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

FORM 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarter ended **June 30, 2022**

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: **001-40920**

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Cayman Islands
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

98-1587626
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

770 E Technology Way
F13-16
OREM, UT
(Address of principal executive offices)

84097
(Zip Code)

(415) 629-9066
(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Units, each consisting of one Class A ordinary share and one-half of one redeemable warrant	WWACU	The Nasdaq Stock Market
Class A ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share	WWAC	The Nasdaq Stock Market
Redeemable warrants, each whole warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share at an exercise price of \$11.5	WWACW	The Nasdaq Stock Market

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company", and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of August 22, 2022, there were 23,000,000 Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value and 5,750,000 Class B ordinary shares, \$ 0.0001 par value, issued and outstanding.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Interim Condensed Financial Statements

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 138,440	\$ 503,204
Prepaid expenses	418,245	400,073
Total current assets	556,685	903,277
Marketable securities held in Trust Account	232,485,071	232,320,844
Other assets	115,123	302,847
Total Assets	\$ 233,156,879	\$ 233,526,968
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY EQUITY, AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 15,782	\$ 2,810
Due to related party	201,962	208,461
Accrued expenses	296,842	180,311
Total current liabilities	514,586	391,582
Deferred underwriting fees payable	8,050,000	8,050,000
Derivative warrant liabilities	1,772,760	12,240,000
Deferred legal fees	343,437	343,437
Total liabilities	10,680,783	21,025,019
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)		
Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption, 23,000,000 shares at \$10.10 per share	232,385,071	232,300,000
Shareholders' deficit		
Preference shares, \$0.0001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	—	—
Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding (excluding 23,000,000 shares subject to possible redemption)	—	—
Class B ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 5,750,000 shares issued and outstanding	575	575
Additional paid-in capital	—	—
Accumulated deficit	(9,909,550)	(19,798,626)
Total shareholders' deficit	(9,908,975)	(19,798,051)
Total Liabilities, Temporary Equity, and Shareholders' Deficit	\$ 233,156,879	\$ 233,526,968

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

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	For The Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	For The Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	For The Period From March 5, 2021 (Inception) Through June 30, 2021
General and administrative expenses	\$ 294,683	\$ 18,563	\$ 657,321	\$ 31,101
Income (loss) from operations	(294,683)	(18,563)	(657,321)	(31,101)
<i>Other Income (Expense):</i>				
Change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities	6,385,200	—	10,467,240	—
Unrealized gain on marketable securities (net), dividends and interest, held in Trust account	83,875	—	164,227	—
Net Income (loss)	\$ 6,174,392	\$ (18,563)	\$ 9,974,146	\$ (31,101)
Weighted average shares outstanding of Class A ordinary shares, common stock, basic and diluted	23,000,000	—	23,000,000	—
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share of Class A ordinary shares common stock	\$ 0.21	\$ —	\$ 0.35	\$ —
Weighted average shares outstanding of Class B ordinary shares, common stock, basic and diluted	5,750,000	5,000,000	5,750,000	5,000,000
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share of Class B ordinary shares common stock	\$ 0.21	\$ —	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.01)

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

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TEMPORARY EQUITY AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

	Temporary Equity		Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Deficit
	Class A		Class B				
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of January 1, 2022	23,000,000	\$232,300,000	5,750,000	\$ 575	\$ —	\$(19,798,626)	\$(19,798,051)
Net income (as revised)	—	—	—	—	—	3,799,755	3,799,755
Balance as of March 31, 2022 (as revised)	23,000,000	232,300,000	5,750,000	575	—	(15,998,871)	(15,998,296)
Remeasurement of Class A ordinary shares to redemption value		85,071				(85,071)	(85,071)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	6,174,392	6,174,392
Balance as of June 30, 2022 (unaudited)	23,000,000	\$232,385,071	5,750,000	\$ 575	\$ —	\$(9,909,550)	\$(9,908,975)

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 5, 2021 (INCEPTION) THROUGH JUNE 30, 2021
(Unaudited)

	Temporary Equity		Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Deficit
	Class A		Class B				
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of March 5, 2021 (inception)	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Issuance of ordinary shares to Sponsor	—	—	5,750,000	575	24,425	—	25,000
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(12,538)	(12,538)
Balance as of March 31, 2021 (unaudited)	—	—	5,750,000	575	24,425	(12,538)	12,462
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(18,563)	(18,563)
Balance as of June 30, 2021 (unaudited)	—	\$ —	5,750,000	\$ 575	\$ 24,425	\$(31,101)	\$(6,101)

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

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	For the Period From March 5, 2021 (inception) Through June 30, 2021
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,974,146	\$ (31,101)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Unrealized gain on marketable securities, dividends and interest, held in Trust Account	(164,227)	—
Formation costs funded by note payable through Sponsor	(6,499)	—
Change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities	(10,467,240)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	169,552	—
Accounts payable	12,972	14,579
Accrued expenses	116,532	1,037
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(364,764)</u>	<u>(15,485)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing activities		
Proceeds from promissory note payable - related party	—	65,000
Repayment of promissory note payable - related party	—	(5,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Net decrease in cash	(364,764)	44,515
Cash - beginning of period	503,204	—
Cash - end of period	<u>\$ 138,440</u>	<u>\$ 44,515</u>
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Offering costs included in accrued expenses	\$ —	\$ 452,572
Offering costs included in accounts payable	\$ —	\$ 14,579
Offering costs and formation costs paid through promissory note – related party	\$ 201,962	\$ 114,605
Issuance of Founder Shares in exchange for payment of formation costs	\$ —	\$ 25,000
Remeasurement of Class A ordinary shares to redemption value	\$ 85,071	\$ —

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

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Description of Organization, Business Operations, and Going Concern

Organization and General

Worldwide Webb Acquisition Corp. (the “Company”) is a blank check company incorporated in Cayman Islands on March 5, 2021. The Company was 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 (the “Business Combination”). The Company is an emerging growth company and, as such, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with emerging growth companies.

As of June 30, 2022, the Company had not yet commenced operations. All activities for the period from March 5, 2021 (inception) through June 30, 2022, relate to the Company’s formation, initial public offering (“Initial Public Offering”), which is described below, and search of a target for Initial Business Combination. The Company will not generate any operating revenues until after the completion of its Initial 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.

On October 22, 2021, the Company consummated the Initial Public Offering of 20,000,000 units (the “Units”). The Units were sold at a price of \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds to the Company of \$200,000,000, which is described in Note 3.

Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the Company completed the private sale of 8,000,000 warrants (the “Private Placement Warrants”) at a purchase price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant (the “Private Placement”), to Worldwide Webb Acquisition Sponsor, LLC (the “Sponsor”), generating gross proceeds to the Company of \$8,000,000, which is described in Note 4.

Subsequently, on November 11, 2021, the underwriter exercised the over-allotment option in full, and the closing of the issuance and sale of the additional 3,000,000 units (the “Over-Allotment Units”) occurred on November 15, 2021. In connection with the over-allotment exercise, the Company issued 3,000,000 Over-Allotment Units, representing 3,000,000 Ordinary Shares and 1,500,000 public warrants at a price of \$10.00 per Unit, generating total gross proceeds of \$30,000,000.

Substantially concurrently with the closing of the sale of the Over-Allotment Units, the Company completed the private sale of 900,000 Private Placement Warrants (“Additional Private Placement Warrants”) to the Sponsor at a purchase price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant, generating gross proceeds to the Company of \$900,000.

Transaction costs amounted to \$21,834,402, including \$8,050,000 in deferred underwriting fees, \$4,600,000 in upfront underwriting fees, and \$9,184,402 in other offering costs related to the Initial Public Offering. Approximately \$8,306,250 of these expenses are non-cash offering costs associated with the Class B shares purchased by the anchor investors.

Following the closing of the Initial Public Offering on October 22, 2021 and underwriters’ exercise of Over-Allotment option on November 15, 2021, an amount of \$232,300,000 (\$10.10 per Unit) of the proceeds from the Initial Public Offering, including \$8,050,000 of the underwriters’ deferred discount was placed in a U.S.-based trust account (the “Trust Account”) at Bank of America, N.A. maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, acting as trustee. Except with respect to interest earned on the funds in the trust account that may be released to the Company to pay its franchise and income taxes and expenses relating to the administration of the trust account, the proceeds from the Initial Public Offering held in the trust account will not be released until the earliest of (i) the consummation of the Initial Business Combination or (ii) the distribution of the Trust Account proceeds as described below. The remaining proceeds outside the Trust Account may be used to pay for business, legal and accounting due diligence on prospective acquisitions and continuing general and administrative expenses.

The Company’s memorandum and articles of association provides that, other than the withdrawal of interest to pay taxes, if any, none of the funds held in the Trust Account will be released until the earlier of: (i) the completion of the Initial Business Combination; (ii) the redemption of any Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value, included in the Units (the “Public Shares”) being sold in the Initial Public Offering that have been properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend the Company’s memorandum and articles of association to modify the substance or timing of its obligation to redeem 100% of such Public Shares if it does not complete the Initial Business Combination within 18 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering; and (iii) the redemption of 100% of the Class A ordinary shares included in the Units being sold in the Initial Public Offering if the Company is unable to complete an Initial Business Combination by April 22, 2023 (subject to the requirements of law). The proceeds deposited in the Trust Account could become subject to the claims of the Company’s creditors, if any, which could have priority over the claims of the Company’s public shareholders.

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Initial Business Combination

The Company's management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Initial Public Offering, although substantially all of the net proceeds of the Initial Public Offering are intended to be generally applied toward consummating an Initial Business Combination. The Initial Business Combination must occur with one or more target businesses that together have an aggregate fair market value of at least 80% of the assets held in the Trust Account (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on income earned on the Trust Account) at the time of the agreement to enter into the Initial Business Combination. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully effect an Initial Business Combination.

The Company, after signing a definitive agreement for an Initial Business Combination, will either (i) seek shareholder approval of the Initial Business Combination at a meeting called for such purpose in connection with which shareholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against the Initial Business Combination, for cash equal to their pro rata share of 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 but less taxes payable, or (ii) provide shareholders with the opportunity to sell their Public Shares to the Company by means of a tender offer (and thereby avoid the need for a shareholder vote) for an amount in cash equal to their pro rata share of 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 but less taxes payable. The decision as to whether the Company will seek shareholder approval of the Initial Business Combination or will allow shareholders to sell their Public Shares in a tender offer will be made by the Company, solely in its 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 otherwise require the Company to seek shareholder approval, unless a vote is required by law or under NASDAQ rules. If the Company seeks shareholder approval, it will complete its Initial Business Combination only if a majority of the outstanding ordinary shares voted are voted in favor of the Initial Business Combination. However, in no event will the Company redeem its Public Shares in an amount that would cause its ordinary shares to no longer qualify for exemption from the Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "SEC") "penny stock" rules. In such case, the Company would not proceed with the redemption of its Public Shares and the related Initial Business Combination, and instead may search for an alternate Initial Business Combination.

If the Company holds a shareholder vote or there is a tender offer for shares in connection with an Initial Business Combination, a public shareholder will have the right to redeem its shares for an amount in cash equal to its pro rata share of 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 but less taxes payable. As a result, such Class A ordinary shares were recorded at redemption amount and classified as temporary equity upon the completion of the Initial Public Offering, in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity."

Pursuant to the Company's memorandum and articles of association if the Company is unable to complete the Initial Business Combination within 18 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering, 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 subject to lawfully available funds therefor, 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 and not previously released to pay the Company's franchise and income taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses and net of taxes payable), divided by the number of then outstanding Public Shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholder's rights as shareholders (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 the Company's remaining shareholders and the Company's board of directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to the Company's obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. The Sponsor and the Company's independent director nominees will not be entitled to rights to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to any Founder Shares (as defined below) held by them if the Company fails to complete the Initial Business Combination within 18 months of the closing of the Initial Public Offering. However, if the Sponsor or any of the Company's directors, officers or affiliates acquires Class A ordinary shares in or after the Initial Public Offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to such shares if the Company fails to complete the Initial Business Combination within the prescribed time period.

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company after an Initial Business Combination, the Company's shareholders are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining available for distribution to them after payment of liabilities and after provision is made for each class of shares, if any, having preference over the ordinary shares. The Company's shareholders have no preemptive or other subscription rights. There are no sinking fund provisions applicable to the ordinary shares, except that the Company will provide its shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Public Shares for cash equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, upon the completion of the Initial Business Combination, subject to the limitations described herein.

Liquidity and Going Concern Considerations

On a routine basis, the Company assesses going concern considerations in accordance with FASB ASC 205-40 "Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern". As of June 30, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of \$138,440 and working capital of \$42,099 and the Company has access to working capital loans from the Sponsor, which is described in Note 4, to fund working capital needs or finance transaction costs. Further, the Company's liquidity needs are satisfied through using proceeds from the Initial Public Offering and Private Placement Warrants (as described in Notes 3 and 4) that is not held in Trust Account to pay for existing accounts payable, 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 Initial Business Combination.

