On 8 July 2026, the Administrators attended a virtual meeting with representatives from W&C who provided further background on the circumstances leading to the Company requiring the appointment of Voluntary Administrators in the near future and the structure of the proposed appointment.
- On 29 July 2026, Philip Campbell-Wilson attended a meeting with a representative of FTI Consulting and a representative of Hamilton Locke to discuss the proposed appointment.
- On 10 September 2026, Philip Campbell-Wilson attended a meeting with a representative of FTI Consulting to discuss the proposed appointment.
- On 9 October 2026, the Administrators attended a virtual meeting with representatives from W&C to discuss further updates regarding the proposed appointment, including timing and strategy.
- On 12 October 2026, the Administrators attended a virtual meeting with representatives from FTI Consulting (the Receivers), W&C and the Administrators' proposed legal advisers Hamilton Locke to:
  - Discuss the timing of the proposed appointment; and
  - Consider the planning and strategy of the Voluntary Administration and Receivership processes.
- On 14 October 2026, the Administrators, along with two (2) other representatives of GTAL, attended a virtual meeting with representatives of W&C, FTI Consulting and Hamilton Locke to discuss the updated timing of the appointment of the Administrators and Receivers.
- On 16 October 2026, the Administrators, along with two (2) other representatives of GTAL, attended a virtual meeting with representatives of W&C, FTI Consulting and Hamilton Locke to discuss the updated timing of the appointments and the practical steps requiring completion before the appointments could be formally made.

Between 2 June 2026 and 26 October 2026, the Administrators have also exchanged a number of phone calls between themselves and either W&C or FTI Consulting to receive updates on the intended timing of the Voluntary Administration Appointment and discuss the current circumstances of the Company.

In our opinion, these meetings and communications do not affect our independence for the following reasons:

- The Courts and ARITA's Code of Professional Practice specifically recognise the need for practitioners to provide advice on the insolvency process and options available and do not consider that such advice results in a conflict or is an impediment to accepting the appointment;
- The nature of the advice provided to the Company was general and is such that it would not be subject to review and challenge during the course of the Voluntary Administration; and
- The pre-appointment advice provided will not influence our ability to fully comply with the statutory and fiduciary obligations associated with the Joint and Several Administrators of the Company in an objective and impartial manner.

We have provided no other information or advice to the Company, its directors or advisers prior to our appointment beyond that outlined in this DIRRI.

3 Declaration of Relationships

Within the previous two years, we, or our firm, have had a relationship with:	
The Company?	☐ Yes ☒ No
The directors?	☒ Yes ☐ No Adam Francis, who was appointed director of the Company on 26 January 2026, is well known in the Restructuring and Turnaround industry, having worked in related fields. He and Philip Campbell-Wilson have had informal interactions in the past two (2) years.

Any associates of the Company?	☐ Yes ☒ No
A former insolvency practitioner appointed to the Company?	☐ Yes ☒ No
A secured creditor entitled to enforce a security over the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's property?	☐ Yes ☒ No Whilst we have been appointed Voluntary Administrators pursuant to section 436C of the Corporations Act 2001 ("Act") by Acquiom Agency Services LLC ("Acquiom"), we have not had any relationship with Acquiom in the past two (2) years, nor have we had any direct dealings with Acquiom.

Do we have any other relationships that we consider are relevant to creditors assessing our independence?
☒ Yes ☐ No **Australian Taxation Office ("ATO")** The ATO may be a creditor of the Company. We and our colleagues undertake work from time to time on behalf of the ATO. We believe that this relationship does not result in a conflict of interest or duty because: • We have not acted for the ATO in respect of this matter; • Any work previously carried out on behalf of the ATO in respect of other appointments does not have any bearing on this Voluntary Administration and will not impact on compliance with our statutory and fiduciary duties; and • These circumstances do not preclude us from acting under the Act or the ARITA Code of Professional Practice. There is no expectation, agreement or understanding between us and the ATO regarding the conduct of the Joint and Several Administrators and we are free to act independently and in accordance with the law and applicable professional standards.

