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PROSPECTUS**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)
Registration No. 333-289705****\$220,000,000****BTC Development Corp.****22,000,000 Units**

BTC Development Corp. is a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company and for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination involving one or more businesses or assets, which we refer to throughout this prospectus as our initial business combination. We have not selected any specific business combination target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, initiated any substantive discussions, directly or indirectly, with any business combination target.

This is an initial public offering of our securities. Each unit has an offering price of \$10.00 and consists of one of our Class A ordinary shares and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant. 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 provided herein, and only whole warrants are exercisable. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade. The warrants will become exercisable on the later of 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination and 12 months from the closing of this offering, and will expire five years after the completion of our initial business combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation, as described in this prospectus. We have also granted the underwriters a 45-day option to purchase up to an additional 3,300,000 units to cover over-allotments, if any.

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Class A ordinary shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account described below (net of amounts withdrawn to fund our working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$400,000 of the interest earned on the funds held in the trust account, and to pay our taxes, other than excise taxes, if any (such amounts in the aggregate, “permitted withdrawals”)), divided by the number of then issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares that were sold as part of the units in this offering, which we refer to collectively as our public shares, subject to the limitations described herein. See “*Summary — The Offering — Redemption rights for public shareholders upon completion of our initial business combination*” and “*Summary — The Offering — Redemption of public shares and distribution and liquidation if no initial business combination.*”

Notwithstanding the foregoing redemption rights, if we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in this offering without our prior consent. However, we would not restrict our shareholders’ ability to vote all of their shares (including all shares held by those shareholders that hold more than 15% of the shares sold in this offering) for or against our initial business combination. See “*Summary — The Offering — Limitation on redemption rights of shareholders holding 15% or more of the shares sold in this offering if we hold shareholder vote.*”

Except for income taxes and permitted withdrawals, the proceeds placed in the trust account and the interest earned thereon shall not be used to pay for possible excise tax or any other fees or taxes that may be levied on the company pursuant to any current, pending or future rules or laws, including without limitation any excise tax due under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 on any redemptions or share buybacks by the company. If we have not completed our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering, or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period, we will redeem 100% of the public shares at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to

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the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then issued and outstanding public shares, subject to applicable law and as further described herein.

One of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, has committed to purchase 512,500 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per unit (\$5,125,000 in the aggregate) in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of this offering, and Cohen & Company Capital Markets, a division of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC (“CCM”) and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW”) have committed to purchase an aggregate of 247,500 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per unit (\$2,475,000 in the aggregate) in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of this offering. Each placement unit will be identical to the units sold in this offering, except as described in this prospectus. We refer to these units as the placement units throughout this prospectus.

Our sponsors have purchased an aggregate of 8,686,667 Class B ordinary shares, which we refer to as “founder shares,” for an aggregate of \$25,000 (or approximately \$0.003 per share), 1,100,000 of which are subject to forfeiture by the holder thereof depending on the extent to which the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised. The Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holder, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment as provided herein. Because our sponsors acquired the Class B ordinary shares at a nominal price, our public shareholders will incur an immediate and substantial dilution upon the closing of this offering. Any conversion of Class B ordinary shares described herein will result in material dilution to our public shareholders due to the anti-dilution rights, which will take effect as a compulsory redemption of Class B ordinary shares and an issuance of Class A ordinary shares as a matter of Cayman Islands law. Such dilution could materially increase to the extent that the anti-dilution provision of the founder shares results in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the founder shares at the time of our initial business combination to maintain the number of founder shares at 25%. 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, 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering and the private placement, 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 the event that there are no longer any Class B ordinary shares outstanding prior to our initial business combination, holders of Class A ordinary shares will have the right to vote on the appointment or removal of any member of the board of directors. 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. See “Summary — The Offering — Sponsor Information,” “Summary — The Offering — Founder Shares,” “Summary — The Offering — Founder Shares Conversion and Anti-Dilution Rights,” “Proposed Business — Sponsor Information,” “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions” “Description of Securities — Founder Shares.”

As more fully discussed in “Management — Conflicts of Interest,” certain of our officers and directors presently has, and any of them in the future may have, additional fiduciary, contractual or other obligations or duties to one or more other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entities prior to or rather than to us. The low price that our sponsors, executive officers and directors (directly or indirectly) paid for the founder shares creates an incentive whereby our officers and directors could potentially make a substantial profit even if we select an acquisition target that subsequently declines in value and is unprofitable for public shareholders. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, or by such earlier liquidation date as our board of directors may approve, the founder shares and placement units may expire worthless, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account, which could create an incentive for our sponsors, executive officers and directors to complete a transaction even if we select an acquisition target that subsequently

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declines in value and is unprofitable for public shareholders. Further, each of our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers or directors was included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination. Additionally, we will pay our sponsors or their affiliates or designees a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services, as described elsewhere in this prospectus. We may also pay our Chief Financial Officer, R. Maxwell Smeal, up to \$12,500 per month. Upon consummation of this offering, we will repay up to \$500,000 in loans made to us by our sponsors to cover offering-related and organizational expenses. In order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, our sponsors or one of their affiliates may, but are not obligated to, loan us additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs. If we complete our initial business combination, we would repay such loaned amounts out of the proceeds of the trust account released to us. Otherwise, such loans would be repaid only out of funds held outside the trust account. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at the time of the business combination at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender. See the sections entitled “*Summary — The Offering — Sponsor Information*,” “*Summary — The Offering — Limited Payments to Insiders*,” “*Summary — The Offering — Conflicts of Interest*,” “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks*,” “*Use of Proceeds*,” “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*,” “*Proposed Business — Sponsor Information*,” “*Management — Conflicts of Interest*,” and “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions*.” Since our sponsors, officers and directors and any other holder of our founder shares will lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed (other than with respect to any public shares they may acquire during or after this offering), and because our sponsors, officers and directors and any other holder of our founder shares, directly or indirectly may profit substantially from a business combination as a result of their ownership of founder shares even under circumstances where our public shareholders would experience losses in connection with their investment, a conflict of interest may arise in determining whether a particular business combination target is appropriate for our initial business combination, including in connection with the shareholder vote in respect thereto. See “*Management — Conflicts of Interest*.”

We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, including our officers, directors, or sponsors, initiated any discussions, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. From the period prior to our formation through the date of this prospectus, there have been no communications or discussions between any of our officers, directors or our sponsors and any of their potential contacts or relationships regarding a potential initial business combination with the company. Additionally, we have not engaged or retained any agent or other representative to identify or locate any suitable acquisition candidate, to conduct any research or take any measures, directly or indirectly, to locate or contact a target business. We have not, nor have our officers, directors, or sponsors, contacted any of the prospective target businesses that our affiliated blank check companies had considered and rejected.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants. Our units have been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Global Market, or Nasdaq, under the symbol “BDCIU” on the date of this prospectus. The Class A ordinary shares and warrants comprising the units will begin separate trading on the 52nd day following the date of this prospectus unless the underwriters inform us of their decision to allow earlier separate trading, subject to our filing a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, containing an audited balance sheet reflecting our receipt of the gross proceeds of this offering, and issuing a press release announcing when such separate trading will begin. Once the securities comprising the units begin separate trading, we expect that the Class A ordinary shares and warrants will be listed on Nasdaq under the symbols “BDCI” and “BDCIW,” respectively.

We are responsible for the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus. We and the underwriters take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the units offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

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We are an “emerging growth company” under applicable federal securities laws and will be subject to reduced public company reporting requirements. Investing in our securities involves risks. See “Risk Factors” on page 43. Investors will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors in Rule 419 blank check offerings.

	Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Proceeds, Before Expenses, to Us
Per Unit	\$ 10.00	\$ 0.60	\$ 9.40
Total	\$ 220,000,000.00	\$ 13,200,000	\$ 206,800,000

- (1) \$0.20 per unit, or \$4,400,000 in the aggregate, is payable upon the closing of this offering, independent of whether the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised or not. In addition, (i) up to \$0.40 per unit sold in the base offering or up to \$8,800,000 in aggregate and (ii) up to \$0.60 per unit sold in the over-allotment option or up to \$1,980,000 in the aggregate, is payable to the underwriters in this offering, for deferred underwriting commissions, to be placed in a trust account located in the United States and released to the underwriters only upon the completion of an initial business combination. Such deferred commissions will be released to the underwriters for their own account concurrently with completion of an initial business combination in the amounts set forth above, as described in this prospectus. Such underwriting discounts and commissions do not include certain fees and expenses payable to the underwriters in connection with this offering. In addition Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. is acting as a “qualified independent underwriter” in this offering. See section titled “*Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest)*” for a description of underwriting compensation payable to the underwriters.
- (2) Additionally, the underwriters (and/or their designees) have committed to purchase 247,500 placement units at \$10 per unit for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,475,000. Such placement units will be considered underwriting compensation in connection with this offering and, pursuant to FINRA Rule 5110, have been given a value of \$154,660 (which reflects the offset of the purchase price against the shares underlying the units and the attributable value of the warrants underlying the units). Such valuation relates solely to the placement units for purposes of FINRA Rule 5110 and does not reflect an actual value that may be ascribed to the placement units and underlying securities in the marketplace.

Of the proceeds we receive from this offering and the sale of the placement units described in this prospectus, \$220.0 million or \$253.0 million if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full (\$10.00 per unit) will be deposited into a U.S.-based trust account maintained with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee. Except with respect to interest earned on the funds held in the trust account that may be released to us to pay our tax obligations, if any, the funds held in the trust account will not be released from the trust account until the earliest to occur of (a) the completion of our initial business combination, (b) the redemption of any public shares properly submitted in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (i) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window, or (ii) with respect to any other provisions relating to shareholders’ rights or pre-initial business combination activity and (c) the redemption of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could become subject to the claims of our creditors, if any, which could have priority over the claims of our public shareholders.

Because our sponsors acquired the founder shares at a nominal price, our public shareholders will incur an immediate and substantial dilution upon the closing of this offering, assuming no value is ascribed to the warrants included in the units. Additionally, the Class A ordinary shares issuable in connection with the conversion of the founder shares may result in material dilution to our public shareholders due to the anti-dilution rights of our founder shares that may result in an issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-for-one basis upon conversion. Further, the Class A ordinary shares issuable in connection with the exercise of the placement warrants underlying placement units, including those placement units converted from working capital loans (as described in this prospectus), may result in material dilution to our public shareholders if the \$11.50 exercise price of the placement warrants is significantly less than the market price of our shares at the time such placement warrants are exercised or if the placement warrants are exercised on a cashless basis. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Sponsors and Management Team — The nominal purchase price paid by our sponsors for the founder shares may result in significant dilution to the implied value of your public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination, and our sponsors are likely to make a substantial profit on their investment in us in the event we consummate an initial business combination, even if the business combination causes the trading price of our ordinary shares to materially decline.*”

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The following table illustrates the difference between the public offering price per unit and our net tangible book value per share (NTBV), as adjusted to give effect to this offering and assuming the redemption of our public shares at varying levels and the exercise in full and no exercise of the over-allotment option. See section titled “*Dilution*.”

As of June 30, 2025									
Offering Price of \$10.00 per Unit	25% of Maximum Redemption		50% of Maximum Redemption		75% of Maximum Redemption		Maximum Redemption		
		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price	
NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV
<i>Assuming Full Exercise of Over-Allotment Option</i>									
\$ 7.03	\$ 6.36	\$ 3.64	\$ 5.32	\$ 4.68	\$ 3.45	\$ 6.55	\$ (0.94)	\$ 10.94	
<i>Assuming No Exercise of Over-Allotment Option</i>									
\$ 7.01	\$ 6.35	\$ 3.65	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.68	\$ 3.46	\$ 6.54	\$ (0.86)	\$ 10.86	

Our sponsors and members of our management team will directly or indirectly own our securities following this offering, and accordingly, they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination. Additionally, each of our officers and directors presently has, and any of them in the future may have additional, fiduciary, contractual or other obligations or duties to one or more other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entities prior to or rather than to us. As a result, there may be actual or potential material conflicts of interest between our sponsors and their affiliates on one hand, and purchasers in this offering on the other. See the sections entitled “*Proposed Business — Sourcing of Potential Business Combination Targets*” and “*Management — Conflicts of Interest*.”

The underwriters are offering the units for sale on a firm commitment basis. Delivery of the units will be made on or about October 1, 2025.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

No offer or invitation to subscribe for securities may be made to the public in the Cayman Islands.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Cohen & Company Capital Markets

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods

A Stifel Company

The date of this prospectus is September 29, 2025

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

Until October 24, 2025, all dealers that effect transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealer's obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as an underwriter and with respect to unsold allotments or subscriptions.

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This summary only highlights the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the information under “Risk Factors” and our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, before investing.

Unless otherwise stated in this prospectus, references to:

- *“Companies Act” are to the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands;*
- *“completion window” are to (i) the period ending on the date that is 24 months from the closing of this offering, or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period, or such earlier liquidation date as our board of directors may approve, in which we must complete an initial business combination or (ii) such other time period in which we must complete an initial business combination pursuant to an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. Our shareholders can also vote at any time to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to modify the amount of time we will have to complete an initial business combination, in which case our public shareholders will be offered an opportunity to redeem their public shares;*
- *“founder shares” are to our Class B ordinary shares initially purchased by our sponsors in a private placement prior to this offering and, unless the context otherwise requires, our Class A ordinary shares issued upon the conversion thereof as provided herein;*
- *“initial shareholders” are to the holders of our founder shares prior to this offering;*
- *“letter agreement” refers to the letter agreement, the form of which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part;*
- *“management” or our “management team” are to our officers and directors;*
- *“ordinary shares” are to our Class A ordinary shares and our Class B ordinary shares;*
- *“permitted withdrawals” means the aggregate amounts withdrawn to fund our working capital requirements following this offering related to our search for an initial business combination, subject to an annual limit of \$400,000 of the interest generated on the amount held in the trust account, and to pay our taxes, other than excise taxes, if any; all permitted withdrawals can only be made from interest and not from the principal held in the trust account;*
- *“placement shares” are to the 760,000 Class A ordinary shares included within the placement units being purchased separately by our sponsors, CCM and KBW in the private placement;*
- *“placement units” are to the 760,000 units being purchased separately by our sponsors, CCM and KBW in the private placement, each placement unit consisting of one placement share and one-fourth of one placement warrant;*
- *“placement warrants” are to redeemable warrants to purchase an aggregate of 190,000 of our Class A ordinary shares included within the placement units being purchased separately by our sponsors, CCM and KBW in the private placement;*
- *“private placement” refers to the private placement of 760,000 units being purchased separately by in full, our sponsors, CCM and KBW, which will occur simultaneously with the completion of this offering, at a purchase price of \$10.00 per unit for a total purchase price of \$7.60 million;*
- *“public shareholders” are to the holders of our public shares, including our initial shareholders, management team to the extent our initial shareholders and members of our management team purchase public shares, provided that each initial shareholder’s and member of our management team’s status as a “public shareholder” will only exist with respect to such public shares;*

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- “public shares” are to our Class A ordinary shares offered as part of the units in this offering (whether they are subscribed for in this offering or thereafter in the open market);
- “public warrants” are to the redeemable warrants sold as part of the units in this offering (whether they are subscribed for in this offering or in the open market);
- “Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association” are to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to be in effect upon completion of this offering;
- “sponsors” are collectively to: (i) BTC Development Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; and (ii) BTC Development Advisors LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. BTC Development Sponsor LLC will participate in the private placement. The managers of BTC Development Sponsor LLC are Betsy Z. Cohen, Jonathan Kirkwood, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. The manager of BTC Development Advisors LLC is Betsy Z. Cohen;
- “warrants” are to our redeemable warrants, which include the public warrants as well as the placement warrants; and
- “we,” “us,” “company” or “our company” are to BTC Development Corp., a Cayman Islands exempted company;

All references in this prospectus to shares of the company being forfeited shall take effect as surrenders for no consideration of such shares as a matter of Cayman Islands law. Any conversion of the Class B ordinary shares described in this prospectus will take effect as a compulsory redemption of Class B ordinary shares and an issuance of Class A ordinary shares as a matter of Cayman Islands law. Any share dividend described in this prospectus will take effect as a share capitalization as a matter of Cayman Islands law. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade. Accordingly, unless you purchase at least four units, you will not be able to receive or trade a whole warrant.

General

We are a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company and incorporated for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization, or other similar business combination involving one or more businesses or assets, which we refer to throughout this prospectus as our initial business combination. To date, our efforts have been limited to organizational activities as well as activities related to this offering. We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, initiated any discussions, directly or indirectly, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. We have generated no operating revenues to date and we do not expect that we will generate operating revenues until we consummate our initial business combination.

Although we may pursue an acquisition opportunity in any business, industry, sector or geographical location, we intend to focus our search for a target business in industries that complement our management team’s background, and to capitalize on the ability of our management team to identify and acquire a business, focusing on companies that provide opportunities for attractive risk-adjusted returns in the bitcoin ecosystem and/or that we believe have the potential to integrate bitcoin into their capital structures, balance sheets and/or operations. Our sponsors intend to work with the target business to adopt a dedicated bitcoin treasury reserve strategy, engage in opportunistic financing arrangements to grow the target business’ bitcoin treasury, add or enhance bitcoin technology capabilities to improve the target business’ existing operations, acquire bitcoin-linked assets and businesses that may be complementary to the target business, and other similar activities. See the section titled “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks.*”

We believe our management team has the skills and experience to identify, evaluate and consummate a business combination and is positioned to assist businesses we acquire. However, our management team’s network and investing and operating experience do not guarantee a successful initial business combination. The members of our management team are not required to devote any significant amount of time to our business and are concurrently involved with other businesses. There is no guarantee that our current officers and directors will continue in their respective roles, or in any other role, after our initial business combination, and their expertise may only be of benefit to us until our initial business combination is completed. Past performance by our management team is not a guarantee of success with respect to any business combination we may consummate.