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If the Company's estimates of the costs of identifying a target business, undertaking in-depth due diligence, and negotiating a Business Combination are less than the actual amount necessary to do so, the Company may have insufficient funds available to operate its business prior to an Initial Business Combination. Moreover, the Company may need to obtain additional financing either to complete an Initial Business Combination or because it becomes obligated to redeem a significant number of its public shares upon completion of an Initial Business Combination, in which case the Company may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such Initial Business Combination. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In connection with the Company's assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-15, "Disclosures of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern," management has determined that the mandatory liquidation and subsequent dissolution raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities should the Company be required to liquidate after April 22, 2023. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Risks and Uncertainties

Management continues to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and has concluded that while it is reasonably possible that the virus could have a negative effect on the Company's financial position, results of its operations and/or search for a target company, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of the financial statement. The financial statement does not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

In February 2022, the Russian Federation and Belarus commenced a military action with the country of Ukraine. As a result of this action, various nations, including the United States, have instituted economic sanctions against the Russian Federation and Belarus. Further, the impact of this action and related sanctions on the world economy are not determinable as of the date of these financial statements and the specific impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows is also not determinable as of the date of these financial statements.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed financial statements reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments necessary for the fair statement of the balances and results for the periods presented. The interim results for the six months ended June 30, 2022 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2022 or for any future interim periods.

Emerging Growth Company

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 of 2002, 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 shareholder 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 an emerging growth 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 condensed financial statements 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 statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period.

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 statements, 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.

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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 had \$138,440 and \$503,204 in cash and no cash equivalents, outside of the funds held in the Trust Account, as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for the Warrants, Forward Purchase Agreement (as defined below), and Working Capital Loan conversion option (collectively, the “Instruments”) in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC 815-40 under which the Instruments do not meet the criteria for equity treatment and must be recorded as liabilities. The conversion feature within the Working Capital Loan gives the Sponsor an option to convert the loan to warrants of the Company’s Class A ordinary shares. This bifurcated feature is assessed at the end of each reporting period to conclude whether additional liability should be recorded. The Instruments are subjected to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in the Company’s condensed statement of operations. See Note 5 and 6 for further discussion of the pertinent terms of the Warrants and Forward Purchase Agreement and Note 8 for further discussion of the methodology used to determine the value of the Warrants, Forward Purchase Agreement, and Working Capital Loan conversion option.

Marketable Securities Held in Trust Account

At June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the assets held in the Trust Account were invested in money market funds.

Class A Ordinary Shares Subject to Possible Redemption

All of the Class A ordinary shares sold as part of the Units in the IPO contain a redemption feature which allows for the redemption of such Public Shares in connection with the Company’s liquidation if there is a shareholder vote or tender offer in connection with the Business Combination and in connection with certain amendments to the Company’s amended and restated certificate of incorporation. In accordance with SEC and its staff’s guidance on redeemable equity instruments, which has been codified in ASC 480-10-S99, redemption provisions not solely within the control of the Company require ordinary shares subject to redemption to be classified outside of permanent equity. Therefore, all Class A ordinary shares have been classified outside of permanent equity.

The Company recognizes changes in redemption value immediately as they occur and adjusts the carrying value of redeemable ordinary shares to equal the redemption value at the end of each reporting period. Increases or decreases in the carrying amount of redeemable ordinary shares are affected by charges against additional paid in capital and accumulated deficit. The ordinary shares subject to possible redemption reflected on the condensed balance sheets as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is reconciled in the following table:

Gross proceeds	\$230,000,000
Less:	
Class A ordinary shares issuance costs	(21,834,402)
Fair value of Public Warrants at issuance	(5,784,500)
Plus:	
Remeasurement of carrying value to redemption value	29,918,902
Accretion of Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption	85,071
Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption	<u>\$232,385,071</u>

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist of a cash account in a financial institution which, at times may exceed the Federal depository insurance coverage of \$250,000. At June 30, 2022, the Company had not experienced losses on this account and management believes the Company is not exposed to significant risks on such account.

Financial Instruments

Except for the Warrant, Forward Purchase Agreement, and Working Capital Loan Liabilities as described above, the fair value of the Company’s assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,” approximates the carrying amounts represented in the condensed balance sheets.

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Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for sale of an asset or paid for transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). These tiers include:

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 of 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.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company evaluates its financial instruments to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives in accordance with ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its fair value on the grant date and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported in the statements of operations. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is evaluated at the end of each reporting period. Derivative liabilities are classified in the condensed balance sheets as current or noncurrent based on whether or not net-cash settlement or conversion of the instrument could be required within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Offering Costs

Offering costs consist of legal, accounting, underwriting and other costs incurred through the condensed balance sheet date that are directly related to the Initial Public Offering. Upon the completion of the Initial Public Offering, the offering costs were allocated using the relative fair values of the Company's Class A ordinary shares and its Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants. The costs allocated to warrants were recognized in other expenses and those related to the Company's Class A ordinary shares were charged against the carrying value of Class A ordinary shares. The Company complies with the requirements of the ASC 340-10-S99-1.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share of Ordinary Shares

Net income (loss) per share of ordinary shares is computed by dividing net income (or loss) by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the period. The Company has not considered the effect of their Forward Purchase Agreement, warrants sold in the Initial Public Offering, private placement to purchase Class A ordinary shares, and Working Capital Loan warrants in the calculation of diluted income (loss) per share, since the instruments are not dilutive.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, the inclusion of dilutive securities and other contracts that could, potentially, be exercised or converted into ordinary shares and then share in the earnings of the Company is contingent on a future event. As a result, diluted income (loss) per share is the same as basic income (loss) per share for the periods presented.

The Company has two classes of shares, which are referred to as Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares (the "Founder Shares"). Income (loss) is shared pro rata between the two classes of shares as long as an Initial Business Combination is the most likely outcome. Accretion associated with the redeemable Class A ordinary shares is excluded from income (loss) per share as the redemption value approximates fair value.

