

Initial information for creditors

Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)
ACN 169 612 533 ("the Company")

The purpose of this document is to provide you with information about the voluntary administration of the Company and your rights as creditors.

Notification of appointment

Michael Hogan and Christian Sprowles were appointed voluntary administrators of the Company by a resolution of the Company's director on 13 May 2019.

A copy of our Declaration of Independence, Relevant Relationships and Indemnities ("DIRRI") is attached at **Annexure A**. The DIRRI assists you to understand any relevant relationships that we have, and any indemnities or upfront payments that have been provided to us. We have considered each relationship and it is our opinion that none of the relationships disclosed in the DIRRI result in a conflict of interest or duty or affect our independence.

It is our intention to issue the Report to creditors pursuant to Section 75-225 of the Insolvency Practice Rules ("IPS") prior to the adjourned hearing on 5 June 2019 this will provide creditors with the ability to review the options prior to the adjourned hearing. The Second Creditors meeting to be held following the adjourned hearing.

Company Affairs

The Company operated a café business in the Sydney CBD which ceased to trade prior to our appointment on 5 April 2019. The business was sold, and the sales agreement was settled on 5 April 2019.

The Australian Taxation Office commenced a winding up application against the Company on 15 March 2019 which was heard on 8 May 2019. Prior to the hearing, the Director of the Company sought an adjournment of four (4) weeks to allow the Company to seek advice and to consider the option of a Voluntary Administration and a Deed of Company Arrangement.

The ATO agreed to the adjournment request and accordingly the date of the hearing was adjourned until 5 June 2019.

What is a voluntary administration?

A voluntary administration ("VA"), is a process initiated by the director of a Company when they believe that the 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 an opportunity to consider its financial position and its future. Creditors will be given an opportunity to vote on the future of the Company.

According to the Company's records, you may be a creditor of the Company.

What happens to your debt?

All creditors of the Company are now creditors in the voluntary administration. As a creditor, you have certain rights, although your debt will be dealt with 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 the Company's property, have a retention of title claim or hold a Personal Property Security in relation to the Company, please contact Jonas Wu on (02) 8020 5857 or at jwu@hogansprowles.com.au as soon as possible.

Your rights as a creditor

Information regarding your rights as a creditor is provided in the information sheet included at **Annexure B**. This includes your right to:

- make reasonable requests for information
- give directions to me
- appoint a reviewing liquidator
- to replace me as voluntary administrator.

Administrators Report to Creditors

Pursuant to Section 75-225 of the IPS, we are required to produce a report to creditors which sets out the options for the Company's future and addresses our opinion as to what option we think is in the best interest of the Company.

Meetings of creditors

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

First meeting of creditors

The first meeting of creditors will be held as follows:

Date: 23 May 2019
Time: 11:00 am
Address: HoganSprowles, Level 9, 60 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Further meeting information, including notice of meeting are in **Annexure C**. To participate in this meeting, you need to:

- Submit a **Formal Proof of debt** and information to substantiate your claim.
- Appoint a person – a “**proxy**” or person authorised under a power of attorney – to vote on your behalf at the meeting. This may 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 and proxy forms are included with the notice of meeting. To facilitate the conduct of the meeting, completed proof of debt and, if applicable, proxy forms must be returned to our office by post, fax or email by 4:00 pm on 22 May 2019.

Committee of Inspection

At this meeting, creditors will consider whether a Committee of Inspection (“COI”) should be appointed. The role of a COI is to consult with the voluntary administrators and receive reports on the conduct of the administration. A creditors’ committee can also approve the administrator’s fees

It is our opinion a COI would be appropriate given the large number of creditors and the complexity of the engagement.

Second meeting of creditors

We will also be calling a second meeting of creditors. Before this meeting you will be sent a notice meeting alongside the Administrators Report to Creditors. During this second meeting, creditors will decide about the future of the Company.

You are encouraged to attend these meetings and participate in the voluntary administration process.

What happens next with the Voluntary Administration?