4 Indemnities and up-front payments

We have not received any up-front payments or indemnities for this appointment. This does not include any indemnities we may be entitled to under the law.

Dated: 26 October 2026



Tianne Nagy-Jones
Joint and Several Administrator



Philip Campbell-Wilson
Joint and Several Administrator

Notes:

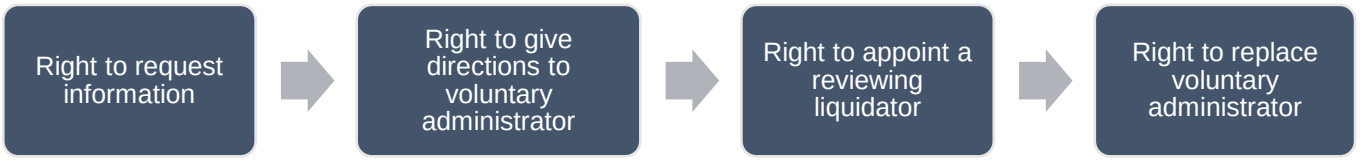
1 The assessment of independence has been made based on an evaluation of the significance of any threats to independence and in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation and professional standards.

2 If circumstances change, or new information is identified, we are required under the Corporations Act 2001 and ARITA's Code of Professional Practice to update this Declaration and provide a copy to creditors with our next communication as well as table a copy of any replacement declaration at the next meeting of the insolvent's creditors. For creditors' voluntary liquidations and voluntary administrations, this document and any updated versions of this document are required to be lodged with ASIC.

Appendix B – Information Sheet: Creditor Rights in Voluntary Administration

Creditor Rights in Voluntary Administrations

As a creditor, you have rights to request meetings and information or take certain actions:



Right to request information

Information is communicated to creditors in a voluntary administration through reports and meetings.

In a voluntary administration, two meetings of creditors are automatically held. You should expect to receive reports and notice of these meetings:

- The first meeting is held within 8 business days of the voluntary administrator's appointment. A notice of meeting and other information for this meeting will be issued to all known creditors.
- The second, or decision, meeting is usually held within 6 weeks of the appointment, unless an extension is granted. At this meeting, creditors will get to make a decision about the company's future. Prior to this meeting the voluntary administrator will provide creditors with a notice of the meeting and a detailed report to assist in making your decision.

Important information will be communicated to creditors prior to and during these meetings. Creditors are unable to request additional meetings in a voluntary administration.

Creditors have the right to request information at any time. A voluntary administrator must provide a creditor with the requested information if their request is 'reasonable', the information is relevant to the voluntary administration, and the provision of the information would not cause the voluntary administrator to breach their duties.

A voluntary administrator must provide this information to a creditor within 5 business days of receiving the request, unless a longer period is agreed. If, due to the nature of the information requested, the voluntary administrator requires more time to comply with the request, they can extend the period by notifying the creditor in writing.

Requests must be reasonable.

They are not reasonable if:

(a) complying with the request would prejudice the interests of one or more creditors or a third party

(b) the information requested would be privileged from production in legal proceedings

(c) disclosure would found an action for breach of confidence

(d) there is not sufficient available property to comply with the request

(e) the information has already been provided

(f) the information is required to be provided under law within 20 business days of the request

(g) the request is vexatious

If a request is not reasonable due to (d), (e) or (f) above, the voluntary administrator must comply if the creditor meets the cost of complying with the request.

Otherwise, a voluntary administrator must inform a creditor if their information request is not reasonable and the reason why.

Specific questions about the voluntary administration should be directed to the voluntary administrator's office.

Right to give directions to voluntary administrator

Creditors, by resolution, may give a voluntary administrator directions in relation to a voluntary administration. A voluntary administrator must have regard to these directions, but they are not required to comply with the directions.

