

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K / A
(Amendment No.2)
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-39741

REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

| | |
|--|---|
| Delaware | 85-2157010 |
| (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) | (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number) |
| 1 Tower Lane, Suite 800, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois | 60181 |
| (Address of principal executive offices) | (Zip Code) |

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (630) 756-8000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| Title of each class | Trading Symbol(s) | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share | RDBX | The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC |
| Warrants to purchase Class A common stock | RDBXW | The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Large accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Emerging growth company | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The registrant's shares were not listed on any exchange and had no value as of the last business day of the second fiscal quarter of 2020. The registrant's units begin trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market on November 30, 2020, the registrant's shares of Class A common stock and warrants began trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market on December 8, 2020. The aggregate market value of the shares of Class A common stock outstanding, other than shares held by persons who may be deemed affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the closing price for the units on December 31, 2020, as reported on The Nasdaq Capital Market was \$144,037,500.

As of March 30, 2021, 14,375,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 3,593,750 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, were issued and outstanding.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Redbox Entertainment Inc., formerly known as Seaport Global Acquisition Corp. (the “Company”) is filing this Amendment No. 2 on Form 10-K/A (the “Second Amendment”) to amend and restate certain items in its Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2020 and for the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, as originally filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on April 2, 2021 (the “Original 10-K”) and subsequently amended on May 26, 2021 (the “First Amendment”).

On October 22, 2021, Seaport Global Acquisition Corp., our predecessor and a Delaware corporation (“SGAC”), consummated the previously announced business combination pursuant to the business combination agreement entered into as of May 16, 2021 (as amended, the “Business Combination Agreement”), by and among SGAC, Seaport Merger Sub LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of SGAC (“Merger Sub”), Redwood Holdco, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“Parent”), and Redwood Intermediate, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Redbox”). Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, SGAC acquired certain equity interests of Redbox from Parent, its sole member, by way of Merger Sub merging with and into Redbox, and Redbox becoming a direct subsidiary of SGAC as a result thereof (the “Business Combination”).

On October 20, 2021, SGAC held a special meeting of stockholders (the “Special Meeting”), at which the SGAC stockholders considered and adopted, among other matters, a proposal to approve the Business Combination, including (a) adopting the Business Combination Agreement and (b) approving the other transactions contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement and related agreements described in the Proxy Statement.

Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Business Combination Agreement, on October 22, 2021 (the “Closing Date”), the Business Combination was consummated (the “Closing”).

As a result of the Business Combination, among other things, Galen C. Smith was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Kavita Suthar was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, effective as of the Closing.

Unless stated otherwise, this report contains information about SGAC before the consummation of the Business Combination. References to the “Company” in this report refer to SGAC before the consummation of the Business Combination or Redbox after the Business Combination, as the context suggests.

Background of Restatement (Second Amendment)

In the Company’s previously issued financial statements, a portion of the public shares were classified as permanent equity to maintain stockholders’ equity greater than \$5,000,000 on the basis that the Company will consummate its initial business combination only if the Company has net tangible assets of at least \$5,000,001. Thus, the Company can only complete a merger and continue to exist as a public company if there are sufficient public shares that do not redeem at the merger and so it is appropriate to classify the portion of its public shares required to keep its stockholders’ equity above the \$5,000,000 threshold as “shares not subject to redemption.”

However, in light of recent comment letters issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to several special purpose acquisition companies, management re-evaluated the Company’s application of ASC 480-10-99 to its accounting classification of public shares. Upon re-evaluation, management determined that the public shares include certain provisions that require classification of the public shares as temporary equity regardless of the minimum net tangible asset required by the Company to complete its initial business combination.

The Company’s management and the audit committee of the Company’s Board of Directors concluded that it is appropriate to restate all of the Company’s previously issued audited financial statements to report all public shares as temporary equity.

Effects of Restatement

As a result of the factors described above, the Company has included in this Second Amendment: (i) certain restated items on the previously issued balance sheet dated as of December 2, 2020, the date that the IPO closed, that were previously reported on a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 8, 2020 (the “IPO Closing 8-K”), and (ii) restated financial statements as of

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December 31, 2020 and for the period from July 24, 2020 through December 31, 2020 that were previously reported on the First Amendment to the Original 10-K, to restate the following non-cash items:

- understatement of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption by approximately \$26.2 million as of December 31, 2020;
- overstatement of additional paid-in capital by approximately \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2020;
- understatement of accumulated deficit by approximately \$23.3 million as of December 31, 2020;
- understatement of total stockholders' equity (deficit) by approximately \$26.2 million as of December 31, 2020; and
- understatement of number shares subject to redemption of approximately 2.6 million as of December 31, 2020.

The restatement of the financial statements had no impact on the Company's liquidity or cash position.

See Note 2 to the Notes to Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Second Amendment for additional information on the restatement and the related financial statement effects.

Internal Control Considerations

In connection therewith, the Company's management identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. For a discussion of management's consideration of the material weakness identified, see Item 9A. Controls and Procedures included in this Second Amendment.

Items Amended

The following items are amended in this Second Amendment: (i) Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors; (ii) Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; (iii) Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data; and (iv) Part II, Item 9a; (v) Part IV, Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules. Additionally, in accordance with Rule 12b-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Company is including with this Second Amendment currently dated certifications from our principal executive officer and principal financial officer. These certifications are filed or furnished, as applicable, as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2.

Except as described above, this Second Amendment does not amend, update or change any other disclosures in the First Amendment and Original 10-K. In addition, the information contained in this Second Amendment does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the First Amendment and Original 10-K and does not modify or update the disclosures therein, except as specifically identified above. Among other things, forward-looking statements made in the First Amendment and Original 10-K have not been revised to reflect events, results or developments that occurred or facts that became known to us after the date of the First Amendment and Original 10-K, other than the restatement, and such forward-looking statements should be read in conjunction with our filings with the SEC, including those subsequent to the filing of the First Amendment to the Original 10-K.

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Unless otherwise stated in this annual report on Form 10-K, references to:

- “common stock” are to our Class A common stock and our Class B common stock, collectively;
- “founder shares” are to shares of our Class B common stock initially purchased by our sponsor in a private placement prior to our initial public offering, and the shares of our Class A common stock issued upon the conversion thereof as provided herein;
- “initial stockholders” are to our sponsor and any other holders of our founder shares prior to our initial public offering (or their permitted transferees);
- “management” or our “management team” are to our officers and directors;
- “private placement warrants” are to the warrants initially issued to our sponsor in a private placement simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering;
- “public shares” are to shares of our Class A common stock sold as part of the units in our initial public offering (whether they are purchased in our initial public offering or thereafter in the open market);
- “public stockholders” are to the holders of our public shares, including our initial stockholders and management team to the extent our initial stockholders and/or members of our management team purchase public shares, provided that each initial stockholder’s and member of our management team’s status as a “public stockholder” shall only exist with respect to such public shares;
- “public warrants” are to our redeemable warrants sold as part of the units in our initial public offering (whether they are purchased in our initial public offering or thereafter in the open market), to the private placement warrants if held by third parties other than our sponsor (or permitted transferees), and to any private placement warrants issued upon conversion of working capital loans that are sold to third parties that are not initial purchasers or executive officers or directors (or permitted transferees), in each case, following the consummation of our initial business combination;
- “SGAM” are to Seaport Global Asset Management LLC, an SEC registered investment advisor affiliated with certain of our directors and officers and our sponsor;
- “sponsor” are to Seaport Global SPAC, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company affiliated with certain of our directors and officers and SGAM;
- “warrants” are to our redeemable warrants, which includes the public warrants as well as the private placement warrants to the extent they are no longer held by the initial purchasers of the private placement warrants or their permitted transferees; and
- “we,” “us,” “company,” “Company” or “our company” are to Seaport Global Acquisition Corp.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report, including, without limitation, statements under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the words “believes,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “may,” “will,” “potential,” “projects,” “predicts,” “continue,” or “should,” or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology. There can be no assurance that actual results will not materially differ from expectations. Such statements include, but are not limited to, any statements relating to our ability to consummate any acquisition or other business combination and any other statements that are not statements of current or historical facts. These statements are based on management’s current expectations, but actual results may differ materially due to various factors, including, but not limited to:

- our ability to complete our initial business combination;
- our success in retaining or recruiting, or changes required in, our officers, key employees or directors following our initial business combination;
- our officers and directors allocating their time to other businesses and potentially having conflicts of interest with our business or in approving our initial business combination, as a result of which they would then receive expense reimbursements;
- our potential ability to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination;
- the ability of our officers and directors to generate a number of potential acquisition opportunities;
- our pool of prospective target businesses;
- the ability of our officers and directors to generate a number of potential acquisition opportunities;
- our public securities’ potential liquidity and trading;
- the lack of a market for our securities;
- the use of proceeds not held in the trust account or available to us from interest income on the trust account balance; or
- our financial performance.

The forward-looking statements contained in this report are based on our current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects on us. Future developments affecting us may not be those that we have anticipated. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties (some of which are beyond our control) or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those factors described under the heading “Risk Factors.” Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of our assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those projected in these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

PART I

Item 1. Business

BUSINESS

Overview

We are an early-stage blank check company incorporated as a Delaware corporation and formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses, which we refer to throughout this report as our initial business combination. We have generated no operating revenues to date and we will not generate operating revenues until we consummate our initial business combination. While we may pursue an initial business combination target in any stage of its corporate evolution or in any industry or sector, we intend to focus our search on companies emerging from a reorganization or distressed situation.

Initial Public Offering

On December 2, 2020, we consummated our initial public offering of 14,375,000 units. Each unit consists of one share of Class A common stock of the Company, par value \$0.0001 per share, and three-quarters of one redeemable warrant of the Company, with each whole warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one Class A common stock for \$11.50 per share. The units were sold at a price of \$10.00 per unit, generating gross proceeds to the Company of \$143,750,000.

Simultaneously with the closing of the initial public offering, we completed the private sale of an aggregate of 6,062,500 private placement warrants to our sponsor, Seaport Global SPAC, LLC, at a purchase price of \$1.00 per private placement warrant, generating gross proceeds of \$6,062,500.

A total of \$145,187,500, comprised of \$140,875,000 of the proceeds from the initial public offering (which amount includes \$5,031,250 of the underwriter's deferred discount) and \$4,312,500 of the proceeds of the sale of the private placement warrants, was placed in a U.S.-based trust account maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, acting as trustee. We must complete our initial business combination by December 2, 2022, 24 months from the closing of initial public offering.

Management Team and Affiliates

Our management team is comprised of industry experts, whom we believe are well-positioned to identify and evaluate distressed businesses that would benefit from their experience of leading investment firms. We believe our management team offers extensive experience in distressed and restructuring transactions.

SGAM and SGH

We believe our affiliation with SGAM and SGH and the significant financial and operational restructuring expertise of our team provide us with important competitive advantages for sourcing, pursuing and evaluating an initial business combination within our target universe.

Stephen C. Smith, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, founded SGAM, an SEC registered investment advisor and an alternative investment management firm, in August 2017. SGAM focuses on distressed, special situation and event-driven securities. Its investment objective is to achieve exceptional risk-adjusted capital appreciation through investments in various securities of companies, which are in financial and/or legal distress or have recently emerged from financial reorganizations or lawsuits. At the core of SGAM's strategy is deep-rooted, credit- and equity-based fundamental analysis, leveraging the team's distressed, legal, bankruptcy and financial expertise. SGAM believes that distressed securities can often be purchased at discounts to intrinsic value given the complexities surrounding their restructuring. SGAM complements its liquid investment strategy with illiquid investments where it has taken an active approach to managing such investments often through participation on credit committees, liquidating trusts and board positions.

Stephen C. Smith, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, also founded SGH, the parent company of SGAM, in 2001. SGH is a global investment bank that has advised clients for nearly twenty years on multi-industry distressed asset investing and capital markets advisory, sales, trading and research services.

Past performance of our management team, SGAM and SGH is not a guarantee either (i) of success with respect to any business combination we may consummate, or (ii) that we will be able to identify a suitable candidate for our initial business combination. You should not rely on the historical performance record of our management team or SGAM as indicative of our future performance. Our officers and directors have no experience with blank check companies or special purpose acquisition companies.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy is to identify and complete our initial business combination with companies emerging from a reorganization or distressed situation.

The onset of COVID-19 has created an unprecedented impact on the global economy. Certain industries may experience strain and have the ability to recover; however, others may experience structural changes that will force companies to rethink how they conduct business. Nearly every industry is adjusting its operating and financial paradigm to manage day-to-day business operations more effectively and safely in the current environment. Many of these adjustments include operational and financial restructurings. The principal owners of post-restructuring companies typically benefit from a significant reduction in liabilities, including lower financial indebtedness, employee benefit obligations, litigation liabilities, contractual commitments and a generally lower operating cost structure. Such target companies often have underexploited opportunities for continued growth as a result of prior under-investment. Further, based on our extensive experience, management teams often exit restructurings with increased financial and operating discipline and with meaningful equity ownership. Given the inefficiencies that exist in the post-reorganization market, we believe a business combination within our target universe can be completed at a discount to its intrinsic value and publicly traded peers.

Business Combination Criteria

Our business combination criteria are not limited to a particular industry or geographic sector, however, given the experience of our management team, we intend to focus our search on companies with an enterprise value of approximately \$400 million to \$1.0 billion.

We have identified the following general criteria and guidelines that we believe are consistent with our acquisition philosophy and our management's experience, and that we believe are important in evaluating prospective business combination opportunities. We intend to use these criteria and guidelines to evaluate business combination opportunities, but we may decide to consummate our initial business combination with a target business that does not meet one or more of these criteria and guidelines.

- **Financial Health.** We seek out companies that have financially sound balance sheets but may have been troubled previously.
- **Extenuating Circumstance.** We believe there are many companies – across industries – that were negatively impacted by the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, have restructured their businesses, changed their original business plans, streamlined their operations and are planning for a new phase of high growth. Other factors that may contribute to our potential target companies include previously excessive leverage, challenging industry conditions, material litigation, regulatory shifts, macroeconomic events, performance disruptions, lack of management execution or any combination thereof.
- **Leading Industry Market Position.** We intend to pursue companies whose products or services have leading positions within their respective markets with sustainable competitive advantages and natural barriers to market entry.
- **Free Cash Flow.** We seek to acquire a company that has demonstrated or can demonstrate attractive operating margins that result in sustainable free cash flow.
- **Strong Management Team.** We seek out a company that has a management team that has a sustainable track record of managerial performance.
- **Favorable Industry Outlook.** We seek out target businesses that are operating in industries benefiting from unique market conditions or experiencing a favorable growth outlook. Our management team has experience investing in and operating companies across multiple industries.
- **Potential Acquisitions.** We intend to evaluate companies that could benefit from strategic acquisitions to expand their market vertical.

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- Benefit from Being a Public Company. We intend to acquire a business that can benefit from being publicly traded and can effectively utilize broader access to capital.

These criteria are not intended to be exhaustive. Any evaluation relating to the merits of a particular initial business combination may be based, to the extent relevant, on these general guidelines as well as other considerations, factors and criteria that our management team may deem relevant. In the event that we find an opportunity that has characteristics more compelling to us than the characteristics described above, we would pursue such opportunity.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following competitive strengths in seeking to achieve our business strategy:

- The distressed investing expertise of our management team, who have collectively participated in transactions with more than \$100 billion of enterprise value.
- Transaction expertise within our target enterprise value range.
- Deep industry relationships that provide a substantial pipeline of acquisition opportunities, either proprietary or through affiliates.
- The expertise of our management and board of directors as fiduciaries and directors of both asset managers investing in distressed securities and the companies in which they are invested.
- Experience structuring complex capital markets transactions involving both private and public companies.

Our management team and professionals at SGAM have extensive experience in identifying, investing in and partnering with operating companies that have completed a restructuring. Over the past 20 years, since co-founding SGAM and its affiliates, Stephen C. Smith, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, has been evaluating and investing in companies during the entirety of the reorganization process, including Chapter 11 bankruptcies with notable expertise investing in post-reorganization companies. As a result, we expect to benefit from the expertise and extensive network of contacts of both our management team and that of SGAM. The principals of SGAM and our management team have a significant number of relationships across the restructuring industry, which includes operating executives, industry experts, investment bankers, lawyers, consultants and advisors. We believe these relationships will provide us with acquisition opportunities across a variety of industries. Our board of directors has significant leadership experience in driving growth and creating value in post-reorganization companies, both public and private, ultimately leading to successful sales of such enterprises. We believe this collective experience and success notably within the post-reorganization market will provide us an advantage with potential business combination targets both pre- and post-transaction.

Our Acquisition, Investment and Post-Closing Process

In evaluating prospective business combinations, we expect to conduct a thorough due diligence review process that will encompass, among other things: an analysis of overall industry and competitive conditions, a review of historical financial and operating data, meetings with incumbent management and employees and interaction with third parties who are industry experts of facilities and assets, discussion with customers and suppliers, legal and other reviews as we deem appropriate. We will also utilize the expertise of our management team and our sponsor's and its affiliates' resources in analyzing and evaluating operating plans, financial projections and determining the appropriate return expectations given the risk profile of the target business as well as the suitability of the target to become a public company.

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsor, officers, directors or their affiliates, subject to certain approvals and consents. In the event we seek to complete our initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsor, officers, directors or their affiliates, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent firm that commonly renders fairness opinions that our initial business combination is fair to us from a financial point of view.

Initial Business Combination

Nasdaq rules require that we must complete one or more business combinations having an aggregate fair market value of at least 80% of the value of the assets held in the trust account (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on the interest earned on the trust account) at the time of our signing a definitive agreement in connection with our initial business combination. Our board of directors will make the determination as to the fair market value of our initial business combination. If our board of directors is not able to independently determine the fair market value of our initial business combination, we will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria. While we consider it unlikely that our board of directors will not be able to make an independent determination of the fair market value of our initial business combination, it may be unable to do so if it is less familiar or experienced with the business of a particular target or if there is a significant amount of uncertainty as to the value of a target's assets or prospects. Additionally, pursuant to Nasdaq rules, any initial business combination must be approved by a majority of our independent directors.

