



Eric Insurance Limited (Administrators Appointed)
ACN 009 129 793
(the Company)

Initial Circular to Creditors

Shaun Fraser and Kathy Sozou were appointed Voluntary Administrators (**Administrators**) of Eric Insurance Limited on 28 July 2025.

We have been appointed to represent the interests of all creditors. We are responsible for taking control of the Company's assets and business, 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.

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

The purpose of this document is to provide you with information about the voluntary administration and your rights as a creditor. Please refer to the following pages and enclosures for further information in this regard.

Based on the Corporations Act 2001, we would normally be required to convene the first meeting of creditors within 8 business days of our appointment i.e. by 7 August 2025. However, pursuant to orders granted by the Federal Court of Australia (**the Court**) on 30 July 2025 (**Court Order**), the first meeting of creditors may be convened at some time after 12 August 2025.

We will write to you again shortly after 12 August 2025 to provide a further update and confirm the date, time and details of how creditors can participate in the first meeting of creditors if it is required to be held.

For further information about this engagement, including a copy of the Court Order dated 30 July 2025 please refer to the website at <https://www.mcgrathnicol.com/creditors/eric-insurance-limited>.

There is no action currently required by you.

If you have any queries, please contact the Administrators on ericinsurancelimited@mcgrathnicol.com.

Dated: 31 July 2025

Kathy Sozou
Joint and Several Administrator

Enclosures:

- 1 Initial information in relation to Voluntary Administration
- 2 ARITA Information Sheet – Creditor Rights in Voluntary Administrations
- 3 ASIC Information Sheet – Insolvency information for directors, employees, creditors and shareholders



Enclosure 1 – Initial information in relation to Voluntary Administration

Question	Answer
What is a voluntary administration?	<p>A voluntary administration, or VA, is a process initiated by the director(s) of a company or a secured creditor of a company when they form the view the company is, or is likely to become, insolvent. 'Insolvent' means that the company is, or is likely to become, unable to pay its debts when they fall due. Less commonly, a VA is commenced by a liquidator of the company. In this case, the VA appointment was made by the directors of the Company.</p> <p>The objective of a voluntary administration is to preserve as much as possible of the business of the company or, if that is not feasible, seek a better outcome for creditors than an immediate liquidation of the company. The process involves the appointment of a voluntary administrator to the company to administer and investigate the business, property, affairs and financial circumstances of the company. A voluntary administrator must complete investigations, form an opinion about the company's financial position and its future and issue a detailed report to creditors of the company. Creditors are then given the opportunity to vote on the future of the company.</p>
What are your rights as a creditor?	<p>We enclose a copy of the information sheet "Creditor Rights in Voluntary Administrations" issued by the Australian Restructuring Insolvency & Turnaround Association (ARITA). It includes information on your rights to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ make reasonable requests for information;▪ give directions to the Administrators;▪ appoint a reviewing liquidator; and▪ replace us as Administrators.
What happens to your debt?	<p>All creditors of the Company are now creditors in the voluntary administration and your debt will be dealt with in the voluntary administration.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If you have leased property to the Company, have a retention of title claim or have a registered personal property security interest in relation to the Company, please contact the Administrators at ericinsurancelimited@mcgrathnicol.com as soon as possible.</p> <p>If you are a supplier or employee, you should have received a separate communication on how this appointment affects your ongoing dealings with the Company.</p>
Where can you get more information?	<p>ARITA provides information to assist creditors to understand voluntary administrations and insolvency. This information is available from ARITA's website at www.arita.com.au/creditors.</p> <p>A copy of the information sheet, "Insolvency information for directors, employees, creditors and shareholders", issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) is also enclosed for your information.</p>

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



ASIC
Australian Securities &
Investments Commission

Insolvency information for directors, employees, creditors and shareholders

This information sheet (INFO 39) lists ASIC's information sheets for directors, employees, creditors and shareholders affected by a company's insolvency.

We have produced these with endorsement from the Australian Restructuring Insolvency & Turnaround Association (ARITA).

The information sheets give a basic understanding of the three most common company insolvency procedures – liquidation, voluntary administration and receivership – as well as the independence requirements for external administrators and approving external administrator remuneration. There is also a glossary of commonly used insolvency terms.

List of information sheets

- [INFO 41](#) Insolvency: A glossary of terms
- [INFO 42](#) Insolvency: A guide for directors
- [INFO 43](#) Insolvency: A guide for shareholders
- [INFO 45](#) Liquidation: A guide for creditors
- [INFO 46](#) Liquidation: A guide for employees
- [INFO 54](#) Receivership: A guide for creditors
- [INFO 55](#) Receivership: A guide for employees
- [INFO 74](#) Voluntary administration: A guide for creditors
- [INFO 75](#) Voluntary administration: A guide for employees
- [INFO 84](#) Independence of external administrators: A guide for creditors
- [INFO 85](#) Approving fees: A guide for creditors

Where can I get more information?

Further information is available from the [ARITA website](#). The ARITA website also contains the [ARITA Code of Professional Practice for Insolvency Practitioners](#).

This is **Information Sheet 39 (INFO 39)** updated on 1 September 2017. Information sheets provide concise guidance on a specific process or compliance issue or an overview of detailed guidance.