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We expect to encounter intense competition from other entities, including private investors (which may be individuals or investment partnerships), other SPACs and other entities seeking to acquire businesses with characteristics similar to those described above. In recent years, the number of SPACs that have been formed has increased substantially. Because there are more SPACs seeking to enter into an initial business combination with available targets, the competition for available targets with attractive fundamentals or business models may increase, which could cause target companies to demand improved financial terms, which could increase the cost of, delay or otherwise complicate or frustrate our ability to find and consummate an initial business combination. See *“Risk Factors — Because of our limited resources and the significant competition for business combination opportunities, it may be more difficult for us to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share, or less in certain circumstances, on our redemption, and our warrants will expire worthless”* and *“Risk Factors — Attractive targets may become scarcer and there may be more competition for attractive targets. This could increase the cost of our initial business combination and could even result in our inability to find a target or to consummate an initial business combination.”*

Business Strategy

We believe that bitcoin is a monetary technology in the midst of a rapid adoption cycle which has the potential to disrupt a variety of industries and drive growth and wealth creation. We expect this ongoing adoption to continue to drive an increase in the price of bitcoin over longer time horizons. Since the bitcoin network’s inception, the increase in the price of bitcoin has outpaced the growth in the value of many other major assets, a trend that we believe will continue over longer time horizons. We believe that those who adopt and capitalize on these trends earlier than others will have the potential to benefit disproportionately through both the operational enhancements bitcoin can provide and the unique treasury strategies it enables. As a result, our goal is to find a target with a strong operating track record and the potential to take advantage of bitcoin’s differentiated characteristics to build shareholder value over time.

Although we may pursue a business combination with a company that does not currently operate in the bitcoin ecosystem, our focus will be to find companies with experienced, forward-thinking management teams that are open to innovative bitcoin-centric strategies to grow shareholder value. We will evaluate targets across many industries and stages of growth, and we will not exclude any sector from our search.

With these principles in mind and with our management team’s backgrounds at the intersection of finance, bitcoin, and capital markets, we believe that we are well suited to execute our plan, grounded in a conviction in bitcoin’s potential to create meaningful long-term value for creative and forward-thinking companies.

The Bitcoin Network

Bitcoin, launched in 2009, is a digital currency protocol based on open-source software operating on a decentralized, peer-to-peer network. The network was the first to solve the “double-spend problem,” which had plagued previous attempts at decentralized digital currency, through the use of a “blockchain,” a publicly auditable ledger containing the network’s entire transaction history and the current ownership state of all bitcoin, the network’s native currency unit. Approximately every 10 minutes, a new “block” of transactions is added to the “chain” of existing blocks through a process commonly referred to as “mining,” whereby network participants use computational power to solve for a number meeting specific cryptographic requirements, a mechanism known as “Proof of Work” (akin to a global recurring lottery wherein participants’ frequency of winning corresponds to the number of “guesses” they submit). When a “miner” finds the right number, they earn the ability to append the next block of transactions to the chain, earning a fixed amount of newly created bitcoin (the “block subsidy”) and a variable amount of transaction fees in the process. All proposed new blocks must adhere to bitcoin’s protocol rules, which are validated by a consensus of network “nodes” operated by tens of thousands of bitcoin users worldwide. Anyone with an internet connection can run a node and / or mine bitcoin without permission from any central authority, promoting network resilience, resistance to transaction censorship, and consistent enforcement of bitcoin’s protocol rules.

A key stipulation in bitcoin’s protocol rules is the network’s hard supply cap of 21 million total bitcoin, which will be issued gradually until around the year 2140 via the block subsidy mechanism. The network enforces this schedule both by periodically adjusting the difficulty of solving for the next block to maintain target block intervals of 10 minutes (the “difficulty adjustment”) and by cutting the block subsidy in half every 210,000 blocks,

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or approximately every four years (the “halving”). Units of the bitcoin network’s native currency are held in “public addresses” visible on the blockchain and are protected by the same robust public key cryptography used in the world’s most secure databases. Having access to the “private key” for a public address gives a user the ability to unilaterally spend any bitcoin associated with that address. This introduces the need for robust security practices when handling bitcoin private keys, but also makes a bitcoin token a bearer asset, meaning that unlike equity, debt, or traditional fiat currencies, it is not the liability of any counterparty and can be used without third-party authorization. Bitcoin’s combination of a fixed supply and bearer asset characteristics has led many observers to label it “digital gold,” though unlike gold bitcoin also offers near-instant global settlement, easy verifiability, and low-cost storage options. These attributes, in conjunction with bitcoin’s growing network effect and its history of successful protocol rule enforcement, have led to significant global adoption and a peak market capitalization of more than \$2 trillion.

Acquisition Criteria

We have identified the following criteria that we intend to use in evaluating business transaction opportunities. We expect that no individual criterion will entirely determine a decision to pursue a particular opportunity. Further, any particular business transaction opportunity which we ultimately determine to pursue may not meet one or more of these criteria:

- *Recurring Revenue.* We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have a history of, or potential for, strong, sustainable recurring and predictable revenue streams.
- *Strong management team.* We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have strong, experienced management teams or those that provide a platform for us to assemble an effective and experienced management team. We will focus on management teams with a proven track record of driving revenue growth, enhancing profitability and creating value for their shareholders.
- *Opportunities for add-on acquisitions.* We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that we can grow both organically and through acquisitions. In addition, we believe that our ability to source proprietary opportunities and execute transactions will help the business we acquire grow through acquisition, and thus serve as a platform for further add-on acquisitions.
- *Differentiated business niche.* We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have a leading or niche market position and that demonstrate advantages when compared to their competitors, which may help to create barriers to entry against new competitors. We anticipate that these barriers to entry will enhance the ability of these businesses or assets to generate strong profitability and free cash flow.
- *Diversified customer and supplier base.* We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have a diversified customer and supplier base, which are generally better able to endure economic downturns, industry consolidation, changing business preferences and other factors that may negatively impact their customers, suppliers and competitors.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following competitive strengths:

- *Management Operating and Investing Experience.* Our directors and executive officers have significant experience in the financial services and financial technology industries. Betsy Z. Cohen has over 40 years’ experience in the financial services industry and is a founder of and, until her retirement in December 2014, served as chief executive officer of, The Bancorp, Inc., a publicly traded financial holding company whose banking subsidiary, The Bancorp Bank, provides banking services principally through the internet. Ms. Cohen also serves as a managing member of the general partner of Cohen Circle FinTech Ventures, L.P., a fintech focused venture capital fund, and as a managing member of the general partner of Radiate Capital Fund, L.P., an impact investment fund with a focus on the financial services and health sectors. Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Gilliam are co-founders of Ten31 LLC, a venture capital firm focused on bitcoin and bitcoin’s enabling technologies (including trading, payments, custody, security, and computing infrastructure). Mr. Kozlov is a partner at Duane Morris LLP (“Duane Morris”), an international law firm, and has over thirty years of legal experience counseling clients in

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the areas of litigation, federal and state regulatory matters, gaming law and complex financial institution management. We believe that this experience provides us with a competitive advantage in evaluating businesses and acquisition opportunities in our target industries.

- *Established Deal Sourcing Network.* As a result of their extensive experience in the financial services and venture capital industries, our team has developed a broad array of contacts in these industries. We believe that these contacts will be important in generating acquisition opportunities for us.
- *Strong Financial Position and Flexibility.* With a trust account initially in the amount of \$220,000,000 and a public market for our ordinary shares, we offer a target business a variety of options to facilitate a future business transaction and fund the growth and expansion of business operations. Because we are able to consummate an initial business transaction using our equity, proceeds from debt, cash or a combination of the foregoing, we have the flexibility to design an acquisition structure to address the needs of the parties. We have not, however, taken any steps to secure third party financing and would expect to do so only in connection with the consummation of our initial business transaction. Accordingly, our flexibility in structuring an initial business transaction may be constrained by our ability to arrange third-party financing, if required.
- *Status as a Public Company.* We believe our structure will make us an attractive business transaction partner to prospective target businesses. As an existing public company, we will offer a target business an alternative to the traditional initial public offering through a merger or other business transaction with us. In this situation, the owners of the target business would exchange their shares of stock, shares or other equity interests in the target business for our shares. Once public, we believe the target business would have greater access to capital and additional means of creating management incentives that are better aligned with shareholders' interests than it would as a private company. We believe that being a public company can also augment a company's profile among potential new customers and vendors and aid it in attracting and retaining talented employees.

Blank Check Company Experience

Members of our board of directors, management team, and affiliates of our sponsors have also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp., or FinTech I, a former blank check company which raised \$100.0 million in its initial public offering in February 2015 and completed its initial business combination when it acquired FTS Holding Corporation in July 2016, in connection with which FinTech I changed its name to CardConnect Corp. The common stock of CardConnect Corp. was traded on Nasdaq under the symbol "CCN" until CardConnect Corp. was acquired by First Data Corporation in July 2017. See "*Management — FinTech I.*" Members of our board of directors and management team have also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp. II, or FinTech II, a blank check company which raised \$175.0 million in its initial public offering in January 2017 and completed its initial business combination when it acquired Intermex Holdings II in July 2018, in connection with which FinTech II changed its name to International Money Express, Inc. The common stock of International Money Express, Inc. is currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "IMXI." See "*Management — FinTech II.*" Members of our board of directors and management team have also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp. III, or FinTech III, a blank check company which raised \$345.0 million in its initial public offering in November 2018 and completed its initial business combination with Paya, Inc. in October 2020. See "*Management — FinTech III.*" Members of our board of directors and management team also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp. IV, or FinTech IV, a blank check company which raised \$230.0 million in its initial public offering in September 2020 and completed its initial business combination with PWP Holdings LP, in June 2021. See "*Management — FinTech IV.*" Members of our board of directors and management team also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FTAC Olympus Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Olympus, a blank check company which raised \$754.7 million in its initial public offering in August 2020 and completed its initial business combination with Payoneer Inc. in June 2021. See "*Management — FTAC Olympus.*" Betsy Z. Cohen served as chairman of FTAC Emerald Acquisition Corp., a blank check company which raised \$250 million in its initial public offering in December 2021. In February 2025, FTAC Emerald completed its initial business combination with Fold Holdings, Inc., a pioneering bitcoin financial services company. The common stock of Fold Holdings, Inc. is currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "FLD." See "*Management — FTAC Emerald.*" Members of our board of directors and management team also served as

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executive officers, directors and/or advisors of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. I, or Cohen Circle I, a blank check company which raised \$230.0 million in its initial public offering in October 2024 and completed its initial business combination with Kyivstar Group Ltd., in August 2025. See “*Management — Cohen Circle I.*”

Currently, Betsy Z. Cohen serves as Chairman and CEO of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II, or Cohen Circle II, a blank check company which raised \$253.0 million in its initial public offering in June 2025. We believe that potential sellers of target businesses will view the fact that members of our board of directors and management team have successfully closed multiple business combinations with vehicles similar to our company as a positive factor in considering whether or not to enter into a business combination with us. However, past performance is not a guarantee of success with respect to any business combination we may consummate. Additionally, members of our board of directors and management team also currently serve as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of blank check companies that are actively searching for a business combination, or previously served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of blank check companies that liquidated before consummating a business combination, as follows: FinTech Acquisition Corp. V, or FinTech V, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in December 2020; FTAC Athena Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Athena, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in February 2021; FTAC Hera Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Hera, a blank check company which raised approximately \$850 million in its initial public offering in March 2021; and Fintech Acquisition Corp. VI, or FinTech VI, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in June 2021.

Initial Business Combination

We are not presently engaged in, and we will not engage in, any substantive commercial business for an indefinite period of time following this offering. We intend to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of this offering and the placement units, as well as our equity, debt or a combination of these, in effecting a business combination which has not yet been identified. Accordingly, investors in this offering are investing without first having an opportunity to evaluate the specific merits or risks of any one or more business combinations. A business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding what it may deem to be adverse consequences of undertaking a public offering itself. These include time delays, significant expense, loss of voting control and compliance with various federal and state securities laws. In the alternative, we may seek to consummate a business combination with a company that may be financially unstable or in its early stages of development or growth. While we may seek to effect simultaneous business combinations with more than one target business, we will probably have the ability, as a result of our limited resources, to effect only a single business combination.

We will either (1) seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination at a general meeting called for such purpose at which shareholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against the proposed business combination or do not vote at all, into their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), or (2) provide our shareholders with the opportunity to sell their shares to us by means of a tender offer (and thereby avoid the need for a shareholder vote) for an amount equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), in each case subject to the limitations described herein. The decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of our proposed business combination or allow shareholders to sell their shares to us in a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would otherwise require us to seek shareholder approval. If we decide to allow shareholders to sell their shares to us in a tender offer, we will file tender offer documentation with the SEC which will contain substantially the same financial and other information about the initial business combination as is required under the SEC’s proxy rules. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, we will consummate our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company held for the purposes of approving the business combination, or as a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company held for the purposes of approving the business combination, vote at the general meeting of the company to the extent that such business combination is structured as a merger.

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We have 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period) to consummate our initial business combination. If we anticipate that we may not be able to consummate our initial business combination within such period, we may seek shareholder approval of amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association for any extension beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable) at a general meeting called for such purpose. Public shareholders will be offered the opportunity to vote on and redeem their shares in connection with any such extension. As described herein, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed that they will not propose any such amendment unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their public shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), divided by the number of then-outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein.

If we are unable to consummate an initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period), and do not hold a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the amount of time we will have to consummate an initial business combination, or by such earlier liquidation date as our board of directors may approve, from the closing of this offering, we will redeem 100% of our issued and outstanding public shares for a pro rata portion of the funds held in the trust account, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to applicable law and as further described herein, and then seek to liquidate and dissolve. We expect the pro rata redemption price to be approximately \$10.00 per Class A ordinary share (regardless of whether or not the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option), without taking into account any interest earned on such funds. However, we cannot assure you that we will in fact be able to distribute such amounts as a result of claims of creditors which may take priority over the claims of our public shareholders.

If we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window, while we do not currently intend to seek shareholder approval to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the amount of time we will have to consummate an initial business combination, we may elect to do so in the future. There is no limit on the number of extensions that we may seek; however, we do not expect to extend the time period to consummate our initial business combination beyond 36 months from the closing of this offering. If we determine not to or are unable to extend the time period to consummate our initial business combination or fail to obtain shareholder approval to extend the completion window, our sponsors' investment in our founder shares and our placement units may expire worthless.

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

We anticipate structuring our initial business combination either (i) in such a manner so that the post-transaction company in which our public shareholders own shares will own or acquire 100% of the equity interests or assets of the target business or businesses, or (ii) in such a manner so that the post-transaction company owns or acquires less than 100% of such interests or assets of the target business in order to meet certain objectives of the target management team or shareholders, or for other reasons. However, we will only complete an initial business combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Even if the post-transaction company

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owns or acquires 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our shareholders prior to the initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-transaction company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in the initial business combination. For example, we could pursue a transaction in which we issue a substantial number of new shares in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock, shares or other equity interests of a target. In this case, we would acquire a 100% controlling interest in the target. However, as a result of the issuance of a substantial number of new shares, our shareholders immediately prior to our initial business combination could own less than a majority of our outstanding shares subsequent to our initial business combination. If less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company, the portion of such business or businesses that is owned or acquired is what will be taken into account for purposes of Nasdaq's 80% fair market value test. If the initial business combination involves more than one target business, the 80% fair market value test will be based on the aggregate value of all of the transactions and we will treat the target businesses together as the initial business combination for purposes of a tender offer or for seeking shareholder approval, as applicable.

Other Acquisition Considerations

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors. In the event we seek to complete our initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that our initial business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view.

Unless we complete our initial business combination with an affiliated entity, or our Board of Directors cannot independently determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that the price we are paying for a target is fair to our company from a financial point of view. If no opinion is obtained, our shareholders will be relying on the business judgment of our Board of Directors, which will have significant discretion in choosing the standard used to establish the fair market value of the target or targets, and different methods of valuation may vary greatly in outcome from one another. Such standards used will be disclosed in our tender offer documents or proxy solicitation materials, as applicable, related to our initial business combination.

Members of our management team may directly or indirectly own our ordinary shares and/or placement units following this offering, and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination. The low price that our sponsors, executive officers and directors (directly or indirectly) paid for the founder shares creates an incentive whereby our officers and directors could potentially make a substantial profit even if we select an acquisition target that subsequently declines in value and is unprofitable for public shareholders. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, or by such earlier liquidation date as our board of directors may approve, the founder shares and placement units may expire worthless, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account, which could create an incentive for our sponsors, executive officers and directors to complete a transaction even if we select an acquisition target that subsequently declines in value and is unprofitable for public shareholders. Further, each of our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers or directors was included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination.

Each of our directors and officers presently has, and in the future any of our directors and our officers may have additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present acquisition opportunities to such entity. Accordingly, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law, if any of our officers or directors becomes aware of an acquisition opportunity which is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will need to honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such acquisition opportunity to such entity, and only present it to us if such entity rejects the opportunity. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or

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(b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity. As a result, the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors could materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination.

In addition, our sponsors, officers and directors may participate in the formation of, or become an officer or director of, any other blank check company prior to completion of our initial business combination. As a result, our sponsors, officers or directors could have conflicts of interest in determining whether to present business combination opportunities to us or to any other blank check company with which they may become involved. In particular, affiliates of our sponsors are currently sponsoring other blank check companies that are seeking to complete business combinations. Certain of our directors and officers serve in similar roles for Cohen Circle II. Although we have no formal policy in place for vetting potential conflicts of interest, our Board of Directors will review any potential conflicts of interest on a case-by-case basis.

We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, including our officers, directors, or sponsors, initiated any discussions, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. From the period prior to our formation through the date of this prospectus, there have been no communications or discussions between any of our officers, directors or our sponsors and any of their potential contacts or relationships regarding a potential initial business combination with the company. Additionally, we have not engaged or retained any agent or other representative to identify or locate any suitable acquisition candidate, to conduct any research or take any measures, directly or indirectly, to locate or contact a target business. We have not, nor have our officers, directors, or sponsors, contacted any of the prospective target businesses that our affiliated blank check companies had considered and rejected.