We anticipate structuring our initial business combination either (i) in such a way so that the post-transaction company in which our public stockholders own shares will own or acquire 100% of the equity interests or assets of the target business or businesses, or (ii) in such a way so that the post-transaction company owns or acquires less than 100% of such interests or assets of the target business in order to meet certain objectives of the target management team or stockholders, or for other reasons. However, we will only complete an initial business combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the "Investment Company Act". Even if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our stockholders prior to the initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-transaction company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in the initial business combination. For example, we could pursue a transaction in which we issue a substantial number of new shares in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of a target. In this case, we would acquire a 100% controlling interest in the target. However, as a result of the issuance of a substantial number of new shares, our stockholders immediately prior to our initial business combination could own less than a majority of our outstanding shares subsequent to our initial business combination. If less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company, the portion of such business or businesses that is owned or acquired is what will be taken into account for purposes of Nasdaq's 80% fair market value test. If the initial business combination involves more than one target business, the 80% fair market value test will be based on the aggregate value of all of the transactions and we will treat the target businesses together as the initial business combination for purposes of a tender offer or for seeking stockholder approval, as applicable.

Our Business Combination Process

Members of our management team directly or indirectly own our founders shares, common stock and/or private placement warrants following our initial public offering, and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination. Further, each of our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers and directors were to be included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination.

Each of our officers and directors presently has, and any of them in the future may have additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity. Accordingly, if any of our officers or directors becomes aware of a business combination opportunity which is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations to present the opportunity to such entity, he or she will honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such opportunity to such entity. We believe, however, that the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors will not materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination, as we believe any such opportunities presented would be smaller than what we are interested in, in different fields than what we would be interested in, or that our obligations are to entities that are not themselves in the business of engaging in business combinations. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we renounce our interest in any corporate opportunity offered to any director or officer unless such opportunity is expressly offered to such person solely in his or her capacity as a director or officer of our company and such opportunity is one we are legally and contractually permitted to undertake and would otherwise be reasonable for us to pursue, and to the extent the director or officer is permitted to refer that opportunity to us without violating another legal obligation.

Our officers and directors may become an officer or director of another special purpose acquisition company with a class of securities intended to be registered under the Exchange Act even before we have entered into a definitive agreement regarding our initial business combination.

Status as a Public Company

We believe our structure will make us an attractive business combination partner to target businesses. As a public company, we offer a target business an alternative to the traditional initial public offering through a merger or other business combination with us. Following an initial business combination, we believe the target business would have greater access to capital and additional means of creating management incentives that are better aligned with stockholders' interests than it would as a private company. A target business can further benefit by augmenting its profile among potential new customers and vendors and aid in attracting talented employees. In a business combination transaction with us, the owners of the target business may, for example, exchange their shares of stock in the target business for our shares of Class A common stock (or shares of a new holding company) or for a combination of our shares of Class A common stock and cash, allowing us to tailor the consideration to the specific needs of the sellers.

Although there are various costs and obligations associated with being a public company, we believe target businesses will find this method a more expeditious and cost effective method to becoming a public company than the typical initial public offering. The typical initial public offering process takes a significantly longer period of time than the typical business combination transaction process, and there are significant expenses in the initial public offering process, including underwriting discounts and commissions, marketing and road show efforts that may not be present to the same extent in connection with an initial business combination with us.

Furthermore, once a proposed initial business combination is completed, the target business will have effectively become public, whereas an initial public offering is always subject to the underwriters' ability to complete the offering, as well as general market conditions, which could delay or prevent the offering from occurring or could have negative valuation consequences. Following an initial business combination, we believe the target business would then have greater access to capital and an additional means of providing management incentives consistent with stockholders' interests and the ability to use its shares as currency for acquisitions. Being a public company can offer further benefits by augmenting a company's profile among potential new customers and vendors and aid in attracting talented employees.

While we believe that our structure and our management team's backgrounds will make us an attractive business partner, some potential target businesses may view our status as a blank check company, such as our lack of an operating history and our ability to seek stockholder approval of any proposed initial business combination, negatively.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as modified by the JOBS Act. As such, we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not "emerging growth companies" including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the prices of our securities may be more volatile.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an "emerging growth company" can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an "emerging growth company" can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We intend to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the completion of our initial public offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion, or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our Class A common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

Additionally, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Rule 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (1) the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates exceeds \$250 million as of the prior June 30th, or (2) our annual revenues exceed \$100 million during such completed fiscal year and the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th.

Financial Position

With funds available for an initial business combination in the amount of \$140,162,952, as of December 31, 2020 after payment of up to \$5,031,250 of deferred underwriting fees before fees and expenses associated with our initial business combination, we offer a target business a variety of options such as creating a liquidity event for its owners, providing capital for the potential growth and expansion of its operations or strengthening its balance sheet by reducing its debt or leverage ratio. Because we are able to complete our initial business combination using our cash, debt or equity securities, or a combination of the foregoing, we have the flexibility to use the most efficient combination that will allow us to tailor the consideration to be paid to the target business to fit its needs and desires. However, we have not taken any steps to secure third party financing and there can be no assurance it will be available to us.

Effecting Our Initial Business Combination

We are not presently engaged in, and we will not engage in, any operations until we consummate our initial business combination. We intend to effectuate our initial business combination using cash from the proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement of the private placement warrants, the proceeds of the sale of our shares in connection with our initial business combination (pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop agreements we may enter into following the consummation of our initial public offering or otherwise), shares issued to the owners of the target, debt issued to bank or other lenders or the owners of the target, or a combination of the foregoing. We may seek to complete our initial business combination with a company or business that may be financially unstable or in its early stages of development or growth, which would subject us to the numerous risks inherent in such companies and businesses.

If our initial business combination is paid for using equity or debt securities, or not all of the funds released from the trust account are used for payment of the consideration in connection with our initial business combination or used for redemptions of our Class A common stock, we may apply the balance of the cash released to us from the trust account for general corporate purposes, including for maintenance or expansion of operations of the post-transaction company, the payment of principal or interest due on indebtedness incurred in completing our initial business combination, to fund the purchase of other companies or for working capital.

We may seek to raise additional funds through a private offering of debt or equity securities in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, and we may effectuate our initial business combination using the proceeds of such offering rather than using the amounts held in the trust account. In addition, we intend to target businesses larger than we could acquire with the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the sale of the private placement warrants and may as a result be required to seek additional financing to complete such proposed initial business combination. Subject to compliance with applicable securities laws, we would expect to complete such financing only simultaneously with the completion of our initial business combination. In the case of an initial business combination funded with assets other than the trust account assets, our proxy materials or tender offer documents disclosing the initial business combination would disclose the terms of the financing and, only if required by law, we would seek stockholder approval of such financing. There are no prohibitions on our ability to raise funds privately or through loans in connection with our initial business combination.

Sources of Target Businesses

Target businesses are brought to our attention by such unaffiliated sources as a result of being solicited by us by calls or mailings. These sources may also introduce us to target businesses in which they think we may be interested on an unsolicited basis, since many of these sources will have read this report and know what types of businesses we are targeting. Our officers and directors, as well as our sponsor and their affiliates, may also bring to our attention target business candidates that they become aware of through their business contacts as a result of formal or informal inquiries or discussions they may have, as well as attending trade shows or conventions. In addition, we expect to receive a number of proprietary deal flow opportunities that would not otherwise necessarily be available to us as a result of the business relationships of our officers and directors and our sponsor and their respective industry and business contacts as well as their affiliates. While we have not engaged the services of professional firms or other individuals that specialize in business acquisitions on any formal basis, we may engage these firms or other individuals in the future, in which event we may pay a finder's fee, consulting fee, advisory fee or other compensation to be determined in an arm's length negotiation based on the terms of the transaction. We will engage a finder only to the extent our management determines that the use of a finder may bring opportunities to us that may not otherwise be available to us or if finders approach us on an unsolicited basis with a potential transaction that our management determines is in our best interest to pursue. Payment of finder's fees is customarily tied to completion of a transaction, in which case any such fee will be paid out of the funds held in the trust account. In no event, however, will our sponsor or any of our existing officers or directors, or any entity with which our sponsor or officers are affiliated, be paid any finder's fee, reimbursement, consulting fee, monies in respect of any payment of a loan or other compensation by the company prior to, or in connection with any services rendered for any services they render in order to effectuate, the completion of our initial business combination (regardless of the type of transaction that it is). Although none of our sponsor, executive officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, will receive any compensation, finder's fees or consulting fees from a prospective business combination target in connection with a contemplated initial business combination, we do not have a policy that prohibits our sponsor, executive officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, from negotiating for the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses by a target business. We have agreed to pay our sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support and to reimburse our sponsor for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination. Some of our officers and directors may enter into employment or consulting agreements with the post-transaction company following our initial business combination. The presence or absence of any such fees or arrangements will not be used as a criterion in our selection process of an initial business combination candidate.

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with an initial business combination target that is affiliated with our sponsor, officers or directors or making the initial business combination through a joint venture or other form of shared ownership with our sponsor, officers or directors. In the event we seek to complete our initial business combination with an initial business combination target that is affiliated with our sponsor, officers or directors, we, or a committee of independent directors, would obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or from another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that such an initial business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view. We are not required to obtain such an opinion in any other context.

If any of our officers or directors becomes aware of an initial business combination opportunity that falls within the line of business of any entity to which he or she has pre-existing fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she may be required to present such business combination opportunity to such entity prior to presenting such business combination opportunity to us. Our officers and directors currently have certain relevant fiduciary duties or contractual obligations that may take priority over their duties to us.

Selection of a Target Business and Structuring of our Initial Business Combination

Nasdaq rules require that we must complete one or more business combinations having an aggregate fair market value of at least 80% of the value of the assets held in the trust account (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on the interest earned on the trust account) at the time of our signing a definitive agreement in connection with our initial business combination. The fair market value of our initial business combination will be determined by our board of directors based upon one or more standards generally accepted by the financial community, such as discounted cash flow valuation, a valuation based on trading multiples of comparable public businesses or a valuation based on the financial metrics of M&A transactions of comparable businesses. If our board of directors is not able to independently determine the fair market value of our initial business combination, we will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria. While we consider it unlikely that our board of directors will not be able to make an independent determination of the fair market value of our initial business combination, it may be unable to do so if it is less familiar or experienced with the business of a particular target or if there is a significant amount of uncertainty as to the value of a target's assets or prospects. Additionally, pursuant to Nasdaq rules, any initial business combination must be approved by a majority of our independent directors.

We do not intend to purchase multiple businesses in unrelated industries in conjunction with our initial business combination. Subject to this requirement, our management will have virtually unrestricted flexibility in identifying and selecting one or more prospective target businesses, although we will not be permitted to effectuate our initial business combination with another blank check company or a similar company with nominal operations. We anticipate structuring our initial business combination either (i) in such a way so that the post-transaction company in which our public stockholders own shares will own or acquire 100% of the equity interests or assets of the target business or businesses, or (ii) in such a way so that the post-transaction company owns or acquires less than 100% of such interests or assets of the target business in order to meet certain objectives of the target management team or stockholders. However, we will only complete an initial business combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the "Investment Company Act". Even if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our stockholders prior to the initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-transaction company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in the initial business combination. For example, we could pursue a transaction in which we issue a substantial number of new shares in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of a target. In this case, we would acquire a 100% controlling interest in the target. However, as a result of the issuance of a substantial number of new shares, our stockholders immediately prior to our initial business combination could own less than a majority of our outstanding shares subsequent to our initial business combination. If less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company, the portion of such business or businesses that is owned or acquired is what will be taken into account for purposes of Nasdaq's 80% fair market value test. If the initial business combination involves more than one target business, the 80% fair market value test will be based on the aggregate value of all of the transactions and we will treat the target businesses together as the initial business combination for purposes of a tender offer or for seeking stockholder approval, as applicable.

To the extent we effect our initial business combination with a company or business that may be financially unstable or in its early stages of development or growth we may be affected by numerous risks inherent in such company or business. Although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, we cannot assure you that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risk factors.

The time required to select and evaluate a target business and to structure and complete our initial business combination, and the costs associated with this process, are not currently ascertainable with any degree of certainty. Any costs presently or later incurred with respect to the identification and evaluation of a prospective target business with which our initial business combination is not ultimately completed will result in our incurring losses and will reduce the funds we can use to complete another business combination.

Lack of Business Diversification

For an indefinite period of time after the completion of our initial business combination, the prospects for our success may depend entirely on the future performance of a single business. Unlike other entities that have the resources to complete business combinations with multiple entities in one or several industries, it is probable that we will not have the resources to diversify our operations and mitigate the risks of being in a single line of business. In addition, we intend to focus our search for an initial business combination in a single industry. By completing our initial business combination with only a single entity, our lack of diversification may:

- subject us to negative economic, competitive and regulatory developments, any or all of which may have a substantial adverse impact on the particular industry in which we operate after our initial business combination, and
- cause us to depend on the marketing and sale of a single product or limited number of products or services.

Limited Ability to Evaluate the Target’s Management Team

Although we intend to closely scrutinize the management of a prospective target business when evaluating the desirability of effecting our initial business combination with that business, our assessment of the target business’ management may not prove to be correct. In addition, the future management may not have the necessary skills, qualifications or abilities to manage a public company. Furthermore, the future role of members of our management team, if any, in the target business cannot presently be stated with any certainty. The determination as to whether any of the members of our management team will remain with the combined company will be made at the time of our initial business combination. While it is possible that one or more of our directors will remain associated in some capacity with us following our initial business combination, it is unlikely that any of them will devote their full efforts to our affairs subsequent to our initial business combination. Moreover, we cannot assure you that members of our management team will have significant experience or knowledge relating to the operations of the particular target business.

We cannot assure you that any of our key personnel will remain in senior management or advisory positions with the combined company. The determination as to whether any of our key personnel will remain with the combined company will be made at the time of our initial business combination.

Following an initial business combination, we may seek to recruit additional managers to supplement the incumbent management of the target business. We cannot assure you that we will have the ability to recruit additional managers, or that additional managers will have the requisite skills, knowledge or experience necessary to enhance the incumbent management.

Stockholders May Not Have the Ability to Approve Our Initial Business Combination

We may conduct redemptions without a stockholder vote pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC subject to the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. However, we will seek stockholder approval if it is required by law or applicable stock exchange rule, or we may decide to seek stockholder approval for business or other legal reasons. Presented in the table below is a graphic explanation of the types of initial business combinations we may consider and whether stockholder approval is currently required under Delaware law for each such transaction.

| Type of Transaction | Whether Stockholder Approval is Required |
|---|---|
| Purchase of assets | No |
| Purchase of stock of target not involving a merger with the company | No |
| Merger of target into a subsidiary of the company | No |
| Merger of the company with a target | Yes |

Under Nasdaq's listing rules, stockholder approval would be required for our initial business combination if, for example:

- we issue shares of Class A common stock that will be equal to or in excess of 20% of the number of shares of our Class A common stock then outstanding;
- any of our directors, officers or substantial stockholders (as defined by Nasdaq rules) has a 5% or greater interest (or such persons collectively have a 10% or greater interest), directly or indirectly, in the target business or assets to be acquired or otherwise and the present or potential issuance of common stock could result in an increase in outstanding common shares or voting power of 5% or more; or
- the issuance or potential issuance of common stock will result in our undergoing a change of control.

Permitted Purchases of our Securities

If we seek stockholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsor, initial stockholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase shares or public warrants in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination. There is no limit on the number of shares our initial stockholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase in such transactions, subject to compliance with applicable law and Nasdaq rules. However, they have no current commitments, plans or intentions to engage in such transactions and have not formulated any terms or conditions for any such transactions. If they engage in such transactions, they will not make any such purchases when they are in possession of any material nonpublic information not disclosed to the seller or if such purchases are prohibited by Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

In the event that our sponsor, initial stockholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates purchase shares in privately negotiated transactions from public stockholders who have already elected to exercise their redemption rights, such selling stockholders would be required to revoke their prior elections to redeem their shares. We do not currently anticipate that such purchases, if any, would constitute a tender offer subject to the tender offer rules under the Exchange Act or a going-private transaction subject to the going-private rules under the Exchange Act; however, if the purchasers determine at the time of any such purchases that the purchases are subject to such rules, the purchasers will comply with such rules. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. None of the funds held in the trust account will be used to purchase shares or public warrants in such transactions prior to completion of our initial business combination.

The purpose of any such purchases of shares could be to vote such shares in favor of the initial business combination and thereby increase the likelihood of obtaining stockholder approval of the initial business combination or to satisfy a closing condition in an agreement with a target that requires us to have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash at the closing of our initial business combination, where it appears that such requirement would otherwise not be met. The purpose of any such purchases of public warrants could be to reduce the number of public warrants outstanding or to vote such warrants on any matters submitted to the warrant holders for approval in connection with our initial business combination. Any such purchases of our securities may result in the completion of our initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. In addition, if such purchases are made, the public "float" of our shares of Class A common stock or warrants may be reduced and the number of beneficial holders of our securities may be reduced, which may make it difficult to maintain or obtain the quotation, listing or trading of our securities on a national securities exchange.

Our sponsor, officers, directors and/or their affiliates anticipate that they may identify the stockholders with whom our sponsor, officers, directors or their affiliates may pursue privately negotiated purchases by either the stockholders (in the case of Class A common stock) contacting us directly or by our receipt of redemption requests submitted by stockholders following our mailing of proxy materials in connection with our initial business combination. To the extent that our sponsor, officers, directors, advisors or their affiliates enter into a private purchase, they would identify and contact only potential selling stockholders who have expressed their election to redeem their shares for a pro rata share of the trust account or vote against our initial business combination, whether or not such stockholder has already submitted a proxy with respect to our initial business combination but only if such shares have not already been voted at the stockholder meeting related to our initial business combination. Our sponsor, officers, directors, advisors or any of their affiliates will select which stockholders to purchase shares from based on a negotiated price and number of shares and any other factors that they may deem relevant, and will only purchase shares if such purchases comply with Regulation M under the Exchange Act and the other federal securities laws.

Any purchases by our sponsor, officers, directors and/or their affiliates who are affiliated purchasers under Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act will only be made to the extent such purchases are able to be made in compliance with Rule 10b-18, which is a safe harbor from liability for manipulation under Section 9(a)(2) and Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. Rule 10b-18 has certain technical requirements that must be complied with in order for the safe harbor to be available to the purchaser. Our sponsor, officers, directors and/or their affiliates will not make purchases of common stock if the purchases would violate Section 9(a)(2) or Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchases are subject to such reporting requirements.

Redemption Rights for Public Stockholders upon Completion of our Initial Business Combination

We will provide our public stockholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their shares of Class A common stock upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial business combination including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our taxes, divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein. The amount in the trust account as of December 31, 2020 was \$145,194,202 or \$10.10 per public share. The per-share amount we will distribute to investors who properly redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions we will pay to the underwriters. The redemption rights will include the requirement that a beneficial holder must identify itself in order to validly redeem its shares. Our sponsor, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and any public shares held by them in connection with the completion of our initial business combination.