If a voluntary administrator chooses not to comply with a direction given by a resolution of the creditors, they must document their reasons for not complying.

An individual creditor cannot provide a direction to a voluntary administrator.

Right to appoint a reviewing liquidator

Creditors, by resolution, may appoint a reviewing liquidator to review a voluntary administrator's remuneration or a cost or expense incurred in a voluntary administration. The review is limited to:

- remuneration approved within the six months prior to the appointment of the reviewing liquidator, and
- expenses incurred in the 12 months prior to the appointment of the reviewing liquidator.

The cost of the reviewing liquidator is paid from the assets of the voluntary administration, in priority to creditor claims.

An individual creditor can appoint a reviewing liquidator with the voluntary administrator's consent, however the cost of this reviewing liquidator must be met personally by the creditor making the appointment.

Right to replace voluntary administrator

At the first meeting, creditors have the right to remove a voluntary administrator and appoint another registered liquidator to act as voluntary administrator.

A creditor must ensure that they have a consent from another registered liquidator prior to the first meeting if they wish to seek the removal and replacement of a voluntary administrator.

Creditors also have the opportunity to replace a voluntary administrator at the second meeting of creditors:

- If creditors vote to accept a proposed deed of company arrangement, they can appoint a different registered liquidator as the deed administrator.
- If creditors vote to place the company into liquidation, they can appoint a different registered liquidator as the liquidator.

It is however usual for the voluntary administrator to act as deed administrator or liquidator. It would be expected that additional costs would be incurred by an alternate deed administrator or liquidator to gain the level of knowledge of the voluntary administrator.

Like with the first meeting, a creditor must ensure that they have a consent from another registered liquidator prior to the second meeting if they wish to seek to appoint an alternative registered liquidator as deed administrator or liquidator.

For more information, go to www.arita.com.au/creditors.
Specific queries about the voluntary administration should be directed to the voluntary administrator's office.

Appendix C – Notice of meeting and other meeting information

Insolvency Practice Rules
75-15 - 75-35
Corporations Act 2001

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS OF COMPANY

FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited (Administrators Appointed) (Receivers and Managers Appointed) ACN 004 332 496 (the Company)

On 26 October 2026, Tianne Nagy-Jones and Philip Campbell-Wilson of Grant Thornton Australia Limited, Level 22, Tower 5, Collins Square, 727 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3008 were appointed Joint and Several Administrators of the Company pursuant to section 436C of the Corporations Act 2001 ("Act").

Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held as follows:

Date:	5 November 2026
Time:	12:00PM (AEDT)
Address:	Virtual meeting facilities held notionally from Level 22, Tower 5, Collins Square, 727 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3008. **PLEASE DO NOT ATTEND THIS LOCATION**

The meeting is being held virtually and all creditors wanting to attend the meeting are required to attend via Microsoft Teams. Although there is no physical place where creditors are able to attend the meeting, we are required under law to nominate a notional place for the meeting for administrative purposes such as establishing the time of the meeting. The notional place for this meeting is: Level 22, Tower 5, Collins Square, 727 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3008.

Agenda

The purpose of the meeting is to:

- Provide a brief history of the company and the background to the appointment.
- The meeting would also determine:
  - Whether to appoint a committee of inspection; and
  - if so, who are to be the committee's members.
- At the meeting, creditors may also, by resolution:
  - remove the administrators from office; and
  - appoint someone else as administrator of the Company.
- Discuss any other relevant business which may arise.

Attending and voting at the meeting

Creditors are invited to attend the meeting, however they are not entitled to participate and vote at a meeting unless:

- **Proof of debt for voting purposes**: They have lodged with the Joint and Several Administrators particulars of the debt or claim and the claim has been admitted, wholly or in part, by the Joint and Several Administrators. If a proof of debt for voting purposes has already been lodged, they do not need to do so again. Refer to Note 1 for further guidance on entitlement to vote.