A reconciliation of the income (loss) per share is below:

	For The Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	For The Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	For The Period From March 5, 2021 (Inception) Through June 30, 2021
Redeemable Class A Ordinary Shares				
Numerator: Net income allocable to Redeemable Class A Ordinary Shares	\$ 4,939,514	\$ —	\$ 7,979,317	\$ —
Denominator: Weighted Average Shares Outstanding, Redeemable Class A Ordinary Shares	23,000,000	—	23,000,000	—
Basic and diluted net income per share, Class A subject to possible redemption	<u>\$ 0.21</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 0.35</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Non-Redeemable Class B Ordinary Shares				
Numerator: Net income (loss) allocable to non-redeemable Class B Ordinary Shares	\$ 1,234,878	\$ (18,563)	\$ 1,994,829	\$ (31,101)
Denominator: Weighted Average Non-Redeemable Class B Ordinary Shares	5,750,000	5,000,000	5,750,000	5,000,000
Basic and diluted net income(loss) per share, Class B non-redeemable ordinary shares	<u>\$ 0.21</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 0.35</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>

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Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes under FASB ASC 740, "Income Taxes." Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that included the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Deferred tax assets were deemed immaterial as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

FASB ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions 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. There were no unrecognized tax benefits as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. No amounts were accrued for the payment of interest and penalties as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals, or material deviation from its position. There is currently no taxation imposed on income by the Government of the Cayman Islands. Consequently, income taxes are not reflected in the Company's financial statement.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company's management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statement.

In August the FASB issued a new standard (ASU 2020-06) to reduce the complexity of accounting for convertible debt and other equity-linked instruments. For certain convertible debt instruments with a cash conversion feature, the changes are a trade-off between simplifications in the accounting model (no separation of an "equity" component to impute a market interest rate, and simpler analysis of embedded equity features) and a potentially adverse impact to diluted EPS by requiring the use of the if-converted method. The new standard will also impact other financial instruments commonly issued by both public and private companies. For example, the separation model for beneficial conversion features is eliminated simplifying the analysis for issuers of convertible debt and convertible preferred stock. Also, certain specific requirements to achieve equity classification and/or qualify for the derivative scope exception for contracts indexed to an entity's own equity are removed, enabling more freestanding instruments and embedded features to avoid mark-to-market accounting. The new standard is effective for companies that are SEC filers (except for Smaller Reporting Companies) for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021 and interim periods within that year, and two years later for other companies.

Companies can early adopt the standard at the start of a fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2020. The standard can either be adopted on a modified retrospective or a full retrospective basis. The Company is currently reviewing the newly issued standard and does not believe it will materially impact the Company.

Note 3 — Initial Public Offering

Pursuant to the Initial Public Offering and the exercise of underwriters' Over-Allotment option, the Company sold 23,000,000 Units at a purchase price of \$10.00 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one share of Class A ordinary shares and one-half of one Public Warrant. Each whole Public Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Class A ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share.

Anchor Investors purchased an aggregate of \$198.6 million of units in this offering at the offering price, and we have agreed to direct the underwriters to offer to each Anchor Investor up to such number of units and no more than 9.9% of the units in this offering per Anchor Investor. Approximately 99.3% of the units sold in this offering were purchased by the Anchor Investors.

Note 4 — Related Party Transactions

Founder Shares

In March 2021, our sponsor subscribed for an aggregate of 8,625,000 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.001 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000 (“founder shares”). On September 17, 2021, our sponsor effected a surrender of 2,875,000 Class B ordinary shares to the company for no consideration, resulting in a decrease in the number of Class B ordinary shares outstanding from 8,625,000 to 5,750,000, such that the total number of founder shares would represent 20% of the total number of ordinary shares outstanding upon completion of this offering (of which 750,000 Class B ordinary shares are subject to forfeiture if the underwriters do not exercise their overallotment option). Prior to the initial investment in the company of \$25,000 by our sponsor, we had no assets, tangible or intangible. The per share purchase price of the founder shares was determined by dividing the amount of cash contributed to the company by the aggregate number of founder shares issued.

Ten Anchor Investors entered into Investment Agreements (the “Investment Agreements”) with the Sponsor and the Company pursuant to which they purchased 1,250,000 Founder shares of the Company, par value \$0.0001 per share, from the Sponsor for \$0.005 per share. The Company considers the excess fair value of the Founder Shares issued to the anchor investors above the purchase price as offering costs and reduced the gross proceeds by this amount. The Company has valued the excess fair value over consideration of the founder shares sold to the anchor investors at \$8,306,250. The excess of the fair value over consideration of the Founder Shares was determined to be an offering cost in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5A and was charged against the carrying value of Class A ordinary shares upon the completion of the Initial Public Offering.

Administrative Services Agreement

The Company entered into an Administrative Services Agreement pursuant to which the Company will pay an affiliate of our Sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month, until the earlier of the completion of the initial Business Combination and the liquidation of the trust assets, for office space, utilities, administrative and support services. Upon completion of the initial Business Combination or liquidation, the Company will cease paying these monthly fees. For the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company expensed \$30,000 in monthly administrative support services.

Promissory Note-Related Party

On March 5, 2021, the Sponsor issued an unsecured promissory note to the Company (the “Original Note”), pursuant to which the Company may borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$300,000. The Original Note was a non-interest bearing and was payable on the earlier of (i) March 15, 2022 or (ii) the consummation of the Proposed Public Offering. The Sponsor cancelled the Original Note on October 25, 2021, and issued an amended Promissory Note to the Company (the “Amended Note”). The outstanding balance of the Original Note at the time of cancellation was \$180,361, which was transferred over to the Amended Note at the time of issuance. The Amended Note is a non-interest bearing note that allows the company to borrow up to an aggregate of \$1,500,000.

The Amended Note includes a provision that allows the Sponsor to convert up to \$1,500,000 of any unpaid principal on the note into warrants of the post-business combination entity at the price of \$1.00 per warrant at the option of the lender. Such warrants would be identical to the Private Placement Warrants, including as to exercise price, exercisability, and exercise period. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has borrowed \$201,962 and \$208,461 under the promissory amended note, respectively, and will become payable on the earlier of (i) April 22, 2023 or (ii) the consummation of the Initial Business Combination.

Private Placement Warrants

The Sponsor purchased an aggregate of 8,000,000 Private Placement Warrants, at a price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant, or \$8,000,000 in the aggregate, in a private placement simultaneously with the closing of the IPO. An additional 900,000 Private Placement Warrants were purchased upon the Underwriter’s exercise of over-allotment option in full. Each Private Placement Warrant is exercisable for one share of Class A ordinary shares at a price of \$11.50 per share. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the private placement warrants and the sale of forward purchase units to the Sponsor were added to the proceeds from the IPO to be held in the Trust Account. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the Private Placement Warrants will expire worthless. The Private Placement Warrants will be non-redeemable. The purchasers of the Private Placement Warrants agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to transfer, assign or sell any of their Private Placement Warrants (except to permitted transferees) until 30 days after the completion of the Business Combination.