Manner of Conducting Redemptions

We will provide our public stockholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their shares of Class A common stock upon the completion of our initial business combination either (i) in connection with a stockholder meeting called to approve the initial business combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. The decision as to whether we will seek stockholder approval of a proposed initial business combination or conduct a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would require us to seek stockholder approval under the law or stock exchange listing requirement. Under Nasdaq rules, asset acquisitions and stock purchases would not typically require stockholder approval while direct mergers with our company where we do not survive and any transactions where we issue more than 20% of our outstanding common stock or seek to amend our amended and restated certificate of incorporation would require stockholder approval. If we structure an initial business combination with a target company in a manner that requires stockholder approval, we will not have discretion as to whether to seek a stockholder vote to approve the proposed initial business combination. We may conduct redemptions without a stockholder vote pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC unless stockholder approval is required by law or stock exchange listing requirements or we choose to seek stockholder approval for business or other legal reasons. So long as we obtain and maintain a listing for our securities on Nasdaq, we will be required to comply with such rules.

If a stockholder vote is not required and we do not decide to hold a stockholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation:

- conduct the redemptions pursuant to Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E of the Exchange Act, which regulate issuer tender offers, and
- file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing our initial business combination which contain substantially the same financial and other information about the initial business combination and the redemption rights as is required under Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, which regulates the solicitation of proxies.

Upon the public announcement of our initial business combination, we or our sponsor will terminate any plan established in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 to purchase shares of our Class A common stock in the open market if we elect to redeem our public shares through a tender offer, to comply with Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act.

In the event we conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, our offer to redeem will remain open for at least 20 business days, in accordance with Rule 14e-1(a) under the Exchange Act, and we will not be permitted to complete our initial business combination until the expiration of the tender offer period. In addition, we will not redeem any public shares unless our net tangible assets will be at least \$5,000,001 either immediately prior to or upon consummation of our initial business combination and after payment of underwriters' fees and commissions (so that we are not subject to the SEC's "penny stock" rules) or any greater net tangible asset or cash requirement which may be contained in the agreement relating to our initial business combination. If public stockholders tender more shares than we have offered to purchase, we will withdraw the tender offer and not complete the initial business combination.

If, however, stockholder approval of the transaction is required by law or stock exchange listing requirement, or we decide to obtain stockholder approval for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation:

- conduct the redemptions in conjunction with a proxy solicitation pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, which regulates the solicitation of proxies, and not pursuant to the tender offer rules, and
- file proxy materials with the SEC.

In the event that we seek stockholder approval of our initial business combination, we will distribute proxy materials and, in connection therewith, provide our public stockholders with the redemption rights described above upon completion of the initial business combination.

If we seek stockholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock voted are voted in favor of the initial business combination. A quorum for such meeting will consist of the holders present in person or by proxy of shares of outstanding capital stock of the company representing a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of capital stock of the company entitled to vote at such meeting. Our initial stockholders will count toward this quorum and pursuant to the letter agreement, our sponsor, officers and directors have agreed to vote their founder shares and any public shares purchased during or after our initial public offering (including in open market and privately negotiated transactions) in favor of our initial business combination. For purposes of seeking approval of the majority of our outstanding shares of common stock voted, non-votes will have no effect on the approval of our initial business combination once a quorum is obtained. We intend to give approximately 30 days (but not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days) prior written notice of any such meeting, if required, at which a vote shall be taken to approve our initial business combination. These quorum and voting thresholds, and the voting agreements of our initial stockholders, may make it more likely that we will consummate our initial business combination. Each public stockholder may elect to redeem its public shares irrespective of whether they vote for or against the proposed transaction.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we may not redeem our public shares unless our net tangible assets are at least \$5,000,001 either immediately prior to or upon consummation of our initial business combination and after payment of underwriters' fees and commissions (so that we are not subject to the SEC's "penny stock" rules) or any greater net tangible asset or cash requirement which may be contained in the agreement relating to our initial business combination. For example, the proposed initial business combination may require: (i) cash consideration to be paid to the target or its owners, (ii) cash to be transferred to the target for working capital or other general corporate purposes or (iii) the retention of cash to satisfy other conditions in accordance with the terms of the proposed initial business combination. In the event the aggregate cash consideration we would be required to pay for all shares of Class A common stock that are validly submitted for redemption plus any amount required to satisfy cash conditions pursuant to the terms of the proposed initial business combination exceed the aggregate amount of cash available to us, we will not complete the initial business combination or redeem any shares, and all shares of Class A common stock submitted for redemption will be returned to the holders thereof.

Limitation on Redemption upon Completion of our Initial Business Combination if we Seek Stockholder Approval

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we seek stockholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that a public stockholder, together with any affiliate of such stockholder or any other person with whom such stockholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to more than an aggregate of 20% of the shares sold in our initial public offering, which we refer to as the “Excess Shares.” Such restriction shall also be applicable to our affiliates. We believe this restriction will discourage stockholders from accumulating large blocks of shares, and subsequent attempts by such holders to use their ability to exercise their redemption rights against a proposed initial business combination as a means to force us or our management to purchase their shares at a significant premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. Absent this provision, a public stockholder holding more than an aggregate of 20% of the shares sold in our initial public offering could threaten to exercise its redemption rights if such holder’s shares are not purchased by us or our management at a premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. By limiting our stockholders’ ability to redeem no more than 20% of the shares sold in our initial public offering without our prior consent, we believe we will limit the ability of a small group of stockholders to unreasonably attempt to block our ability to complete our initial business combination, particularly in connection with an initial business combination with a target that requires as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. However, we would not be restricting our stockholders’ ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our initial business combination.

Tendering Stock Certificates in Connection with Redemption Rights

We may require our public stockholders seeking to exercise their redemption rights, whether they are record holders or hold their shares in “street name,” to either tender their certificates to our transfer agent prior to the meeting held to approve a proposed initial business combination by a date set forth in the proxy materials mailed to such holders or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically using the Depository Trust Company’s DWAC (Deposit/Withdrawal At Custodian) System, at the holder’s option. The proxy materials that we will furnish to holders of our public shares in connection with our initial business combination will indicate whether we are requiring public stockholders to satisfy such delivery requirements. Accordingly, a public stockholder would have from the time we send out our proxy materials until the date set forth in such proxy materials to tender its shares if it wishes to seek to exercise its redemption rights. Given the relatively short exercise period, it is advisable for stockholders to use electronic delivery of their public shares.

There is a nominal cost associated with the above-referenced tendering process and the act of certificating the shares or delivering them through the DWAC System. The transfer agent will typically charge the tendering broker \$80.00 and it would be up to the broker whether or not to pass this cost on to the redeeming holder. However, this fee would be incurred regardless of whether or not we require holders seeking to exercise redemption rights to tender their shares. The need to deliver shares is a requirement of exercising redemption rights regardless of the timing of when such delivery must be effectuated.

Any request to redeem such shares, once made, may be withdrawn at any time up to the date set forth in the proxy materials. Furthermore, if a holder of a public share delivered its certificate in connection with an election of redemption rights and subsequently decides prior to the applicable date not to elect to exercise such rights, such holder may simply request that the transfer agent return the certificate (physically or electronically). It is anticipated that the funds to be distributed to holders of our public shares electing to redeem their shares will be distributed promptly after the completion of our initial business combination.

If our initial business combination is not approved or completed for any reason, then our public stockholders who elected to exercise their redemption rights would not be entitled to redeem their shares for the applicable pro rata share of the trust account. In such case, we will promptly return any certificates delivered by public holders who elected to redeem their shares.

If our initial proposed initial business combination is not completed, we may continue to try to complete an initial business combination with a different target by June 2, 2022.

Redemption of Public Shares and Liquidation if no Initial Business Combination

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we will have until May 27, 2022 to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination by May 27, 2022, we will: (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public stockholders' rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining stockholders and our board of directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to our obligations under Delaware law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the 18-month time period.

Our sponsor, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have waived their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any founder shares held by them if we fail to complete our initial business combination prior to May 27, 2022. However, if our sponsor, officers or directors acquire public shares in or after our initial public offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within such time period.

Our sponsor, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to a written agreement with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (i) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination prior to May 27, 2022 or (ii) with respect to any other provision relating to stockholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity, unless we provide our public stockholders with the opportunity to redeem their shares of Class A common stock upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our taxes divided by the number of then outstanding public shares. However, we may not redeem our public shares unless our net tangible assets are at least \$5,000,001 either immediately prior to or upon consummation of our initial business combination and after payment of underwriters' fees and commissions (so that we are not subject to the SEC's "penny stock" rules). If this optional redemption right is exercised with respect to an excessive number of public shares such that we cannot satisfy the net tangible asset requirement (described above), we would not proceed with the amendment or the related redemption of our public shares at such time.

We expect to use the amounts held outside the trust account (approximately \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2020) to pay for all costs and expenses associated with implementing our plan of dissolution, as well as payments to any creditors, if we do not complete an initial business combination prior to May 27, 2022, although we cannot assure you that there will be sufficient funds for such purpose. We will depend on sufficient interest being earned on the proceeds held in the trust account to pay any tax obligations we may owe. However, if those funds are not sufficient to cover the costs and expenses associated with implementing our plan of dissolution, to the extent that there is any interest accrued in the trust account not required to pay taxes on interest income earned on the trust account balance, we may request the trustee to release to us an additional amount of up to \$100,000 of such accrued interest to pay those costs and expenses.

If we were to expend all of the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the sale of the private placement warrants, other than the proceeds deposited in the trust account, and without taking into account interest, if any, earned on the trust account (and any tax payments or expenses for the dissolution of the trust used from interest, if any), the per-share redemption amount received by stockholders upon our dissolution would be approximately \$10.10. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could, however, become subject to the claims of our creditors which would have higher priority than the claims of our public stockholders. We cannot assure you that the actual per-share redemption amount received by stockholders will not be substantially less than \$10.10. Under Section 281(b) of the DGCL, our plan of dissolution must provide for all claims against us to be paid in full or make provision for payments to be made in full, as applicable, if there are sufficient assets. These claims must be paid or provided for before we make any distribution of our remaining assets to our stockholders. While we intend to pay such amounts, if any, we cannot assure you that we will have funds sufficient to pay or provide for all creditors' claims.

Although we will seek to have all vendors, service providers, prospective target businesses or other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of our public stockholders, there is no guarantee that they will execute such agreements or even if they execute such agreements that they would be prevented from bringing claims against the trust account including but not limited to fraudulent inducement, breach of fiduciary responsibility or other similar claims, as well as claims challenging the enforceability of the waiver, in each case in order to gain an advantage with respect to a claim against our assets, including the funds held in the trust account. If any third party refuses to execute an agreement waiving such claims to the monies held in the trust account, our management will perform an analysis of the alternatives available to it and will only enter into an agreement with a third party that has not executed a waiver if management believes that such third party's engagement would be significantly more beneficial to us than any alternative. Examples of possible instances where we may engage a third party that refuses to execute a waiver include the engagement of a third-party consultant whose particular expertise or skills are believed by management to be significantly superior to those of other consultants that would agree to execute a waiver or in cases where management is unable to find a service provider willing to execute a waiver. Marcum LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, and the underwriters of the offering will not execute agreements with us waiving such claims to the monies held in the trust account.

In addition, there is no guarantee that such entities will agree to waive any claims they may have in the future as a result of, or arising out of, any negotiations, contracts or agreements with us and will not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason. Our sponsor has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third party for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have entered into a written letter of intent, confidentiality or similar agreement or business combination agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below the lesser of (i) \$10.10 per public share and (ii) the actual amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account, if less than \$10.10 per public share due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, less taxes payable, provided that such liability will not apply to any claims by a third party or prospective target business who executed a waiver of any and all rights to the monies held in the trust account (whether or not such waiver is enforceable) nor will it apply to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of our initial public offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. However, we have not asked our sponsor to reserve for such indemnification obligations, nor have we independently verified whether our sponsor has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations and we believe that our sponsor's only assets are securities of our company. Therefore, we cannot assure you that our sponsor would be able to satisfy those obligations. As a result, if any such claims were successfully made against the trust account, the funds available for our initial business combination and redemptions could be reduced to less than \$10.10 per public share. In such event, we may not be able to complete our initial business combination, and you would receive such lesser amount per share in connection with any redemption of your public shares. None of our officers or directors will indemnify us for claims by third parties including, without limitation, claims by vendors and prospective target businesses.

In the event that the proceeds in the trust account are reduced below (i) \$10.10 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account, due to reductions in value of the trust assets, in each case net of the amount of interest which may be withdrawn to pay taxes, and our sponsor asserts that it is unable to satisfy its indemnification obligations or that it has no indemnification obligations related to a particular claim, our independent directors would determine whether to take legal action against our sponsor to enforce its indemnification obligations. While we currently expect that our independent directors would take legal action on our behalf against our sponsor to enforce its indemnification obligations to us, it is possible that our independent directors in exercising their business judgment may choose not to do so if, for example, the cost of such legal action is deemed by the independent directors to be too high relative to the amount recoverable or if the independent directors determine that a favorable outcome is not likely. We have not asked our sponsor to reserve for such indemnification obligations and we cannot assure you that our sponsor would be able to satisfy those obligations. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that due to claims of creditors the actual value of the per-share redemption price will not be less than \$10.10 per public share.

We will seek to reduce the possibility that our sponsor will have to indemnify the trust account due to claims of creditors by endeavoring to have all vendors, service providers, prospective target businesses or other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to monies held in the trust account. Our sponsor will also not be liable as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of our initial public offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. We may have access to use the amounts held outside the trust account (approximately \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2020) to pay any such potential claims, but these amounts may be spent on expenses incurred as a result of being a public company or due diligence expenses on prospective business combination candidates. In the event that we liquidate and it is subsequently determined that the reserve for claims and liabilities is insufficient, stockholders who received funds from our trust account could be liable for claims made by creditors.

Under the DGCL, stockholders may be held liable for claims by third parties against a corporation to the extent of distributions received by them in a dissolution. The pro rata portion of our trust account distributed to our public stockholders upon the redemption of our public shares in the event we do not complete our initial business combination by May 27, 2022 may be considered a liquidating distribution under Delaware law. If the corporation complies with certain procedures set forth in Section 280 of the DGCL intended to ensure that it makes reasonable provision for all claims against it, including a 60-day notice period during which any third-party claims can be brought against the corporation, a 90-day period during which the corporation may reject any claims brought, and an additional 150-day waiting period before any liquidating distributions are made to stockholders, any liability of stockholders with respect to a liquidating distribution is limited to the lesser of such stockholder's pro rata share of the claim or the amount distributed to the stockholder, and any liability of the stockholder would be barred after the third anniversary of the dissolution.

Furthermore, if the pro rata portion of our trust account distributed to our public stockholders upon the redemption of our public shares in the event we do not complete our initial business combination by May 27, 2022, is not considered a liquidating distribution under Delaware law and such redemption distribution is deemed to be unlawful (potentially due to the imposition of legal proceedings that a party may bring or due to other circumstances that are currently unknown), then pursuant to Section 174 of the DGCL, the statute of limitations for claims of creditors could then be six years after the unlawful redemption distribution, instead of three years, as in the case of a liquidating distribution. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination by May 27, 2022, we will: (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public stockholders' rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining stockholders and our board of directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to our obligations under Delaware law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. Accordingly, it is our intention to redeem our public shares as soon as reasonably possible following our 18th month and, therefore, we do not intend to comply with those procedures. As such, our stockholders could potentially be liable for any claims to the extent of distributions received by them (but no more) and any liability of our stockholders may extend well beyond the third anniversary of such date.

Because we will not be complying with Section 280, Section 281(b) of the DGCL requires us to adopt a plan, based on facts known to us at such time that will provide for our payment of all existing and pending claims or claims that may be potentially brought against us within the subsequent 10 years. However, because we are a blank check company, rather than an operating company, and our operations will be limited to searching for prospective target businesses to acquire, the only likely claims to arise would be from our vendors (such as lawyers, investment bankers, etc.) or prospective target businesses. As described above, pursuant to the obligation contained in our underwriting agreement, we will seek to have all vendors, service providers, prospective target businesses or other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account. As a result of this obligation, the claims that could be made against us are significantly limited and the likelihood that any claim that would result in any liability extending to the trust account is remote. Further, our sponsor may be liable only to the extent necessary to ensure that the amounts in the trust account are not reduced below (i) \$10.10 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account, due to reductions in value of the trust assets, in each case net of the amount of interest withdrawn to pay taxes and will not be liable as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of our initial public offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. In the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, our sponsor will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third-party claims.

If we file a bankruptcy petition or an involuntary bankruptcy petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to applicable bankruptcy law and may be included in our bankruptcy estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of our stockholders. To the extent any bankruptcy claims deplete the trust account, we cannot assure you we will be able to return \$10.10 per share to our public stockholders. Additionally, if we file a bankruptcy petition or an involuntary bankruptcy petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, any distributions received by stockholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy laws as either a "preferential transfer" or a "fraudulent conveyance." As a result, a bankruptcy court could seek to recover some or all amounts received by our stockholders. Furthermore, our board of directors may be viewed as having breached its fiduciary duty to our creditors and/or may have acted in bad faith, thereby exposing itself and our company to claims of punitive damages, by paying public stockholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors. We cannot assure you that claims will not be brought against us for these reasons.

Our public stockholders will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only upon the earlier to occur of: (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a stockholder vote to amend any provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to offer redemption rights in connection with any proposed initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination prior to May 27, 2022 or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to stockholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity, and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our business combination prior to May 27, 2022, subject to applicable law. In no other circumstances will a stockholder have any right or interest of any kind to or in the trust account. In the event we seek stockholder approval in connection with our initial business combination, a stockholder's voting in connection with the initial business combination alone will not result in a stockholder's redeeming its shares to us for an applicable pro rata share of the trust account. Such stockholder must have also exercised its redemption rights as described above. These provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, like all provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, may be amended with a stockholder vote.