We will proceed with the voluntary administration, including, but not limited to:

- preparing for and holding the meetings of creditors;
- undertaking investigations into the Company's affairs;
- analysing any offer for a Deed of Company's Arrangement that is received; and
- preparing our report to creditors.

As discussed above, you will receive further correspondence from us before the second meeting of creditors.

Costs of the voluntary administration

Included at **Annexure E** is our Initial Remuneration Notice. This document provides you with information about how we proposed to be paid for undertaking the voluntary administration.

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.

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 www.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 www.asic.gov.au (search for "insolvency information sheets").

What you should do next

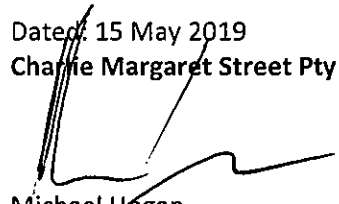
You should now:

- read the attached information;
- decide whether you are going to attend the first meeting; and
- complete and return your proof of debt, and if required, proxy form by 4:00 pm on 22 May 2019.

You can contact our office and speak with Jonas Wu on (02) 8020 5857 or via email on jwu@hogansprowles.com.au. There is also information about this voluntary administration on our website: www.hogansprowles.com.au.

Dated: 15 May 2019

Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)



Michael Hogan

Joint and Several Administrator

Attachments

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

Declaration of Independence, Relevant Relationships and Indemnities

Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)
ACN 169 612 533 ("the Company")

This document requires the Practitioners appointed to an insolvent entity to make declarations as to:

- A. their independence generally;
- B. relationships, including
 - i the circumstances of the appointment;
 - ii any relationships with the Company and others within the previous 24 months;
 - iii any prior professional services for the Company within the previous 24 months;
 - iv that there are no other relationships to declare; and
- C. any indemnities given, or up-front payments made, to the Practitioner.

This declaration is made in respect of myself, my partners and HoganSprowles.

A. Independence

We, Michael Hogan and Christian Sprowles of HoganSprowles have undertaken a proper assessment of the risks to our independence prior to accepting the appointment as Joint & Several Administrators of Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed) in accordance with the law and applicable professional standards. This assessment identified no real or potential risks to our independence. We are not aware of any reasons that would prevent us from accepting this appointment.

B. Declaration of Relationships

i Circumstances of appointment

This appointment was referred to Michael Hogan by Lachlan Grant of Vital Addition who was a director of the Company between 19 May 2015 and 25 January 2018 and the Company's external accountant. The reason we believe this referral does not result in the Administrators having a conflict of interest or duty are:

- Referral from business advisors including lawyers, accountants, bankers and advisors are common place and do not impact on our independence in carrying out our duties as Administrators of the Company;
- This is the second insolvency referral from this source, the fees from which are not a significant percentage of our business and accordingly, we are by no means dependent on referrals from this source.

During the prior 6 months Michael Hogan had two conversations with Lachlan Grant in relation to the status of the Companies including general discussions around the voluntary administration and creditors voluntary winding up process.

On 6 May 2019, Michael Hogan discussed with Lachlan Grant, the company external accountant, to obtain general information regarding the company and explain the voluntary administration process.

On 10 May 2019, Mr Hogan, Mr Wu of HoganSprowles, Mr Mark Saxon and Mr Grant discussed the company's position and provided further information regarding the voluntary administration and deed of company arrangement processes. A consent to act was provided on this day.

On 13 May 2019, Mr Saxon appointed Michael Hogan and Christian Sprowles as voluntary administrators.

We did not receive any remuneration for the above.

In our opinion these conversations do not affect our independence for the following reasons:

- The ARITA (formerly IPA) Code of Professional Practice and the Courts recognises the need for practitioners to provide advice on the insolvency process and the options available and we do not consider that such advice results in a conflict or is an impediment to accepting the appointment; and
- The nature of the advice provided to the Company is such that it would not be subject to review and challenge during the Administration; and
- The nature of the pre-appointment advice provided to the Company will not influence our ability to fully comply with the statutory and fiduciary obligations associated with the Administration of the Company in an objective and impartial manner.