Potential Additional Financings

We may need to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination, either because the transaction requires more cash than is available from the proceeds held in our trust account or because we become obligated to redeem a significant number of our public shares upon completion of the business combination, in which case we may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such business combination. If we raise additional funds through equity or convertible debt issuances, our public shareholders may suffer significant dilution and those securities could have rights that rank senior to our public shares. If we raise additional funds through the incurrence of indebtedness, such indebtedness would have rights that are senior to our equity securities and could contain covenants that restrict our operations. Further, as described above, due to the anti-dilution rights of our founder shares, our public shareholders may incur material dilution. In addition, we intend to target businesses with enterprise values that are greater than we could acquire with the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, and, as a result, if the cash portion of the purchase price exceeds the amount available from the trust account, net of amounts needed to satisfy any redemptions by public shareholders, we may be required to seek additional financing to complete such proposed initial business combination. We may also obtain financing prior to the closing of our initial business combination to fund our working capital needs and transaction costs in connection with our search for and completion of our initial business combination. There is no limitation on our ability to raise funds through the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop agreements we may enter into following consummation of this offering. Subject to compliance with applicable securities laws, we would only complete such financing simultaneously with the completion of our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination because we do not have sufficient funds available to us, we will be forced to liquidate the trust account. In addition, following our initial business combination, if cash on hand is insufficient, we may need to obtain additional financing in order to meet our obligations.

Sponsor Information

Our sponsors are Delaware limited liability companies, which were formed to invest in our company. Although our sponsors are permitted to undertake any activities permitted under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and other applicable law, our sponsors' businesses are focused on investing in our company. Betsy Z. Cohen, our Chairman of the Board, Jonathan Kirkwood, our Vice-Chairman, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr., our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, are the sole managers of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and hold voting and investment discretion with respect to the ordinary shares held of record by BTC Development Sponsor LLC. The

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members of BTC Development Sponsor LLC include an affiliate of Ten31 LLC and an affiliate of Cohen Circle, LLC. Betsy Z. Cohen, our Chairman of the Board is the sole manager of BTC Development Advisors LLC and holds voting and investment discretion with respect to the ordinary shares held of record by BTC Development Advisors LLC.

As of the date of this prospectus, other than Betsy Z. Cohen, Cohen Circle, LLC, Jonathan Kirkwood, Grant Gilliam, Ten 31 LLC, Andrew Hohns, Bracebridge H. Young, Jr., and the respective affiliates and controlled entities of the aforementioned parties, no other person has a direct or indirect material interest in our sponsors. Betsy Z. Cohen, Cohen Circle, LLC and their respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 3,325,833 founder shares (or 3,875,833 founders shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full); Jonathan Kirkwood, Grant Gilliam, Ten 31 LLC, and their respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 3,378,333 founder shares (or 3,928,333 founders shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full); Bracebridge H. Young Jr. and his respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 275,000 founder shares; and Andrew Hohns and his respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 300,000 founder shares. Each of our independent directors will receive for their services as a director an indirect interest in 20,000 founder shares through membership interests in our sponsors.

The following table sets forth the payments to be received by our sponsors and their affiliates from us prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination and the securities issued and to be issued by us to our sponsors or their affiliates:

Entity/Individual	Amount of Compensation to be Received or Securities Issued or to be Issued	Consideration Paid or to be Paid
BTC Development Sponsor LLC or BTC Development Advisors LLC	\$30,000 per month	Office space, administrative and shared personnel support services
	8,686,667 Class B Ordinary Shares	\$25,000
	Up to \$2,500,000 in working capital loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit	Working capital loans to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination.
	512,500 Placement Units to be purchased simultaneously with the closing of this offering	\$5,125,000
	Up to \$500,000	Repayment of loans made to us by our sponsors to cover offering related and organizational expenses
	Reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination	Services in connection with identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination
R. Maxwell Smeal	Up to \$12,500 per month	Serving as our Chief Financial Officer
Holders of Class B ordinary shares	Anti-dilution protection upon conversion into Class A ordinary shares at a greater than one-to-one ratio	Issuance of the Class A ordinary shares issuable in connection with the conversion of the founder shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion
BTC Development Sponsor LLC, BTC Development Advisors LLC, our officers, directors or advisors, or our or their affiliates	Finder's fees, advisory fees, consulting fees or success fees	Any services in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account

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Because our sponsors acquired the founder shares at a nominal price, our public shareholders will incur immediate and substantial dilution upon the closing of this offering, assuming no value is ascribed to the warrants included in the units. Any conversion of Class B ordinary shares described herein will result in material dilution to our public shareholders due to the anti-dilution rights, which will take effect as a compulsory redemption of Class B ordinary shares and an issuance of Class A ordinary shares as a matter of Cayman Islands law. Such dilution could materially increase to the extent that the anti-dilution provision of the founder shares results in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the founder shares at the time of our initial business combination to maintain the number of founder shares at 25%. 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, 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering and the private placement, 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. Further, our public shareholders may experience material dilution if the up to \$2,500,000 in working capital loans is advanced by the sponsors and the lender elects to convert the working capital loans into private placement units at \$10.00 per unit, resulting in the lender receiving up to an additional 250,000 private Class A ordinary shares and 62,500 private placement warrants exercisable at \$11.50 per Class A ordinary share underlying the units. Additionally, we will issue an aggregate of 190,000 Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of the private placement warrants underlying the placement units to be purchased by our sponsors, CCM and KBW simultaneously with the closing of this offering. The exercise of such placement warrants would cause the actual dilution to the public shareholders to be higher, particularly in certain circumstances specified in the warrant agreement where a cashless exercise of the placement warrants is utilized along with a cashless exercise of the public warrants. As a result, the holders of our founder shares (including certain of our directors and officers that indirectly own founder shares) could make a substantial profit after our initial business combination even if our public shareholders lose money on their investment as a result of a decrease in the post-combination value of their Class A ordinary shares. See the sections titled “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Sponsors and Management Team — The nominal purchase price paid by our sponsors for the founder shares may result in significant dilution to the implied value of your public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination, and our sponsors are likely to make a substantial profit on their investment in us in the event we consummate an initial business combination, even if the business combination causes the trading price of our ordinary shares to materially decline*” and “*Dilution*.”

The founder shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holder on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like, and subject to further adjustment as provided herein. The Class A ordinary shares issuable in connection with the conversion of the founder shares may result in material dilution to our public shareholders due to the anti-dilution rights of our founder shares that may result in an issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion. In the case that additional Class A ordinary shares, or any other equity-linked securities, are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts sold in this offering and related to or in connection with the closing of the initial business combination, the ratio at which Class B ordinary shares convert into Class A ordinary shares will be adjusted (unless the holders of a majority of the outstanding Class B ordinary shares agree to waive such 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, 25% of the sum of (i) of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering and the private placement, plus (ii) all Class A ordinary shares and equity-linked securities issued or deemed issued, in connection with the closing of the initial business combination (excluding any shares or equity-linked securities issued, or to be issued, to any seller in the initial business combination, and any private placement-equivalent units issued to our sponsors or any of their respective affiliates or to our officers and directors upon conversion of working capital loans) minus (iii) any redemptions of Class A ordinary shares by public shareholders in connection with an initial business combination; provided that such conversion of founder shares will never occur on a less than one-for-one basis.

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Pursuant to a letter agreement to be entered with us, as well as a placement unit subscription agreement to be entered into with CCM and KBW, each of CCM, KBW, our sponsors, directors and officers has agreed to restrictions on its ability to transfer, assign, or sell the founder shares and placement units, as summarized in the table below:

Subject Securities	Expiration Date	Natural Persons and Entities Subject to Restrictions	Exceptions to Transfer Restrictions
Founder Shares	The earlier of (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (B) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property.	BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC Betsy Z. Cohen Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. R. Maxwell Smeal Jonathan Kirkwood Andrew Hohns Grant Gilliam Hersh Kozlov	Transfers permitted (a) to (1) the sponsors' members, (2) the directors or officers of us, the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW, (3) any affiliates or family members of the directors or officers of us, the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW, (4) any members or partners of the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW or their respective affiliates, or any affiliates of the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW, or any employees of such affiliates; (b) in the case of an individual, as a gift to such person's immediate family or to a trust, the beneficiary of which is a member of such person's immediate family, an affiliate of such person or to a charitable organization; (c) in the case of an individual, by virtue of laws of descent and distribution upon death of such person; (d) in the case of an individual, pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order; (e) in the case of a trust by distribution to one or more permissible beneficiaries of such trust; (f) by private sales or transfers made in connection with any forward purchase agreement or similar arrangement, in connection with an extension of the completion window or in connection with the consummation of a business combination at prices no greater than the price at which the securities were originally purchased; (g) to us for no value for cancellation in

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Subject Securities	Expiration Date	Natural Persons and Entities Subject to Restrictions	Exceptions to Transfer Restrictions
			connection with the consummation of the initial business combination; (h) in the event of our liquidation prior to our consummation of our initial business combination; (i) by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, the sponsors' limited liability company agreements, upon dissolution of such sponsors, or the organizational documents of CCM or KBW upon dissolution of CCM or KBW, respectively; and (j) in the event that, subsequent to our consummation of an initial business combination, we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction which results in all of our shareholders having the right to exchange their Class A ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property; provided, however, that in the case of clauses (a) through (f) these permitted transferees must enter into a written agreement agreeing to be bound by these transfer restrictions and the other restrictions contained in the letter agreement.
Placement Units Placement Shares Placement Warrants	30 days after the completion of our initial business combination	BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC Betsy Z. Cohen Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. R. Maxwell Smeal Jonathan Kirkwood Andrew Hohns Grant Gilliam Hersh Kozlov	Same as above.

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Subject Securities	Expiration Date	Natural Persons and Entities Subject to Restrictions	Exceptions to Transfer Restrictions
Units, ordinary shares, warrants or any securities convertible into, or exercisable, or exchangeable for, ordinary shares	180 days after the date of this prospectus	BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC Betsy Z. Cohen Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. R. Maxwell Smeal Jonathan Kirkwood Andrew Hohns Grant Gilliam Hersh Kozlov	The forfeiture of founder shares pursuant to their terms or any transfer of founder shares to any current or future independent director of the company. In addition, the underwriters in their sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to this restriction at any time without notice, other than in the case of the officers and directors, which shall be with notice.
<p>Up to 1,100,000 of the founder shares will be surrendered for no consideration depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised. In addition, in order to facilitate our initial business combination or for any other reason determined by our sponsors in their sole discretion, our sponsors may surrender or forfeit, transfer or exchange our founder shares, placement units or any of our other securities, including for no consideration, as well as subject any such securities to earn-outs or other restrictions, or otherwise amend the terms of any such securities or enter into any other arrangements with respect to any such securities. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares at a ratio greater than one-to-one at the time of our initial business combination as a result of the anti-dilution provisions as set forth therein. Although such actions are subject to the transfer and other restrictions affecting founder shares and placement units set forth in the letter agreement and described elsewhere in this prospectus, there are no restrictions on the transfer of equity interests in our sponsors or requirements that other members consent to a transfer of such equity interests by a member of our sponsors and transfers of equity interests in the sponsors or their respective members may result in a change of ownership or control of our sponsors. See "<i>Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Sponsors and Management Team — A change of ownership or control of the sponsors could adversely affect our ability to consummate our initial business combination.</i>"</p> <p>Pursuant to such letter agreement, for the benefit of the underwriters, we, our sponsors and our officers and directors have agreed that we will not offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of any units, ordinary shares, warrants or any securities convertible into, or exercisable, or exchangeable for, ordinary shares, without the prior written consent of the underwriters for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus. See "<i>Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).</i>"</p>			
<p>Corporate Information</p> <p>We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. As such, we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not "emerging growth companies" including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the prices of our securities may be more volatile.</p>			

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

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the completion of this offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.235 billion, or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our ordinary shares that is held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that year’s second fiscal quarter, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

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

Exempted companies are Cayman Islands companies wishing to conduct business outside the Cayman Islands and, as such, are exempted from complying with certain provisions of the Companies Act. As an exempted company, we have applied for and received a tax exemption undertaking from the Cayman Islands government that, in accordance with Section 6 of the Tax Concessions Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands, for a period of 20 years from the date of the undertaking, no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations shall apply to us or our operations and, in addition, that no tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations or which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall be payable (i) on or in respect of our shares, debentures or other obligations or (ii) by way of the withholding in whole or in part of a payment of dividend or other distribution of income or capital by us to our shareholders or a payment of principal or interest or other sums due under a debenture or other obligation of us.

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company incorporated on April 3, 2023 under the name ‘Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II.’ Our name was changed to ‘Emerald Acquisition Corp. II’ on November 6, 2024 and then to ‘BTC Development Corp.’ on December 16, 2024. Our executive offices are located at 2929 Arch Street, Suite 1703, Philadelphia, PA 19104, and our telephone number is (267) 703-4396.

[Table of Contents](#)**THE OFFERING**

In making your decision whether to invest in our securities, you should take into account not only the backgrounds of the members of our management team, but also the special risks we face as a blank check company and the fact that this offering is not being conducted in compliance with Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act. You will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors in Rule 419 blank check offerings. You should carefully consider these and the other risks set forth in the section below entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 43 of this prospectus.

Securities offered 22,000,000 units (or 25,300,000 units if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full), at \$10.00 per unit, each unit consisting of:

- one Class A ordinary share; and
- one-fourth of one warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share.

Nasdaq symbols Units: “BDCIU”

Class A Ordinary Shares: “BDCI”

Warrants: “BDCIW”

Trading commencement and separation of Class A ordinary shares and warrants

The units will begin trading promptly after the date of this prospectus. The Class A ordinary shares and warrants comprising the units will begin separate trading on the 52nd day following the date of this prospectus unless the underwriters inform us of their decision to allow earlier separate trading, subject to our having filed the Current Report on Form 8-K described below and having issued a press release announcing when such separate trading will begin. Once the Class A ordinary shares and warrants commence separate trading, holders will have the option to continue to hold units or separate their units into the component securities. Holders will need to have their brokers contact our transfer agent in order to separate the units into Class A ordinary shares and warrants. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade. Accordingly, unless you purchase at least four units, you will not be able to receive or trade a whole warrant. Additionally, the units will automatically separate into their component parts and will not be traded after completion of our initial business combination.

Separate trading of the Class A ordinary shares and warrants is prohibited until we have filed a Current Report on Form 8-K

In no event will the Class A ordinary shares and warrants be traded separately until we have filed with the SEC a Current Report on Form 8-K which includes an audited balance sheet reflecting our receipt of the gross proceeds at the closing of this offering. We will file the Current Report on Form 8-K promptly after the closing of this offering, which is anticipated to take place three business days from the date of this prospectus. If the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised following the initial filing of such Current Report on Form 8-K, a second or amended Current Report on Form 8-K will be filed to provide updated financial information to reflect the exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option.

[Table of Contents](#)**Units:**

Number outstanding before this offering	0
Number outstanding after this offering and the private placement	22,760,000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Ordinary shares:

Number outstanding before this offering	8,686,667 ⁽³⁾
Number outstanding after this offering and the private placement	30,346,667 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾

Redeemable Warrants:

Number of placement warrants to be sold as part of the placement units in a private placement simultaneously with this offering	190,000
Number of warrants to be outstanding after this offering and the private placement	5,690,000 ⁽⁵⁾
Exercisability	Each unit contains one-fourth of one redeemable warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share, subject to adjustment as provided herein, and only whole warrants are exercisable. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade.
Exercise price	\$11.50 per whole share, subject to adjustments as described herein. In addition, if (x) we issue additional Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our initial business combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per ordinary share (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by our board of directors and, in the case of any such issuance to our sponsors or their affiliates, without taking into account any founder shares held by our sponsors or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the “Newly Issued Price”), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of our initial business combination on the date of the completion of our initial business combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume-weighted average trading price of our Class A ordinary shares during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading

- (1) Assumes no exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option and the forfeiture by our sponsors of 1,100,000 founder shares.
- (2) Comprised of 22,000,000 units sold in this offering and 760,000 placement units to be sold in the private placement.
- (3) Consists solely of founder shares and includes up to 1,100,000 ordinary shares that are subject to forfeiture by our sponsors depending on the extent to which the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised. Founder shares are classified as Class B ordinary shares, which shares will convert into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment as described below adjacent to the caption “*Founder shares conversion and anti-dilution rights.*”
- (4) Includes 22,000,000 public shares, 760,000 Class A ordinary shares underlying the placement units to be sold in the private placement and 7,586,667 founder shares, assuming 1,100,000 founder shares have been forfeited.
- (5) Includes 5,500,000 public warrants included in the units sold in this offering and 190,000 placement warrants underlying the placement units to be sold in the private placement.

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Exercise period

day prior to the day on which we complete our initial business combination (such price, the “Market Value”) is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger price described adjacent to “Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00” will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price.

The warrants will become exercisable on the later of:

- 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination; and
- 12 months from the closing of this offering;

provided that we have an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the 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).

We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants at this time. However, we have agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days after the closing of our initial business combination, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement covering the Class A shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, and we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause such registration statement to become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our initial business combination and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement and a current prospectus relating to those Class A shares until the warrants expire or are redeemed, as specified in the warrant agreement. If a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the Class A shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective by the 60th business day after the closing of our initial business combination, warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when we will have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a “cashless basis.” Additionally, if, at the time that a public warrant is exercised, our Class A ordinary shares are 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, we may, at our option, require holders of public 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 we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, and in the event we do not so elect, we will use our 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 at 5:00 p.m., New York City time on the warrant expiration date, which is five years after the completion of our 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.

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Redemption of warrants for cash when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00

Once the warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding 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, which we refer to as the 30-day redemption period; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price (the "closing price") of our Class A ordinary shares for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders has been at least \$18.00 per share (as adjusted to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a public warrant as described under the heading "*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders' Warrants — Anti-dilution Adjustments*").

We will not redeem the warrants as described above unless such warrants are then exercisable and an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those Class A ordinary shares is available throughout the 30-day redemption period. If and when the public warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. If we call the warrants for redemption as described in this paragraph, our management will have the option to require any holder that wishes to exercise his, her or its public warrant following the notice of redemption to do so on a cashless basis. In the event of such a cashless exercise, the number of Class A ordinary shares that holders of public warrants will receive will be based on the formula described under "*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders' Warrants — Redemption of public warrants*." If our management takes advantage of this option, the notice of redemption will contain the information necessary to calculate the number of Class A ordinary shares to be received upon exercise of the warrants.