- **Proxies or attendance**: They are either present in person or by electronic facilities (if being made available) or validly represented by proxy, attorney or an authorised person under section 250D of the Act. If a corporate creditor or representative, a proxy form, power of attorney or evidence of appointment of a company representative pursuant to section 250D of the Act must be validly completed and provided to the Joint and Several Administrators at or before the meeting.

A proxy is only valid for a particular meeting and will need to be resubmitted even if previously provided.

To enable sufficient time to review, proofs of debt and proxies (or documents authorising the representation) should be submitted to FMPGroup.Creditors@au.gt.com or Level 22, Tower 5, Collins Square, 727 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3008 by **no later than 4:00PM (AEDT) on Wednesday, 4 November 2026**. If you choose to return these documents, please allow sufficient time for the documents to be received prior to the due date.

Virtual meeting

This meeting is being held virtually. If you or the person you have appointed is intending on accessing the meeting virtually, access details can be obtained by contacting our office at FMPGroup.Creditors@au.gt.com, **by no later than 4:00PM (AEDT) on Wednesday, 4 November 2026**.

Any queries should be directed to FMPGroup.Creditors@au.gt.com or +61 3 8663 6048.

Dated 26 October 2026



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Signature of Tianne Nagy-Jones
Joint and Several Administrator

GPO Box 4736
Melbourne VIC 3001

Note 1: Entitlement to vote and completing proofs

IPR (Corp) 75 85 Entitlement to vote at meetings of creditors

1 A person other than a creditor (or the creditor's proxy or attorney) is not entitled to vote at a meeting of creditors.

2 Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), each creditor is entitled to vote and has one vote.

3 A person is not entitled to vote as a creditor at a meeting of creditors unless:

his or her debt or claim has been admitted wholly or in part by the external administrator; or

he or she has lodged, with the person presiding at the meeting, or with the person named in the notice convening the meeting as the person who may receive particulars of the debt or claim:

- those particulars; or
- if required—a formal proof of the debt or claim.

4 A creditor must not vote in respect of:

an unliquidated debt; or

a contingent debt; or

an unliquidated or a contingent claim; or

a debt the value of which is not established; unless a just estimate of its value has been made.

5 A creditor must not vote in respect of a debt or a claim on or secured by a bill of exchange, a promissory note or any other negotiable instrument or security held by the creditor unless he or she is willing to do the following:

treat the liability to him or her on the instrument or security of a person covered by subsection (6) as a security in his or her hands;

estimate its value;

for the purposes of voting (but not for the purposes of dividend), to deduct it from his or her debt or claim.

6 A person is covered by this subsection if:

the person's liability is a debt or a claim on, or secured by, a bill of exchange, a promissory note or any other negotiable instrument or security held by the creditor; and

the person is either liable to the company directly, or may be liable to the company on the default of another person with respect to the liability; and

the person is not an insolvent under administration or a person against whom a winding up order is in force.

IPR (Corp) 75-110 Voting on resolutions

1 For the purposes of determining whether a resolution is passed at a meeting of creditors of a company, the value of a creditor of the company who:

is a related creditor (within the meaning of subsection 75-41(4) of the Insolvency Practice Schedule (Corporations)), for the purposes of the vote, in relation to the company; and

has been assigned a debt; and

is present at the meeting personally, by telephone, by proxy or attorney; and

is voting on the resolution;

is to be worked out by taking the value of the assigned debt to be equal to the value of the consideration that the related creditor gave for the assignment of the debt.

Appendix D – Information Sheet: Committee of Inspection

Information Sheet: Committees of Inspection

You have been elected to be, or are considering standing for the role of, a member of a Committee of Inspection (COI) in either a liquidation, voluntary administration or deed of company arrangement of a company (collectively referred to as an external administration).

This information sheet is to assist you with understanding your rights and responsibilities as a member of a COI.

What is a COI?

A COI is a small group of creditors elected to represent the interests of creditors in the external administration. The COI advises and assists the external administrator and also has the power to approve and request certain things – this is discussed in more detail below.