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

We have never met or had any discussions with the director or shareholders of the Company outside that disclosed in this DIRRI.

ii Relevant Relationships (excluding Professional Services to the Insolvent)

We, nor our firm, have, or have had within the preceding 24 months, any relationships with the Company, an associate of the Company, a former insolvency practitioner appointed to the Company or any person or entity that has security over the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's property.

There are no other prior professional or personal relationships that should be disclosed.

iii Prior Professional Services to the Insolvent

We, nor our Firm, have provided any professional services to the Company in the previous 24 months.

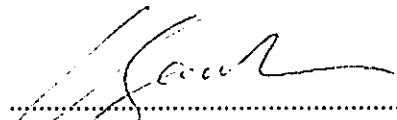
iv No other relevant relationships to disclose

There are no other known relevant relationships, including personal, business and professional relationships, from the previous 24 months with the Company, an associate of the Company, a former insolvency practitioner appointed to the Company or any person or entity that has a valid and enforceable security interest on the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's property that should be disclosed.

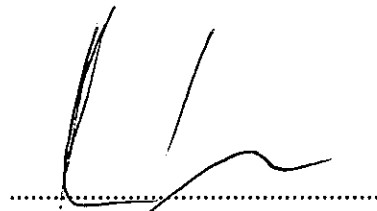
C. Indemnities and up-front payments

We have not been indemnified in relation to this liquidation, other than any indemnities that we may be entitled to under statute and we have not received any up-front payments in respect of our remuneration or disbursements.

Dated: 15 May 2019



Christian Sprowles
Joint & Several Administrator



Michael Hogan
Joint and Several Administrator

NOTE:

1. *If circumstances change, or new information is identified, I am/we are required under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ARITA Code of Professional Practice to update this Declaration and provide a copy to creditors with my/our next communication as well as table a copy of any replacement declaration at the next meeting of the insolvent's creditors.*
2. *Any relationships, indemnities or up-front payments disclosed in the DIRRI must not be such that the Practitioner is no longer independent. The purpose of components B and C of the DIRRI is to disclose relationships that, while they do not result in the Practitioner having a conflict of interest or duty, ensure that creditors are aware of those relationships and understand why the Practitioner nevertheless remains independent.*

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.

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

CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
Section 436E

Section 436E
Insolvency Practice Rules (Corporations)
75-10, 75-15, 75-20, 75-35

**NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF
CREDITORS OF COMPANY UNDER ADMINISTRATION
CHARLIE MARGARET STREET PTY LTD (ADMINISTRATORS APPOINTED)
("THE COMPANY")**

1. On 13 May 2019, under section 436A the Company appointed Michael Hogan and Christian Sprowles of HoganSprowles, Level 9, 60 Pitt Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000 as the Joint and Several Administrators of the Company.
2. Notice is now given that a meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held at HoganSprowles, Level 9, 60 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000 on 23 May 2019 at 11:00 am.
3. The purpose of the meeting is to determine:
 - a. whether to appoint a committee of inspection; and
 - b. if so, who are to be the committee's members.
4. At the meeting, creditors may also, by resolution:
 - a. remove the Joint and Several Administrators from office; and
 - b. appoint someone else as Administrator of the Company.
5. Attendance at this meeting is not compulsory. Creditors may attend and vote in person, by proxy or by attorney*. The appointment of a proxy must be in the approved form.

A special proxy can be lodged showing approval or rejection of each resolution. Proxy forms must be given to us as Joint and Several Administrators or the person named as convening the meeting. An attorney of the creditor must show the instrument by which he or she is appointed to the Chairperson of the meeting, prior to the commencement of the meeting.

Telephone conference facilities will be available at the meeting. The telephone number to call is (02) 8077 0507 and access code 939227. Please note under Insolvency Practice Rules (Corporations) (IPR) Section 75-35 if you wish to participate in the meeting using such facilities you must give to the convener not later than 4:00pm, 7 December 2018:

- (a) A written statement setting out:
 - (i) the name of the person and of the proxy or attorney (if any); and
 - (ii) an address to which notices to the person, proxy or attorney may be sent; and
 - (iii) a method by which the person, proxy or attorney may be contacted for the purposes of the meeting.