Related Party Loans

In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, the Sponsor or an affiliate of the Sponsor, or certain of the Company’s officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, loan the Company funds as may be required (“Working Capital Loans”). If the Company completes a Business Combination, the Company would repay the Working Capital Loans out of the proceeds of the Trust Account released to the Company. Otherwise, the Working Capital Loans would be repaid only out of funds held outside the Trust Account. 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

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Capital Loans but no proceeds held in the Trust Account would be used to repay the Working Capital Loans. The Working Capital Loans would either be repaid upon consummation of a Business Combination or, at the lender's discretion, up to \$1,500,000 of such Working Capital Loans may be convertible into warrants of the post Business Combination entity at a price of \$1.00 per warrant. The warrants would be identical to the Private Placement Warrants. Except for the foregoing, the terms of such Working Capital Loans, if any, have not been determined and no written agreements exist with respect to such loans. To date, the Company had no borrowings under the Working Capital Loans.

Note 5 — Commitments and Contingencies

Registration Rights

The holders of Founder Shares, Private Placement Warrants and warrants that may be issued upon conversion of Working Capital Loans, if any (and any Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants or warrants issued upon conversion of the Working Capital Loans), will be entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be signed prior to the consummation of the Proposed Public Offering. These holders will be entitled to certain demand and "piggyback" registration rights. However, the registration rights agreement will provide that we will not be required to effect or permit any registration or cause any registration statement to become effective until termination of the applicable lock-up period. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

Warrant amendments

The warrant agreement provides that the terms of the warrants may be amended without the consent of any shareholder or warrant holder to cure any ambiguity or correct any defective provision but requires the approval by the holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding public warrants to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders of public warrants. Accordingly, the Company may amend the terms of the public warrants in a manner adverse to a holder of public warrants if holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding public warrants approve of such amendment. Although the Company's ability to amend the terms of the public warrants with the consent of at least a majority of the then outstanding public warrants is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, increase the exercise price of the warrants, convert the warrants into cash or shares, shorten the exercise period or decrease the number of Class A ordinary shares purchasable upon exercise of a warrant.

Underwriting Agreement

The Company paid an underwriting discount of 2.0% of the per Unit offering price to the Underwriter at the closing of the Initial Public Offering, with an additional fee of 3.5% of the gross offering proceeds payable only upon the Company's completion of its Initial Business Combination (the "Deferred Discount"). The Deferred Discount of \$8,050,000 will become payable to the Underwriter from the amounts held in the Trust Account solely in the event the Company completes its Initial Business Combination.

The Company granted the Underwriter a 45-day option to purchase up to 3,000,000 additional Units to cover over-allotments, if any, at the IPO price less the underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriter exercised their over-allotment option in full on November 11, 2021, and the closing of the issuance and sale of the additional 3,000,000 units (the "Over-Allotment Units") occurred on November 15, 2021. In connection with the over-allotment exercise, the Company issued 3,000,000 Over-Allotment Units, representing 3,000,000 Ordinary Shares and 1,500,000 public warrants at a price of \$10.00 per Unit, generating total gross proceeds of \$30,000,000.

Note 6 — Derivative Warrant Liabilities

The Company accounted for the 20,400,000 warrants issued in connection with the Initial Public Offering (the 11,500,000 Public Warrants and the 8,900,000 Private Placement Warrants) in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC 815-40. Such guidance provides that because the warrants do not meet the criteria for equity treatment thereunder, each warrant must be recorded as a liability. Accordingly, the Company classifies each warrant as a liability at its fair value. This liability is subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date. With each such re-measurement, the warrant liability will be adjusted to fair value, with the change in fair value recognized in the Company's condensed statement of operations.

Each whole Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as described herein. Only whole Warrants are exercisable. The Warrants will become exercisable on the later of 30 days after the completion of the Initial Business Combination or 12 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering and will expire five years after the completion of the Initial Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. No fractional Warrants will be issued upon separation of the Units and only whole Warrants will trade.

The exercise price of each Warrant is \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as described herein. In addition, if we issue additional Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of the Initial Business Combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per Class A ordinary share (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by our board 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"), the exercise price of the Warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the Newly Issued Price.

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The Warrants will become exercisable on the later of:

- 30 days after the completion of the Initial Business Combination or,
- 12 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering;

provided in each case that we have an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the Warrants and a current prospectus relating to them is available and such shares are registered, qualified or exempt from registration under the securities, or blue sky, laws of the state of residence of the holder (or we permit holders to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis under the circumstances specified in the warrant agreement).

The Company is not registering Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the Warrants at this time. However, the Company has agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than fifteen (15) business days, after the closing of the Initial Business Combination, the Company will use its best efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement for the registration, under the Securities Act, of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the Warrants. The Company will use its best efforts to cause the same to become effective and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement, and a current prospectus relating thereto, until the expiration of the Warrants in accordance with the provisions of the warrant agreement. Notwithstanding the above, if the Company's Class A ordinary shares is at the time of any exercise of a Warrant not listed on a national securities exchange such that it satisfies the definition of a "covered security" under Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act, the Company may, at its option, require holders of Warrants who exercise their Warrants to do so on a "cashless basis" in accordance with Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act and, in the event the Company so elects, it will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, but the Company will be required to use its best efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available.

The Warrants will expire five years after the completion of the Initial Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. On the exercise of any Warrant, the Warrant exercise price will be paid directly to us and not placed in the Trust Account.

Once the Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Warrants for cash (except as described herein with respect to the Private Placement Warrants):

- In whole and not in part;
- At a price of \$0.01 per Warrant;
- Upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption, referred to as the 30-day redemption period; and
- if, and only if, the last sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, dividends, reorganization, 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 Company will not redeem the Warrants for cash unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the Warrants is effective and a current prospectus relating to those Class A ordinary shares is available throughout the 30-day redemption period. If and when the Warrants become redeemable by the Company, it may exercise its redemption right even if it is unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

Except as described below, none of the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company so long as they are held by the initial purchasers of the Private Placement Warrants or their permitted transferees.

Once the Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Warrants (except as described below with respect to the Private Placement Warrants):

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.10 per Warrant, provided that holders will be able to exercise their Warrants on a cashless basis prior to redemption and receive that number of Class A ordinary shares determined in part by the redemption date and the "fair market value" of the Class A ordinary shares except as otherwise below;
- upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption; and

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- if, and only if, the last sale price of the Company's Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations, and the like) on the trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

The "fair market value" of the Company's Class A ordinary shares shall mean the average reported last sale price of the Company's Class A ordinary shares for the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of Warrants.

No fractional Class A ordinary shares will be issued upon redemption. If, upon redemption, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, the Company will round down to the nearest whole number of the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder.