Membership of the COI is a voluntary, unpaid position.

Who can be elected to a COI?

To be eligible to be appointed as a member of a COI, a person must be:

- A creditor
- A person holding the power of attorney of a creditor
- A person authorised in writing by a creditor; or
- A representative of the Commonwealth where a claim for financial assistance has, or is likely to be, made in relation to unpaid employee entitlements.

If a member of the COI is a company, it can be represented by an individual authorised in writing to act on that creditor's behalf. It also allows the creditor to maintain its representation if a change in the individual is required

A COI usually has between 5 and 7 members, though it can have more, or less, depending on the size of the external administration.

A member of a COI can be appointed by:

- resolution at a meeting of creditors
- an employee or a group of employees owed at least 50% of the entitlements owed to employees of the company
- a large creditor or group of creditors that are owed at least 10% of the value of the creditors' claims,

If an employee or group of employees, or a large creditor or group of creditors, appoints a member to the COI, they cannot vote on the general resolution of creditors to appoint members to the COI. Each of these groups also have the power to remove their appointed member of the COI and appoint someone else.

If you are absent from 5 consecutive meetings of the COI without leave of the COI or you become an insolvent under administration, you are removed from the COI.

What are the roles and powers of a COI?

A COI has the following roles:

- to advise and assist the liquidator, voluntary administrator or deed administrator (collectively referred to as the external administrator)
- to give directions to the external administrator
- to monitor the conduct of the external administration.

In respect of directions, the external administrator is only required to have regard to those directions. If there is a conflict between the directions of the COI and the creditors, the directions of the creditors prevail. If the external administrator chooses not to comply with the directions of the COI, the external administrator must document why.

A COI also has the power to:

- approve remuneration of the external administrator after the external administrator has provided the COI with a Remuneration Approval Report (a detailed report setting out the remuneration for undertaking the external administration)
- approve the use of some of the external administrator's powers in a liquidation (compromise of debts over $100,000 and entering into contracts over 3 months)
- require the external administrator to convene a meeting of the company's creditors
- request information from the external administrator
- approve the destruction of the books and records of the external administration on the conclusion of the external administration
- with the approval of the external administrator, obtain specialist advice or assistance in relation to the conduct of the external administration
- apply to the Court for the Court to enquire into the external administration.

An external administrator is not required to convene a meeting of creditors if the request by the COI is unreasonable, or provide requested information if the request is unreasonable, not relevant to the administration or would cause the external administrator to breach their duties.

A request to convene a meeting of creditors is unreasonable if:

- it would substantially prejudice the interests of a creditor or third party
- there are insufficient funds in the external administration to cover the cost of the request
- a meeting of creditors dealing with the same matters has already been held or will be held within 15 business days, or
- the request is vexatious.

If a request for a meeting is reasonable, the external administrator must hold a meeting of creditors as soon as reasonably practicable.

A request for information is unreasonable if:

- it would substantially prejudice the interests of a creditor or third party
- the information would be subject to legal professional privilege
- disclosure of the information would be a breach of confidence
- there are insufficient funds in the external administration to cover the cost of the request
- the information has been provided or is required to be provided within 20 business days, or
- the request is vexatious.

If the request for information is not unreasonable, the external administrator must provide the requested information within 5 business days, but the law provides for further time in certain circumstances.

An external administrator must inform the COI if their meeting or information request is not reasonable and the reason why.

How does the COI exercise its powers?

A COI exercises its powers by passing resolutions at meetings of the COI. To pass a resolution, a meeting must be convened and a majority of the members of the COI must be in attendance.

A meeting is convened by the external administrator by giving notice of the meeting to the members of the COI. Meetings of the COI can be convened at short notice. The external administrator must keep minutes of the meeting and lodge them with ASIC within one month of the end of the meeting.

ASIC is entitled to attend any meeting of a COI.

What restrictions are there on COI members?