DATED this 15 May 2019

Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)



Michael Hogan

Joint and Several Administrator

HoganSprowles
Level 9,
60 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Telephone: (02) 8020 5850

***Voting at a Meeting the effect of Insolvency Practice Rules (Corporations) 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:
 - (a) his or her debt or claim has been admitted wholly or in part by the external administrator; or
 - (b) 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:
 - (i) those particulars; or
 - (ii) if required—a formal proof of the debt or claim.
- (4) A creditor must not vote in respect of:
 - (a) an unliquidated debt; or
 - (b) a contingent debt; or
 - (c) an unliquidated or a contingent claim; or
 - (d) 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:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) estimate its value;
 - (c) 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:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) 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
 - (c) the person is not an insolvent under administration or a person against whom a winding up order is in force.



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 already 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").

INITIAL REMUNERATION NOTICE

Insolvency Practice Schedule (Corporations) 70-50
Insolvency Practice Rules (Corporations) 70-35

**Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)
ACN 169 612 533 ("the Company")**

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

A. Remuneration Methods

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

1. **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.
2. **Fixed Fee:** The total fee charged is normally quoted at the commencement of the Administration and is the total cost for the Administration.
3. **Percentage:** The total fee charged is based on a percentage of a particular variable, such as the gross proceeds of assets realisations.
4. **Contingency:** The practitioner's fee is structured to be contingent on a particular outcome being achieved.

B. Method chosen

Given the nature of this Administration we propose that our remuneration will be calculated on a time based/hourly rates basis. The amount of work required and the recoveries from Company's assets are at this stage not known to us and accordingly the time based/hourly rates basis best allows us to accurately determine how much work has been completed in the Administration and remunerate accordingly.

We have chosen the time based/hourly rates method because:

- This method is considered to be the most suitable for this appointment as it ensures creditors are only charged for work that is performed in the Administration, which can be difficult to accurately estimate at the date of appointment.
- Even later than the date of appointment, it can be difficult to estimate the time that may be required in advance of the substantive work being undertaken. The time-based method in this case again ensures that creditors are only charged for work that is actually performed in the external administration.
- The practitioner is required to perform a number of tasks which do not relate to the realisation of assets, for example, reporting to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), undertaking investigations, responding to creditor enquiries and distributing funds to creditors.
- The practitioner has a time recording system that can produce a detailed analysis of the time spend on each type of task by each individual staff member in the Administration.

- Time based remuneration calculates fees upon a basis of time spent at the level appropriate to the work performed.

C. Explanation of Hourly Rates

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

D. Estimated remuneration

We estimate that this Administration of Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed) will cost approximately \$20,000 to \$25,000 (GST exclusive), subject to the following variables which may have a significant effect on this estimate and that we are unable to determine until we have commenced the Administration:

- The time required to obtain the Company's books and records from the director and third parties;
- The recovery of the Company's assets (if any);
- Investigations required into the business affairs of the Company and identify any assets or recoveries available to the Administrator; and
- Any matters identified that are required to be reported to statutory authorities, such as ASIC.

The Administrator's time costs are recoverable only against the assets realisations available.

E. Disbursements

Disbursements are divided into three types:

- **Externally provided professional services** - these are recovered at cost. An example of an externally provided professional service disbursement is legal fees.
- **Externally provided non-professional costs** such as travel, accommodation and search fees - these are recovered at cost.
- **Internal disbursements** such as photocopying, printing and postage. These disbursements, 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 disbursements paid to third parties, but must account to creditors. However, we must be satisfied that these disbursements are appropriate, justified and reasonable.

We are required to obtain creditor's consent for the payment of internal disbursements where there may be a profit or advantage. Creditors will be asked to approve my internal disbursements where there is a profit or advantage prior to these disbursements being paid from the Administration.