Note 7 — Shareholders' Deficit

Preference shares

The Company is authorized to issue 5,000,000 shares of preference shares, par value \$0.0001 per share, with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Company's board of directors. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no shares of preference shares issued or outstanding.

Class A ordinary shares

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding, excluding 23,000,000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption.

Class B ordinary shares

The Company is authorized to issue 50,000,000 Class B ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, 5,750,000 Class B ordinary shares were issued and outstanding.

Holders of the Class A ordinary shares and holders of the Class B ordinary shares will vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of the Company's shareholders, except as required by law or stock exchange rule; provided that only holders of the Class B ordinary shares shall have the right to vote on the election of the Company's directors prior to the initial Business Combination.

The Class B founder shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares concurrently with or immediately following the consummation of our initial business combination, or earlier at the option of the holder, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment as provided herein. In the case that additional Class A ordinary shares, or equity-linked securities (as described herein), are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts issued in this offering and related to the closing of our initial business combination, the ratio at which the Class B ordinary shares will convert into Class A ordinary shares will be adjusted (unless the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares agree to waive such anti-dilution adjustment with respect to any such issuance or deemed issuance) so that the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of all Class B ordinary shares will equal, in the aggregate, 20% of the sum of all Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding upon the completion of this offering, plus all Class A ordinary shares and equity-linked securities issued or deemed issued in connection with our initial business combination, excluding any shares or equity-linked securities issued, or to be issued, to any seller in the business combination. Prior to our initial business combination, holders of the Class B ordinary shares will have the right to appoint all of our directors and may remove members of the board of directors for any reason in any general meeting held prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination. On any other matter submitted to a vote of our shareholders, holders of the Class B ordinary shares and holders of the Class A ordinary shares will vote together as a single class, except as required by law and subject to the amended and restated memorandum and articles of association.

Note 8 — Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents information about the Company's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 including the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques that the Company utilized to determine such fair value.

	Description	Level	Fair Value
June 30, 2022	Marketable securities	1	\$232,485,071
December 31, 2021	Marketable securities	1	\$232,320,844

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The following tables present information about the Company's liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, including the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques that the Company utilized to determine such fair value.

June 30, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:				
Public Warrants	\$ 999,350	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 999,350
Private Placement Warrants	—	773,410	—	773,410
Total liabilities	\$ 999,350	\$ 773,410	\$ —	\$ 1,772,760
December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:				
Public Warrants	\$6,900,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,900,000
Private Placement Warrants	—	5,340,000	—	5,340,000
Total liabilities	\$6,900,000	\$5,340,000	\$ —	\$12,240,000

On December 9, 2021, the Public Warrants surpassed the 52-day threshold waiting period to be publicly traded in accordance with the Prospectus filed October 21, 2021. Once publicly traded, the observable input qualifies the liability for treatment as a Level 1 liability. As such, as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company classified the Public Warrants as Level 1. The Private Warrants were valued based on the trading price of Public Warrants, which is considered to be a Level 2 fair value measurement. To estimate the value of the Private Placement Warrants, the Company used the public trading price of the Public Warrants. This value was adjusted to reflect the value of the issuer call provision of the Public Warrants, as this right is not applicable to the Private Placement Warrants unless they are sold by the initial holders. There were no transfers between fair value levels during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022.

The following table presents a summary of the changes in the fair value of Derivative Warrant Liabilities:

	Public Warrant Liability	Private Warrant Liability	Total
Fair value on January 1, 2022	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 5,340,000	\$ 12,240,000
Change in fair value (gain)	(5,900,650)	(4,566,590)	(10,467,240)
Fair value as of June 30, 2022	\$ 999,350	\$ 773,410	\$ 1,772,760

Note 9 — Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated the impact of subsequent events through August 22, 2022, the date the unaudited condensed financial statements were issued. Based upon this review, the Company did not identify any subsequent events that would have required adjustment or disclosure in the unaudited condensed financial statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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 annual 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 newly incorporated blank check company, incorporated on March 5, 2021, as a Cayman Islands exempted company for the purpose of effecting a merger, amalgamation, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination with one or more businesses. We have not selected any business combination target. We intend to effectuate our initial business combination using cash from the proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants, our shares, debt or a combination of cash, shares and debt.

The issuance of additional ordinary shares or preference shares in a business combination:

- may significantly dilute the equity interest of investors in our IPO, which dilution would increase if the anti-dilution provisions in the Class B ordinary shares resulted in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares;
- may subordinate the rights of holders of ordinary shares if preference shares are issued with rights senior to those afforded our ordinary shares;
- could cause a change of control if a substantial number of our ordinary shares is issued, which result in the resignation or removal of our present directors and officers;
- may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of us by diluting the share ownership or voting rights of a person seeking to obtain control of us;
- may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our units, ordinary shares and/or warrants; and
- may not result in adjustment to the exercise price of our warrants.

Similarly, if we issue debt or otherwise incur significant indebtedness, 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 is payable on demand;
- our inability to obtain necessary additional financing if the debt contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain such financing while the debt is outstanding;
- our inability to pay dividends on our ordinary shares;
- 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 ordinary shares, expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions and 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; and
- limitations on our ability to borrow additional amounts for expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our strategy and other purposes and other disadvantages compared to our competitors who have less debt.

Results of Operations and Known Trends or Future Events

We have neither engaged in any operations nor generated any revenues to date. Our only activities since inception have been organizational activities and those necessary to prepare for our IPO. Following our IPO, we will not generate any operating revenues until after completion of our initial business combination. We will generate non-operating income in the form of interest income on cash and cash equivalents after our IPO. There has been no significant change in our financial or trading position and no material adverse change has occurred since the date of our audited financial statements. After our IPO, we expect to incur increased expenses as a result of being a public company (for legal, financial reporting, accounting and auditing compliance), as well as for due diligence expenses. We expect our expenses to increase substantially after the closing of our IPO.

Results of Operations

We have neither engaged in any operations nor generated any revenues to date. Our only activities from inception through June 30, 2022 were organizational activities, those necessary to prepare for the Initial Public Offering, described below, our the Company's search for a target business with which to complete a Business Combination and activities in connection with the proposed Transactions. We do not expect to generate any operating revenues until after the completion of our initial Business Combination. We generate non-operating income in the form of interest income on marketable securities. We are incurring expenses as a result of being a public company (for legal, financial reporting, accounting and auditing compliance), as well as for due diligence expenses in connection with completing a Business Combination.