Competition

In identifying, evaluating and selecting a target business for our initial business combination, we may encounter competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours, including other blank check companies, private equity groups and leveraged buyout funds, and operating businesses seeking strategic business combinations. Many of these entities are well established and have extensive experience identifying and effecting business combinations directly or through affiliates. Moreover, many of these competitors possess greater financial, technical, human and other resources than we do. Our ability to acquire larger target businesses will be limited by our available financial resources. This inherent limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing the initial business combination of a target business. Furthermore, our obligation to pay cash in connection with our public stockholders who exercise their redemption rights may reduce the resources available to us for our initial business combination and our outstanding warrants, and the future dilution they potentially represent, may not be viewed favorably by certain target businesses. Either of these factors may place us at a competitive disadvantage in successfully negotiating an initial business combination.

Facilities

Our executive offices are located at 360 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10017 and our telephone number is (212) 616-7700. Our executive offices are provided to us by our sponsor. We pay our sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support. We consider our current office space adequate for our current operations.

Employees

We currently have two officers. These individuals are not obligated to devote any specific number of hours to our matters but they intend to devote as much of their time as they deem necessary to our affairs until we have completed our initial business combination. The amount of time they will devote in any time period will vary based on whether a target business has been selected for our initial business combination and the stage of the initial business combination process we are in. We do not intend to have any full-time employees prior to the completion of our initial business combination.

Periodic Reporting and Financial Information

We will register our units, Class A common stock and warrants under the Exchange Act and have reporting obligations, including the requirement that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with the SEC. In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, our annual reports will contain financial statements audited and reported on by our independent registered public accountants.

We will provide stockholders with audited financial statements of the prospective target business as part of the tender offer materials or proxy solicitation materials sent to stockholders to assist them in assessing the target business. In all likelihood, these financial statements will need to be prepared in accordance with, or reconciled to, GAAP, or IFRS, depending on the circumstances, and the historical financial statements may be required to be audited in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. These financial statement requirements may limit the pool of potential targets we may conduct an initial business combination with because some targets may be unable to provide such statements in time for us to disclose such statements in accordance with federal proxy rules and complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame. We cannot assure you that any particular target business identified by us as a potential business combination candidate will have financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP or that the potential target business will be able to prepare its financial statements in accordance with the requirements outlined above. To the extent that these requirements cannot be met, we may not be able to acquire the proposed target business. While this may limit the pool of potential business combination candidates, we do not believe that this limitation will be material.

We will be required to evaluate our internal control procedures for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021 as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Only in the event we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer, and no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, will we be required to have our internal control procedures audited. A target company may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding adequacy of their internal controls. The development of the internal controls of any such entity to achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may increase the time and costs necessary to complete any such business combination.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to include risk factors in this annual report. However, below is a partial list of material risks, uncertainties and other factors that could have a material effect on the Company and its operations:

- we are an early-stage Company with no revenue or basis to evaluate our ability to select a suitable business target;
- we may not be able to select an appropriate target business or businesses and complete our initial business combination in the prescribed time frame;
- our expectations around the performance of a prospective target business or businesses may not be realized;
- we may not be successful in retaining or recruiting required officers, key employees or directors following our initial business combination;
- our warrants are accounted for as liabilities and the changes in value of our warrants could have a material effect on our financial results
- public shares are redeemable for cash before the completion of the transaction;
- our officers and directors may have difficulties allocating their time between the Company and other businesses and may potentially have conflicts of interest with our business or in approving our initial business combination;
- we may not obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination or reduce number of shareholders requesting redemption;
- you may not be given the opportunity to choose the initial business target or to vote on the initial business combination;
- trust account funds may not be protected against third party claims or bankruptcy;
- an active market for our public securities' may not develop and you will have limited liquidity and trading;
- the availability to us of funds from interest income on the trust account balance may be insufficient to operate our business prior to the business combination; and
- our financial performance following a business combination with an entity may be negatively affected by their lack an established record of revenue, cash flows and experienced management.

For the complete list of risks relating to our operations, see the section titled “Risk Factors” contained in our prospectus dated December 1, 2020.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our executive office is located at 360 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Such facility is provided by our sponsor for a monthly charge of \$10,000. We consider our current office space, combined with the other office space otherwise available to our executive officers, adequate for our current operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

To the knowledge of our management, there is no litigation currently pending or contemplated against us, any of our officers or directors in their capacity as such or against any of our property.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(a) Market Information

Our units, Class A common stock and warrants are each traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbols “SGAMU,” “SGAM” and “SGAMW, respectively. Our units commenced public trading on November 30, 2020, and our Class A common stock and warrants commenced public trading on December 9, 2020.

(b) Holders

On December 31, 2020, there were 1 holder of record of our units, 2 holders of record of our Class A common stock and 2 holders of record of our warrants.

(c) Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock to date and do not intend to pay cash dividends prior to the completion of our initial business combination. The payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition subsequent to completion of our initial business combination. The payment of any cash dividends subsequent to our initial business combination will be within the discretion of our Board of Directors at such time. In addition, our Board of Directors is not currently contemplating and does not anticipate declaring any stock dividends in the foreseeable future. Further, if we incur any indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, our ability to declare dividends may be limited by restrictive covenants we may agree to in connection therewith.

(d) Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

None.

(e) Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

(f) Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

(g) Use of Proceeds from the Initial Public Offering

In connection with the initial public offering, we incurred offering costs of approximately \$8.4 million (including deferred underwriting commissions of approximately \$5 million). Other incurred offering costs consisted principally of preparation fees related to the initial public offering. After deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions (excluding the deferred portion, which amount will be payable upon consummation of the initial business combination, if consummated) and the initial public offering expenses, \$145,187,500 of the net proceeds from our initial public offering and from the private placement of the private placement warrants was placed in the trust account.

There has been no material change in the planned use of the proceeds from the initial public offering and private placement as is described in the company’s final prospectus related to the initial public offering.

Item 6. Reserved

Item 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

References to “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company” are to Seaport Global Acquisition Corp., except where the context requires otherwise. References to our “management” or our “management team” are to our officers and directors, and references to the “sponsor” are to Seaport Global SPAC, LLC. The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report. Certain information contained in the discussion and analysis set forth below includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties.

Overview

We are a blank check company incorporated as a Delaware corporation and formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses. We intend to effectuate our initial business combination using cash from the proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement of the private placement warrants, the proceeds of the sale of our shares in connection with our initial business combination (pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop agreements we may enter into), shares issued to the owners of the target, debt issued to bank or other lenders or the owners of the target, or a combination of the foregoing.

The issuance of additional shares in connection with an initial business combination to the owners of the target or other investors:

- may significantly dilute the equity interest of investors in our initial public offering, which dilution would increase if the anti-dilution provisions in the Class B common stock resulted in the issuance of Class A shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the Class B common stock;
- may subordinate the rights of holders of our common stock if preferred stock is issued with rights senior to those afforded our common stock;
- could cause a change in control if a substantial number of shares of our common stock is issued, which may affect, among other things, our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards, if any, and could result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors;
- may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of us by diluting the stock ownership or voting rights of a person seeking to obtain control of us; and
- may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our Class A common stock and/or warrants.

Similarly, if we issue debt securities or otherwise incur significant debt to bank or other lenders or the owners of a target, it could result in:

- default and foreclosure on our assets if our operating revenues after an initial business combination are insufficient to repay our debt obligations;
- acceleration of our obligations to repay the indebtedness even if we make all principal and interest payments when due if we breach certain covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios or reserves without a waiver or renegotiation of that covenant;
- our immediate payment of all principal and accrued interest, if any, if the debt security is payable on demand;
- our inability to obtain necessary additional financing if the debt security contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain such financing while the debt security is outstanding;
- our inability to pay dividends on our common stock;

- using a substantial portion of our cash flow to pay principal and interest on our debt, which will reduce the funds available for dividends on our common stock if declared, our ability to pay expenses, make capital expenditures and acquisitions, and fund other general corporate purposes;
- limitations on our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our business and in the industry in which we operate;
- increased vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions and adverse changes in government regulation;
- limitations on our ability to borrow additional amounts for expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, and execution of our strategy; and
- other purposes and other disadvantages compared to our competitors who have less debt.

We expect to continue to incur significant costs in the pursuit of our initial business combination plans. We cannot assure you that our plans to raise capital or to complete our initial business combination will be successful.

On December 2, 2020, we completed our initial public offering of 14,375,000 units, including 1,875,000 units that were issued pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their over-allotment option. The units were sold at a price of \$10.10 per unit, generating gross proceeds to us of \$145,187,500 million. We incurred offering costs of approximately \$8.4 million, inclusive of approximately \$5.0 million in deferred underwriting commissions.

On December 2, 2020 simultaneously with the consummation of our initial public offering, we completed the private sale (the "private placement") of 6,062,500 private placement warrants at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant to our sponsor, generating gross proceeds to us of \$6.1 million.

Upon the closing of our initial public offering, an aggregate of \$145.2 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering and the private placement was deposited in a trust account established for the benefit of our public stockholders (the "trust account").

If we are unable to complete our initial business combination by June 2, 2022, we will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public stockholders' rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining stockholders and our board of directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to our obligations under Delaware law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless if we fail to complete our initial business combination by June 2, 2022. The representative of the underwriters has agreed to waive its rights to the deferred underwriting commission held in the trust account in the event we do not complete our initial business combination by June 2, 2022 and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the funds held in the trust account that will be available to fund the redemption of the public shares. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the assets remaining available for distribution will be less than \$10.10.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we will have only 18 months from the closing of our initial public offering (or until June 2, 2022) to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination by June 2, 2022, we will: (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public stockholders' rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining stockholders and our board of directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to our obligations under Delaware law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless if we fail to complete our initial business combination by June 2, 2022.

Results of Operations

We have neither engaged in any significant operations nor generated any operating revenue to date. Our only activities from inception related to our formation and our initial public offering, and since the closing of our initial public offering, the search for a prospective initial business combination. Although we have not generated operating revenue, we have generated non-operating income in the form of investment income from investments held in the trust account. We expect to incur increased expenses as a result of being a public company, as well as costs in the pursuit of an initial business combination.

As a result of the restatement described in Note 2 of the notes to the financial statements included herein, we classify the warrants issued in connection with our Initial Public Offering as liabilities at their fair value and adjust the warrant instrument to fair value at each reporting period. This liability is subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in our statement of operations.

For the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, we had net income of \$2,097,430, which consisted of \$6,702 in investment income and \$5,441,188 change in fair value of the warrants, offset by \$191,371 in general and administrative expenses, \$861,400 in offering costs associated with our initial public offering, and \$2,297,689 in compensation expense associated with the Private Placement Warrants.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$0.9 million in our operating account, \$6,702 of investment income earned from investments held in the trust account that may be released to us to pay our taxes (less up to \$100,000 of such net interest to pay dissolution expenses), and working capital of approximately \$1.1 million (including approximately \$88,000 of tax obligations).

Through December 31, 2020, our liquidity needs have been satisfied through proceeds of \$25,000 from our sponsor for issuance of the founder shares, \$275,000 in loans from our sponsor, and the net proceeds from the private placement not held in the trust account. The balance of \$275,000 in loans was paid in full at the closing of our initial public offering on December 2, 2020.

For the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, cash used in operating activities was \$371,042, which was primarily a result of net income of \$2,097,430, transaction costs allocable to warrant liabilities of \$861,400, compensation expense associated with the private placement warrants of \$2,297,689, a change in the fair value of warrant liabilities of \$5,441,188, and changes in operating assets and liabilities, which used \$179,671 of cash from operating activities.

Based on the foregoing, we believe that we will have sufficient working capital and borrowing capacity to meet our needs through the earlier of the consummation of our initial business combination or one year from this filing. Over this time period, these funds will be used for payment of general and administrative expenses as well as expenses associated with identifying and evaluating prospective initial business combination candidates, performing due diligence on prospective target businesses and structuring, negotiating and consummating our initial business combination.

Related Party Transactions

Founder Shares

In July 2020, our sponsor paid \$25,000 in offering expenses on our behalf in exchange for the issuance of 3,593,750 founder shares.

Our initial stockholders have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their founder shares until the earlier to occur of (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination or (B) subsequent to our initial business combination, (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination, or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, capital stock exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our stockholders having the right to exchange their shares of common stock for cash, securities or other property. Any permitted transferees will be subject to the same restrictions and other agreements of our initial stockholders with respect to any founder shares.

Private Placement Warrants

Simultaneously with the consummation of our initial public offering, we completed the private placement of warrants to our sponsor, generating gross proceeds of \$6.1 million. Each Private Placement Warrant is exercisable for one share of our Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share. A portion of the purchase price of the Private Placement Warrants was added to the proceeds from our initial public offering held in the trust account. If our initial business combination is not completed by June 2, 2022, the proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants held in the trust account will be used to fund the redemption of the public shares (subject to the requirements of applicable law) and the Private Placement Warrants will expire worthless. The Private Placement Warrants will be non-redeemable for cash and exercisable on a cashless basis so long as they are held by the sponsor or its permitted transferees.

Our sponsor agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to transfer, assign or sell any of its Private Placement Warrants until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination.

Promissory Note – Related Party

On July 24, 2020, our sponsor agreed to loan us an aggregate of up to \$300,000 to cover expenses related to our initial public offering pursuant to a promissory note (the “Note”). The Note was non-interest bearing and was due upon the completion of our initial public offering. We borrowed \$275,000 under the Note. The Note balance was paid in full at closing of our initial public offering on December 2, 2020.

Administrative Support Agreement

We agreed to pay \$10,000 a month for office space, utilities, and secretarial and administrative support to our sponsor. Services commenced on the date the securities were first listed on the Nasdaq and will terminate upon the earlier of our initial business combination or our liquidation. We incurred approximately \$10,000 for expenses in connection with such services for the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, which is reflected in the accompanying statement of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Investments Held in Trust Account

Our portfolio of investments held in trust account are comprised mainly of U.S. government securities, within the meaning set forth in Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act, with a maturity of 185 days or less, classified as trading securities. Trading securities are presented on the balance sheets at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from the change in fair value of these securities is included in investment income from investments held in Trust Account in our statement of operations. The fair value for trading securities is determined using quoted market prices in active markets.

Class A Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption

We account for the Class A common stock subject to possible redemption in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification 480, “*Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*.” Shares of Class A common stock subject to mandatory redemption (if any) are classified as a liability and measured at fair value. Shares of conditionally redeemable Class A common stock (including shares of Class A common stock that feature redemption rights that are either within the control of the holder or subject to redemption upon the occurrence of uncertain events not solely within our control) are classified as temporary equity. At all other times, shares of Class A common stock are classified as stockholders’ equity. Our Class A common stock features certain redemption rights that are considered to be outside of our control and subject to the occurrence of uncertain future events. We recognize changes in redemption value immediately as they occur and will adjust the carrying value of the security at the end of each reporting period. Increases or decreases in the carrying value of redeemable shares of Class A common stock shall be affected by charges against additional paid-in capital. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2020, 14,375,000 shares of Class A common stock subject to conditional redemption are presented as temporary equity, outside of the stockholders’ equity section of our balance sheet.

Warrant Liability

The Company accounts for warrants as either equity-classified or liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the warrant’s specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* (“ASC 480”) and ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”). The assessment considers whether the warrants are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, and whether the warrants meet all of the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815, including whether the warrants are indexed to the Company’s own common shares and whether the warrant holders could potentially require “net cash settlement” in a circumstance outside of the Company’s control, among other conditions for equity classification. This assessment, which requires the use of professional judgment, is conducted at the time of warrant issuance and as of each subsequent quarterly period end date while the warrants are outstanding.

For issued or modified warrants that meet all of the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital at the time of issuance. For issued or modified warrants that do not meet all the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded at their initial fair value on the date of issuance, and each balance sheet date thereafter. Changes in the estimated fair value of the warrants are recognized as a non-cash gain or loss on the statements of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): *Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes* (“ASU 2019-12”), which is intended to simplify various aspects related to accounting for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements and related disclosures.

We do not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material impact on our financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements; Commitments and Contractual Obligations

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K, as of December 31, 2020. We do not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements. We have not entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements, established any special purpose entities, guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities, or purchased any non-financial assets.

JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the JOBS Act was signed into law. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, relax certain reporting requirements for qualifying public companies. We qualify as an “emerging growth company” and under the JOBS Act and are allowed to comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements based on the effective date for private (not publicly traded) companies. We are electing to delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards, and as a result, we may not comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to those of companies that comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We intend to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following November 26, 2024, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion, or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our Class A common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Through December 31, 2020, our efforts have been limited to organizational activities, activities relating to our initial public offering and since the initial public offering, the search for a target business with which to consummate an initial business combination. We have engaged in limited operations and have not generated any revenues. We have not engaged in any hedging activities since our inception on July 24, 2020. We do not expect to engage in any hedging activities with respect to the market risk to which we are exposed.

The net proceeds of the initial public offering and the sale of the private placement warrants held in the trust account have been invested in U.S. government treasury bills with a maturity of 180 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act which invest only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe there will be no associated material exposure to interest rate risk.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Reference is made to pages F-1 through F-15 comprising a portion of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls are procedures that are designed with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time period specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In connection with this Second Amendment to our Annual Report, our management re-evaluated, with the participation of our current chief executive officer and chief financial officer (our “Certifying Officers”), the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2020, pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Certifying Officers concluded that, solely due to the Company’s restatement of its financial statements to reclassify public shares to temporary equity as described in the Explanatory Note to this Second Amendment, a material weakness existed and our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as December 31, 2020.

We do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all instances of fraud. Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Further, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all disclosure controls and procedures, no evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures can provide absolute assurance that we have detected all our control deficiencies and instances of fraud, if any. The design of disclosure controls and procedures also is based partly on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Management’s Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of these inherent limitations, management does not expect that our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. Management conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the “2013 Framework”). Based on our evaluation under the 2013 Framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2020.

In connection with the restatement of our financial statements included in this Annual Report, our management, including our principal executive and financial officers, have evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020 because of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting described below related to the classification of public shares as temporary equity in connection with our Initial Public Offering. Notwithstanding the material weakness described below, our management has concluded that our restated and revised audited financial statements included in this Annual Report are fairly stated in all material respects in accordance with U.S. GAAP for each of the periods presented herein.

In connection with the restatement described in “Note 2—Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements” to the accompanying financial statements included in this Annual Report, management identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to the classification of public shares as temporary equity in connection with the Initial Public Offering. This material weakness resulted in a material misstatement of our additional paid-in capital, accumulated deficit and total stockholders’ equity (deficit) balances as of December 31, 2020 as well as our earnings per share calculations for the year ended December 31, 2020.