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

Basis of disbursement claim

Disbursement	Rate (Excl GST)
Externally provided professional services	At Cost
Externally provided non-professional services	At Cost
Internal disbursements:	
Advertising	At Cost
Search fees	At Cost
Courier	At Cost
Printing, Faxes & Photocopies	\$0.20 per page
Postage	At Cost
Stationary and other incidental disbursements	At Cost
Travel – Staff by own vehicle	\$0.68 per km
Travel – Other	At cost

Disbursements scale applicable for the financial year ended June 2019.

Queries

Creditors have the right to request and obtain further information from the Administrator.

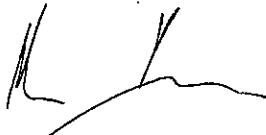
Information sheet

Creditors may access the remuneration information sheet (ASIC Information Sheet 85 – Approving fees: a guide for creditors) at ASIC's website under Regulatory Resources.

<http://www.asic.gov.au/regulatory-resources/insolvency/insolvency-for-creditors/approving-fees-a-guide-for-creditors/>

DATED this 15 May 2019

Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)



Michael Hogan
Joint and Several Administrator



Schedule of rates as @ 1 July 2018

Private & Confidential

Title	Description	Hourly rate (Excl. GST) (\$)
Partner	Registered Administrator, Chartered Accountant, degree qualified with more than fifteen years of extensive experience in insolvency, restructuring and business advisory matters. experience. Leads engagements with full accountability for strategy and execution.	545
Director	Generally Chartered Accountant and degree qualified with more than ten years of experience. Extensive experience in managing large, complex engagements at a senior level. Autonomously leads complex insolvency appointments reporting to Partner.	490
Senior Manager	Generally Chartered Accountant and degree qualified with more than seven years of experience. Significant experience across all types of engagements. Self-sufficiently conducts small to medium insolvency appointments.	429
Manager	Generally Chartered Accountant and degree qualified with more than five years of experience. Experience in complex matters, day to day conduct of small to medium engagements. Assists senior staff on complex matters.	385
Supervisor	Generally Chartered Accountant and degree qualified with more than three years of experience. Assists senior staff in planning and conduct of small to large engagements. Supervise a small team and control small engagements.	363
Senior Analyst 1	Generally degree qualified and undertaking Chartered Accountant's qualification. Controls certain tasks on small engagements and assists staff with completing tasks on medium to large engagements.	319
Senior Analyst 2	Experienced graduate controlling certain tasks on small engagements. Assists senior staff in completing tasks on small to large engagements.	308
Analyst 1	Experienced graduate. Required to assists senior staff in completing tasks on small to large engagements.	264
Analyst 2	Generally a university graduate with appropriate qualifications. Assists with day to day tasks under the supervision of senior staff.	198
Graduate	Generally degree qualified and undertaking or about to undertake Chartered Accountant's qualification with less than one year of experience. Assists with day to day tasks under the supervision of senior staff.	182
Undergraduate	Undertaking relevant degree. Assists with tasks within workstreams and appointments under supervision.	165
Senior Bookkeeper	Experienced bookkeeper with more than 18 months experience. Assist senior staff with accounting functions of engagement.	165
Bookkeeper	Assist senior staff with accounting functions of engagement.	154
PA	Appropriate skills and experience to support professional staff in an administrative capacity.	132
Administration	Appropriate skills and experience to support professional staff in an administrative capacity.	105

FORM 535
CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

A.C.N 169 612 533

Subregulation 5.6.49(2)

FORMAL PROOF OF DEBT OR CLAIM (GENERAL FORM)

To the Joint and Several Administrators of Charlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)

1. This is to state that the company was, on 13 May 2019 ⁽¹⁾ and still is, justly and truly indebted to ⁽²⁾ (full name):

.....
(‘Creditor’)

.....
of (full address)

for \$dollars andcents.