A member of a COI must not directly or indirectly derive any profit or advantage from the external administration. This includes by purchasing assets of the company or by entering into a transaction with the company or a creditor of the company. This prohibition extends to related entities of the member of the COI and a large creditor(s) that appoints a member to the COI.

Creditors, by resolution at a meeting of creditors, can resolve to allow the transaction. The member of the COI or the large creditor(s) that appoints a member to the COI is not allowed to vote on the resolution.

Where can you get more information?

The Australian Restructuring Insolvency and Turnaround Association (ARITA) provides information to assist creditors with understanding external administrations and insolvency. This information is available from ARITA's website at www.arita.com.au/creditors.

ASIC provides information sheets on a range of insolvency topics. These information sheets can be accessed on ASIC's website at www.asic.gov.au (search "insolvency information sheets").

For more information, go to www.arita.com.au/creditors.
Specific queries about the liquidation should be directed to the liquidator's office.

Appendix E – Initial Remuneration Notice

Initial Remuneration Notice

FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited (Administrators Appointed) (Receivers and Managers Appointed) ACN 004 332 496 (the Company)

The purpose of the Initial Remuneration Notice is to provide you with information about how we propose our remuneration for undertaking the Voluntary Administration will be set.

1 Remuneration Methods

There are four basic methods that can be used to calculate the remuneration charged by an insolvency practitioner. They are:

A ***Time based / hourly rates:*** This is the most common method. The total fee charged is based on the hourly rate charged for each person who carried out the work multiplied by the number of hours spent by each person on each of the tasks performed.

B ***Fixed Fee:*** The total fee charged is normally quoted at the commencement of the administration and is the total cost for the administration. Sometimes a practitioner will finalise an administration for a fixed fee.

C ***Percentage:*** The total fee charged is based on a percentage of a particular variable, such as the gross proceeds of assets realisations.

D ***Contingency:*** The practitioner's fee is structured to be contingent on a particular outcome being achieved.

2 Method chosen

Given the nature of this Voluntary Administration, we propose that our remuneration be calculated on **time based / hourly rates**. This is because:

- It ensures that creditors are only charged for work that is performed;
- The Practitioners are required to perform a number of tasks which do not relate to the realisation of assets, for example responding to creditor enquiries, reporting to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), distributing funds in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act;
- The Practitioners are unable to estimate with certainty the total amount of fees necessary to complete all tasks required in the Administration;
- The Practitioners have a time recording system that can produce a detailed analysis of time spent on each type of task by each individual staff member utilised in the Voluntary Administration;
- Time based remuneration calculates fees upon a basis of time spent at the level appropriate to the work performed; and
- The method provides full accountability in the method of calculation.

3 Explanation of Hourly Rates

The rates for our remuneration calculation are set out in the following table together with a general guide showing the qualifications and experience of staff engaged in the Voluntary Administration and the role they take. The hourly rates charged encompass the total cost of providing professional services and should not be compared to an hourly wage.

Grant Thornton Australia Limited
Financial Advisory – Hourly charge rates from 1 July 2026