To respond to this material weakness, we have devoted, and plan to continue to devote, significant effort and resources to the remediation and improvement of our internal control over financial reporting. While we have processes to identify and appropriately apply applicable accounting requirements, we plan to enhance these processes to better evaluate our research and understanding of the nuances of the complex accounting standards that apply to our financial statements. Our plans at this time include providing enhanced access to accounting literature, research materials and documents and increased communication among our personnel and third-party professionals with whom we consult regarding complex accounting applications. The elements of our remediation plan can only be accomplished over time, and we can offer no assurance that these initiatives will ultimately have the intended effects.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K/A does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by rules of the SEC for newly public companies.

This report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by the rules of the SEC for newly public companies.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.) In light of the restatement of our financial statements included in this Second Amendment, we plan to enhance our processes to identify and appropriately apply applicable accounting requirements to better evaluate and understand the nuances of the complex accounting standards that apply to our financial statements. Our plans at this time include providing enhanced access to accounting literature, research materials and documents and increased communication among our personnel and third-party professionals with whom we consult regarding complex accounting applications. The elements of our remediation plan can only be accomplished over time, and we can offer no assurance that these initiatives will ultimately have the intended effects.

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

This report does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by the rules of the SEC for newly public companies.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Directors and Executive Officers

Our officers, directors and director nominees are as follows:

| Name | Age | Position |
|-------------------|------------|---|
| Stephen C. Smith | 60 | Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer |
| Michael Ring | 45 | Chief Financial Officer |
| Jay Burnham | 57 | Director |
| Shelley Greenhaus | 68 | Director |
| Jeremy Hedberg | 48 | Director |
| Charles Yamarone | 62 | Director |

Stephen C. Smith, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Stephen C. Smith, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, founded Seaport Global Asset Management LLC, an SEC registered investment advisor and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Seaport Global Holdings LLC, in August 2017. Mr. Smith currently serves as SGAM's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of its Investment Committee and oversees all of SGAM's investing and business activities. In April 2001, Mr. Smith co-founded The Seaport Group LLC (currently known as SGH), which is a full-service, mid-sized independent investment bank that offers capital markets advisory, sales, trading and research services. Prior to that, from December 1999 to March 2001, Mr. Smith was a managing director at Amroc Securities, LLC, a financial service firm, where he focused on distressed sales and trading. In June 1991, he co-founded a distressed debt broker-dealer, Libra Investments, Inc., which was acquired by U.S. Bancorp in January 1999. Mr. Smith began his career at Merrill Lynch in 1982 and from 1984 to 1988 he ran the taxable fixed income trading desk for its unit trust department. In addition, Mr. Smith worked as a salesperson at S.N. Phelps & Co., a financial management firm, from 1988 to 1989 and Jefferies & Company, a financial services company, from 1989 to 1991. Mr. Smith received a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from Indiana University. He is well qualified to serve as our Chairman and Chief Executive given his extensive experience in distressed debt, restructurings, and transaction expertise.

Michael Ring, Chief Financial Officer

Michael Ring, our Chief Financial Officer, has been serving as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer at SGAM since February 2018 and Chief Financial Officer of Seaport Specialty Lending LLC, a specialty finance company, since August 2019. Prior to joining SGAM, he served as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer at Alta Fundamental Advisers, LLC, an SEC registered investment adviser, from May 2013 to February 2018, where he was responsible for managing all finance, compliance, and operational functions, including financial reporting, treasury & cash management, corporate finance, regulatory compliance matters and investor relations. Prior to that, Mr. Ring worked as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer for Eastwind Global Partners, an asset management company, from March 2012 to June 2013. From May 2004 to June 2012, he worked as controller, operations manager and Chief Compliance Officer at Restoration Capital Management LLC, an SEC registered investment adviser. Prior to Restoration Capital Management, Mr. Ring worked for State Street Bank and Sumitomo Trust and Banking in their securities lending departments, and at Scudder Kemper Investments as a fund accountant in 1999. Mr. Ring received a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth and received a Master of Science in Accounting from St. John's University.

Jay Burnham, Director

Jay Burnham, our director, is a member of SGAM's Investment Committee and the Managing Member of Sunset Way LLC, an asset management company. Mr. Burnham previously served as a Portfolio Manager and Managing Member of Armory Advisors, LLC, a special situations and distressed debt asset management firm that is affiliated with SGAM. Prior to joining Armory Advisors, LLC, Mr. Burnham was a portfolio manager at Cypress Management, LLC, an investment management firm, from May 2003 to June 2004. From November 2001 to May 2003, Mr. Burnham was an Investment Manager at Rocker Management, LLC, an investment management company, where he was responsible for distressed debt and equity investments in companies in a variety of industries and participated as a major creditor in the restructuring of XM Satellite Radio. From April 1999 to November 2001, he was a founder and an investment manager at Reprise Capital Partners, LLC, a distressed debt investment firm. From March 1996 to March 1999, Mr. Burnham was an Investment Manager at DDJ Capital Management, LLC, an investment management company. From January 1995 to February 1996, he was an investment analyst at Libra Investments, Inc., a distressed debt broker-dealer founded by our Chairman. From June 1990 to November 1994, he was an investment manager at Paul D. Sonz Partners, an investment management company. Mr. Burnham has acted as a director of a number of public and private companies in turnaround situations, including acting as a director of Live Entertainment, Inc. (Nasdaq: LVE), a film distribution company that was acquired by Bain Capital in 1997 and became Artisan Entertainment, Inc., Bally's Grand, Inc. (Nasdaq: BGLV), a gaming and entertainment company that was acquired by Bally's Entertainment Corp., and New Millennium Homes, LLC, a California based homebuilding company. Mr. Burnham received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Economics from University of California Santa Barbara and an M.B.A. degree from Pepperdine University. He is well qualified to serve on our board due to his extensive experience in distressed debt and equity investments and public companies.

Shelley Greenhaus, Director

Shelley Greenhaus, our director, is the founder and President of Whippoorwill Associates, Inc., which manages investments in corporate reorganizations, liquidations and other related activities and was founded in December 1990. Prior to that, from 1983 to 1990, he worked as a portfolio manager at Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., a full-service brokerage firm and investment bank, with responsibility for distressed investments. From 1981 to 1983, Mr. Greenhaus became a financial analyst and portfolio manager for the William Rosenwald Family, a family office, where he was primarily involved in analyzing and managing investments involving corporate reorganizations, liquidations and related special situations. He began his business career in 1978, working as a financial analyst at Loeb, Rhoades, Hornblower & Co., a brokerage company, where he was primarily involved in analyzing risk arbitrage opportunities and distressed securities. From January 1999 to October 2003, Mr. Greenhaus served on the board of directors of Barneys New York, Inc. (Nasdaq: BNNY), a fashion retailer; from October 1998 to December 2004, he served on the board of director of Marvel Enterprises, Inc. (NYSE: MVL), a content entertainment company; and from November 1996 to December 2004, he served on the board of directors of GWI Holding, Inc. (Garden Way), a privately held power equipment company. In October 2017, he joined the board of directors of Commercial Furniture Group, Inc., a commercial furnishings company. Mr. Greenhaus received his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from York College (City University of New York) and an M.B.A. degree from New York University Stern School of Business. He is well qualified to serve on our board due to his extensive corporate reorganization and distressed securities experience.

Jeremy Hedberg, Director

Mr. Jeremy Hedberg, our director, has worked as a Partner, Co-Chief Investment Officer and Co-Head of Corporate and Traded Credit at Värde Partners, Inc. (“Värde”), a global alternative investment advisor currently managing \$14 billion that has invested over \$70 billion since inception. He joined Värde in November 1997 and has managed Värde’s liquid investing activities globally and led Värde’s significant investments in the residential mortgage sector in the U.S. He has served on a number of boards of portfolio companies owned by the Värde funds. He has also served on many official creditors’ committees and a number of adhoc committees to restructure companies in bankruptcy, including, but not limited to, Capmark Financial Group, Inc. a commercial finance company, Chiquita Brands International, Inc., a global fruit and food company, and Flag Telecom Holdings Ltd, a provider of international wholesale network services. Prior to joining Värde, Jeremy worked for Goldner Hawn Johnson & Morrison, a private equity fund specializing in middle-market leveraged buyouts, from June 1996 to October 1997. He also previously worked for Wessels, Arnold & Henderson, a full-service investment bank specializing in high-growth companies, from May 1994 to June 1996. Mr. Hedberg received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Business Administration from University of St. Thomas. He is well qualified to serve on our board due to his extensive alternative investment and corporate restructure experience.

Charles Yamarone, Director

Mr. Charles Yamarone, our director, has served as the Chief Corporate Governance and Compliance Officer of Houlihan Lokey (NYSE: HLI), a global investment bank, since January 2016, where he advises senior management on all aspects of Houlihan Lokey’s corporate governance, compliance and internal audit, including Houlihan Lokey’s initial public offering in August 2015. From January 2014 to May 2015, he was a Managing Director in Houlihan Lokey’s capital markets group, where he had been a senior investment banker since November 2009. Between 1991 and 2009, Mr. Yamarone was a senior officer of Libra Securities, an institutional broker dealer, and he was involved in all areas of Libra Securities’ business, including capital markets, corporate finance, sales and trading, research, legal, compliance, and operations. From January 1996 to July 2020, Mr. Yamarone was a director of the El Paso Electric Company (NYSE: EE), where he served as chairman of the audit committee, compensation committee and a member of the energy and resource committee. He was the Chairman of the Board of El Paso Electric from February 2015 until July 2020. From October 2010 to June 2016, Mr. Yamarone served as a member of the board of directors, chair of the compensation committee, a member of the executive committee and audit committee of United Continental Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: UAL). From February 1995 to October 2010, Mr. Yamarone served as a member of the board of directors of Continental Airlines, Inc. (NYSE: CAL), where he was chairman of the human resources committee and a member of the corporate governance committee. He previously served as a director of other companies, including Bally’s Grand, Inc., (Nasdaq: BGLV), a gaming and entertainment company that was acquired by Bally’s Entertainment Corp., LIVE Entertainment, Inc. (Nasdaq: LVE), a film distribution company that was acquired by Bain Capital in 1997 and became Artisan Entertainment, Inc., Merry-Go-Round Enterprises, Inc. (NYSE: MGRE), a national clothing retail chain, and Vagabond Inn Corporation, a hotel chain. Mr. Yamarone holds a B.A. in Economics and a J.D. from University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Yamarone is well qualified to serve on our board due to his extensive knowledge of capital markets, corporate finance, corporate governance, internal controls over financial reporting and auditing, as well as his public company experience.

Number and Terms of Office of Officers and Directors

We have 5 directors. Our board of directors is divided into three classes with only one class of directors being elected in each year and each class (except for those directors appointed prior to our first annual meeting of stockholders) serving a three-year term. In accordance with Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, we are not required to hold an annual meeting until one year after our first fiscal year end following our listing on Nasdaq. The term of office of the first class of directors, consisting of Mr. Yamarone, will expire at our first annual meeting of stockholders. The term of office of the second class of directors, consisting of Messrs. Greenhaus and Hedberg, will expire at the second annual meeting of stockholders. The term of office of the third class of directors, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Burnham, will expire at the third annual meeting of stockholders.

Our officers are appointed by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, rather than for specific terms of office. Our board of directors is authorized to appoint persons to the offices set forth in our bylaws as it deems appropriate. Our bylaws provide that our officers may consist of a Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Secretaries and such other offices as may be determined by the board of directors.

Pursuant to an agreement to be entered into on or prior to the closing of our initial public offering, our sponsor, upon and following consummation of an initial business combination, will be entitled to nominate three individuals for election to our board of directors, as long as the sponsor holds any securities covered by the registration and shareholder rights agreement.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors has two standing committees: an audit committee and a compensation committee. Subject to phase-in rules and a limited exception, Nasdaq rules and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act require that the audit committee of a listed company be comprised solely of independent directors, and Nasdaq rules require that the compensation committee of a listed company be comprised solely of independent directors.

Audit Committee

We have established an audit committee of the board of directors. Messrs. Greenhaus, Hedberg and Yamarone serve as members of our audit committee, and Mr. Yamarone chairs the audit committee. Under the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules, we are required to have at least three members of the audit committee, all of whom must be independent. Each of Messrs. Greenhaus, Hedberg and Yamarone meet the independent director standard under Nasdaq listing standards and under Rule 10-A-3(b)(1) of the Exchange Act.

Each member of the audit committee is financially literate and our board of directors has determined that Mr. Yamarone qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in applicable SEC rules.

We have adopted an audit committee charter, which details the principal functions of the audit committee, including:

- the appointment, compensation, retention, replacement, and oversight of the work of the independent registered public accounting firm engaged by us;
- pre-approving all audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm engaged by us, and establishing pre-approval policies and procedures;
- setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent registered public accounting firm, including but not limited to, as required by applicable laws and regulations;
- setting clear policies for audit partner rotation in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- obtaining and reviewing a report, at least annually, from the independent registered public accounting firm describing (i) the independent registered public accounting firm’s internal quality-control procedures, (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the audit firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm and any steps taken to deal with such issues and (iii) all relationships between the independent registered public accounting firm and us to assess the independent registered public accounting firm’s independence;
- reviewing and approving any related party transaction required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC prior to us entering into such transaction; and
- reviewing with management, the independent registered public accounting firm, and our legal advisors, as appropriate, any legal, regulatory or compliance matters, including any correspondence with regulators or government agencies and any employee complaints or published reports that raise material issues regarding our financial statements or accounting policies and any significant changes in accounting standards or rules promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Compensation Committee

We have established a compensation committee of the board of directors. Messrs. Greenhaus and Yamarone serve as members of our compensation committee. Under the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules, we are required to have at least two members of the compensation committee, all of whom must be independent. Messrs. Greenhaus and Yamarone are independent and Mr. Greenhaus chairs the compensation committee.

We have adopted a compensation committee charter, which details the principal functions of the compensation committee, including:

- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the corporate goals and objectives relevant to our Chief Executive Officer's compensation, if any is paid by us, evaluating our Chief Executive Officer's performance in light of such goals and objectives and determining and approving the remuneration (if any) of our Chief Executive Officer based on such evaluation;
- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the compensation, if any is paid by us, of all of our other officers;
- reviewing on an annual basis our executive compensation policies and plans;
- implementing and administering our incentive compensation equity-based remuneration plans;
- assisting management in complying with our proxy statement and annual report disclosure requirements;
- approving all special perquisites, special cash payments and other special compensation and benefit arrangements for our officers and employees;
- if required, producing a report on executive compensation to be included in our annual proxy statement; and
- reviewing, evaluating and recommending changes, if appropriate, to the remuneration for directors.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, as indicated above, other than the payment to our sponsor of \$10,000 per month, for up to 18 months, for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support and reimbursement of expenses, no compensation of any kind, including finders, consulting or other similar fees, will be paid to any of our existing stockholders, officers, directors or any of their respective affiliates, prior to, or for any services they render in order to effectuate the consummation of an initial business combination. Accordingly, it is likely that prior to the consummation of an initial business combination, the compensation committee will only be responsible for the review and recommendation of any compensation arrangements to be entered into in connection with such initial business combination.

The charter will also provide that the compensation committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser and will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any such adviser. However, before engaging or receiving advice from a compensation consultant, external legal counsel or any other adviser, the compensation committee will consider the independence of each such adviser, including the factors required by Nasdaq and the SEC.

Director Nominations

We do not have a standing nominating committee though we intend to form a corporate governance and nominating committee as and when required to do so by law or Nasdaq rules. In accordance with Rule 5605 of the Nasdaq rules, a majority of the independent directors may recommend a director nominee for selection by the board of directors. The board of directors believes that the independent directors can satisfactorily carry out the responsibility of properly selecting or approving director nominees without the formation of a standing nominating committee. The directors who will participate in the consideration and recommendation of director nominees are Messrs. Greenhaus, Hedberg and Yamarone. In accordance with Rule 5605 of the Nasdaq rules, all such directors are independent. As there is no standing nominating committee, we do not have a nominating committee charter in place.

The board of directors will also consider director candidates recommended for nomination by our stockholders during such times as they are seeking proposed nominees to stand for election at the next annual meeting of stockholders (or, if applicable, a special meeting of stockholders). Our stockholders that wish to nominate a director for election to our board of directors should follow the procedures set forth in our bylaws.

We have not formally established any specific, minimum qualifications that must be met or skills that are necessary for directors to possess. In general, in identifying and evaluating nominees for director, the board of directors considers educational background, diversity of professional experience, knowledge of our business, integrity, professional reputation, independence, wisdom, and the ability to represent the best interests of our stockholders.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees. We have filed a copy of our Code of Ethics and our audit and compensation committee charters as exhibits to the registration statement. You can review these documents by accessing our public filings at the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided without charge upon request from us. We intend to disclose any amendments to or waivers of certain provisions of our Code of Ethics in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

None of our officers has received any cash compensation for services rendered to us. We have agreed to pay our sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support. Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees. No compensation of any kind, including any finder's fee, reimbursement or consulting fee, will be paid by us to our sponsor, officers and directors, or any affiliate of our sponsor or officers, prior to, or in connection with any services rendered in order to effectuate, the consummation of our initial business combination (regardless of the type of transaction that it is). However, these individuals will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with activities on our behalf such as identifying potential target businesses and performing due diligence on suitable business combinations. We do not have a policy that prohibits our sponsor, executive officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, from negotiating for the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses by a target business. Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made to our sponsor, officers or directors, or our or their affiliates. Any such payments prior to an initial business combination will be made using funds held outside the trust account. Other than quarterly audit committee review of such payments, we do not expect to have any additional controls in place governing our reimbursement payments to our directors and executive officers for their out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with identifying and consummating an initial business combination.

After the completion of our initial business combination, directors or members of our management team who remain with us may be paid consulting or management fees from the combined company. All of these fees will be fully disclosed to stockholders, to the extent then known, in the tender offer materials or proxy solicitation materials furnished to our stockholders in connection with a proposed initial business combination. We have not established any limit on the amount of such fees that may be paid by the combined company to our directors or members of management. It is unlikely the amount of such compensation will be known at the time of the proposed initial business combination, because the directors of the post-combination business will be responsible for determining officer and director compensation. Any compensation to be paid to our officers will be determined, or recommended to the board of directors for determination, either by a compensation committee constituted solely by independent directors or by a majority of the independent directors on our board of directors.