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, we had net income of \$6,174,392, which consists of general and administrative expenses of \$294,683, offset by an unrealized gain on marketable securities held in the Trust Account of \$83,875, and a gain from the change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities of \$6,385,200.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, we had net income of \$9,974,146, which consists of general and administrative expenses of \$657,321, offset by an unrealized gain on marketable securities held in the Trust Account of \$164,227, and a gain from the change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities of \$10,467,240.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern Considerations

Until the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, the Company's only source of liquidity was an initial purchase of ordinary shares by the Sponsor and loans from our Sponsor.

On October 22, 2021, we consummated the Initial Public Offering of 20,000,000 shares, at a price of \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds of \$200,000,000. Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, we consummated the sale of 8,000,000 Private Placement Warrants to the Sponsor at a price of \$1.00 per warrant, generating gross proceeds of \$8,000,000. On November 15, 2021, the underwriters exercised their overallotment option to purchase 3,000,000 ordinary shares and 1,500,000 public warrants, at a price of \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds of \$30,000,000. Also on November 15, 2021, we consummated additional sale of 900,000 Private Placement Warrants to the Sponsor at a price of \$1.00 per warrant, generating gross proceeds of \$900,000.

Following the Initial Public Offering and the sale of the Private Placement Warrants, a total of \$232,300,000 was placed in the Trust Account. We incurred \$21,834,402 in transaction costs, including \$4,600,000 of underwriting fees, \$8,050,000 of deferred underwriting fees and \$9,184,402 of other costs.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, cash used in operating activities was \$364,764. Net income of \$9,974,146 was offset by general and administrative expenses paid by related party of \$6,499, interest earned on investment held in Trust Account of \$164,227, changes in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities of \$10,467,240, and changes in operating assets and liabilities, which used \$299,056 of cash.

As of June 30, 2022, we had cash of \$138,440. We intend to use the funds held outside the Trust Account primarily to identify and evaluate target businesses, perform business due diligence on prospective target businesses, travel to and from the offices, plants or similar locations of prospective target businesses or their representatives or owners, review corporate documents and material agreements of prospective target businesses, structure, negotiate and complete a Business Combination.

As of June 30, 2022, we had cash and marketable securities held in the Trust Account of \$232,485,071. We may withdraw interest to pay our income taxes, if any. We intend to use substantially all the funds held in the Trust Account, including any amounts representing interest earned on the Trust Account (which interest shall be net of taxes payable and excluding deferred underwriting commissions) to complete our Business Combination. To the extent that our share capital is used, in whole or in part, as consideration to complete a Business Combination, the remaining proceeds held in the Trust Account will be used as working capital to finance the operations of the target business or businesses, make other acquisitions and pursue our growth strategies.

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In order to fund working capital needs or finance transaction costs in connection with a 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 as may be required. If we complete a Business Combination, we would repay such loaned amounts. In the event that a 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 unit at the option of the lender. The warrants would be identical to the Private Placement Warrants.

We do not believe we will need to raise additional funds in order to meet the expenditures required for operating our business. However, if our estimate of the costs of identifying a target business, undertaking in-depth due diligence and negotiating a Business Combination are less than the actual amount necessary to do so, we may have insufficient funds available to operate our business prior to our initial Business Combination. Moreover, we may need to obtain additional financing either to complete our Business Combination or because we become obligated to redeem a significant number of our public shares upon completion of our Business Combination, in which case we may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such Business Combination.

Going Concern Considerations

On a routine basis, we assess going concern considerations in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 205-40 “Presentation of Financial Statements — Going Concern”. As of June 30, 2022, we had \$138,440 in our operating bank account, working capital of \$42,099 and \$232,485,071 of securities held in the Trust Account to be used for a Business Combination or to repurchase or redeem our ordinary shares in connection therewith. In connection with our assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-15, “Disclosures of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” we have determined that mandatory liquidation and subsequent dissolution raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We believe that we will have sufficient working capital and borrowing capacity to meet our needs through the earlier of the consummation of a business combination or one year from this filing. However there is a risk that our liquidity may not be sufficient. The Sponsor intends, but is not obligated to, provide us with Working Capital Loans to sustain operations in the event of a liquidity deficiency.

We have until April 22, 2023 to consummate a Business Combination. If a Business Combination is not consummated by this date and an extension is not requested by the Sponsor there will be a mandatory liquidation and subsequent dissolution of the Company. Uncertainty related to consummation of a Business Combination raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities should we be required to liquidate after April 22, 2023. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities to reflect a required liquidation after April 22, 2023.

Controls and Procedures

We are not currently required to evaluate and report on an effective system of internal controls as defined by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We will be required to comply with the internal control reporting requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022. Only in the event that 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 comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirement on our internal control over financial reporting. Further, for as long as we remain an emerging growth company as defined in the JOBS Act, we intend 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 requirement.

Prior to the closing of our IPO, we did not complete an assessment, nor did our registered independent accounting firm test our systems, of internal controls. We expect to assess the internal controls of our target business or businesses prior to the completion of our initial business combination and, if necessary, to implement and test additional controls as we may determine are necessary in order to state that we maintain an effective system of internal controls. A target business may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding the adequacy of internal controls. Many small and mid-sized target businesses we may consider for our initial business combination may have internal controls that need improvement in areas such as:

- staffing for financial, accounting and external reporting areas, including segregation of duties;
- reconciliation of accounts;
- proper recording of expenses and liabilities in the period to which they relate;
- evidence of internal review and approval of accounting transactions;
- documentation of processes, assumptions and conclusions underlying significant estimates; and
- documentation of accounting policies and procedures.

Because it will take time, management involvement and perhaps outside resources to determine what internal control improvements are necessary for us to meet regulatory requirements and market expectations for our operation of a target business, we may incur significant expenses in meeting our public reporting responsibilities, particularly in the areas of designing, enhancing, or remediating internal and disclosure controls. Doing so effectively may also take longer than we expect, thus increasing our exposure to financial fraud or erroneous financing reporting.

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Once our management's report on internal controls is complete, we will retain our registered independent accounting firm to audit and render an opinion on such report when required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The independent auditors may identify additional issues concerning a target business's internal controls while performing their audit of internal control over financial reporting.

Related Party Transactions

In March 2021, our sponsor subscribed for an aggregate of 8,625,000 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000. On September 17, 2021, our sponsor effected a surrender of 2,875,000 Class B ordinary shares to us the company for no consideration, resulting in a decrease in the number of Class B ordinary shares outstanding from 8,625,000 to 5,750,000, such that the total number of founder shares would represent 20% of the total number of ordinary shares outstanding upon completion of our IPO.