Title	Description	Hourly Rate (excl GST) Sydney & Melbourne	Hourly Rate (excl GST) Perth & Brisbane	Hourly Rate (excl GST) Cairns
Appointee	Registered Liquidator / Trustee. Partner bringing specialist skills to Administrations and Insolvency matters. Controlling all matters relating to the assignment.	$955	$840	$750
Principal	Principal bringing specialist skills to Administrations and Insolvency matters.	$925	$815	$675
Director	Qualified accountant (CA/CPA) and may be a registered Liquidator/Trustee. Minimum 7/8+ years' experience. Likely to be appointed as a partner or principal in due course. Highly advanced technical and commercial skills. Planning and control of all Administration and Insolvency tasks. Controlling substantial matters relating to the assignment and reporting to the appointee.	$830-$855	$765	$655
Senior Manager	Qualified accountant (CA/CPA). 7/8+ years' experience. Well-developed technical and commercial skills. Planning and control of all Administration and Insolvency tasks. Controlling substantial matters relating to the assignment and reporting to the appointee.	$805	$685	$535
Manager	Typically CA/CPA Qualified. 5-8 years' experience. Well-developed technical and commercial skills. Planning and control of Administration and Insolvency tasks with the assistance of the appointee.	$725-$750	$665-$675	$435-$470
Senior Associate	Typically CA/CPA Qualified. 3-5 years' experience. Required to control the fieldwork on Administrations and Insolvency tasks.	$585-$665	$525-$585	$300-$410
Associate	Typically undertaking CA/CPA Qualifications. Up to 3 years' experience. Required to conduct the fieldwork on smaller Administrations and Insolvency tasks and assist with fieldwork on medium to large Administrations and Insolvency tasks.	$405-$520	$350-$470	$230-$295
Treasury	Specifically responsible for the treasury function of Administrations and Insolvency matters as well as statutory lodgements.	$350-$805	$350-$805	$350-$805
Undergraduate	Not CA/CPA Qualified, with less than 1-2 years' experience. Required to conduct the fieldwork on smaller Administrations and Insolvency tasks and assist with fieldwork on medium to large Administrations and Insolvency tasks.	$350	$295	$140
EA/PA	Carries out all secretarial functions relating to an Administration and all aspects relating to administering the accounts function.	$315	$275	$230

Set out above is the Grant Thornton Australia Limited scale of rates utilised for this insolvency appointment. These rates may vary from time to time. It is considered appropriate to keep and maintain a number of different staff levels to reflect the different levels of staff required and experience necessary in order to undertake the numerous tasks required in any insolvency appointment. Grant Thornton Australia Limited follows the Australian Restructuring Insolvency & Turnaround Association Code of Professional Practice, a copy of which can be found on the ARITA website <www.arita.com.au >.

4 Estimated remuneration

We estimate that our fees for the Voluntary Administration will cost approximately $220,000 (excl. GST) to complete, subject to the following variables which may have a significant effect on this estimate and that we are unable to determine at this early stage:

- Any extension to the convening period that may be required, if applicable;
- The extent of the investigations into the affairs of the Company;
- Adjudication of employee claims (if applicable);
- Consideration of and participation in any legal matters that may be on foot at the date of appointment, or arise during the administration period;
- Time spent liaising with creditors, including any contingent claims;
- The requirement to consider any deed of company arrangement ("DOCA") proposals; and
- Any other unforeseen matters.

Prior to our appointment, we provided an estimate of the cost of the Voluntary Administration to the Company's secured creditor. We have not received any upfront payment or indemnity in respect of our initial estimate.

Approved remuneration may exceed the amount of this estimate and can be paid from the assets of the Voluntary Administration after approval by creditors or the Court.

5 Disbursements

Disbursements are divided into three types:

- ***External professional services*** - these are recovered at cost. An example of an externally provided professional service is legal fees. It does not include insolvency services, as insolvency services are claimed as remuneration.
- ***External non-professional costs*** – these are recovered at cost. Examples of external non-professional expenses include travel, accommodation and search fees.
- ***Firm non-professional costs*** – such as photocopying, printing and postage. These costs, if charged to the Administration, would generally be charged at cost; though some expenses such as telephone calls, photocopying and printing may be charged at a rate which recoups both variable and fixed costs. The recovery of these costs must be on a reasonable commercial basis.

We are not required to seek creditor approval for expenses paid to third parties or for disbursements where we are recovering a cost incurred on behalf of the Voluntary Administration, but we must account to creditors. We must be satisfied that these expenses and disbursements are appropriate, justified and reasonable.

We are required to obtain creditors' consent for the payment of a disbursement where we, or a related entity , may directly or indirectly obtain a profit. In these circumstances, creditors will be asked to approve our disbursements prior to these disbursements being paid from the Voluntary Administration.

Details of the basis of recovering disbursements in this Voluntary Administration are provided below.