We do not intend to take any action to ensure that members of our management team maintain their positions with us after the consummation of our initial business combination, although it is possible that some or all of our officers and directors may negotiate employment or consulting arrangements to remain with us after our initial business combination. The existence or terms of any such employment or consulting arrangements to retain their positions with us may influence our management's motivation in identifying or selecting a target business but we do not believe that the ability of our management to remain with us after the consummation of our initial business combination will be a determining factor in our decision to proceed with any potential business combination. We are not party to any agreements with our officers and directors that provide for benefits upon termination of employment.

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management and, based upon its review and discussions, the Compensation Committee recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of December 31, 2020, based on information obtained from the persons named below, with respect to the beneficial ownership of common stock, by:

- each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock;
- each of our executive officers and directors that beneficially owns shares of our common stock; and
- all our executive officers and directors as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned by them.

In July 2020, our sponsor purchased 3,593,750 founder shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000, or approximately \$0.007 per share. The following table presents the number of shares and percentage of our common stock owned by our initial stockholders as of December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2020, there are 17,968,750 shares of our common stock, consisting of (i) 14,375,000 shares of our Class A common stock and (ii) 3,593,750 shares of our Class B common stock, issued and outstanding.

| Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾ | Class A Common Stock | | Class B Common Stock | |
|---|--|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Number of Shares Beneficially Owned | % of Class | Number of Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽²⁾ | % of Class |
| Seaport Global SPAC, LLC ⁽³⁾ | | | 3,593,750 | 100.0 % |
| Stephen C. Smith ⁽³⁾ | | | 3,593,750 | 100.0 % |
| Michael Ring ⁽⁴⁾ | | | — | — |
| Jay Burnham ⁽⁴⁾ | | | — | — |
| Shelley Greenhaus ⁽⁴⁾ | | | — | — |
| Jeremy Hedberg ⁽⁴⁾ | | | — | — |
| Charles Yamarone ⁽⁴⁾ | | | — | — |
| All executive officers and directors as a group (6 individuals) | | | 3,593,750 | 100.0 % |
| Karpus Investment Management ⁽⁵⁾ | 2,581,086 | 14.4 % | | |
| Basso SPAC Fund LLC ⁽⁶⁾ | 779,189 | 5.4 % | | |
| Periscope Capital Inc. ⁽⁷⁾ | 750,000 | 5.2 % | | |

* less than 1%

- (1) Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each of the following entities or individuals is c/o Seaport Global Acquisition Corp., 360 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10017.
- (2) Interests shown consist solely of founder shares, classified as shares of Class B common stock. Such shares are convertible into shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions contained therein.
- (3) Seaport Global SPAC, LLC, our sponsor, is the record holder of the securities reported herein. Seaport Global Asset Management, LLC is the managing member of our sponsor and Stephen Smith, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is the Chief Executive Officer of Seaport Global Asset Management, LLC. By virtue of these relationships, Mr. Smith may be deemed to have or share beneficial ownership of the securities held of record by our sponsor. Mr. Smith disclaims any such beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest.

- (4) Each of these individuals holds a direct or indirect interest in our sponsor. Each such person disclaims any beneficial ownership of the reported shares other than to the extent of any pecuniary interest they may have therein, directly or indirectly.
- (5) According to Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 8, 2021 by Karpus Investment Management, d/b/a Karpus Investment Management (“Karpus”). The address of principal business office of Karpus is 183 Sully’s Trail, Pittsford, New York 14534. Karpus is a registered investment adviser under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Karpus is controlled by City of London Investment Group plc (“CLIG”), which is listed on the London Stock Exchange. However, in accordance with SEC Release No. 34-39538 (January 12, 1998), effective informational barriers have been established between Karpus and CLIG, such that voting and investment power over the subject securities is exercised by Karpus independently of CLIG, and, accordingly, attribution of beneficial ownership is not required between Karpus and CLIG. The shares reported here are owned directly by the accounts managed by Karpus.
- (6) According to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 12, 2021 by Basso SPAC Fund LLC (“Basso SPAC”), Basso Management, LLC (“Basso Management”), Basso Capital Management, L.P. (“BCM”), Basso GP, LLC (“Basso GP”), and Howard I. Fischer (“Mr. Fischer”). The address of the principal business office of each of these entities and individual is 1266 East Main Street, Fourth Floor, Stamford, Connecticut 06902. The shares reported here are directly beneficially owned by Basso SPAC. Basso Management is the manager of Basso SPAC. BCM serves as the investment manager of Basso SPAC. Basso GP is the general partner of BCM. Mr. Fischer is the principal portfolio manager for Basso SPAC, the Chief Executive Officer and a Founding Managing Partner of BCM, and a member of each of Basso Management and Basso GP. Accordingly, each of Basso Management, BCM, Basso GP and Mr. Fischer may be deemed to indirectly beneficially own the shares reported herein.
- (7) According to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 16, 2021 by Periscope Capital Inc. (“Periscope”). The address of principal business office of Periscope is 333 Bay Street, Suite 1240, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2R2. Periscope, which is the beneficial owner of 556,000 shares of Class A common stock, acts as investment manager of, and exercises investment discretion with respect to, certain private investment funds that collectively directly own 194,000 shares of Class A commons stock.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Table

None

Changes in Control

None.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

In July 2020, our sponsor purchased 3,593,750 founder shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000, or approximately \$0.007 per share.

Our sponsor purchased an aggregate of 6,062,500 private placement warrants for a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant in a private placement that occurred simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering. Each private placement warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of our Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share. The private placement warrants (including the Class A common stock issuable upon exercise thereof) may not, subject to certain limited exceptions, be transferred, assigned or sold by the holder until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination.

If any of our officers or directors becomes aware of an initial business combination opportunity that falls within the line of business of any entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such other entity. Our officers and directors currently have certain relevant fiduciary duties or contractual obligations that may take priority over their duties to us.

We pay our sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support. Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees.

Other than the foregoing, no compensation of any kind, including any finder's fee, reimbursement, consulting fee or monies in respect of any payment of a loan, will be paid by us to our sponsor, officers and directors, or any affiliate of our sponsor or officers, prior to, or in connection with any services rendered in order to effectuate, the consummation of an initial business combination (regardless of the type of transaction that it is). However, these individuals will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with activities on our behalf such as identifying potential target businesses and performing due diligence on suitable business combinations. We do not have a policy that prohibits our sponsor, executive officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, from negotiating for the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses by a target business. Our audit committee reviews on a quarterly basis all payments that were made to our sponsor, officers, directors or our or their affiliates and will determine which expenses and the amount of expenses that will be reimbursed. There is no cap or ceiling on the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such persons in connection with activities on our behalf.

In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, our sponsor or an affiliate of our sponsor or certain of our officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, loan us funds on a non-interest bearing basis as may be required. If we complete an initial business combination, we would repay such loaned amounts. In the event that the initial business combination does not close, we may use a portion of the working capital held outside the trust account to repay such loaned amounts but no proceeds from our trust account would be used for such repayment. Up to \$1,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant at the option of the lender. The warrants would be identical to the private placement warrants, including as to exercise price, exercisability and exercise period. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsor or an affiliate of our sponsor as we do not believe third parties will be willing to loan such funds and provide a waiver against any and all rights to seek access to funds in our trust account.

After our initial business combination, members of our management team who remain with us may be paid consulting, management or other fees from the combined company with any and all amounts being fully disclosed to our stockholders, to the extent then known, in the tender offer or proxy solicitation materials, as applicable, furnished to our stockholders. It is unlikely the amount of such compensation will be known at the time of distribution of such tender offer materials or at the time of a stockholder meeting held to consider our initial business combination, as applicable, as it will be up to the directors of the post-combination business to determine executive and director compensation.

Related Party Policy

Our audit committee must review and approve any related person transaction we propose to enter into. Our audit committee charter details the policies and procedures relating to transactions that may present actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest and may raise questions as to whether such transactions are consistent with the best interest of our company and our stockholders. A summary of such policies and procedures is set forth below.

Any potential related party transaction that is brought to the audit committee's attention will be analyzed by the audit committee, in consultation with outside counsel or members of management, as appropriate, to determine whether the transaction or relationship does, in fact, constitute a related party transaction. At its meetings, the audit committee will be provided with the details of each new, existing or proposed related party transaction, including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction and the benefits to us and to the relevant related party.

In determining whether to approve a related party transaction, the audit committee must consider, among other factors, the following factors to the extent relevant:

- whether the terms of the transaction are fair to us and on the same basis as would apply if the transaction did not involve a related party;
- whether there are business reasons for us to enter into the transaction;
- whether the transaction would impair the independence of an outside director; and
- whether the transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any director or executive officer.

Any member of the audit committee who has an interest in the transaction under discussion must abstain from any voting regarding the transaction, but may, if so requested by the chairman of the audit committee, participate in some or all of the audit committee's discussions of the transaction. Upon completion of its review of the transaction, the audit committee may determine to permit or to prohibit the transaction.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The following is a summary of fees paid or to be paid to Marcum LLP, or Marcum, for services rendered.

Audit Fees. During the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, we paid Marcum approximately \$25,750 for the services it performed in connection with our initial public offering.

Audit-Related Fees. During the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, Marcum did not render assurance and related services related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements.

Tax Fees. During the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, Marcum did not render services to us for tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning.

All Other Fees. During the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, there were no fees billed for products and services provided by Marcum other than those set forth above.

Pre-Approval Policy

Our audit committee was formed upon the consummation of our initial public offering. As a result, the audit committee did not pre-approve all of the foregoing services, although any services rendered prior to the formation of our audit committee were approved by our board of directors. Since the formation of our audit committee, and on a going-forward basis, the audit committee has and will pre-approve all auditing services and permitted non-audit services to be performed for us by our auditors, including the fees and terms thereof (subject to the de minimis exceptions for non-audit services described in the Exchange Act which are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit).

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

(1) Financial Statements

**REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

| | Page |
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| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | F-2 |
| Audited Financial Statements: | |
| Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2020 | F-3 |
| Statement of Operations for the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 | F-4 |
| Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 | F-5 |
| Statement of Cash Flows for the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 | F-6 |
| Notes to Financial Statements | F-7 |

(2) Financial Statements Schedule

All financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the amounts are immaterial and not required, or the required information is presented in the financial statements and notes thereto in this Item 15 of Part IV below.

(3) Exhibits

We hereby file as part of this report the exhibits listed in the attached Exhibit Index. Exhibits which are incorporated herein by reference can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material can also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates or on the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not applicable.

**REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Redbox Entertainment, Inc.
(f/k/a Seaport Global Acquisition Corp.)

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Redbox Entertainment, Inc. (f/k/a Seaport Global Acquisition Corp.) (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2020, the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Restatement of Financial Statements

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, accompanying financial statements have been restated.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Marcum LLP

Marcum LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2020.

Houston, Texas

April 2, 2021, except for the effects of the first amendment restatement related to warrant liabilities discussed in Note 2 to which the date is May 26, 2021, and for the effects of the second amendment restatement related to redeemable common shares discussed in Note 2 to which the date is November 22, 2021.

REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
BALANCE SHEET (AS RESTATED)
DECEMBER 31, 2020

| Assets | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Current assets | |
| Cash | \$ 948,584 |
| Prepaid expenses | 308,515 |
| Total current assets | <u>1,257,099</u> |
| Investments held in Trust Account | 145,194,202 |
| Total Assets | <u><u>\$ 146,451,301</u></u> |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) | |
| Current liability – accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 118,844 |
| Due to related party | 10,000 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>128,844</u> |
| Warrant liability | 17,322,751 |
| Deferred underwriting fee payable | 5,031,250 |
| Total Liabilities | <u>22,482,845</u> |
| Commitments and contingencies | |
| Class A common stock subject to possible redemption, 14,375,000 shares at redemption value | 145,194,202 |
| Stockholders' Equity (Deficit): | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding (less shares subject to possible redemption) | — |
| Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding at December 31, 2020 (excluding 14,375,000 Class A common stock subject to possible redemption) | — |
| Class B common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 3,593,750 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2020 | 359 |
| Additional paid-in capital | — |
| Accumulated deficit | <u>(21,226,105)</u> |
| Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) | <u>(21,225,746)</u> |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) | <u><u>\$ 146,451,301</u></u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (AS RESTATED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 24, 2020 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2020

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Formation and operating costs | \$ 191,371 |
| Loss from operations | (191,371) |
| Other income (expense) | |
| Interest Income from securities held in Trust Account | 6,702 |
| Transaction costs allocable to warrant liability | (861,400) |
| Compensation Expense – private placement warrants | (2,297,689) |
| Change in fair value of warranty liability | 5,441,188 |
| Total other income | 2,288,801 |
| Net Income | \$ 2,097,430 |
| | |
| Weighted average shares outstanding, Class A redeemable common stock | 2,605,469 |
| Basic and diluted income per share, Class A redeemable common stock | \$ 0.34 |
| | |
| Weighted average shares outstanding, Class B non-redeemable common stock | 3,593,750 |
| Basic and diluted income per share, Class B non-redeemable common stock | \$ 0.34 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (AS RESTATED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 24, 2020 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2020

| | Class A Common stock | | Class B Common stock | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Accumulated Income (Deficit) | Total Stockholders' Equity(Deficit) |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Shares | Amount | Shares | Amount | | | |
| Balance as of July 24, 2020 (inception) | — | \$ — | — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Issuance of Class B common stock to initial Stockholders | — | — | 3,593,750 | 359 | 24,641 | — | 25,000 |
| Accretion for Class A common stock to redemption amount | — | — | — | — | (24,641) | (23,323,535) | (23,348,176) |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | 2,097,430 | 2,097,430 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2020 | <u>—</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>3,593,750</u> | <u>\$ 359</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ (21,226,105)</u> | <u>\$ (21,225,746)</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (AS RESTATED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 24, 2020 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2020

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | |
| Net income | \$ 2,097,430 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities: | |
| Interest earned on securities held in Trust Account | (6,702) |
| Change in fair value of warrant liability | (5,441,188) |
| Transaction costs allocable to warrant liability | 861,400 |
| Compensation Expense – private placement warrants | 2,297,689 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | |
| Prepaid assets | (308,515) |
| Due to related party | 10,000 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 118,844 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | <u>(371,042)</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | |
| Investments held in Trust | (145,187,500) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | <u>(145,187,500)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | |
| Proceeds from sale of Class B common stock to initial stockholders | 25,000 |
| Proceeds from sale of Units, net of offering costs | 140,419,626 |
| Proceeds from issuance of Private Placement Warrants | 6,062,500 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | <u>146,507,126</u> |
| Net change in cash | 948,584 |
| Cash, beginning of the period | — |
| Cash, end of period | <u>\$ 948,584</u> |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: | |
| Non-cash investing and financing transactions: | |
| Change in value of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | \$ 6,702 |
| Deferred underwriting commissions payable charged to additional paid-in capital | \$ 5,031,250 |
| Initial classification of warrant liability | <u>\$ 22,763,938</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC. (F/K/A SEAPORT GLOBAL ACQUISITION CORP.)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 1 — Organization and Business Operation

Redbox Entertainment Inc., formerly known as Seaport Global Acquisition Corp. (the “Company”) is a blank check company incorporated in Delaware on July 24, 2020. The Company was formed for the purpose of effectuating a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination with one or more businesses (the “Business Combination”). The Company is an early stage and emerging growth company and, as such, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with early stage and emerging growth companies.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had not yet commenced any operations. All activity for the period July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 relates to the Company’s formation and the initial public offering (the “Initial Public Offering”) which is described below. The Company will not generate any operating revenues until after the completion of a Business Combination, at the earliest. The Company will generate non-operating income in the form of interest income from the proceeds derived from the Initial Public Offering. The Company has selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

The registration statement for the Company’s Initial Public Offering was declared effective on November 27, 2020. On December 2, 2020, the Company consummated the Initial Public Offering of 14,375,000 units (the “Units” and, with respect to the shares of Class A common stock included in the Units sold, the “Public Shares”), which includes the full exercise by the underwriter of the overallotment option to purchase an additional 1,875,000 Units at \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds of \$143,750,000, which is described in Note 4.

Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the Company consummated the sale of 6,062,500 warrants (each, a “Private Placement Warrant” and collectively, the “Private Placement Warrants”) at a price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant in a private placement to Seaport Global SPAC, LLC (the “Sponsor”) generating gross proceeds of \$6,062,500, which is described in Note 5.

Transaction costs amounted to \$8,361,625, consisting of \$2,875,000 of underwriting fees, \$5,031,250 of deferred underwriting fees and \$455,375 of other offering costs.

Following the closing of the Initial Public Offering on December 2, 2020, an amount of \$145,187,500 (\$10.10 per Unit) from the net proceeds of the sale of the Units in the Initial Public Offering and the sale of the Private Placement Warrants was placed in a trust account (the “Trust Account”) and invested in U.S. government securities, within the meaning set forth in Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), with a maturity of 185 days or less, or in any open-ended investment company that holds itself out as a money market fund meeting the conditions of Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act, as determined by the Company, until the earlier of: (i) the consummation of a Business Combination or (ii) the distribution of the funds in the Trust Account to the Company’s stockholders, as described below.

The Company’s management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Initial Public Offering and the sale of the Private Placement Warrants, although substantially all of the net proceeds are intended to be applied generally toward consummating a Business Combination. NASDAQ rules provide that the Business Combination must be with one or more target businesses that together have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the Trust Account (less any deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on interest earned on the Trust Account) at the time of the signing a definitive agreement to enter a Business Combination. The Company will only complete a Business Combination if the post-Business Combination company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully effect a Business Combination.

The Company will provide its holders of the outstanding Public Shares (the “public stockholders”) with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Public Shares upon the completion of a Business Combination either (i) in connection with a stockholder meeting called to approve the Business Combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. In connection with a proposed Business Combination, the Company may seek stockholder approval of a Business Combination at a meeting called for such purpose at which stockholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against a Business Combination. The Company will proceed with a Business Combination only if the Company has net tangible assets of at least \$5,000,001 either immediately prior to or upon such

consummation of a Business Combination and, if the Company seeks stockholder approval, a majority of the outstanding shares voted are voted in favor of the Business Combination.

If the Company seeks stockholder approval of a Business Combination and it does not conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that, a public stockholder, together with any affiliate of such stockholder or any other person with whom such stockholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), will be restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to 20% or more of the Public Shares without the Company's prior written consent.

The public stockholders will be entitled to redeem their shares for a pro rata portion of the amount then in the Trust Account (initially \$10.10 per share, plus any pro rata interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay its tax obligations). The per-share amount to be distributed to stockholders who redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions the Company will pay to the underwriter (as discussed in Note 8). There will be no redemption rights upon the completion of a Business Combination with respect to the Company's warrants.