We have established the last of the redemption criterion discussed above to prevent a redemption call unless there is at the time of the call a significant premium to the public warrant exercise price. If the foregoing conditions are satisfied and we issue a notice of redemption of the public warrants, each public warrant holder will be entitled to exercise his, her or its public warrant prior to the scheduled redemption date. However, the price of the Class A ordinary shares may fall below the \$18.00 redemption trigger price (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a public warrant as described under the heading "*— Anti-dilution Adjustments*") as well as the \$11.50 (for whole shares) public warrant exercise price after the redemption notice is issued.

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, we will round down to the nearest whole number of the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder. See "*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders'*

Warrants” for additional information.

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Appointment of directors; voting rights

Prior to our initial business combination, only our initial shareholders will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. Holders of our public shares will not be entitled to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. In addition, prior to our initial business combination, holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason. These provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by at least 90% of our ordinary shares voting in a general meeting. With respect to any other matter submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including any vote in connection with our initial business combination, except as required by law, holders of our founder shares and holders of our public shares will vote together as a single class, with each share entitling the holder to one vote. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law and our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, which requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes cast by such shareholders as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at the applicable general meeting of the company. In such case, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to vote their founder shares and any public shares purchased during or after this offering (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14c-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction) in favor of our initial business combination.

Founder shares

Upon our incorporation, our sponsors paid certain offering costs totaling \$25,000 and subsequently received 8,686,667 founder shares in exchange.

Prior to the initial investment in the company of \$25,000 by our sponsors, the company had no assets, tangible or intangible. The purchase price of the founder shares was determined by dividing the amount of cash contributed to us by the number of founder shares issued. The number of founder shares was determined based on the expectation that the founder shares would represent 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering and the private placement. This is different than other special purpose acquisition companies, which base the founder shares on a percentage of the aggregate issued and outstanding founder shares) and public shares.

Our public shareholders may incur material dilution due to such anti-dilution adjustments that result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares) on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion. Up to 1,100,000 founder shares are subject to forfeiture by our sponsors depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised.

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The founder shares are identical to the Class A ordinary shares included in the units being sold in this offering, except that:

- prior to our initial business combination, only holders of the founder shares have the right to vote on the appointment of directors and holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason;
- the founder shares are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below;
- our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive: (i) their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares and public shares in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and public shares held by them in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to allow redemption in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity; and (iii) their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window (although they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any public shares they hold if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame). If we submit our initial business combination to our public shareholders for a vote, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to such letter agreement, to vote their founder shares, placement shares and any public shares purchased during or after this offering (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14c-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction) in favor of our initial business combination (as a result, in addition to the founder shares and placement shares held by our initial shareholders), we would need only 7,074,117 or approximately 32.16%, of the 22,000,000 public shares sold in this offering to be voted in favor of a transaction (assuming all outstanding shares are voted, the over-allotment option is not exercised and the parties to the letter agreement do not acquire any Class A ordinary shares).

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	<p>Assuming that only the holders of a majority of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, representing a quorum under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, vote their shares at a general meeting of the company, we will not need any public shares in addition to our founder shares and placement shares to be voted in favor of an initial business combination in order to approve an initial business combination;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTC Development Sponsor LLC is managed by Betsy Z. Cohen, Jonathan Kirkwood, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. BTC Development Advisors LLC is managed by Betsy Z. Cohen. • the founder shares will automatically convert into our Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holders thereof, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment pursuant to certain anti-dilution rights, as described in more detail below and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association; and • the founder shares are subject to registration rights as described under “<i>Principal Shareholders — Registration Rights.</i>”
Transfer restrictions on founder shares	<p>Our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their founder shares until the earlier to occur of: (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (B) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property (except with respect to permitted transferees as described herein under “<i>Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units</i>”). Any permitted transferees would be subject to the same restrictions and other agreements of our initial shareholders with respect to any founder shares. We refer to such transfer restrictions throughout this prospectus as the lock-up.</p> <p>Except in certain limited circumstances, no member of our sponsors may sell, transfer, assign, pledge, mortgage, charge, hypothecate, exchange or otherwise dispose, directly or indirectly, (a “Transfer”) of all or any portion of its membership interests in the sponsors. See “<i>Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units</i>”. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with an initial business combination, the initial holders may transfer, assign or sell their founder shares with our consent to any person or entity that agrees in writing to be bound by the transfer restrictions set forth in the prior sentence.</p>

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Founder shares conversion and anti-dilution rights

We have issued 8,686,667 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share. The Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holders thereof, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like, and subject to further adjustment as provided herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association.

In the case that additional Class A ordinary shares, or equity-linked securities, are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts sold in this offering and related to the closing of our initial business combination, the ratio at which the Class B ordinary shares shall 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, 25% of the sum of all ordinary shares outstanding upon completion of this offering and the private placement, 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 our initial business combination, or any private placement-equivalent units issued to our sponsors or their affiliates upon conversion of loans made to us. The term “equity-linked securities” refers to any debt or equity securities that are convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for our Class A ordinary shares issued in a financing transaction in connection with our initial business combination, including but not limited to a private placement of equity or debt. Securities could be “deemed issued” for purposes of the conversion adjustment if such shares are issuable upon the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, warrants or similar securities. Our public shareholders may incur material dilution due to such anti-dilution adjustments that result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion.

Private placement

Our sponsors, CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per placement unit, or \$7,600,000 in the aggregate, in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of this offering. Of those 760,000 placement units, one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, has committed to purchase 512,500 placement units, and CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 247,500 placement units.

Each placement unit consists of one of our Class A ordinary shares and one-fourth of one placement warrant. Each placement warrant is exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as provided herein. Placement warrants may be exercised only for a whole number of shares. If any fractional interests would be issuable upon exercise of a placement warrant, we will round down to the nearest whole number the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder.

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Transfer restrictions on placement units	<p>The placement units and their component securities will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the consummation of our initial business combination. The placement warrants will be redeemable by us and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the warrants included in the units being sold in this offering.</p> <p>In addition, for as long as the placement units are held by CCM and KBW or their respective designees or affiliates, they will be subject to the lock-up and registration rights limitations imposed by FINRA Rule 5110 and the placement warrants may not be exercised after five years from the commencement of sales of this offering.</p> <p>Except in certain limited circumstances, no member of the sponsors may Transfer all or any portion of its membership interests in the sponsors. See “<i>Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units.</i>”</p>
Proceeds to be held in trust account	<p>Of the \$227.6 million in proceeds we will receive from this offering and the sale of the placement units described in this prospectus, or \$260.6 million if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full, \$220.0 million (\$10.00 per unit), or \$253.0 million (\$10.00 per unit) if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full (including a maximum of up to \$8,800,000, or a maximum of up to \$10,780,000 if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full, in deferred underwriting commissions), will be deposited into a U.S.-based trust account maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee, and \$1,206,000 will be used to pay expenses in connection with the closing of this offering and \$1,994,000 for working capital following this offering. The funds in the trust account will be invested or held only in either (i) U.S. government treasury bills with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds investing solely in U.S. Treasuries, (ii) uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account. See “<i>Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks</i> —.” If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.</p>

Except with respect to interest earned on the funds held in the trust account that may be released to us in connection with permitted withdrawals, and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses, the proceeds from this offering and the private placement will not be released from the trust account until the earliest of (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our

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	<p>public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could become subject to the claims of our creditors, if any, which could have priority over the claims of our public shareholders.</p>
Anticipated expenses and funding sources	<p>Unless and until we complete our initial business combination, no proceeds held in the trust account will be available for our use, except for permitted withdrawals. Unless and until we complete our initial business combination, we may pay our expenses only from the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units not held in the trust account, which will be approximately \$1,994,000 in working capital after the payment of approximately \$1,206,000 in expenses relating to this offering.</p> <p>Any loans or additional investments from our sponsors, members of our management team or any of their affiliates or other third parties, although they are under no obligation to loan funds to, or otherwise invest in, us; and provided that any such loans will not have any claim on the proceeds held in the trust account unless such proceeds are released to us upon completion of our initial business combination.</p>
Conditions to completing our initial business combination	<p>There is no limitation on our ability to raise funds privately or through loans in connection with our initial business combination. The Nasdaq rules require that our initial business combination must be with one or more target businesses that together have an aggregate fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the trust account (less any deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on interest earned on the trust account). We refer to this as the 80% fair market value test. The fair market value of the target or targets will be determined by our board of directors based upon one or more standards generally accepted by the financial community (such as actual and potential sales, earnings, cash flow and/or book value). Even though our board of directors will rely on generally accepted standards, our board of directors will have discretion to select the standards employed. In addition, the application of the standards generally involves a substantial degree of judgment. Accordingly, investors will be relying on the business judgment of the board of directors in evaluating the fair market value of the target or targets. The proxy solicitation materials or tender offer documents used by us in connection with any proposed transaction will provide public shareholders with our analysis of our satisfaction of the 80% fair market value test, as well as the basis for our determinations. If our board of directors is not able independently to determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria.</p>

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We will complete our initial business combination only if the post-transaction company in which our public shareholders own shares will own or acquire 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Even if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our shareholders prior to our initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-transaction company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in our initial business combination transaction. If less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company, the portion of such business or businesses that is owned or acquired is what will be valued for purposes of the 80% of net assets test, provided that in the event that our initial business combination involves more than one target business, the 80% of net assets test will be based on the aggregate value of all of the target businesses.

Permitted purchases and other transactions
with respect to our securities

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may purchase public shares or public warrants in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination. Any such price per share may be different than the amount per share a public shareholder would receive if it elected to redeem its shares in connection with our initial business combination. Additionally, at any time at or prior to our initial business combination, subject to applicable securities laws (including with respect to material nonpublic information), our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may enter into transactions with investors and others to provide them with incentives to acquire public shares, vote their public shares in favor of our initial business combination or not redeem their public shares. However, our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates are under no obligation or duty to do so and they have no current commitments, plans or intentions to engage in such transactions and have not formulated any terms or conditions for any such transactions. None of the funds held in the trust account will be used to purchase public shares or public warrants in such transactions. If our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates engage in such transactions, they will be restricted from making any such purchases when they are in possession of any material non-public information not disclosed to the seller or if such purchases are prohibited by Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. To the extent such securities are purchased, such public securities will not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction, provided in Tender Offers and Schedules Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations Question 166.01 promulgated by the staff of the SEC. See “*Proposed Business — Permitted purchases and other transactions with respect to our securities*” for a description of how our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates will select the shareholders with which to enter into private transactions.

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We do not currently anticipate that such purchases, if any, would constitute a tender offer subject to the tender offer rules under the Exchange Act or a going-private transaction subject to the going-private rules under the Exchange Act; however, if the purchasers determine at the time of any such purchases that the purchases are subject to such rules, the purchasers will comply with such rules. Our sponsors, directors, officers or their affiliates will not make any purchases if the purchases would violate Section 9(a)(2) of the Exchange Act or Rule 10b-5 thereunder.

Additionally, in the event our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates were to purchase shares or warrants from public shareholders such purchases would be structured in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14c-5 under the Exchange Act including, in pertinent part, through adherence to the following:

- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would disclose the possibility that our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase shares, rights or warrants from public shareholders outside the redemption process, along with the purpose of such purchases;
- if our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates were to purchase shares or warrants from public shareholders, they would do so at a price no higher than the price offered through our redemption process;
- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would include a representation that any of our securities purchased by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction;
- our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates would not possess any redemption rights with respect to our securities or, if they do acquire and possess redemption rights, they would waive such rights; and
- we would disclose in a Form 8-K, before our security holder meeting to approve the business combination transaction, the following material items:
 - the amount of our securities purchased outside of the redemption offer by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates, along with the purchase price;
 - the purpose of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates;
 - the impact, if any, of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates on the likelihood that the business combination transaction will be approved;

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- the identities of our security holders who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates (if not purchased on the open market) or the nature of our security holders (e.g., 5% security holders) who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates; and
- the number of our securities for which we have received redemption requests pursuant to our redemption offer.

See “*Proposed Business — Permitted Purchases and other transactions with respect to our securities*” for a description of how such persons will determine from which shareholders to seek to acquire securities.

The purpose of any such transaction could be to (1) increase the likelihood of obtaining shareholder approval of the business combination, (2) reduce the number of public warrants outstanding and/or increase the likelihood of approval on any matters submitted to the public warrant holders for approval in connection with our initial business combination or (3) satisfy a closing condition in an agreement with a target that requires us to have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash at the closing of our initial business combination, where it appears that such requirement would otherwise not be met. Any such purchases of our securities may result in the completion of our initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. In addition, if such purchases are made, the public “float” of our securities may be reduced and the number of beneficial holders of our securities may be reduced, which may make it difficult to maintain or obtain the quotation, listing or trading of our securities on a national securities exchange. See “*Risk Factors — If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may elect to purchase public shares or warrants, which may influence a vote on a proposed business combination and reduce the public” float “of our ordinary shares or public warrants.”*”

Redemption rights for public shareholders upon completion of our initial business combination

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein. The amount in the trust account is initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per public share. The per-share amount we will distribute to investors who properly redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions we will pay to the underwriters.

There will be no redemption rights upon the completion of our initial business combination with respect to our founder shares, placement shares or warrants. Our sponsors, directors and officers have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and public shares held by them in connection with the completion of our initial business combination.

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Manner of conducting redemptions

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination either (i) in connection with a general meeting called to approve the business combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. The decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of a proposed business combination or conduct a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would require us to seek shareholder approval under the law or stock exchange listing requirement. Under Nasdaq rules, asset acquisitions and share purchases would not typically require shareholder approval while direct mergers with our company where we do not survive and any transactions where we issue more than 20% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares or seek to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association would require shareholder approval. We currently intend to conduct redemptions in connection with a shareholder vote unless shareholder approval is not required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements and we choose to conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC for business or other reasons.

If a shareholder vote is not required and we do not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association:

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

Upon the public announcement of our initial business combination, if we elect to conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, we or our sponsors will terminate any plan established in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 to purchase our ordinary shares in the open market, in order to comply with Rule 14c-5 under the Exchange Act.

In the event we conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, our offer to redeem will remain open for at least 20 business days, in accordance with Rule 14e-1(a) under the Exchange Act, and we will not be permitted to complete our initial business combination until the expiration of the tender offer period. In addition, the tender offer will be conditioned on public shareholders not tendering more than the number of public shares we are permitted to redeem. If public shareholders tender more shares than we have offered to purchase, we will withdraw the tender offer and not complete the initial business combination.

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If, however, shareholder approval of the transaction is required by law or stock exchange listing requirement, or we decide to obtain shareholder approval for business or other legal reasons, we will:

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

We expect that a final proxy statement would be mailed to public shareholders at least 20 days prior to the shareholder vote. However, we expect that a draft proxy statement would be made available to such shareholders well in advance of such time, providing additional notice of redemption if we conduct redemptions in conjunction with a proxy solicitation. Although we are not required to do so, we currently intend to comply with the substantive and procedural requirements of Regulation 14A in connection with any shareholder vote even if we are not able to maintain our Nasdaq listing or Exchange Act registration.

If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company. In such case, pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree) to vote their founder shares and any public shares held by them (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction) in favor of our initial business combination. We expect that at the time of any shareholder vote relating to our initial business combination, our initial shareholders and their permitted transferees will own approximately 27.50% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares entitled to vote thereon. Our directors and officers also have agreed to vote in favor of our initial business combination with respect to any public shares acquired by them. These voting thresholds, and the voting agreements of our initial shareholders, may make it more likely that we will consummate our initial business combination. Each public shareholder may elect to redeem their public shares without voting, and if they do vote, irrespective of whether they vote for or against the proposed transaction.

Redemptions of our public shares may be subject to a net tangible asset test or cash requirement pursuant to an agreement relating to our initial business combination. For example, the proposed business combination may require: (1) cash consideration to be paid to the target or its owners; (2) cash to be transferred to the target for working capital or other general corporate purposes; or (3) the retention of cash to satisfy other conditions in accordance with the terms of the proposed business combination. In the event the aggregate cash consideration we would be required to pay for all public shares that are validly submitted for redemption plus any amount required to satisfy cash conditions pursuant to the terms

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of the proposed business combination exceed the aggregate amount of cash available to us, we will not complete the business combination or redeem any shares, and all ordinary shares submitted for redemption will be returned to the holders thereof, and we instead may search for an alternate business combination. We may, however, raise funds through the issuance of equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop arrangements we may enter into following consummation of this offering, in order to, among other reasons, satisfy such net tangible assets or minimum cash requirements.

Tendering share certificates in connection with a tender offer or redemption rights

We may require our public shareholders seeking to exercise their redemption rights, whether they are record holders or hold their shares in "street name," to tender their certificates to our transfer agent either prior to the date set forth in the tender offer documents mailed to such holders, or prior to the date set forth in the proxy material on the proposal to approve the initial business combination in the event we distribute proxy materials, or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically. We believe that this will allow our transfer agent to efficiently process any redemptions without the need for further communication or action from the redeeming public shareholders, which could delay redemptions and result in additional administrative cost. If the proposed initial business combination is not approved and we continue to search for a target company, we will promptly return any certificates delivered, or shares tendered electronically, by public shareholders who elected to redeem their shares.

Limitation on redemption rights of
shareholders holding more than 15% of
the shares sold in this offering if we hold
shareholder vote

Notwithstanding the foregoing redemption rights, if we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in this offering. We believe the restriction described above will discourage shareholders from accumulating large blocks of shares, and subsequent attempts by such holders to use their ability to redeem their shares as a means to force us or our sponsors or their affiliates to purchase their shares at a significant premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. Absent this provision, a public shareholder holding more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in this offering could threaten to exercise its redemption rights against a business combination if such holder’s shares are not purchased by us or our sponsors or their affiliates at a premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. By limiting our shareholders’ ability to redeem to no more than 15% of the shares sold in this offering, we believe we will limit the ability of a small group of shareholders to unreasonably attempt to block our ability to complete our initial business combination, particularly in connection with a

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business combination with a target that requires as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. However, we would not be restricting our shareholders' ability to vote all of their shares (including all shares held by those shareholders that hold more than 15% of the shares sold in this offering) for or against our initial business combination. Our sponsors, officers and directors have, pursuant to a letter agreement entered into with us, waived their right to have any founder shares, placement shares or public shares held by them redeemed in connection with our initial business combination. Unless any of our other affiliates acquires founder shares or placement shares through a permitted transfer from an initial shareholder, and thereby becomes subject to the letter agreement, no such affiliate is subject to this waiver. However, to the extent any such affiliate acquires public shares in this offering or thereafter through open market purchases, it would be a public shareholder and subject to the 15% limitation in connection with any such redemption right.