Basis of disbursement claim

Disbursement type	Rate (excl GST)
Externally provided professional services	At Cost
Externally provided non-professional services	At Cost
Internal disbursements	
Data processing & storage	*Active data:* *- Up to 200 GB - $13 per GB per month* *- 200GB to 500 GB - $10 per GB per month* *- 500GB to 1TB - $7 per GB per month* *- > 1TB - $5.50 per TB per month* *Inactive/Archived data:* *- $1 per GB per month.*
Dataroom hosting	$1,000 per month (minimum) capped at 4 months.
Staff vehicle use	At ATO Statutory Rates

Scale applicable for the financial year ending 30 June 2027.



TIANNE NAGY-JONES
JOINT AND SEVERAL ADMINISTRATOR

26 October 2026

Appendix F – Formal Proof of Debt Form

FORM 535

subregulation 5.6.49(2)
Corporations Act 2001

FORMAL PROOF OF DEBT OR CLAIM (GENERAL FORM)

To the Administrators of **FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited (Administrators Appointed) (Receivers and Managers Appointed) ACN 004 332 496 (the Company)**

1. This is to state that the company was on 26 October 2026, and still is, justly and truly indebted to:

_____

_____full name, ABN and address of the creditor and, if applicable, the creditor's partners. If prepared by an employee or agent of the creditor, also insert a description of the occupation of the creditor) for _____ dollars and _____cents

Particulars of the debt are:

Date	Consideration (*state how the debt arose*)	Amount $	Remarks (*include details of voucher substantiating payment)*

2. To my knowledge or belief the creditor has not, nor has any person by the creditor's order, had or received any satisfaction or security for the sum or any part of it except for the following:

_____

_____

(insert particulars of all securities held. If the securities are on the property of the company, assess the value of those securities. If any bills or other negotiable securities are held, show them in a schedule in the following form).

Date	Drawer	Acceptor	Amount $	Due Date

3. Signed by (select option):

☐ I am the creditor personally.

☐ I am employed by the creditor and authorised in writing by the creditor to make this statement. I know that the debt was incurred for the consideration stated and that the debt, to the best of my knowledge and belief, remains unpaid and unsatisfied.

☐ I am the creditor's agent authorised in writing to make this statement in writing. I know the debt was incurred for the consideration stated and that the debt, to the best of my knowledge and belief, remains unpaid and unsatisfied.

Signature: _____ Dated: _____

Name: _____ Occupation: _____

Address: _____

RECEIVE REPORTS BY EMAIL	Yes	No
Do you wish to receive all future reports and correspondence from our office via email?	☐	☐
Email:……		

Appendix G – Appointment of Proxy Form

Insolvency Practice Rules, 75-25
Corporations Act 2001

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

FMP Group (Australia) Pty Limited (Administrators Appointed) (Receivers and Managers Appointed)
ACN 004 332 496 (the Company)

*I/*We _____ (name of signatory) of _____ (creditor name)

a creditor of FMP GROUP (AUSTRALIA) PTY LIMITED appoint _____ (name of proxy)

of _____(address of proxy)

or in his or her absence_____(details of alternate proxy)

as *my/*our *general/*special proxy to vote at the meeting of creditors to be held on 5 November 2026, or at any adjournment of that meeting.

If a special proxy, specify how you wish your proxy to vote for each of the resolutions.

Resolutions

Resolution	**For**	**Against**	**Abstain**
1. To resolve to remove Tianne Nagy-Jones and Philip Campbell-Wilson as Joint and Several Administrators and appoint another person to be nominated at the meeting as administrator.			
2. To resolve to appoint a Committee of Inspection.			

*I/*We authorise *my/*our proxy to vote as a general proxy on resolutions other than those specified above

The proxy will be:

☐ Attending in person

☐ Attending virtually, I understand the notice provides instructions on how to access

☐ Unknown

Signature: _____

Dated: _____

*Omit if inapplicable