Particulars of the debt are:

Date	Consideration ⁽³⁾ state how the debt arose	Amount \$	GST included \$	Remarks ⁽⁴⁾ 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 manner of satisfaction or security for the sum or any part of it except for the following:

Insert particulars of all securities held. Where the securities are on the property of the company, assess the value of those securities. If any bills or other negotiable securities are held, specify them in a schedule in the following form:

Date	Drawer	Acceptor	Amount \$ c	Due Date

☐ I am not a related creditor of the Company ⁽⁵⁾

☐ I am a related creditor of the Company ⁽⁵⁾
relationship:

3A.^{(6)*} 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, still remains unpaid and unsatisfied.

3B.^{(6)*} I am the creditor's agent authorised to make this statement in writing. I know that the debt was incurred and for the consideration stated and that the debt, to the best of my knowledge and belief, still remains unpaid and unsatisfied.

DATED this day of 2019

Signature of Signatory

NAME IN BLOCK LETTERS

Occupation

Address

See Directions overleaf for the completion of this form

OFFICE USE ONLY

POD No:		ADMIT (Voting / Dividend) - Ordinary	\$
Date Received:	/ /	ADMIT (Voting / Dividend) – Preferential	\$
Entered into CORE IPS:		Reject (Voting / Dividend)	\$
Amount per CRA/RATA	\$	Object or H/Over for Consideration	\$
Reason for Admitting / Rejection			
PREP BY/AUTHORISED		TOTAL PROOF	\$
DATE AUTHORISED / /			

Proof of Debt Form Directions

- * Strike out whichever is inapplicable.
- (1) Insert date of Court Order in winding up by the Court, or date of resolution to wind up, if a voluntary winding up.
 - (2) Insert full name and address (including ABN) 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.
 - (3) Under "Consideration" state how the debt arose, for example "goods sold and delivered to the company between the dates of", "moneys advanced in respect of the Bill of Exchange".
 - (4) Under "Remarks" include details of vouchers substantiating payment.
 - (5) Related Party / Entity: Director, relative of Director, related company, beneficiary of a related trust.
 - (6) If the Creditor is a natural person and this proof is made by the Creditor personally. In other cases, if, for example, you are the director of a corporate Creditor or the solicitor or accountant of the Creditor, you sign this form as the Creditor's authorised agent (delete item 3A). If you are an authorised employee of the Creditor (credit manager etc), delete item 3B.

Annexures

- A. If space provided for a particular purpose in a form is insufficient to contain all the required information in relation to a particular item, the information must be set out in an annexure.
- B. An annexure to a form must:
 - (a) have an identifying mark;
 - (b) and be endorsed with the words:
 - i) "This is the annexure of *(insert number of pages)* pages marked *(insert an identifying mark)* referred to in the *(insert description of form)* signed by me/us and dated *(insert date of signing)*; and
 - (c) be signed by each person signing the form to which the document is annexed.
- C. The pages in an annexure must be numbered consecutively.
- D. If a form has a document annexed the following particulars of the annexure must be written on the form:
 - (a) the identifying mark; and
 - (b) the number of pages.
- E. A reference to an annexure includes a document that is with a form.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY
CREDITORS MEETINGCharlie Margaret Street Pty Ltd (Administrators Appointed)
ACN 169 612 533 ("the Company")

*I/*We ⁽¹⁾	
Of	
being a creditor of the Company, appoint ⁽²⁾ or in his or her absence	
to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the meeting of creditors to be held on 23 May 2019 at 11:00 am, or at any adjournment of that meeting.	

Please mark any boxes with an



Proxy Type:

☐

General

☐

Special

DATED this

day of

2019.

Signature

Name:

Position:

Address:

Contact Number:

Email:

CERTIFICATE OF WITNESS

This certificate is to be completed only if the person giving the proxy is blind or incapable of writing. The signature of the creditor, contributory, debenture holder or member must not be witnessed by the person nominated as proxy.

I, of
certify that the above instrument appointing a proxy was completed by me in the presence of and at the request of the
person appointing the proxy and read to him or her before he or she signed or marked the instrument.

Dated:

Signature of Witness:

Description:

Place of Residence:

* Strike out if inapplicable

(1) If a firm, strike out "I" and set out the full name of the firm.

(2) Insert the name, address and description of the person appointed.