Redemption rights in connection with proposed amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that any of its provisions (other than amendments relating to provisions governing the appointment or removal of directors prior to our initial business combination, which require the approval of a majority of at least 90% of our ordinary shares attending and voting in a general meeting), including those related to pre-business combination activity (including the requirement to deposit proceeds of this offering and the placement units into the trust account and not release such amounts except in specified circumstances, and to provide redemption rights to public shareholders as described herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, but excluding the provision of the articles relating to the appointment of directors), may be amended if approved by a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting, and corresponding provisions of the trust agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account may be amended if approved by holders of 65% of our ordinary shares. Should our sponsors vote all of their shares in favor of any such amendment, we would require 7,074,167 or approximately 32.16%, of the public shares issued in this offering to be voted in favor of any such amendment for its approval (assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option and no purchase by our sponsors or their affiliates of public shares in this offering or thereafter). We may not issue additional securities that can vote on amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or in our initial business combination. Our sponsor, which will beneficially own approximately 26.7% of our ordinary shares upon the closing of this offering and the private placement (assuming they do not purchase units in this offering and assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their over-allotment option), will participate in any vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and/or trust agreement and will have the discretion to vote in any manner they may choose. Our sponsor, officers, and directors have agreed, pursuant to a written agreement with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association that would (i) modify the

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substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (ii) with respect to the other provisions relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity, unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares. Our sponsor, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares, placement shares and public shares in connection with the completion of our initial business combination.

Release of funds in trust account on closing
of our initial business combination

On the completion of our initial business combination, all amounts held in the trust account will be released to us, other than funds the trustee will use to pay amounts due to any public shareholders who exercise their redemption rights as described above under "*Redemption rights for public shareholders upon completion of our initial business combination.*" We will use the remaining funds to pay the underwriters their deferred underwriting commissions, to pay all or a portion of the consideration payable to the target or owners of the target of our initial business combination and to pay other expenses associated with our initial business combination. If our initial business combination is paid for using equity or debt securities, or not all of the funds released from the trust account are used for payment of the consideration in connection with our initial business combination, we may apply the balance of the cash released to us from the trust account for general corporate purposes, including for maintenance or expansion of operations of the post-transaction businesses or assets, the payment of principal or interest due on indebtedness incurred in completing our initial business combination, to fund the purchase of other companies or for working capital.

Redemption of public shares and
distribution and liquidation if no initial
business combination

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that we have only 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period) to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within such period, we will:

- (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up,
- (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and
- (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our

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remaining shareholders and our Board of Directors, liquidate and dissolve, subject in each case to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window.

Our sponsors, our officers and directors, and CCM and KBW have entered into written agreements with us, pursuant to which they have waived their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares and placement shares, as applicable, if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. However, if our sponsors, officers or directors acquire public shares after this offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights as a public shareholder with respect to any public shares they acquire. CCM and KBW have agreed to waive their rights to the deferred underwriting commission held in the trust account in the event we do not complete our initial business combination within the allotted time frame, and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the funds held in the trust account that will be available to fund the redemption of our public shares.

If we are unable to complete an initial business combination within the 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable), we may seek an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the period of time we have to complete an initial business combination beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable). Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will require at least a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law, meaning that such an amendment be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting.

Our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to a written agreement with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association that would (i) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering or (ii) with respect to the other provisions relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity, unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares.

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Limited payments to insiders

We are not prohibited from paying any fees (including advisory fees), reimbursements or other cash payments to any of our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, for services rendered to us prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, including the following payments, all of which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account:

- repayment of an aggregate of up to \$500,000 in loans made to us by our sponsors to cover offering-related and organizational expenses;
- payment pursuant to the terms of an Administrative Services Agreement to our sponsors or their affiliate or designee for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services, in an amount equal to \$30,000 per month;
- payments of up to \$12,500 per month to R. Maxwell Smeal, our Chief Financial Officer;
- reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination;
- at the closing of our initial business combination, at the option of our management team, a customary advisory fee, finder's fee and/or success fee, to a person or entity associated with certain of our officers or directors, in an amount that constitutes a market standard fee for comparable transactions and services provided (the fees of which are not currently estimable and have no established limits); and
- repayment of loans which may be made by our sponsors, members of our management team or any of their respective affiliates to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, the terms of which have not been determined nor have any written agreements been executed with respect thereto. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement.

These payments may be funded using the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units not held in the trust account or, upon completion of the initial business combination, from any amounts remaining from the proceeds of the trust account released to us in connection therewith.

Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made to our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their controlled affiliates.

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Audit committee

Prior to the effectiveness of this registration statement, we will have established and will maintain an audit committee to, among other things, monitor compliance with the terms described above and the other terms relating to this offering. If any noncompliance is identified, then the audit committee will be charged with the responsibility to immediately take all action necessary to rectify such noncompliance or otherwise to cause compliance with the terms of this offering. See *“Management — Committees of the Board of Directors — Audit Committee.”*

Conflicts of interest

Our management team, in their capacities as directors, officers or employees of our sponsors or their affiliates or in their other endeavors, may choose to present potential business combinations to the related entities, current or future entities affiliated with or managed by our sponsors or third parties, before they present such opportunities to us, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law and any other applicable fiduciary duties. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or (b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity.

As a result, the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors could materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination.

See *“Management — Conflicts of Interest.”*

Our directors and officers presently have, and any of them in the future may have, additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entity prior to or rather than to us. Accordingly, if any of our directors or officers becomes aware of a business combination opportunity that is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she may need to honor these fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such entity, or in the case of a non-compete restriction, may not present such opportunity to us at all, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. See *“Risk Factors — Our officers and directors have pre-existing fiduciary and contractual obligations and accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.”*

Our executive officers and our directors may have interests that differ from you in connection with the business combination, including the fact that they may lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account, and accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination.

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Our sponsors and members of our management team will directly or indirectly own our securities following this offering, and accordingly, they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination, including the fact that they may lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account. Upon the closing of this offering, our sponsors will have invested in us an aggregate of \$5,150,000, comprised of the \$25,000 purchase price for the founder shares (or approximately \$0.003 per share) and the \$5,125,000 purchase price for the placement units (or \$10.00 per unit). Placement warrants underlying the placement units may be exercised on a cashless basis. Accordingly, our management team may be more willing to pursue a business combination with a riskier or less-established target business than would be the case if our sponsors had paid the same per share price for the founder shares as our public shareholders paid for their public shares in this offering or if our sponsors were required to pay cash to exercise the placement warrants, as our sponsors and members of our management team would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated such business combination. These interests of our executive officers and directors may affect the consideration paid, terms, conditions and timing relating to a business combination in a way that conflicts with the interests of our public shareholders.

Additionally, the personal and financial interests of our directors and executive officers may influence their motivation in timely identifying and pursuing an initial business combination or completing our initial business combination. The different timelines of competing business combinations could cause our directors and executive officers to prioritize a different business combination over finding a suitable acquisition target for our business combination. Consequently, our directors' and executive officers' discretion in identifying and selecting a suitable target business may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our shareholders' best interest, which could negatively impact the timing for a business combination.

For example, if two targets are being evaluated by our management team, and one is more stable and has a better risk or stability profile for our public shareholders, but may take a longer time to diligence and go through the business combination process, while the other has a less favorable risk or stability profile for our public shareholders, but would be easier, quicker and more certain to guide through the business combination process, our management team may decide to choose what they believe to be the quicker and more certain path despite its less favorable risk or stability profile for our public shareholders, as our management team would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated a business combination. Additionally, if members of our management team form other special purpose acquisition companies similar to ours or pursue other business or investment ventures during the period in which we are seeking an initial business combination, the consideration paid, terms, conditions

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and timing relating to the business combinations of such other special purpose acquisition companies or ventures, and the level of attention paid to by members of our management team to them versus the level of attention paid to us may conflict in a way that is unfavorable to us. Consequently, our directors' and executive officers' discretion in identifying and selecting a suitable target business may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our shareholders' best interest, which could negatively impact the timing for a business combination.

In addition to the above, our officers and directors are not required to commit any specified amount of time to our affairs, and, accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in allocating management time among various business activities, including selecting a business combination target and monitoring the related due diligence. See *"Risk Factors — Our officers and directors will allocate their time to other businesses thereby causing conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to devote to our affairs. This conflict of interest could have a negative impact on our ability to complete our initial business combination."*

Additionally, our sponsors and executive officers and directors have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and any public shares held by them in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination. Further, our sponsors and executive officers and directors have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares held by them if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. If we do not complete our initial business combination within such applicable time period, the proceeds of the sale of the placement units held in the trust account may expire used to fund the redemption of our public shares, and the placement units may expire worthless.

With certain limited exceptions, the founder shares will not be transferable, assignable or salable by our sponsors or their permitted transferees until one year after the completion of our initial business combination. With certain limited exceptions, the placement units, placement shares, placement warrants and the Class A ordinary shares underlying such warrants, will not be transferable, assignable or salable by our sponsors or their permitted transferees until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination. Since our sponsors and executive officers and directors may directly or indirectly own ordinary shares and warrants following this offering, our executive officers and directors may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination because of their financial interest in completing an initial business combination within the completion window.

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In the event our sponsors or members of our management team provide loans to us to finance transaction costs and/or incur expenses on our behalf in connection with an initial business combination, such persons may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as such loans may not be repaid and/or such expenses may not be reimbursed unless we consummate such business combination.

Similarly, if we agree to pay our sponsors or a member of our management team a finder's fee, advisory fee, consulting fee or success fee in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, such persons may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as any such fee may not be paid unless we consummate such business combination.

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors or completing the business combination through a joint venture or other form of shared ownership with our sponsors, officers or directors; accordingly, such affiliated person(s) may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as such affiliated person(s) would have interests different from our public shareholders and would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated such business combination.

Each of our sponsors, on the one hand, and CCM, on the other hand, may be deemed to be affiliated as a result of the fact that each of Betsy Cohen, our Chairman of the Board and a manager of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC, and Daniel Cohen, Chairman of the Board of Cohen & Company Inc., the indirect parent of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC, a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or FINRA, of which CCM is a division, are managing members of Cohen Circle, LLC, an investment firm co-founded by each of them. As a result, CCM is deemed to have a "conflict of interest" under FINRA Rule 5121(f)(5). Accordingly, this offering will be made in compliance with FINRA Rule 5121 which prohibits CCM from making sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder and requires that a "qualified independent underwriter," as defined by FINRA, participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standard of due diligence with respect to such document. Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, a FINRA member and joint book-running manager of this offering, will act as the qualified independent underwriter and participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standards of "due diligence" in respect thereto.

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BTC Development Sponsor LLC has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third-party (other than our independent auditors) for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account and except as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of this offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, BTC Development Sponsor LLC will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third party claims. We have not independently verified whether BTC Development Sponsor LLC has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations and believe that BTC Development Sponsor LLC's only assets are securities of our company. We have not asked BTC Development Sponsor LLC to reserve for such obligations.

Risks

We have not conducted any operations and have not generated any revenues. Until we complete our initial business combination, we will have no operations and will generate no operating revenues. In making your decision whether to invest in our securities, you should take into account not only the background of our management team, but also the special risks we face as a blank check company. This offering is not being conducted in compliance with Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act. Accordingly, you will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors in Rule 419 blank check offerings. See *“Proposed Business — Comparison of This Offering to Those of Blank Check Companies Subject to Rule 419.”* You should carefully consider these and the other risks set forth in the section of this prospectus entitled *“Risk Factors.”*

Summary Risk Factors

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. The occurrence of one or more of the events or circumstances described in the section titled *“Risk Factors,”* alone or in combination with other events or circumstances, may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. In that event, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. Such risks include, but are not limited to:

- Our public shareholders may not be afforded an opportunity to vote on our proposed business combination, which means we may complete our initial business combination even though a majority of our public shareholders do not support such a combination.
- If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to vote in favor of such initial business combination, regardless of how our public shareholders vote.
- The ability of our public shareholders to redeem their shares for cash may make our financial condition unattractive to potential business combination targets, which may make it difficult for us to enter into a business combination with a target.
- The ability of our public shareholders to exercise redemption rights with respect to a large number of our shares may not allow us to complete the most desirable business combination or optimize our capital structure.

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- The requirement that we complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame may give potential target businesses leverage over us in negotiating a business combination and may decrease our ability to conduct due diligence on potential business combination targets as we approach our dissolution deadline, which could undermine our ability to complete our initial business combination on terms that would produce value for our shareholders.
- If the net proceeds of this offering, the sale of the placement units not being held in the trust account, and permitted withdrawals, are insufficient, it could limit the amount available to fund our search for a target business or businesses and complete our initial business combination and we will depend on loans from our sponsors or management team to fund our search, to pay our taxes and to complete our initial business combination.
- If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, directors, officers and their affiliates may elect to purchase shares from public shareholders, which may influence a vote on a proposed business combination and reduce the public “float” of our ordinary shares or public warrants.
- If a shareholder fails to receive notice of our offer to redeem our public shares in connection with our initial business combination, or fails to comply with the procedures for tendering its shares, such shares may not be redeemed.
- You will not have any rights or interests in funds from the trust account, except under certain limited circumstances. To liquidate your investment, therefore, you may be forced to sell your public shares or warrants, potentially at a loss.
- Nasdaq may delist our securities from trading on its exchange, which could limit investors’ ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.
- You will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors of many other blank check companies.
- Because of our limited resources and the significant competition for business combination opportunities, it may be more difficult for us to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share, or less in certain circumstances, on our redemption, and our warrants will expire worthless.
- If we are unable to consummate our initial business combination within the prescribed timeframe, our public shareholders may be forced to wait beyond such period before redemption from our trust account.
- If the net proceeds of this offering not being held in the trust account are insufficient to allow us to operate for at least 24 months following the closing of this offering (or 27 months following the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period), we may be unable to complete our initial business combination.
- The nominal purchase price paid by our sponsors for the founder shares may result in significant dilution to the implied value of your public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination, and our sponsors are likely to make a substantial profit on their investment in us in the event we consummate an initial business combination, even if the business combination causes the trading price of our ordinary shares to materially decline.
- The grant of registration rights to our initial holders, and holders of placement units may make it more difficult to complete our initial business combination, and the future exercise of such rights may adversely affect the market price of our Class A ordinary shares.
- Past performance by our management team and their affiliates may not be indicative of future performance of an investment in us.
- We may seek acquisition opportunities in industries or sectors that may be outside of our management’s areas of expertise.

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- We are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions, and consequently, you may have no assurance from an independent source that the price we are paying for the business is fair to our company from a financial point of view.
- We may reincorporate in another jurisdiction in connection with our initial business combination and such reincorporation may result in taxes imposed on shareholders.
- We may have a limited ability to assess the management of a prospective target business and, as a result, may effect our initial business combination with a target business whose management may not have the skills, qualifications or abilities to manage a public company.
- Our officers and directors presently have, and any of them in the future may have additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities, including other blank check companies, and, accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.
- We have no operating history and no revenues, and you have no basis on which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective.
- We do not have a specified maximum redemption threshold. The absence of such a redemption threshold may make it possible for us to complete a business combination with which a substantial majority of our shareholders do not agree.
- Our sponsors will control the appointment of our Board of Directors until consummation of our initial business combination and will hold a substantial interest in us. As a result, they will appoint all of our directors and may exert a substantial influence on actions requiring shareholder vote, potentially in a manner that you do not support.
- If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.

Summary Financial Data

The following table summarizes the relevant financial data for our business, and are derived from and should be read with our audited financial statements, which are included in this prospectus. We have not had any significant operations to date, so only balance sheet data is presented.

	June 30, 2025	
	Actual	As Adjusted
Balance Sheet Data:		
Working (deficiency) capital ⁽¹⁾	\$ (772,656)	\$ 1,647,662
Total assets ⁽²⁾	\$ 681,718	\$ 221,928,062
Total liabilities ⁽³⁾	\$ 772,656	\$ 9,080,400
Value of ordinary share subject to possible redemption ⁽⁴⁾	\$ —	\$ 220,000,000
Shareholder's deficit ⁽⁵⁾	\$ (90,938)	\$ (7,152,338)

- (1) The "as adjusted" calculation includes \$1,994,000 of cash held outside the trust account, less \$65,938 of shareholders' deficit, assuming the receipt of the payment for the founder shares, on June 30, 2025, less \$280,400 of over-allotment liability.
- (2) The "as adjusted" calculation equals \$220,000,000 of cash held in trust from the proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, plus \$1,994,000 in cash held outside the trust account, less \$65,938 of shareholders' deficit, assuming the receipt of the payment for the founder shares, on June 30, 2025.
- (3) The "as adjusted" calculation equals \$8,800,000 of deferred underwriting commissions, assuming the over-allotment option is not exercised, plus the over-allotment liability of \$280,400.
- (4) The "as adjusted" calculation equals 22,000,000 units at \$10.00 per share.
- (5) Excludes 22,000,000 ordinary shares purchased in the public market which are subject to conversion in connection with our initial business combination. The "as adjusted" calculation equals the "as adjusted" total assets, less the "as adjusted" total liabilities, less the value of ordinary shares that may be converted in connection with our initial business combination (\$10.00 per share).

[Table of Contents](#)**RISK FACTORS**

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully all of the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this prospectus, before making a decision to invest in our units. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks

Our public shareholders may not be afforded an opportunity to vote on our proposed business combination, which means we may complete our initial business combination even though a majority of our public shareholders do not support such a combination.

We may not hold a shareholder vote to approve our initial business combination unless the business combination would require shareholder approval under applicable Cayman Islands law or the rules of Nasdaq or if we decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other reasons. Examples of transactions that would not ordinarily require shareholder approval include asset acquisitions and share purchases, while transactions such as direct mergers with our company or transactions where we issue more than 20% of our outstanding shares would require shareholder approval. For instance, the Nasdaq rules currently allow us to engage in a tender offer in lieu of a general meeting but would still require us to obtain shareholder approval if we were seeking to issue more than 20% of our outstanding shares to a target business as consideration in any business combination. Therefore, if we were structuring a business combination that required us to issue more than 20% of our outstanding shares, we would seek shareholder approval of such business combination. Except as required by law or Nasdaq rules, the decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of a proposed business combination or will allow shareholders to sell their shares to us in a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors, such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would otherwise require us to seek shareholder approval. Accordingly, we may consummate our initial business combination even if holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares do not approve of the business combination we consummate.