If a stockholder vote is not required and the Company does not decide to hold a stockholder vote for business or other legal reasons, the Company will, pursuant to its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, offer such redemption pursuant to the tender offer rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and file tender offer documents containing substantially the same information as would be included in a proxy statement with the SEC prior to completing a Business Combination.

The Company's Sponsor has agreed (a) to vote its Founder Shares (as defined in Note 6), and any Public Shares purchased during or after the Initial Public Offering in favor of a Business Combination, (b) not to propose an amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation with respect to the Company's pre-Business Combination activities prior to the consummation of a Business Combination unless the Company provides dissenting public stockholders with the opportunity to redeem their Public Shares in conjunction with any such amendment; (c) not to redeem any shares (including the Founder Shares) and Private Placement Warrants (including underlying securities) into the right to receive cash from the Trust Account in connection with a stockholder vote to approve a Business Combination (or to sell any shares in a tender offer in connection with a Business Combination if the Company does not seek stockholder approval in connection therewith) or a vote to amend the provisions of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation relating to stockholders' rights of pre-Business Combination activity and (d) that the Founder Shares and Private Placement Warrants (including underlying securities) shall not participate in any liquidating distributions upon winding up if a Business Combination is not consummated. However, the Sponsor will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to any Public Shares purchased during or after the Initial Public Offering if the Company fails to complete its Business Combination.

If the Company is unable to complete a Business Combination by June 2, 2022 (the "Combination Period"), the Company will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but no more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the Public Shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public stockholders' rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of the remaining stockholders and the Company's board of directors, proceed to commence a voluntary liquidation and thereby a formal dissolution of the Company, subject in each case to its obligations to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of applicable law. The underwriter has agreed to waive its rights to the deferred underwriting commission held in the Trust Account in the event the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the funds held in the Trust Account that will be available to fund the redemption of the Public Shares. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the assets remaining available for distribution will be less than \$10.10 per Unit.

The Sponsor has agreed that it will be liable to the Company if and to the extent any claims by a third party for services rendered or products sold to the Company, or a prospective target business with which the Company has entered into a written letter of intent, confidentiality or similar agreement or Business Combination agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the Trust Account to below the lesser of (i) \$10.10 per Public Share and (ii) the actual amount per Public Share held in the Trust Account as of the day of liquidation of the Trust Account, if less than \$10.10 per share due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, less taxes payable, provided that such liability will not apply to any claims by a third party or prospective target business who executed a waiver of any and all rights to monies held in the Trust Account (whether or not such waiver is enforceable) nor will it apply to any claims under the Company's indemnity of the underwriter of Initial Public Offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended

(the “Securities Act”). However, the Company has not asked the Sponsor to reserve for such indemnification obligations, nor has the Company independently verified whether the Sponsor has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations and believe that the Sponsor’s only assets are securities of the Company. Therefore, the Company cannot assure its stockholders that the Sponsor would be able to satisfy those obligations. None of the Company’s officers or directors will indemnify the Company for claims by third parties including, without limitation, claims by vendors and prospective target businesses. The Company will seek to reduce the possibility that the Sponsor will have to indemnify the Trust Account due to claims of creditors by endeavoring to have all vendors, service providers, prospective target businesses or other entities with which the Company does business, execute agreements with the Company waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to monies held in the Trust Account.

Liquidity

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had cash outside the Trust Account of \$948,584 available for working capital needs. All remaining cash held in the Trust Account are generally unavailable for the Company’s use, prior to an initial business combination, and is restricted for use either in a Business Combination or to redeem common stock. As of December 31, 2020, none of the amount in the Trust Account was available to be withdrawn as described above.

Through December 31, 2020, the Company’s liquidity needs were satisfied through receipt of \$25,000 from the sale of the founder shares and the remaining net proceeds from the IPO and the sale of Private Placement Units.

The Company anticipates that the \$948,584 outside of the Trust Account as of December 31, 2020, will be sufficient to allow the Company to operate for at least the next 12 months from the issuance of the financial statements, assuming that a Business Combination is not consummated during that time. Until consummation of its Business Combination, the Company will be using the funds not held in the Trust Account, and any additional Working Capital Loans (as defined in Note 6) from the initial stockholders, the Company’s officers and directors, or their respective affiliates (which is described in Note 6), for identifying and evaluating prospective acquisition candidates, performing business due diligence on prospective target businesses, traveling to and from the offices, plants or similar locations of prospective target businesses, reviewing corporate documents and material agreements of prospective target businesses, selecting the target business to acquire and structuring, negotiating and consummating the Business Combination.

The Company does not believe it will need to raise additional funds in order to meet the expenditures required for operating its business. However, if the Company’s estimates of the costs of undertaking in-depth due diligence and negotiating business combination is less than the actual amount necessary to do so, the Company may have insufficient funds available to operate its business prior to the business combination. Moreover, the Company will need to raise additional capital through loans from its Sponsor, officers, directors, or third parties. None of the Sponsor, officers or directors are under any obligation to advance funds to, or to invest in, the Company. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital, it may be required to take additional measures to conserve liquidity, which could include, but not necessarily be limited to, curtailing operations, suspending the pursuit of its business plan, and reducing overhead expenses. The Company cannot provide any assurance that new financing will be available to it on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

Risks and Uncertainties

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic which continues to spread throughout the United States and the World. As of the date the financial statement was issued, there was considerable uncertainty around the expected duration of this pandemic. We have concluded that while it is reasonably possible that COVID-19 could have a negative effect on identifying a target company for a Business Combination, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of this financial statement. The financial statement does not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Note 2 — Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

First Amendment

On April 12, 2021, the staff of the SEC issued a public statement entitled “Staff Statement on Accounting and Reporting Considerations for Warrants issued by Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (“SPACs”)” (the “Statement”). In the Statement, the SEC staff expressed its view that certain terms and conditions common to SPAC warrants may require the warrants to be classified as liabilities on the SPAC’s balance sheet as opposed to equity. The Company previously accounted for its outstanding Public Warrants

(as defined in Note 4) and Private Placement Warrants issued in connection with its Initial Public Offering as components of equity instead of as derivative liabilities. The warrant agreement governing the warrants includes a provision that provides for potential changes to the settlement amounts dependent upon the characteristics of the holder of the warrant. In addition, the warrant agreement includes a provision that in the event of a tender or exchange offer made to and accepted by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a single class of common stock, all holders of the warrants would be entitled to receive cash for their warrants (the “tender offer provision”).

The Company’s management further evaluated the warrants under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Subtopic 815-40, Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity. ASC Section 815-40-15 addresses equity versus liability treatment and classification of equity-linked financial instruments, including warrants, and states that a warrant may be classified as a component of equity only if, among other things, the warrant is indexed to the issuer’s common stock. Under ASC Section 815-40-15, a warrant is not indexed to the issuer’s common stock if the terms of the warrant require an adjustment to the exercise price upon a specified event and that event is not an input to the fair value of the warrant. Based on management’s evaluation, the Company’s audit committee, in consultation with management, concluded that the Company’s Private Placement Warrants are not indexed to the Company’s common stock in the manner contemplated by ASC Section 815-40-15 because the holder of the instrument is not an input into the pricing of a fixed-for-fixed option on equity shares. In addition, based on management’s evaluation, the Company’s audit committee, in consultation with management, concluded the tender offer provision included in the warrant agreement fails the “classified in shareholders’ equity” criteria as contemplated by ASC Section 815-40-25.

As a result of the above, the Company should have classified the warrants as derivative liabilities in its previously issued financial statements. Under this accounting treatment, the Company is required to measure the fair value of the warrants at the end of each reporting period and recognize changes in the fair value from the prior period in the Company’s operating results for the current period.

Second Amendment

In the Company’s previously issued financial statements, a portion of the public shares were classified as permanent equity to maintain stockholders’ equity greater than \$5,000,000 on the basis that the Company will consummate its initial business combination only if the Company has net tangible assets of at least \$5,000,001. Thus, the Company can only complete a merger and continue to exist as a public company if there is sufficient Public Shares that do not redeem at the merger and so it is appropriate to classify the portion of its public shares required to keep its stockholders’ equity above the \$5,000,000 threshold as “shares not subject to redemption.”

However, in light of recent comment letters issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to several special purpose acquisition companies, management re-evaluated the Company’s application of ASC 480-10-99 to its accounting classification of public shares. Upon re-evaluation, management determined that the public shares include certain provisions that require classification of the public shares as temporary equity regardless of the minimum net tangible asset required by the Company to complete its initial business combination.

As a result of the above, the Company should have classified public shares as temporary equity, thereby understating common stock subject to possible redemption, overstating additional paid in capital, accumulated deficit and total stockholders’ equity as well as understating earnings per share for Class A common stock and overstating earnings per share for Class B common stock.

The Company's accounting classification of public shares did not have any effect on the Company's previously reported amounts for total assets, total liabilities, cash flows or net income.

The impact of the restatement on the Company's financial statements is reflected in the following table.

| | As Previously Reported | Adjustments | As Restated (First Amendment) | Adjustments | As Restated (Second Amendment) |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Balance Sheet as of December 2, 2020 | | | | | |
| Warrant liability | \$ — | \$ 22,763,938 | \$ 22,763,938 | \$ — | \$ 22,763,938 |
| Total liabilities | 5,259,504 | 22,763,938 | 28,023,442 | — | 28,023,442 |
| Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | 136,471,644 | (22,763,938) | 113,707,706 | 31,479,794 | 145,187,500 |
| Class A common stock | 86 | 225 | 311 | (311) | 0 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 5,003,786 | 3,158,862 | 8,162,648 | (8,162,648) | — |
| Accumulated deficit | (4,225) | (3,159,088) | (3,163,313) | (23,316,835) | (26,480,148) |
| Total Stockholders' Equity | \$ 5,000,006 | \$ — | \$ 5,000,006 | \$ — | \$ 5,000,006 |
| Number of shares subject to redemption | 13,512,044 | (2,253,855) | 11,258,189 | 3,116,811 | 14,375,000 |
| Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2020 | | | | | |
| Warrant liability | \$ — | \$ 17,322,751 | \$ 17,322,751 | \$ — | \$ 17,322,751 |
| Total liabilities | 5,160,094 | 17,322,751 | 22,482,845 | — | 22,482,845 |
| Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | 136,291,206 | (17,322,751) | 118,968,455 | 26,225,747 | 145,194,202 |
| Class A common stock | 88 | 172 | 260 | (260) | 0 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 5,184,223 | (2,282,271) | 2,901,952 | (2,901,952) | — |
| Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit) | (184,669) | 2,282,099 | 2,097,430 | (23,323,535) | (21,226,105) |
| Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) | \$ 5,000,001 | \$ — | \$ 5,000,001 | \$ (26,225,747) | \$ (21,225,746) |
| Number of shares subject to redemption | 13,494,179 | (1,715,124) | 11,779,055 | 2,595,945 | 14,375,000 |
| Statement of Operations for the Period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 | | | | | |
| Change in fair value of warrant liability | \$ — | \$ 5,441,188 | \$ 5,441,188 | \$ — | \$ 5,441,188 |
| Transaction costs | — | (861,400) | (861,400) | — | (861,400) |
| Compensation Expense – private placement warrants | — | (2,297,689) | (2,297,689) | — | (2,297,689) |
| Other income (expense), net | 6,702 | 2,282,099 | 2,288,801 | — | 2,288,801 |
| Net income (loss) | (184,669) | 2,282,099 | 2,097,430 | — | 2,097,430 |
| Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding, Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | 2,449,058 | — | 2,449,058 | 156,411 | 2,605,469 |
| Basic and diluted net income per share, Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 0.34 | \$ 0.34 |
| Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding, non-redeemable common stock | 3,750,161 | 408,511 | 4,158,672 | — | 4,158,672 |
| Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share, non-redeemable common stock | \$ (0.05) | \$ 0.55 | \$ 0.50 | \$ (0.16) | \$ 0.34 |
| Statement of Cash Flows for the Period July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 | | | | | |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities: | | | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (184,669) | \$ 2,282,099 | \$ 2,097,430 | \$ — | \$ 2,097,430 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | | | | |
| Change in fair value of warrant liability | — | (5,441,188) | (5,441,188) | — | (5,441,188) |
| Transaction costs | — | 861,400 | 861,400 | — | 861,400 |
| Compensation Expense – private placement warrants | — | 2,297,689 | 2,297,689 | — | 2,297,689 |

Note 3 — Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Emerging Growth Company Status

The Company is an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, (the “JOBS Act”), and it may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in its periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

Further, Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of the Company’s financial statements with another public company which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement.

Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the financial statement, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. Accordingly, the actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have any cash equivalents as of December 31, 2020.

Cash and Securities held in Trust Account

At December 31, 2020, the assets held in the Trust Account were substantially held in U.S. Treasury Bills. During the period from July 24, 2020 (Inception) to December 31, 2020, the Company did not withdraw any of interest income from the Trust Account to pay its tax obligations.

The Company classifies its United States Treasury securities as held-to-maturity in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 320 “Investments - Debt and Equity Securities.” Held-to-maturity securities are those securities which the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. Held-to-maturity treasury securities are recorded at amortized cost and adjusted for the amortization or accretion of premiums or discounts.

A decline in the market value of held-to-maturity securities below cost that is deemed to be other than temporary, results in an impairment that reduces the carrying costs to such securities’ fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. To determine whether an impairment is other than temporary, the Company considers whether it has the

ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and the duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year-end, forecasted performance of the investee, and the general market condition in the geographic area or industry the investee operates in.

Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the related held-to-maturity security as an adjustment to yield using the effective-interest method. Such amortization and accretion is included in the “interest income” line item in the statements of operations. Interest income is recognized when earned.

Warrant Liability

The Company accounts for warrants as either equity-classified or liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the warrant's specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (“ASC 480”) and ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging (“ASC 815”). The assessment considers whether the warrants are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, and whether the warrants meet all of the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815, including whether the warrants are indexed to the Company's own common shares and whether the warrant holders could potentially require “net cash settlement” in a circumstance outside of the Company's control, among other conditions for equity classification. This assessment, which requires the use of professional judgment, is conducted at the time of warrant issuance and as of each subsequent quarterly period end date while the warrants are outstanding.

For issued or modified warrants that meet all of the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital at the time of issuance. For issued or modified warrants that do not meet all the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded at their initial fair value on the date of issuance, and each balance sheet date thereafter. Changes in the estimated fair value of the warrants are recognized as a non-cash gain or loss on the statements of operations.

Class A Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption

The Company accounts for its common stock subject to possible redemption in accordance with the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 480 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity.” Common stock subject to mandatory redemption is classified as a liability instrument and is measured at fair value. Conditionally redeemable common stock (including common stock that features redemption rights that are either within the control of the holder or subject to redemption upon the occurrence of uncertain events not solely within the Company's control) is classified as temporary equity. At all other times, common stock is classified as stockholders' equity. The Company's common stock features certain redemption rights that are considered to be outside of the Company's control and subject to occurrence of uncertain future events. Accordingly, common stock subject to possible redemption is presented at redemption value as temporary equity, outside of the stockholders' equity section of the Company's balance sheet.

Offering Costs

The Company complies with the requirements of the ASC 340-10-S99-1 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) Topic 5A - “Expenses of Offering”. Offering costs consist principally of professional and registration fees incurred through the balance sheet date that are related to the Public Offering . Offering costs totaled \$8,361,625 consisting of \$2,875,000 of underwriting fees, \$5,031,250 of deferred underwriting fees, and \$455,375 of other offering costs. Offering costs allocable to the warrants amounted to \$861,400 and were charged to earnings during the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020 and all other offering costs were charged to stockholders' equity.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740 Income Taxes (“ASC 740”). ASC 740 requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for both the expected impact of differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities and for the expected future tax benefit to be derived from tax loss and tax credit carry forwards. ASC 740 additionally requires a valuation allowance to be established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized.

ASC 740 also clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained

upon examination by taxing authorities. ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim period, disclosure and transition. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. There were no unrecognized tax benefits and no amounts accrued for interest and penalties as of December 31, 2020. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position.

The Company has identified the United States as its only “major” tax jurisdiction. The Company may be subject to potential examination by federal and state taxing authorities in the areas of income taxes. These potential examinations may include questioning the timing and amount of deductions, the nexus of income among various tax jurisdictions and compliance with federal and state tax laws. The Company’s management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months.

Net Income Per Share of Common Stock

Net income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common stock outstanding for the period. The Company applies the two-class method in calculating earnings per share. Shares of common stock subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2020, which are not currently redeemable and are not redeemable at fair value, have been excluded from the calculation of basic net income per common share since such shares, if redeemed, only participate in their pro rata share of the Trust Account earnings. The Company has not considered the effect of warrants sold in the Initial Public Offering and the private placement to purchase an aggregate 6,062,500 shares of common stock in the calculation of diluted income per share, since the exercise of the warrants into shares of common stock is contingent upon the occurrence of future events. As a result, diluted net loss per common share is the same as basic net income per common share for the period presented.

Below is a reconciliation of net income per common share:

| | For the period ended December 31, 2020 |
|--|---|
| Net Income per share of Class A Common Stock | |
| Net income | \$ 2,097,430 |
| Less: Allocation of loss to Class B common stock | (1,215,880) |
| Adjusted net income | \$ 881,550 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding of Class A common stock | 2,605,469 |
| Basic and diluted net income per share, Class A common stock | \$ 0.34 |
| Net Income per share for Class B common stock | |
| Net income | \$ 2,097,430 |
| Less: Allocation of loss to Class A common stock | (881,550) |
| Adjusted net income | \$ 1,215,880 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding of Class B common stock ⁽¹⁾ | 3,593,570 |
| Basic and diluted net income per share, Class B common stock | \$ 0.34 |

(1) Calculated from date of issuance (July 24, 2020) through December 31, 2020

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of the Company’s assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments under ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurement,” approximates the carrying amounts represented in the accompanying balance sheet, primarily due to their short-term nature.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist of cash accounts in a financial institution, which, at times may exceed the Federal depository insurance coverage of \$250,000. At December 31, 2020, the Company has not experienced losses on these accounts and management believes the Company is not exposed to significant risks on such accounts.

Recent Accounting Standards

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 4 — Public Offering

Pursuant to the Initial Public Offering, on December 2, 2020, the Company sold 14,375,000 Units, which includes the full exercise by the underwriter of its option to purchase an additional 1,875,000 Units, at a purchase price of \$10.00 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one share of the Company's Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value, and three-quarters of one redeemable warrant ("Public Warrant"). Each whole Public Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (see Note 9).