We have entered into an Administrative Services Agreement pursuant to which we pay our sponsor a total of \$10,000 per month for office space, utilities, secretarial, administrative and support services. Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees.

Our sponsor, directors and officers, or any of their respective affiliates, 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. Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made by us to our sponsor, directors, officers or our or any of their respective 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 directors and officers may, but are not obligated to, loan us funds as may be required. If we complete our initial business combination, we may repay such loaned amounts out of the proceeds of the trust account released to us. Otherwise, such loans may be repaid only out of funds held outside the trust account. In the event that our 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 to repay such loaned amounts. 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 issued to our sponsor. The terms of such loans, if any, have not been determined and no written agreements exist with respect to such loans. 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.

Our sponsor purchased an aggregate of 8,900,000 private placement warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant (\$8,900,000 in the aggregate) in a private placement that occurred simultaneously with the closing of our IPO. Each private placement warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as provided herein. The private placement warrants are identical to the warrants sold as part of the units in our IPO except that, so long as they are held by our sponsor or its permitted transferees: (1) they will not be redeemable by us (except under certain circumstances when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$10.00); (2) they (including the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of these warrants) may not, subject to certain limited exceptions, be transferred, assigned or sold by our sponsor until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination; (3) they may be exercised by the holders on a cashless basis; and (4) they (including the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of these warrants) are entitled to registration rights.

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into with our initial shareholders and anchor investors, we may be required to register certain securities for sale under the Securities Act. These holders, and holders of warrants issued upon conversion of working capital loans, if any, are entitled under the registration rights agreement to make up to three demands that we register certain of our securities held by them for sale under the Securities Act and to have the securities covered thereby registered for resale pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders have the right to include their securities in other registration statements filed by us. However, the registration rights agreement provides that we will not be required to effect or permit any registration or cause any registration statement to become effective until the securities covered thereby are released from their lock-up restrictions, as described herein. We will bear the costs and expenses of filing any such registration statements. See "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters—Registration Rights."

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements; Commitments and Contractual Obligations; Quarterly Results

As of June 30, 2022, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K and did not have any commitments or contractual obligations. No unaudited quarterly operating data is included in this report as we have conducted no operations to date.

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 will qualify as an “emerging growth company” and under the JOBS Act will be 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 companies that comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates.

Additionally, we are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on the other reduced reporting requirements provided by the JOBS Act. Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, if, as an “emerging growth company,” we choose to rely on such exemptions we may not be required to, among other things: (1) provide an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; (2) provide all of the compensation disclosure that may be required of non-emerging growth public companies under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; (3) comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the PCAOB regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis); and (4) disclose certain executive compensation-related items such as the correlation between executive compensation and performance and comparisons of the CEO’s compensation to median employee compensation. These exemptions will apply for a period of five years following the completion of our IPO or until we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” whichever is earlier.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As of June 30, 2022, we were not subject to any market or interest rate risk. Following the consummation of our Initial Public Offering, the net proceeds of our Initial Public Offering, including amounts in the Trust Account, have been invested in certain U.S. government obligations with a maturity of 185 days or less or in certain money market funds that invest solely in U.S. treasuries. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe there will be no associated material exposure to interest rate risk.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2022, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the evaluation date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weakness described below.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, we identified certain errors relating to the duplication of legal fees accrual. These errors have been remedied in our amended annual financial statements on form 10-K/A and our amended condensed financial statements for the first quarter of 2022 on form 10-Q/A to be filed with the SEC on August 23, 2022. As part of such process, management concluded that a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting existed related to the process of recording accruals. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during this fiscal quarter of 2022 covered by this Quarterly Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting, except as stated below.

In light of the material weakness described above, we plan to enhance our processes to identify and record potential accruals. Our plans at this time include increased communication with third-party service providers and additional procedures to ensure that accruals recorded in the company’s financial statements have sufficient documentation to determine accuracy. 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.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

None.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the risks discussed in our annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 1, 2022. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or future results. There have been no material changes in the risk factors discussed in our annual report.

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Changes in laws or regulations, or a failure to comply with any laws or regulations, may adversely affect our business, including our ability to negotiate and complete our initial business combination, and results of operations.

We are subject to laws and regulations enacted by national, regional and local governments. In particular, we are required to comply with certain SEC and other legal requirements. Compliance with, and monitoring of, applicable laws and regulations may be difficult, time consuming and costly. Those laws and regulations and their interpretation and application may also change from time to time and those changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, investments and results of operations. In addition, a failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations, as interpreted and applied, could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our ability to negotiate and complete an initial business combination, and results of operations.

On March 30, 2022, the SEC issued proposed rules relating to, among other items, enhancing disclosures in business combination transactions involving SPACs and private operating companies; amending the financial statement requirements applicable to transactions involving shell companies; and increasing the potential liability of certain participants in proposed business combination transactions. These rules, if adopted, whether in the form proposed or in revised form, may materially adversely affect our ability to negotiate and complete our initial business combination and may increase the costs and time related thereto.

Our proximity to our liquidation date expresses substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a “going concern.”

In connection with the Company’s assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-15, “Disclosures of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” management has determined that mandatory liquidation and subsequent dissolution raises substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities should the Company be required to liquidate after April 22, 2023. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

We may face litigation and other risks as a result of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

We have restated our financial statements for the period from March 5, 2021 (inception) through December 31, 2021 and our unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2022. The restatements are on Form 10-K/A and Form 10-Q/A to be filed with the SEC on August 23, 2022. As a result of material weaknesses that we have identified in our internal control over financial reporting, the restatement, the adjustments relating to the overstatement of accrued expenses, and other matters raised or that may in the future be raised by the SEC or others, we may be subject to potential litigation or other disputes which may include, among others, claims invoking the federal and state securities laws, contractual claims or other claims arising from the restatement and material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements. We can provide no assurance that such litigation or dispute will not arise in the future. Any such litigation or dispute, whether successful or not, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

No.	Description of Exhibit
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WORLDWIDE WEBB ACQUISITION CORP.

Date: August 22, 2022

/s/ Daniel S. Webb
Name: Daniel S. Webb
Title: Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a)
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Daniel S. Webb, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Worldwide Webb Acquisition Corp.;
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(s) 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 my 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) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my 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(s) 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: August 22, 2022

By: /s/ Daniel S. Webb

Daniel S. Webb
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial
Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
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 Quarterly Report of Worldwide Webb Acquisition Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Daniel S. Webb, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as added by §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; 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: August 22, 2022

By: /s/ Daniel S. Webb
Daniel S. Webb
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

* The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.