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to vote in favor of such initial business combination, regardless of how our public shareholders vote.

Unlike other blank check companies in which the initial shareholders agree to vote their founder shares in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the public shareholders in connection with an initial business combination, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree), pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, to vote any founder shares and/or placement shares held by them, as well as any public shares purchased during or after this offering, in favor of our initial business combination. We expect that our sponsors and their permitted transferees will own approximately 26.7% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares at the time of any such shareholder vote. As a result, in addition to the founder shares and placement shares held by our sponsors, we would need only 7,074,167 or approximately 32.16%, of the 22,000,000 public shares sold in this offering to be voted in favor of a transaction (assuming all outstanding shares are voted, the over-allotment option is not exercised and the parties to the letter agreement do not acquire any Class A ordinary shares). Assuming that only the holders of a majority of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, representing a quorum under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, vote their shares at a general meeting of the company, we will not need any public shares in addition to our founder shares and placement shares to be voted in favor of an initial business combination in order to approve an initial business combination. Accordingly, if we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, it is more likely that the necessary shareholder approval will be received than would be the case if such persons agreed to vote their founder shares in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by our public shareholders.

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Your only opportunity to affect the investment decision regarding a potential business combination will be limited to the exercise of your right to redeem your shares from us for cash, unless we seek shareholder approval of the business combination.

At the time of your investment in us, you will not be provided with an opportunity to evaluate the specific merits or risks of one or more target businesses. Since our Board of Directors may complete a business combination without seeking shareholder approval, public shareholders may not have the right or opportunity to vote on the business combination, unless we seek such shareholder approval. Accordingly, if we do not seek shareholder approval, your only opportunity to affect the investment decision regarding a potential business combination may be limited to exercising your redemption rights within the period of time (which will be at least 20 business days) set forth in our tender offer documents mailed to our public shareholders in which we describe our initial business combination. The amount of the deferred underwriting commissions payable to the underwriters will not be adjusted for any shares that are redeemed in connection with an initial business combination. The per-share amount we will distribute to shareholders who properly exercise their redemption rights will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commission and after such redemptions, the per-share value of shares held by non-redeeming shareholders will reflect our obligation to pay the deferred underwriting commissions.

We do not have a minimum net tangible asset requirement.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association does not contain a minimum net tangible asset requirement. Such a requirement can serve to ensure that our securities are not determined to be “penny stock” under Rule 3a-51 of the Exchange Act. Whether or not our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association contains a net tangible assets requirement, if our securities are deemed to be “penny stock,” we will become subject to Rule 419 of the Securities Act. In the event that our securities are delisted from Nasdaq, our securities could be determined to be “penny stock” under Rule 3a-51 of the Exchange Act and we would be required to comply with the requirements of Rule 419 of the Securities Act. Being subject to the requirements of Rule 419 would make us less attractive to potential business combination targets and thereby adversely affect our ability to complete an initial business combination.

The ability of our public shareholders to redeem their shares for cash may make our financial condition unattractive to potential business combination targets, which may make it difficult for us to enter into a business combination with a target.

We may seek to enter into a business combination transaction agreement with a prospective target that requires as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. If too many public shareholders exercise their redemption rights, we would not be able to meet such closing condition and, as a result, would not be able to proceed with the business combination. Consequently, if accepting all properly submitted redemption requests would cause our net worth or minimum cash to be less than required by the prospective target either immediately prior to or upon completion of our initial business combination, we may determine not to proceed with such redemption and the related business combination and may instead search for an alternate business combination, or we may raise funds through the issuance of equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop arrangements we may enter into following consummation of this offering, in order to, among other reasons, satisfy such net worth, or minimum cash requirements. Prospective targets will be aware of these risks and, thus, may be reluctant to enter into a business combination transaction with us.

The ability of our public shareholders to exercise redemption rights with respect to a large number of our shares may not allow us to complete the most desirable business combination or optimize our capital structure.

At the time we enter into an agreement for our initial business combination, we will not know how many shareholders may exercise their redemption rights, and therefore we will need to structure the transaction based on our expectations as to the number of shares that will be submitted for redemption. If our initial business combination agreement requires us to use a portion of the cash in the trust account to pay the purchase price, or requires us to have a minimum amount of cash at closing, we will need to reserve a portion of the cash in the trust account to meet such requirements, or arrange for third party financing. In addition, if a larger number of shares are submitted for redemption than we initially expected, we may need to restructure the transaction to reserve a greater portion of the cash in the trust account or arrange for third party financing. Raising additional third party financing may involve

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dilutive equity issuances or the incurrence of indebtedness at higher than desirable levels. Furthermore, this dilution would increase to the extent that the anti-dilution provisions of the Class B ordinary shares result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the Class B shares at the time of the initial business combination. The above considerations may limit our ability to complete the most desirable business combination available to us or optimize our capital structure.

The ability of our public shareholders to exercise redemption rights with respect to a large number of our shares could increase the probability that our initial business combination would be unsuccessful and that you would have to wait for liquidation in order to redeem your shares.

If our initial business combination agreement requires us to use a portion of the cash in the trust account to pay the purchase price, or requires us to have a minimum amount of cash or bitcoin at closing, the probability that our initial business combination would be unsuccessful is increased. If our initial business combination is unsuccessful, you would not receive your pro rata portion of the trust account until we liquidate the trust account. If you are in need of immediate liquidity, you could attempt to sell your shares in the open market; however, at such time our shares may trade at a discount to the pro rata amount per share in the trust account. In either situation, you may suffer a material loss on your investment or lose the benefit of funds expected in connection with our redemption until we liquidate or you are able to sell your shares in the open market.

The requirement that we complete our initial business combination within the completion window may give potential target businesses leverage over us in negotiating a business combination and may decrease our ability to conduct due diligence on potential business combination targets as we approach our dissolution deadline, which could undermine our ability to complete our initial business combination on terms that would produce value for our shareholders.

Any potential target business with which we enter into negotiations concerning a business combination will be aware that we must complete our initial business combination within the completion window. Consequently, such target business may obtain leverage over us in negotiating a business combination, knowing that if we do not complete our initial business combination with that particular target business, we may be unable to complete our initial business combination with any target business. This risk will increase as we get closer to the end of the prescribed timeframe. In addition, we may have limited time to conduct due diligence and may enter into our initial business combination on terms that we would have rejected upon a more comprehensive investigation.

If the net proceeds of this offering, the sale of the placement units not being held in the trust account, and permitted withdrawals, are insufficient, it could limit the amount available to fund our search for a target business or businesses and complete our initial business combination and we will depend on loans from our sponsors or management team to fund our search, to pay our taxes and to complete our initial business combination.

Of the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, only approximately \$1,994,000 will be available to us initially outside the trust account to fund our working capital requirements. In the event that our offering expenses exceed our estimate of \$1,206,000, we may fund such excess with funds not to be held in the trust account. In such case, the amount of funds we intend to be held outside the trust account would decrease by a corresponding amount. Conversely, in the event that the offering expenses are less than our estimate of \$1,206,000, the amount of funds we intend to be held outside the trust account would increase by a corresponding amount. If we are required to seek additional capital, we would need to borrow funds from our sponsors, members of our management team or any of their affiliates to operate or may be forced to liquidate. Neither our sponsors, members of our management team nor any of their affiliates is under any obligation to advance funds to us in such circumstances. Any such advances would be repaid only from funds held outside the trust account or from funds released to us upon completion of our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination because we do not have sufficient funds available to us, we will be forced to cease operations, and liquidate the trust account. Consequently, our public shareholders may only receive approximately \$10.00 per share (or less in certain circumstances) on our redemption of our public shares, and our warrants will expire worthless. In such case, our public shareholders may only receive \$10.00 per share, and our warrants will expire worthless. In certain circumstances, our public shareholders may receive less than \$10.00 per share on the redemption of their shares.

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The outbreak of infectious diseases, endemics, pandemics and other public health crises and the impact on businesses and debt and equity markets could have a material adverse effect on our search for an initial business combination, and any target business with which we ultimately consummate an initial business combination.

A significant outbreak of the COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, including the resurgence or variants thereof, could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect economies and financial markets worldwide, business operations and the conduct of commerce generally and could have a material adverse effect on the business of any potential target business with which we complete a business combination. Furthermore, we may be unable to complete a business combination if continued concerns relating to COVID-19 or other public health crises restrict travel, limit the ability to have meetings with potential investors or the target company's personnel, vendors and services providers are unavailable to negotiate and consummate a transaction in a timely manner or even to conduct requisite due diligence. In addition, countries or supranational organizations in our target markets may develop and implement legislation that makes it more difficult or impossible for entities outside such countries or target markets to acquire or otherwise invest in companies or businesses deemed essential or otherwise vital. The extent to which COVID-19 or other public health crises impact our search for a business combination will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity and new variants of COVID-19 and the actions to contain COVID-19 or treat its impact, among others. While vaccines for COVID-19 have been developed, there is no guarantee that such vaccines will be durable. The treatment or vaccine for COVID-19 and any potentially emerging variants may be ineffective or underutilized. If the disruptions posed by COVID-19 or other matters of global concern continue for an extensive period of time, our ability to consummate a business combination, or the operations of a target business with which we ultimately consummate a business combination, may be materially adversely affected. In addition, our ability to consummate a transaction may be dependent on the ability to raise equity and debt financing which may be impacted by COVID-19 and other public health events, including as a result of increased market volatility, decreased market liquidity and third-party financing being unavailable on terms acceptable to us or at all. Finally, the outbreak of COVID-19 or the emergence of new or other public health crises may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section.

We may not be able to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed timeframe, in which case we would cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, and we would redeem our public shares and liquidate, in which case our public shareholders may only receive \$10.00 per share, or less than such amount in certain circumstances, and our warrants will expire worthless.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that we must complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period). We may not be able to find a suitable target business and complete our initial business combination within such time period. Our ability to complete our initial business combination may be negatively impacted by general market conditions, volatility in the capital and debt markets and the other risks described herein. For example, geopolitical instability emanating from the ongoing conflict between Russia and the Ukraine as well as tensions in the Middle East could limit our ability to complete our initial business combination, including as a result of increased market volatility, decreased market liquidity and third-party financing being unavailable on terms acceptable to us or at all. Additionally, geopolitical stability may negatively impact businesses we may seek to acquire.

If we have not completed our initial business combination within such time period, we will: (1) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up; (2) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than 10 business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then issued and outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any); and (3) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our board of directors, liquidate and dissolve, subject in each case to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. In such case, our public shareholders may receive only \$10.00 per share, or less than \$10.00 per share, on the redemption of their shares, and our warrants will expire worthless.

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If we are unable to complete an initial business combination within the 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable), we may seek an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the period of time we have to complete an initial business combination beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable). Amending our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will require a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law, meaning that such an amendment be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting. If we seek shareholder approval to extend the initial 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable) in which to complete an initial business combination to a later date, we will offer our public shareholders the right to have their public ordinary shares redeemed for a pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, as described in greater detail in this prospectus.

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, directors, executive officers, advisors and their affiliates may elect to purchase shares from public shareholders, which may influence a vote on a proposed business combination and reduce the public “float” of our ordinary shares or public warrants.

At any time prior to the general meeting to approve our initial business combination, during a period when they are not then aware of any material nonpublic information regarding the company or its securities, the sponsors, directors, executive officers, advisors or any of their affiliates, may, in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market, (i) purchase shares from institutional and other investors who vote, or indicate an intention to vote, against the business combination, (ii) execute agreements to purchase such shares from institutional and other investors in the future, and/or (iii) enter into transactions with institutional and other investors to provide such persons with incentives to acquire Class A ordinary shares. Such an agreement may include a contractual acknowledgement that such shareholder, although still the record holder of such shares, is no longer the beneficial owner thereof and therefore agrees not to exercise its redemption rights. In the event that the sponsors, directors, executive officers, advisors or any of their affiliates purchase shares in privately negotiated transactions from public shareholders who have already elected to exercise their redemption rights, such selling public shareholders would be required to revoke their prior elections to redeem their shares. While the exact nature of any such incentives has not been determined as of the date of this prospectus, they might include, without limitation, arrangements to protect such investors or holders against potential loss in value of their shares, including the granting of put options and the transfer of shares or the company’s warrants owned by the sponsors for nominal value to such investors or holders. Any Class A ordinary shares acquired by the persons described above would not be voted in connection with the business combination.

The purpose of any such transaction could be to reduce the number of public warrants outstanding or vote such warrants on any matters submitted to the warrant holders for approval in connection with our initial business combination or to satisfy a closing condition in an agreement with a target that requires us to have a certain amount of cash at the closing of our initial business combination. Any such purchases of our securities may result in the completion of our initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. To the extent such securities are purchased, such public securities will not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction, provided in Tender Offers and Schedules Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations Question 166.01 promulgated by the staff of the SEC.

In addition, if such purchases are made, the public “float” of our Class A ordinary shares or warrants may be reduced and the number of beneficial holders of our securities may be reduced, which may make it difficult to maintain or obtain the quotation, listing or trading of our securities on a national securities exchange. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. Additionally, in the event our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates were to purchase public shares or warrants from public shareholders, such purchases would be structured in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act including, in pertinent part, through adherence to the following:

- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would disclose the possibility that our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates may purchase public shares or warrants from public shareholders outside the redemption process, along with the purpose of such purchases;

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- if our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates were to purchase public shares or warrants from public shareholders, they would do so at a price no higher than the price offered through our redemption process;
- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would include a representation that any of our securities purchased by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction;
- our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates would not possess any redemption rights with respect to our securities or, if they do acquire and possess redemption rights, they would waive such rights; and
- we would disclose in a Form 8-K, before our security holder meeting to approve the business combination transaction, the following material items:
 - the amount of our securities purchased outside of the redemption offer by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates, along with the purchase price;
 - the purpose of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates;
 - the impact, if any, of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates on the likelihood that the business combination transaction will be approved;
 - the identities of our security holders who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates (if not purchased on the open market) or the nature of our security holders (e.g., 5% security holders) who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates; and
 - the number of our securities for which we have received redemption requests pursuant to our redemption offer.

You will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors of many other blank check companies.

Since the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units are intended to be used to complete an initial business combination with a target business that has not been identified, we may be deemed to be a “blank check” company under the United States securities laws. However, we are exempt from rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in blank check companies, such as Rule 419. Accordingly, investors will not be afforded the benefits or protections of those rules. Among other things, this means our units will be immediately tradable and we will have a longer period of time to complete our initial business combination than do companies subject to Rule 419. Moreover, if this offering were subject to Rule 419, that rule would prohibit the release of any interest earned on funds held in the trust account to us unless and until the funds in the trust account were released to us in connection with our completion of an initial business combination.

Because of our limited resources and the significant competition for business combination opportunities, it may be more difficult for us to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share, or less in certain circumstances, on our redemption, and our warrants will expire worthless.

We expect to encounter intense competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours, including private investors (which may be individuals or investment partnerships), other blank check companies and other entities, domestic and international, competing for the types of businesses we intend to acquire. Many of these individuals and entities are well-established and have extensive experience in identifying and effecting, directly or indirectly, acquisitions of companies operating in or providing services to various industries. Many of these competitors possess greater technical, human and other resources or more local industry knowledge than we do and our financial resources will be relatively limited when contrasted with those of many of these competitors. While we believe there are numerous target businesses we could potentially acquire with the net proceeds of this offering

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and the sale of the placement units, our ability to compete with respect to the acquisition of certain target businesses that are sizable will be limited by our available financial resources. This inherent competitive limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing the acquisition of certain target businesses. Furthermore, if we are obligated to pay cash for the Class A ordinary shares redeemed and, in the event we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, we make purchases of our Class A ordinary shares, potentially reducing the resources available to us for our initial business combination. Any of these obligations may place us at a competitive disadvantage in successfully negotiating a business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share (or less in certain circumstances) on the liquidation of our trust account and our warrants will expire worthless. In certain circumstances, our public shareholders may receive less than \$10.00 per share on the redemption of their shares.

If the net proceeds of this offering not being held in the trust account are insufficient to allow us to operate for at least 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable) following the closing of this offering, we may be unable to complete our initial business combination.

The funds available to us outside of the trust account may not be sufficient to allow us to operate for at least the 24 months following the closing of this offering (or 27 months following the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period), assuming that our initial business combination is not completed during that time. We expect to incur significant costs in pursuit of our acquisition plans. Management's plans to address this need for capital through this offering and potential loans from our affiliates. Our sponsors and their respective affiliates are not obligated to make loans to us in the future, and we may not be able to raise additional financing from unaffiliated parties necessary to fund our expenses. Any such event in the future may negatively impact the analysis regarding our ability to continue as a going concern at such time.

We believe that, upon the closing of this offering, the funds available to us outside of the trust account, will be sufficient to allow us to operate for at least the 24 months following the closing of this offering (or 27 months following the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period); however, we cannot assure you that our estimate is accurate. Of the funds available to us, we could use a portion of the funds available to us to pay fees to consultants to assist us with our search for a target business. We could also use a portion of the funds as a down payment or to fund a "no-shop" provision (a provision in letters of intent designed to keep target businesses from "shopping" around for transactions with other companies on terms more favorable to such target businesses) with respect to a particular proposed business combination, although we do not have any current intention to do so. If we entered into a letter of intent where we paid for the right to receive exclusivity from a target business and were subsequently required to forfeit such funds (whether as a result of our breach or otherwise), we might not have sufficient funds to continue searching for, or conduct due diligence with respect to, a target business. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share (or less in certain circumstances) on the liquidation of our trust account and our warrants will expire worthless. In such case, our public shareholders may only receive \$10.00 per share, and our warrants will expire worthless. In certain circumstances, our public shareholders may receive less than \$10.00 per share on the redemption of their shares.