Note 5 — Private Placement

Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the Sponsor purchased an aggregate of 6,062,500 Private Placement Warrants at a price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant, or \$6,062,500 in the aggregate. Each Private Placement Warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share. The proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants were added to the net proceeds from the Initial Public Offering held in the Trust Account. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants will be used to fund the redemption of the Public Shares (subject to the requirements of applicable law) and the Private Placement Warrants will expire worthless.

Note 6 — Related Party Transactions

Founder Shares

In July 2020, the Company issued an aggregate of 3,593,750 shares (the "Founder Shares") to the Sponsor for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000 in cash. The Founder Shares included an aggregate of up to 468,750 shares of Class B common stock subject to forfeiture by the Sponsor to the extent that the underwriter's over-allotment option was not exercised in full or in part, so that the Sponsor would own, on an as-converted basis, 20% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares after the Initial Public Offering. As a result of the underwriter's election to fully exercise its over-allotment option, 468,750 Founder Shares are no longer subject to forfeiture.

The initial stockholders have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their Founder Shares until the earlier to occur of: (A) one year after the completion of a Business Combination or (B) the date on which the Company completes a liquidation, merger, capital stock exchange or similar transaction that results in the Company's stockholders having the right to exchange their shares of common stock for cash, securities or other property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the last sale price of the Company's Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Business Combination, the Founder Shares will be released from the lock-up.

Promissory Note and Advances — Related Party

On July 24, 2020, the Sponsor agreed to loan the Company an aggregate of up to \$300,000 to cover expenses related to the Initial Public Offering pursuant to a promissory note (the "Note"). The Note was non-interest bearing and was payable on the earlier of March 31, 2021 or the completion of the Initial Public Offering. The outstanding balance under the Note was repaid on December 2, 2020. In addition, the Sponsor advanced the Company an aggregate of \$275,000 to cover expenses related to the Initial Public Offering which was repaid on December 2, 2020. At December 31, 2020, there were no borrowings outstanding.

Related Party Loans

In order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, the Company's Sponsor, an affiliate of the Sponsor, or the Company's officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, loan the Company funds as may be required (the "Working Capital Loans"). Such Working Capital Loans would be evidenced by promissory notes. The notes would either be repaid upon consummation of a Business Combination, without interest, or, at the lender's discretion, up to \$1,500,000 of notes may be converted upon consummation of a Business Combination into warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant. The warrants will be identical to the Private

Placement Warrants. In the event that a Business Combination does not close, the Company may use a portion of proceeds held outside the Trust Account to repay the Working Capital Loans but no proceeds held in the Trust Account would be used to repay the Working Capital Loans. At December 31, 2020, no Working Capital Loans were outstanding.

Administrative Support Agreement

The Company entered into an agreement, commencing on November 30, 2020 through the earlier of the Company's consummation of a Business Combination and its liquidation, to pay the Sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support. Upon completion of the Business Combination or the Company's liquidation, the Company will cease paying these monthly fees. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has paid an aggregate of \$10,000.

Note 7 — Investment Held in Trust Account

As of December 31, 2020, investment in the Company's Trust Account consisted of \$281 in Cash and Sweep Funds and \$145,193,921 in U.S. Treasury Securities. All of the U.S. Treasury Securities matured on March 4, 2021. The Company classifies its United States Treasury securities as held-to-maturity in accordance with FASB ASC 320 "Investments — Debt and Equity Securities". Held-to-maturity treasury securities are recorded at amortized cost and adjusted for the amortization or accretion of premiums or discounts. The Company considers all investments with original maturities of more than three months but less than one year to be short-term investments. The carrying value approximates the fair value due to its short-term maturity. The carrying value, excluding gross unrealized holding loss and fair value of held to maturity securities on December 31, 2020 are as follows:

| | Carrying Value as of December 31, 2020 | Gross Unrealized Gains | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Value as of December 31, 2020 |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| U.S. Money Market | \$ 281 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 281 |
| U.S. Treasury Securities | 145,193,921 | — | (2,174) | 145,191,747 |
| | <u>\$ 145,194,202</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ (2,174)</u> | <u>\$ 145,192,028</u> |

Note 8 — Commitments & Contingencies

Registration Rights

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into on November 27, 2020, the holders of the Founder Shares, Private Placement Warrants and any warrants that may be issued upon conversion of the Working Capital Loans (and any shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and warrants that may be issued upon conversion of Working Capital Loans and upon conversion of the Founder Shares) will be entitled to registration rights, requiring the Company to register such securities for resale (in the case of the Founder Shares, only after conversion to our Class A common stock). The holders of the majority of these securities are entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form demands, that the Company register such securities. In addition, the holders have certain "piggy-back" registration rights with respect to registration statements filed subsequent to the consummation of a Business Combination and rights to require the Company to register for resale such securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

Underwriters Agreement

The underwriter is entitled to a deferred fee of \$0.35 per Unit, or \$5,031,250 in the aggregate. The deferred fee will become payable to the underwriter from the amounts held in the Trust Account solely in the event that the Company completes a Business Combination, subject to the terms of the underwriting agreement.

Note 9 — Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock — The Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Company's board of directors. At December 31, 2020, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding

Class A Common Stock — The Company is authorized to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of Class A, \$0.0001 par value common stock. Holders of the Company's Class A common stock are entitled to one vote for each share. At December 31, 2020, there were no shares issued and outstanding, excluding 14,375,000 shares subject to possible redemption.

Class B Common Stock — The Company is authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of Class B, \$0.0001 par value common stock. Holders of the Company's Class B common stock are entitled to one vote for each share. At December 31, 2020, there were 3,593,750 Class B common stock issued and outstanding.

The shares of Class B common stock will automatically convert into shares of Class A common stock at the time of the Business Combination on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like. In the case that additional shares of Class A common stock, or equity linked securities, are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts offered in the Initial Public Offering and related to the closing of a Business Combination, the ratio at which shares of Class B common stock shall convert into shares of Class A common stock will be adjusted (unless the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Class B common stock agree to waive such adjustment with respect to any such issuance or deemed issuance) so that the number of shares of Class A common stock issuable upon conversion of all shares of Class B common stock will equal, in the aggregate, on an as converted basis, 20% of the sum of the total number of all shares of common stock outstanding upon the completion of the Initial Public Offering plus all shares of Class A common stock and equity linked securities issued or deemed issued in connection with a Business Combination (excluding any shares or equity linked securities issued, or to be issued, to any seller in a Business Combination, and any private placement-equivalent warrants issued to the Sponsor or its affiliates upon conversion of loans made to the Company). The Company may issue additional common stock or preferred stock to complete its Business Combination or under an employee incentive plan after completion of its Business Combination.

Note 10 — Warrant Liability

The Public Warrants will become exercisable on the later of (a) 30 days after the consummation of a Business Combination or (b) 12 months from the effective date of the registration statement relating to the Initial Public Offering. No Public Warrants will be exercisable for cash unless the Company has an effective and current registration statement covering the common shares issuable upon exercise of the Public Warrants and a current prospectus relating to such common shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a registration statement covering the Class A common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Public Warrants is not effective within 60 days from the consummation of a Business Combination, the holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when the Company shall have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise the Public Warrants on a cashless basis pursuant to an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act. If an exemption from registration is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their Public Warrants on a cashless basis. The Public Warrants will expire five years from the consummation of a Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation.

The Company may call the Public Warrants for redemption (excluding the Private Placement Warrants), in whole and not in part, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant:

- upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each Public Warrant holder,
- if, and only if, the last sale price of the Company's Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

The exercise price and number of shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a share dividend, or recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation. However, except as described below, the warrants will not be adjusted for issuance of common stock at a price below its exercise price. Additionally, in no event will the Company be required to net cash settle the Public Warrants. If the Company is unable to complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period and the Company liquidates the funds held in the Trust Account, holders of warrants will not receive any of such funds with respect to their warrants, nor will they receive any distribution from the Company's assets held outside of the Trust Account with the respect to such warrants. Accordingly, the warrants may expire worthless. If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, management will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a "cashless basis," as described in the warrant agreement.

In addition, if (x) the Company issues additional shares of Class A common stock or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of its initial Business Combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per share of Class A common stock (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by the Company’s board of directors and, in the case of any such issuance to the Sponsor or its affiliates, without taking into account any Founder Shares held by the Sponsor or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the “Newly Issued Price”), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of the Company’s initial Business Combination on the date of the consummation of such initial Business Combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume weighted average trading price of the Company’s common stock during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which the Company consummates its initial Business Combination (such price, the “Market Value”) is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price and the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger price described above will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price.

The Private Placement Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants underlying the Units sold in the Initial Public Offering, except that the Private Placement Warrants and the Class A common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of a Business Combination, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Private Placement Warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis and will be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants.

Note 11 — Income Tax

The Company’s net deferred tax assets are as follows:

| | December 31, 2020 |
|---|----------------------|
| Deferred tax asset | |
| Organizational costs/Startup expenses | \$ 21,692 |
| Federal Net Operating loss | 17,089 |
| Total deferred tax asset | 38,781 |
| Valuation allowance | (38,781) |
| Deferred tax asset, net of allowance | \$ — |

The income tax provision consists of the following:

| | December 31, 2020 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Federal | |
| Current | \$ — |
| Deferred | (38,781) |
| State | |
| Current | — |
| Deferred | — |
| Change in valuation allowance | 38,781 |
| Income tax provision | \$ — |

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had \$81,375 of U.S. federal net operating loss carryovers available to offset future taxable income which do not expire.

In assessing the realization of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion of all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences representing net future deductible amounts become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in

making this assessment. After consideration of all of the information available, management believes that significant uncertainty exists with respect to future realization of the deferred tax assets and has therefore established a full valuation allowance. For the period from July 24, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2020, the change in the valuation allowance was \$38,780.

A reconciliation of the federal income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Statutory federal income tax rate | 21.0 % |
| State taxes, net of federal tax benefit | 0.0 % |
| Permanent Book/Tax Differences | (22.9)% |
| Change in valuation allowance | 1.9 % |
| Income tax provision | — % |

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction in various state and local jurisdictions and is subject to examination by the various taxing authorities.

Note 12 — Fair Value Measurements

FASB ASC Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" ("ASC 820") defines fair value, the methods used to measure fair value and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the buyer and the seller at the measurement date. In determining fair value, the valuation techniques consistent with the market approach, income approach and cost approach shall be used to measure fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs, which represent the assumptions used by the buyer and seller in pricing the asset or liability. These inputs are further defined as observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs are those that buyer and seller would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs that the buyer and seller would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

- Level 1 — Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not being applied. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.
- Level 2 — Valuations based on (i) quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, (ii) quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets, (iii) inputs other than quoted prices for the assets or liabilities, or (iv) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market through correlation or other means.
- Level 3 — Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The fair value of the Company's certain assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments under ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," approximates the carrying amounts represented in the condensed balance sheet. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, prepaid assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses, due to related parties are estimated to approximate the carrying values as of December 31, 2020 due to the short maturities of such instruments.

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The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2020 and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques the Company utilized to determine such fair value.

| | December 31, 2020 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Assets: | | | | |
| U.S. Money Market held in Trust Account | \$ 281 | \$ 281 | \$ — | \$ — |
| U.S. Treasury Securities held in Trust Account | 145,193,921 | 145,193,921 | — | — |
| | <u>\$ 145,194,202</u> | <u>\$ 145,194,202</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ —</u> |

The following table presents information about the Company's liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2020 and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine such fair value.

| Description | Level | December 31, 2020 |
|--|-------|----------------------|
| Liabilities: | | |
| Warrant Liability – Public Warrants | 1 | \$ 10,975,313 |
| Warrant Liability – Private Placement Warrants | 3 | \$ 6,347,438 |
| Total Warrant Liability | | <u>\$ 17,322,751</u> |

The Warrants are accounted for as liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40 and are presented within the warrant liability on our balance sheet. The warrant liabilities are measured at fair value at inception and on a recurring basis, with changes in fair value presented within change in fair value of the warrant liabilities in the statement of operations.

Initial Measurement

The Company established the initial fair value for the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants on December 2, 2020, the date of the Company's Initial Public Offering, using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The Company allocated the proceeds received from (i) the sale of Units (which is inclusive of one Class A common stock and three-quarters of one Public Warrant), (ii) the sale of Private Placement Warrants, and (iii) the issuance of shares of Class B common stock, first to the Warrants based on their fair values as determined at initial measurement, with the remaining proceeds allocated to Class A common stock subject to possible redemption, Class A common stock and Class B common stock based on their relative fair values at the initial measurement date. The Warrants were classified as Level 3 at the initial measurement date due to the use of unobservable inputs.

The key inputs into the Monte Carlo simulation model for the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants were as follows at initial measurement:

| Input | December 2, 2020 (Initial Measurement) |
|-------------------------|---|
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.56 % |
| Expected term (years) | 6.04 |
| Expected volatility | 24.2 % |
| Stock price | \$ 9.052 |

As of December 2, 2020, the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants were determined to be \$1.34 and \$1.38 per warrant for aggregate values of approximately \$14.4 million and \$8.4 million, respectively.

Subsequent Measurement

The Warrants are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The subsequent measurement of the Public Warrants as of December 31, 2020 is classified as Level 1 due to the use of an observable market quote in an active market and the subsequent measurement of the Private Placement Warrants as December 31, 2020 is classified Level 3 due to the use of unobservable inputs.

As of December 31, 2020, the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants were determined to be \$1.02 and \$1.05 per warrant for aggregate values of approximately \$11.0 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in the fair value of warrant liabilities:

| | Private Placement | Public | Warrant Liabilities |
|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <i>Fair value as of December 2, 2020</i> | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Initial measurement on December 2, 2020 | 8,360,188 | 14,403,750 | 22,763,938 |
| Change in valuation inputs or other assumptions | (2,012,750) | (3,428,437) | (5,441,188) |
| <i>Fair value as of December 31, 2020</i> | \$ 6,347,438 | \$ 10,975,313 | \$ 17,322,751 |

Level 3 financial liabilities consist of the Private Placement Warrant liability for which there is no current market for these securities such that the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. Changes in fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are analyzed each period based on changes in estimates or assumptions and recorded as appropriate.

Note 13 — Subsequent Events

On October 22, 2021, subsequent to the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2021, Seaport Global Acquisition Corp., our predecessor and a Delaware corporation (“SGAC”), consummated the previously announced business combination pursuant to the business combination agreement entered into as of May 16, 2021 (as amended, the “Business Combination Agreement”), by and among SGAC, Seaport Merger Sub LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of SGAC (“Merger Sub”), Redwood Holdco, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“Parent”), and Redwood Intermediate, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Redbox”). Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, SGAC acquired certain equity interests of Redbox from Parent, its sole member, by way of Merger Sub merging with and into Redbox, and Redbox becoming a direct subsidiary of SGAC as a result thereof (the “Business Combination”).

On October 20, 2021, SGAC held a special meeting of stockholders (the “Special Meeting”), at which the SGAC stockholders considered and adopted, among other matters, a proposal to approve the Business Combination, including (a) adopting the Business Combination Agreement and (b) approving the other transactions contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement and related agreements described in the Proxy Statement.

Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Business Combination Agreement, on October 22, 2021 (the “Closing Date”), the Business Combination was consummated (the “Closing”).

The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date up to the date that the financial statements were issued.

EXHIBIT INDEX

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 1.1 | Underwriting Agreement, dated November 30, 2020, by and between the Company and B. Riley Securities, Inc. (1) |
| 3.1 | Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. (1) |
| 4.1 | Specimen Unit Certificate (2) |
| 4.2 | Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate (3) |
| 4.3 | Specimen Warrant Certificate (3) |
| 4.4 | Warrant Agreement, dated November 27, 2020, by and between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent. (1) |
| 4.5 | Description of Registered Securities (4) |
| 10.1 | Promissory Note, dated July 24, 2020, issued to Seaport Global SPAC, LLC (5) |
| 10.2 | Letter Agreement, dated November 27, 2020, by and among the Company, B. Riley Principal Investments, LLC its officers, its directors and the Sponsor. (1) |
| 10.3 | Investment Management Trust Agreement, dated November 27, 2020, by and between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as trustee. (1) |
| 10.4 | Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 27, 2020, by and among the Company, the Sponsor and B. Riley Principal Investments, LLC. (1) |
| 10.5 | Administrative Support Agreement, dated November 27, 2020, by and between the Company and the Sponsor. (1) |
| 10.6 | Private Placement Warrant Purchase Agreement, dated November 27, 2020, by and between the Company and the Sponsor. (1) |
| 10.7 | Form of Indemnity Agreement (3) |
| 14.1 | Form of Code of Ethics. (3) |
| 31.1 | Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).* |
| 31.2 | Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).* |
| 32.1 | Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. 1350** |
| 32.2 | Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. 1350** |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document* |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema* |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase* |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Definition Linkbase Document* |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase* |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Definition Linkbase Document* |
| 104** | Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) |

* Filed herein

** Furnished herewith

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on December 3, 2020.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's S-1/A, filed on November 24, 2020.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's S-1/A, filed on October 21, 2020.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-K/A, filed on May 26, 2021
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the Company's S-1, filed on October 13, 2020.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

November 22, 2021

REDBOX ENTERTAINMENT INC.

By: /s/ Galen C. Smith

Name: Galen C. Smith

Title: Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Kavita Suthar

Name: Kavita Suthar

Title: Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Galen C. Smith, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Redbox Entertainment Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) (Paragraph omitted pursuant to SEC Release Nos. 33-8238/34-47986 and 33-8392/34-49313);
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 22, 2021

By: /s/ Galen C. Smith

Galen C. Smith
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Kavita Suthar, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Redbox Entertainment Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) (Paragraph omitted pursuant to SEC Release Nos. 33-8238/34-47986 and 33-8392/34-49313);
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 22, 2021

By: /s/ Kavita Suthar

Kavita Suthar
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Redbox Entertainment Inc. (the “Company”) for the period from July 24, 2020 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Report”), I, Galen C. Smith, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. To my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.

Date: November 22, 2021

By: /s/ Galen C. Smith

Galen C. Smith
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Redbox Entertainment Inc. (the "Company") for the period from July 24, 2020 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Kavita Suthar, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. To my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the report.

Date: November 22, 2021

By: /s/ Kavita Suthar

Kavita Suthar
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