Subsequent to the completion of our initial business combination, we may be required to take write-downs or write-offs, restructuring and impairment or other charges that could have a significant negative effect on our financial condition, results of operations and our share price, which could cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

Even if we conduct extensive due diligence on a target business with which we combine, we cannot assure you that this diligence will surface all material issues that may be present inside a particular target business, that it would be possible to uncover all material issues through a customary amount of due diligence, or that factors outside of the target business and outside of our control will not later arise. As a result of these factors, we may be forced to later write-down or write-off assets, restructure our operations, or incur impairment or other charges that could result in our reporting losses. Even if our due diligence successfully identifies certain risks, unexpected risks may arise and previously known risks may materialize in a manner not consistent with our preliminary risk analysis. Even though these charges may be non-cash items and not have an immediate impact on our liquidity, the fact that we report charges of this nature could contribute to negative market perceptions about us or our securities. In addition,

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charges of this nature may cause us to violate net worth or other covenants to which we may be subject as a result of assuming pre-existing debt held by a target business or by virtue of our obtaining post-combination debt financing. Accordingly, any shareholders who choose to remain shareholders following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their shares. Such shareholders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value.

If third parties bring claims against us, the proceeds held in the trust account could be reduced and the per-share redemption amount received by shareholders may be less than \$10.00 per share.

Our placing of funds in the trust account may not protect those funds from third-party claims against us. Although we will seek to have all third parties (other than our independent auditors), prospective target businesses or other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of our public shareholders, such parties may not execute such agreements, or even if they execute such agreements they may not be prevented from bringing claims against the trust account, including, but not limited to, fraudulent inducement, breach of fiduciary responsibility or other similar claims, as well as claims challenging the enforceability of the waiver, in each case in order to gain advantage with respect to a claim against our assets, including the funds held in the trust account. If any third party refuses to execute an agreement waiving such claims to the monies held in the trust account, our management will perform an analysis of the alternatives available to it and will only enter into an agreement with a third party that has not executed a waiver if management believes that such third party's engagement would be significantly more beneficial to us than any alternative.

Examples of possible instances where we may engage a third party that refuses to execute a waiver include the engagement of a third party consultant whose particular expertise or skills are believed by management to be significantly superior to those of other consultants that would agree to execute a waiver or in cases where management is unable to find a service provider willing to execute a waiver. In addition, there is no guarantee that such entities will agree to waive any claims they may have in the future as a result of, or arising out of, any negotiations, contracts or agreements with us and will not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason. Upon redemption of our public shares, if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed timeframe, or upon the exercise of a redemption right in connection with our initial business combination, we will be required to provide for payment of claims of creditors that were not waived that may be brought against us within the 10 years following redemption. Accordingly, the per-share redemption amount received by public shareholders could be less than the \$10.00 per share initially held in the trust account, due to claims of such creditors.

BTC Development Sponsor LLC has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third-party (other than our independent auditors) for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account and except as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of this offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, BTC Development Sponsor LLC will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third party claims. We have not independently verified whether BTC Development Sponsor LLC has sufficient funds to satisfy their indemnity obligations and believe that BTC Development Sponsor LLC's only assets are securities of our company. BTC Development Sponsor LLC may not have sufficient funds available to satisfy those obligations. We have not asked BTC Development Sponsor LLC to reserve for such obligations, and therefore, no funds are currently set aside to cover any such obligations. As a result, if any such claims were successfully made against the trust account, the funds available for our initial business combination and redemptions could be reduced to less than \$10.00 per public share. In such event, we may not be able to complete our initial business combination, and you would receive such lesser amount per share in connection with any redemption of your public shares. None of our officers or directors will indemnify us for claims by third parties including, without limitation, claims by third parties and prospective target businesses.

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Our directors may decide not to enforce the indemnification obligations of BTC Development Sponsor LLC, resulting in a reduction in the amount of funds in the trust account available for distribution to our public shareholders.

In the event that the proceeds in the trust account are reduced below the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, and BTC Development Sponsor LLC asserts that it is unable to satisfy its obligations or that it has no indemnification obligations related to a particular claim, our independent directors would determine whether to take legal action against BTC Development Sponsor LLC to enforce its indemnification obligations. While we currently expect that our independent directors would take legal action on our behalf against BTC Development Sponsor LLC to enforce its indemnification obligations to us, it is possible that our independent directors in exercising their business judgment may choose not to do so in any particular instance. If our independent directors choose not to enforce these indemnification obligations, the amount of funds in the trust account available for distribution to our public shareholders may be reduced below \$10.00 per share.

If, after we distribute the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or winding-up petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or winding-up petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, a bankruptcy or insolvency court may seek to recover such proceeds, and the members of our Board of Directors may be viewed as having breached their fiduciary duties to our creditors, thereby exposing the members of our Board of Directors and us to claims of punitive damages.

If, after we distribute the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or winding-up petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or winding-up petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, any distributions received by shareholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy or insolvency laws as either a “preferential transfer” or a “fraudulent conveyance.” As a result, a bankruptcy or insolvency court could seek to recover all amounts received by our shareholders. In addition, our Board of Directors may be viewed as having breached its fiduciary duty to our creditors and/or having acted in bad faith, thereby exposing itself and us to claims of punitive damages, by paying public shareholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors, thereby exposing itself and us to claims of punitive damages.

If, before distributing the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or winding-up petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or winding-up petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, the claims of creditors in such proceeding may have priority over the claims of our shareholders and the per-share amount that would otherwise be received by our shareholders in connection with our liquidation may be reduced.

If, before distributing the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or winding-up petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or winding-up petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to applicable bankruptcy or insolvency law, and may be included in our bankruptcy or insolvency estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of our shareholders. To the extent any bankruptcy or insolvency claims deplete the trust account, the per-share amount that would otherwise be received by our shareholders in connection with our liquidation may be reduced.

Adverse developments affecting the financial services industry, including events or concerns involving liquidity, defaults or non-performance by financial institutions, could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations, or our prospects.

The funds in our operating account and our trust account will be held in banks or other financial institutions and will be invested or held only in either (i) U.S. government treasury obligations with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act which invest only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account. Our cash held in non-interest bearing and interest-bearing accounts may exceed any applicable Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurance

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limits. Should events, including limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments occur with respect to the banks or other financial institutions that hold our funds, or that affect financial institutions or the financial services industry generally, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, the value of the assets in our trust account could be impaired, which could have a material impact on our operating results, liquidity, financial condition and prospects. For example, on March 10, 2023, the FDIC announced that Silicon Valley Bank had been closed by the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation. We cannot guarantee that the banks or other financial institutions that will hold our funds will not experience similar issues.

Although we have identified general criteria and guidelines that we believe are important in evaluating prospective target businesses, we may enter into our initial business combination with a target that does not meet such criteria and guidelines, and as a result, the target business with which we enter into our initial business combination may not have attributes entirely consistent with our general criteria and guidelines.

Although we have identified general criteria and guidelines for evaluating prospective target businesses, it is possible that a target business with which we enter into our initial business combination will not have all of these positive attributes. If we complete our initial business combination with a target that does not meet some or all of these guidelines, such combination may not be as successful as a combination with a business that does meet all of our general criteria and guidelines. In addition, if we announce a prospective business combination with a target that does not meet our general criteria and guidelines, a greater number of shareholders may exercise their redemption rights, which may make it difficult for us to meet any closing condition with a target business that requires us to have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. In addition, if shareholder approval of the transaction is required by law, or we decide to obtain shareholder approval for business or other legal reasons, it may be more difficult for us to attain shareholder approval of our initial business combination if the target business does not meet our general criteria and guidelines. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share on the liquidation of our trust account and our warrants will expire worthless.

We may seek acquisition opportunities in industries or sectors that may be outside of our management's areas of expertise.

We will consider a business combination outside of our management's areas of expertise if a business combination candidate is presented to us and we determine that such candidate offers an attractive acquisition opportunity for our company. In the event we elect to pursue an acquisition outside of the areas of our management's expertise, our management's expertise may not be directly applicable to its evaluation or operation, and the information contained in this prospectus regarding the areas of our management's expertise would not be relevant to an understanding of the business that we elect to acquire. As a result, our management may not be able to adequately ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors. Accordingly, any shareholders who choose to remain shareholders following our initial business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their shares. Such shareholders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value.

We are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions, and consequently, you may have no assurance from an independent source that the price we are paying for the business is fair to our company from a financial point of view.

Unless we complete our initial business combination with an affiliated entity, or our Board of Directors cannot independently determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that the price we are paying for a target is fair to our company from a financial point of view. If no opinion is obtained, our shareholders will be relying on the judgment of our Board of Directors, who will determine fair market value based on standards generally accepted by the financial community. Such standards used will be disclosed in our tender offer documents or proxy solicitation materials, as applicable, related to our initial business combination. However, if our Board of Directors is unable to determine the fair value of an entity with which we seek to complete an initial business combination based on such standards, we will be required to obtain an opinion as described above.

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Because we must furnish our shareholders with target business financial statements, we may lose the ability to complete an otherwise advantageous initial business combination with some prospective target businesses.

The federal proxy rules require that a proxy statement with respect to a vote on a business combination meeting certain financial significance tests include historical and/or pro forma financial statement disclosure in periodic reports. We will include the same financial statement disclosure in connection with our tender offer documents, whether or not they are required under the tender offer rules. These financial statements may be required to be prepared in accordance with, or be reconciled to, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP, or international financing reporting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IFRS, depending on the circumstances and the historical financial statements may be required to be audited in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or PCAOB. These financial statement requirements may limit the pool of potential target businesses we may acquire because some targets may be unable to provide such statements in time for us to disclose such statements in accordance with federal proxy rules and complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame.

Compliance obligations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may make it more difficult for us to effectuate our initial business combination, require substantial financial and management resources, and increase the time and costs of completing an acquisition.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we evaluate and report on our system of internal controls beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2026. Only in the event we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer 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, we will not be required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirement on our internal control over financial reporting. The fact that we are a blank check company makes compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act particularly burdensome on us as compared to other public companies because a target company with which we seek to complete our initial business combination may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding adequacy of its internal controls. The development of the internal control of any such entity to achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may increase the time and costs necessary to complete any such acquisition.

We may engage one or more of our underwriters or one of their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after this offering, which may include acting as M&A advisor in connection with an initial business combination or as placement agent in connection with a related financing transaction. Our underwriters are entitled to receive deferred underwriting commissions that will be released from the trust account only upon a completion of an initial business combination. These financial incentives may cause them to have potential conflicts of interest in rendering any such additional services to us after this offering, including, for example, in connection with the sourcing and consummation of an initial business combination.

We may engage one or more of our underwriters or one of their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after this offering, including, for example, identifying potential targets, providing M&A advisory services, acting as a placement agent in a private offering or arranging debt financing transactions. We may pay such underwriter or its affiliate fair and reasonable fees or other compensation that would be determined at that time in an arm's length negotiation; provided that no agreement will be entered into with any of the underwriters or their respective affiliates and no fees or other compensation for such services will be paid to any of the underwriters or their respective affiliates prior to the date that is 60 days from the date of this prospectus, unless such payment would not be deemed underwriters' compensation in connection with this offering.

The underwriters are also entitled to receive deferred underwriting commissions that are conditioned on the completion of an initial business combination. The underwriters' or their respective affiliates' financial interests tied to the consummation of a business combination transaction may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in providing any such additional services to us, including potential conflicts of interest in connection with the sourcing and consummation of an initial business combination. The underwriters are under no obligation to provide any further services to us in order to receive all or any part of the deferred underwriting commissions.

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We do not have a specified maximum redemption threshold. The absence of such a redemption threshold may make it possible for us to complete a business combination with which a substantial majority of our shareholders do not agree.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will not provide a specified maximum redemption threshold. As a result, we may be able to complete our initial business combination even though a substantial majority of our public shareholders or BTC Investors do not agree with the transaction and have redeemed their shares. In the event the aggregate cash consideration we would be required to pay for all ordinary shares that are validly submitted for redemption plus any amount required to satisfy cash conditions pursuant to the terms of the proposed business combination exceed the aggregate amount of cash available to us, we will not complete the business combination or redeem any shares, all ordinary shares submitted for redemption will be returned to the holders thereof, and we instead may search for an alternate business combination.

Investors may not have sufficient time to comply with the delivery requirements for redemption.

Pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, we are required to give a minimum of only five clear days' notice for each general meeting. As a result, if we require public shareholders who wish to redeem their public shares into the right to receive a *pro rata* portion of the funds in the trust account to comply with specific delivery requirements for redemption, holders may not have sufficient time to receive the notice and deliver their shares for redemption. Accordingly, investors may not be able to exercise their redemption rights and may be forced to retain our securities when they otherwise would not want to.

In order to effectuate an initial business combination, blank check companies have, in the recent past, amended various provisions of their charters and modified governing instruments. We cannot assure you that we will not seek to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or governing instruments in a manner that will make it easier for us to complete our initial business combination that some of our shareholders may not support.

In order to effectuate a business combination, blank check companies have, in the past, amended various provisions of their charters and modified governing instruments. For example, blank check companies have amended the definition of business combination, increased redemption thresholds and extended the period of time in which it had to consummate a business combination. Amending our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association requires a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law. We cannot assure you that we will not seek to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or other governing instruments or extend the time in which we have to consummate a business combination in order to effectuate our initial business combination.

We may have a limited ability to assess the management of a prospective target business and, as a result, may effect our initial business combination with a target business whose management may not have the skills, qualifications or abilities to manage a public company.

When evaluating the desirability of effecting our initial business combination with a prospective target business, our ability to assess the target business's management may be limited due to a lack of time, resources or information. Our assessment of the capabilities of the target's management, therefore, may prove to be incorrect and such management may lack the skills, qualifications or abilities we suspected. Should the target's management not possess the skills, qualifications or abilities necessary to manage a public company, the operations and profitability of the post-combination business may be negatively impacted. Accordingly, any shareholders who choose to remain shareholders following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their shares. Such shareholders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value.

The officers and directors of an acquisition candidate may resign upon completion of our initial business combination. The departure of a business combination target's key personnel could negatively impact the operations and profitability of our post-combination business. The role of an acquisition candidates' key personnel upon the completion of our initial business combination cannot be ascertained at this time. Although we contemplate that certain members of an acquisition candidate's management team will remain associated with the acquisition candidate following our initial business combination, it is possible that members of the management of an acquisition candidate will not wish to remain in place.

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Certain provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association that relate to our pre-initial business combination activity (and corresponding provisions of the agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account), including an amendment to permit us to withdraw funds from the trust account such that the per share amount investors will receive upon any redemption or liquidation is substantially reduced or eliminated, may be amended with the approval of a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting (and corresponding provisions of the trust agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account may be amended if approved by holders of 65% of our ordinary shares). It may be easier for us, therefore, to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and the trust agreement to facilitate the completion of an initial business combination that some of our shareholders may not support.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that any of its provisions, including those related to pre-initial business combination activity (including the requirement to deposit proceeds of this offering and the private placement into the trust account and not release such amounts except in specified circumstances, and to provide redemption rights to public shareholders as described herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or an amendment to permit us to withdraw funds from the trust account such that the per share amount investors will receive upon any redemption or liquidation is substantially reduced or eliminated), but excluding the provision of the articles relating to the appointment of directors, may be amended if approved by a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting, and corresponding provisions of the trust agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account may be amended if approved by holders of 65% of our ordinary shares. Our initial holders and holders of placement shares will participate in any vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or trust agreement and will have the discretion to vote in any manner they choose. As a result, we may be able to amend the provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association which govern our pre-business combination behavior more easily than some other blank check companies, and this may increase our ability to complete a business combination with which you do not agree. Our shareholders may pursue remedies against us for any breach of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association.

We may be unable to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination or to fund the operations and growth of a target business, which could compel us to restructure or abandon a particular business combination.

Although we believe that the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units will be sufficient to allow us to complete our initial business combination, because we have not yet identified any prospective target business we cannot ascertain the capital requirements for any particular transaction. If the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units prove to be insufficient, either because of the size of our initial business combination, the depletion of the available net proceeds in search of a target business, the obligation to redeem for cash a significant number of shares from shareholders who elect redemption in connection with our initial business combination or the terms of negotiated transactions to purchase shares in connection with our initial business combination, we may be required to seek additional financing or to abandon the proposed business combination. We cannot assure you that such financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. To the extent that additional financing proves to be unavailable when needed to complete our initial business combination, we would be compelled to either restructure the transaction or abandon that particular business combination and seek an alternative target business candidate. In addition, even if we do not need additional financing to complete our initial business combination, we may require such financing to fund the operations or growth of the target business. The failure to secure additional financing, could have a material adverse effect on the continued development or growth of the target business. None of our officers, directors or shareholders is required to provide any financing to us in connection with or after our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may only receive approximately \$10.00 per share on the liquidation of our trust account, and our warrants will expire worthless.

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Resources could be wasted in researching acquisitions that are not completed, which could materially adversely affect subsequent attempts to locate and acquire or merge with another business. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share, or less than such amount in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account and our warrants will expire worthless.

We anticipate that the investigation of each specific target business and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If we decide not to complete a specific initial business combination, the costs incurred up to that point for the proposed transaction likely would not be recoverable. Furthermore, if we reach an agreement relating to a specific target business, we may fail to complete our initial business combination for any number of reasons including those beyond our control. Any such event will result in a loss to us of the related costs incurred which could materially adversely affect subsequent attempts to locate and acquire or merge with another business. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share on the liquidation of our trust account and our warrants will expire worthless.

Our management may not be able to maintain control of a target business after our initial business combination. We cannot provide assurance that, upon loss of control of a target business, new management will possess the skills, qualifications or abilities necessary to profitably operate such business.

We may structure a business combination so that the post-transaction company in which our public shareholders own shares will own less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business, but we will only complete such business combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for us not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. We will not consider any transaction that does not meet such criteria. Even if the post-transaction company owns 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our shareholders prior to the business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post business combination company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in the business combination transaction. For example, we could pursue a transaction in which we issue a substantial number of new ordinary shares in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock, shares or other equity interests of a target. In this case, we would acquire a 100% interest in the target. However, as a result of the issuance of a substantial number of new ordinary shares, our shareholders immediately prior to such transaction could own less than a majority of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares subsequent to such transaction. In addition, other minority shareholders may subsequently combine their holdings resulting in a single person or group obtaining a larger share of the company's shares than we initially acquired. Accordingly, this may make it more likely that our management will not be able to maintain our control of the target business.

We may issue notes or other debt securities or otherwise incur substantial debt, to complete a business combination, which may adversely affect our leverage and financial condition and thus negatively impact the value of our shareholders' investment in us.

Although we have no commitments as of the date of this prospectus to issue any notes or other debt securities, or to otherwise incur outstanding debt following this offering, we may choose to incur substantial debt to complete our initial business combination. We have agreed that we will not incur any indebtedness unless we have obtained from the lender a waiver of any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to the monies held in the trust account. As such, no issuance of debt will affect the per-share amount available for redemption from the trust account. Nevertheless, the incurrence of debt could have a variety of negative effects, including:

- default and foreclosure on our assets if our operating revenues after an initial business combination are insufficient to repay our debt obligations;
- acceleration of our obligations to repay the indebtedness even if we make all principal and interest payments when due if we breach certain covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios or reserves without a waiver or renegotiation of that covenant;
- our immediate payment of all principal and accrued interest, if any, if the debt security is payable on demand;

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- our inability to obtain necessary additional financing if the debt security contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain such financing while the debt security is outstanding;
- our inability to pay dividends on our 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 if declared, 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.

Holders of Class A ordinary shares will not be entitled to vote on any appointment of directors we hold prior to our initial business combination.

Prior to our initial business combination, only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. Holders of our public shares will not be entitled to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. In addition, prior to our initial business combination, holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason. Accordingly, as holders of our Class A ordinary shares, our public shareholders will not have any say in the management of our company prior to the consummation of an initial business combination.

Because we are not limited to a particular industry or any specific target businesses with which to pursue our initial business combination, you will be unable to ascertain the merits or risks of any particular target business's operations.

We may seek to complete a business combination with an operating company in any industry or sector. However, we will not, under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, be permitted to effectuate our initial business combination with another blank check company or similar company with nominal operations. Because we have not yet identified or approached any specific target business with respect to a business combination, there is no basis to evaluate the possible merits or risks of any particular target business's operations, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, financial condition or prospects. To the extent we complete our initial business combination, we may be affected by numerous risks inherent in the business operations with which we combine. For example, if we combine with a financially unstable business or an entity lacking an established record of sales or earnings, we may be affected by the risks inherent in the business and operations of a financially unstable entity. Although our officers and directors will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, we cannot assure you that we will properly ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors or that we will have adequate time to complete due diligence. Furthermore, some of these risks may be outside of our control and leave us with no ability to control or reduce the chances that those risks will adversely impact a target business. We also cannot assure you that an investment in our units will ultimately prove to be more favorable to investors than a direct investment, if such opportunity were available, in a business combination target. Accordingly, any shareholders who choose to remain shareholders following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their shares. Such shareholders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value.

We may seek acquisition opportunities with an early-stage company, a financially unstable business or an entity lacking an established record of revenue or earnings.

To the extent we complete our initial business combination with an early-stage company, a financially unstable business or an entity lacking an established record of sales or earnings, we may be affected by numerous risks inherent in the operations of the business with which we combine. These risks include volatile revenues or earnings and difficulties in obtaining and retaining key personnel. In recent years, a number of target businesses have

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underperformed financially post-business combination. There are no assurances that the target business with which we consummate our initial business combination will perform as anticipated. Although our officers and directors will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, we may not be able to properly ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors and we may not have adequate time to complete due diligence. Furthermore, some of these risks may be outside of our control and leave us with no ability to control or reduce the chances that those risks will adversely impact a target business.

We may only be able to complete one business combination with the proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, which will cause us to be solely dependent on a single business which may have a limited number of products or services. This lack of diversification may negatively impact our operations and profitability.

Of the gross proceeds from this offering and the sale of the placement units, \$220,000,000 (or \$253,000,000 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) will be available to complete our initial business combination and pay related fees and expenses (which includes a maximum of up to \$8,800,000, or a maximum of up to \$10,780,000 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, for the payment of deferred underwriting commissions).

We may effectuate our initial business combination with a single target business or multiple target businesses simultaneously or within a short period of time. However, we may not be able to effectuate our initial business combination with more than one target business because of various factors, including the existence of complex accounting issues and the requirement that we prepare and file pro forma financial statements with the SEC that present operating results and the financial condition of several target businesses as if they had been operated on a combined basis. By completing our initial business combination with only a single entity our lack of diversification may subject us to numerous economic, competitive and regulatory risks. Further, we would not be able to diversify our operations or benefit from the possible spreading of risks or offsetting of losses, unlike other entities which may have the resources to complete several business combinations in different industries or different areas of a single industry. Accordingly, the prospects for our success may be:

- solely dependent upon the performance of a single business, property or asset; or
- dependent upon the development or market acceptance of a single or limited number of products, processes or services.

This lack of diversification may subject us to numerous economic, competitive and regulatory risks, any or all of which may have a substantial adverse impact upon the particular industry in which we may operate subsequent to our initial business combination.

We may attempt to simultaneously complete business combinations with multiple prospective targets, which may hinder our ability to complete our initial business combination and give rise to increased costs and risks that could negatively impact our operations and profitability.

If we determine to simultaneously acquire several businesses that are owned by different sellers, we will need for each of such sellers to agree that our purchase of its business is contingent on the simultaneous closings of the other business combinations, which may make it more difficult for us, and delay our ability, to complete our initial business combination. With multiple business combinations, we could also face additional risks, including additional burdens and costs with respect to possible multiple negotiations and due diligence investigations (if there are multiple sellers) and the additional risks associated with the subsequent assimilation of the operations and services or products of the acquired companies in a single operating business. If we are unable to adequately address these risks, it could negatively impact our profitability and results of operations.

We may attempt to complete our initial business combination with a private company about which little information is available, which may result in a business combination with a company that is not as profitable as we suspected, if at all.

In pursuing our acquisition strategy, we may seek to effectuate our initial business combination with a privately held company. Very little public information generally exists about private companies, and we could be required to make our decision on whether to pursue a potential initial business combination on the basis of limited information, which may result in a business combination with a company that is not as profitable as we suspected, if at all.

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We may partner, submit a joint bid or enter into a similar transaction with holders of founder shares or an affiliate in connection with our pursuit of, or in connection with, a business combination.

We are not prohibited from partnering, submitting a joint bid or entering into any similar transaction with holders of founder shares or their affiliates in our pursuit of a business combination. Although we currently have no plans to do so, we could pursue such a transaction if we determined that such affiliated entity met our criteria for a business combination and the transaction was approved by a majority of our disinterested directors. Despite our agreement to obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions regarding the fairness to our company from a financial point of view of a business combination with any holder of founder shares or its affiliates, the terms of the business combination may not be as advantageous to our public shareholders as they would be absent any conflicts of interest. Additionally, were we successful in consummating such a transaction, conflicts could invariably arise from the interest of the holder of founder shares or its affiliate in maximizing its returns, which may be at odds with the strategy of the post-business combination company or not in the best interests of the public shareholders of the post-business combination company. Any or all of such conflicts could materially reduce the value of your investment, whether before or after our initial business combination.

Risks Relating to our Sponsors and Management Team

A change of ownership or control of our sponsors could adversely affect our ability to consummate our initial business combination.

There are no restrictions on the transfer of equity interests in our sponsors or requirements that other members consent to a transfer of such equity interests by a member of our sponsors. Transfers of equity interests in the sponsors or their respective members may result in a change of ownership or control of our sponsors. Such change of ownership or control of our sponsors could adversely affect our ability to consummate our initial business combination, as there can be no assurances that new sponsors will possess the requisite skills, investor relationships and expertise to select an appropriate target business and consummate the initial business combination.

We are dependent upon our officers and directors and their departure could adversely affect our ability to operate.

Our operations are dependent upon a relatively small group of individuals. We believe that our success depends on the continued service of our officers and directors, at least until we have completed our initial business combination. In addition, our officers and directors are not required to commit any specified amount of time to our affairs and, accordingly, will have conflicts of interest in allocating management time among various business activities, including identifying potential business combinations and monitoring the related due diligence. We do not have an employment agreement with, or key-man insurance on the life of, any of our directors or officers. The unexpected loss of the services of one or more of our directors or officers could have a detrimental effect on us.

Our ability to successfully effect our initial business combination and to be successful thereafter will be totally dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel, some of whom may join us following our initial business combination. The loss of key personnel could negatively impact the operations and profitability of our post-combination business.

Our ability to successfully effect our initial business combination is dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel. The role of our key personnel in the target business, however, cannot presently be ascertained. Although some of our key personnel may remain with the target business in senior management or advisory positions following our initial business combination, it is likely that some or all of the management of the target business will remain in place. While we intend to closely scrutinize any individuals we engage after our initial business combination, we cannot assure you that our assessment of these individuals will prove to be correct. These individuals may be unfamiliar with the requirements of operating a company regulated by the SEC, which could cause us to have to expend time and resources helping them become familiar with such requirements.

In addition, the directors and officers of an acquisition candidate may resign upon completion of our initial business combination. The departure of a business combination target's key personnel could negatively impact the operations and profitability of our post-combination business. The role of an acquisition candidate's key personnel upon the completion of our initial business combination cannot be ascertained at this time. Although we contemplate that certain members of an acquisition candidate's management team will remain associated with the

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acquisition candidate following our initial business combination, it is possible that members of the management of an acquisition candidate will not wish to remain in place. The loss of key personnel could negatively impact the operations and profitability of our post-combination business.

Our key personnel may negotiate employment or consulting agreements with a target business in connection with a particular business combination. These agreements may provide for them to receive compensation following our initial business combination and as a result, may cause them to have conflicts of interest in determining whether a particular business combination is the most advantageous.

Our key personnel may be able to remain with the company after the completion of our initial business combination only if they are able to negotiate employment or consulting agreements in connection with the business combination. Such negotiations would take place simultaneously with the negotiation of the business combination and could provide for such individuals to receive compensation in the form of cash payments and/or our securities for services they would render to us after the completion of the business combination. The personal and financial interests of such individuals may influence their motivation in identifying and selecting a target business, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. However, we believe the ability of such individuals to remain with us after the completion of our initial business combination will not be the determining factor in our decision as to whether or not we will proceed with any potential business combination. There is no certainty, however, that any of our key personnel will remain with us after the completion of our initial business combination. We cannot assure you that any of our key personnel will remain in senior management or advisory positions with us. The determination as to whether any of our key personnel will remain with us will be made at the time of our initial business combination.

Our officers and directors will allocate their time to other businesses thereby causing conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to devote to our affairs. This conflict of interest could have a negative impact on our ability to complete our initial business combination.

Our officers and directors are not required to, and will not, commit their full time to our affairs, which may result in a conflict of interest in allocating their time between our operations and our search for a business combination and their other businesses. We do not intend to have any full-time employees prior to the completion of our initial business combination. Each of our officers is engaged in several other business endeavors for which he or she may be entitled to substantial compensation and our officers are not obligated to contribute any specific number of hours per week to our affairs. Our independent directors also serve as officers and board members for other entities. If our officers' and directors' other business affairs require them to devote substantial amounts of time to such affairs in excess of their current commitment levels, it could limit their ability to devote time to our affairs which may have a negative impact on our ability to complete our initial business combination.

Our officers and directors presently have, and any of them in the future may have additional, fiduciary and contractual obligations to other entities, including other blank check companies, and accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.

Following the completion of this offering and until we consummate our initial business combination, we intend to engage in the business of identifying and combining with one or more businesses. Our officers and directors are, or may in the future become, affiliated with entities (such as operating companies or investment vehicles) that are engaged in business activities similar to those intended to be conducted by us. As a result, our sponsors, officers or directors could have future conflicts of interest in determining whether to present business combination opportunities to us or to any other blank-check company with which they may become involved. Our officers and directors have complete discretion, subject to applicable fiduciary duties, as to which blank check company they choose to pursue a business combination and the order in which they pursue business combinations for any of their existing or future blank check companies. As a result, our officers and directors may pursue business combinations for blank check companies that it has sponsored in any order, which could result in its more recent blank check companies completing business combinations prior to its blank check companies that were launched earlier. Each of our officers and directors presently has, and any of them in the future may have additional, fiduciary, contractual or other obligations or duties to one or more other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entities prior to or rather than to us. Accordingly, if any of our officers or directors

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becomes aware of a business combination opportunity which is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such other entity, subject to their fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer, among other persons, shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us, and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or (b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity. As a result, the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors could materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination.

We may engage one or more affiliates of our sponsors, officers or directors or their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after this offering, which may include acting as financial advisor in connection with an initial business combination. These financial incentives may cause them to have potential conflicts of interest in rendering any such additional services to us after this offering, including, for example, in connection with the sourcing and consummation of an initial business combination.

We may engage one or more affiliates of our sponsors, officers or directors or their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after this offering, including, for example, identifying potential targets or providing financial advisory services. We may pay such affiliates fair and reasonable fees or other compensation that would be determined at that time in an arm's length negotiation. Any such affiliates' financial interests tied to the consummation of a business combination transaction may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in providing any such additional services to us, including potential conflicts of interest in connection with advising on, sourcing and consummating of an initial business combination.

Our officers, directors, security holders and their respective affiliates may have competitive pecuniary interests that conflict with our interests.

We have not adopted a policy that expressly prohibits our directors, officers, security holders or affiliates from having a direct or indirect pecuniary or financial interest in any investment to be acquired or disposed of by us or in any transaction to which we are a party or have an interest. In fact, we may enter into a business combination with a target business that is affiliated with our sponsors, our directors or officers, although we do not intend to do so. Nor do we have a policy that expressly prohibits any such persons from engaging for their own account in business activities of the types conducted by us. Accordingly, such persons or entities may have a conflict between their interests and ours.

In particular, affiliates of our sponsors have invested in a diverse set of industries. As a result, there may be substantial overlap between companies that would be a suitable business combination for us and companies that would make an attractive target for such other affiliates.

In addition, members of our management team and our board of directors will directly or indirectly own founder shares and/or placement units following this offering, as set forth in "Principal Shareholders," and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination.

We may engage in a business combination with one or more target businesses that have relationships with entities that may be affiliated with our sponsors, officers, directors or existing holders which may raise potential conflicts of interest.

In light of the involvement of our sponsors, officers and directors with other entities, we may decide to acquire one or more businesses affiliated with our sponsors, officers and directors. Our officers and directors also serve as officers and board members for other entities. Such entities may compete with us for business combination opportunities. Our sponsors, officers and directors are not currently aware of any specific opportunities for us to complete our initial business combination with any entities with which they are affiliated, and there have been no

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preliminary discussions concerning a business combination with any such entity or entities. Although we will not be specifically focusing on, or targeting, any transaction with any affiliated entities, we would pursue such a transaction if we determined that such affiliated entity met our criteria for a business combination and such transaction was approved by a majority of our disinterested directors. Despite our agreement that we, or a committee of independent and disinterested directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm that is a member of FINRA or from an independent accounting firm, regarding the fairness to our company from a financial point of view of a business combination with one or more domestic or international businesses affiliated with our sponsors, directors or officers, potential conflicts of interest still may exist and, as a result, the terms of the business combination may not be as advantageous to our public shareholders as they would be absent any conflicts of interest.

Members of our management team and board of directors have significant experience as founders, board members, officers or executives of other companies. As a result, certain of those persons have been, or may become, involved in proceedings, investigations and litigation relating to the business affairs of the companies with which they were, are, or may be in the future be, affiliated. These activities may have an adverse effect on us, which may impede our ability to consummate an initial business combination.

During the course of their careers, members of our management team and board of directors have had significant experience as founders, board members, officers, executives or employees of other companies. As a result of their involvement and positions in these companies, certain of those persons have been, may be or may in the future become involved in litigation, investigations or other proceedings, including relating to the business affairs of such companies, transactions entered into by such companies, or otherwise. Individual members of our management team and board of directors also may become involved in litigation, investigations or other proceedings involving claims or allegations related to or as a result of their personal conduct, either in their capacity as a corporate officer or director or otherwise, and may be personally named in such actions and potentially subject to personal liability. Any such liability may or may not be covered by insurance and/or indemnification, depending on the facts and circumstances. The defense or prosecution of these matters could be time-consuming. Any litigation, investigations or other proceedings and the potential outcomes of such actions may divert the attention and resources of our management team and board of directors away from identifying and selecting a target business or businesses for our initial business combination and may negatively affect our reputation, which may impede our ability to complete an initial business combination.

Since our sponsors, officers and directors and any other holder of our founder shares, will lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed (other than with respect to any public shares they may acquire during or after this offering), and because our sponsors, officers and directors and any other holder of our founder shares directly or indirectly may profit substantially from a business combination as a result of their ownership of founder shares even under circumstances where our public shareholders would experience losses in connection with their investment, a conflict of interest may arise in determining whether a particular business combination target is appropriate for our initial business combination, including in connection with the shareholder vote in respect thereto.

Upon our incorporation, our sponsors paid \$25,000, or approximately \$0.003 per share, to cover certain of our offering and formation costs and subsequently received 8,686,667 founder shares in exchange. Prior to this initial investment in us by the sponsors, we had no assets, tangible or intangible.

Up to 1,100,000 of the founder shares are subject to forfeiture depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised. Our initial shareholders will collectively beneficially own 25% of our issued and outstanding shares after this offering and the private placement (assuming they do not purchase any units in this offering). The founder shares may expire worthless if we do not complete an initial business combination.

Given the differential in the purchase price paid for the founder shares as compared to the initial public offering price of the public shares and the substantial number of Class A ordinary shares that holders of our founder shares would receive upon conversion of the founder shares upon a business combination, the founder shares may have significant value after the business combination even if our Class A ordinary shares trade below the

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initial public offering price and holders of our public shares have a substantial loss on their investment. Our initial shareholders have agreed (A) to vote any shares owned by them in favor of any proposed business combination and (B) not to redeem any founder shares in connection with a shareholder vote to approve a proposed initial business combination. In addition, we may obtain loans from our sponsors, any of their respective affiliates or certain of our directors and officers.

The personal and financial interests of our sponsors, directors and officers and any holders of our founder shares may influence their motivation in identifying and selecting a target business combination, completing an initial business combination and influencing the operation of the business following the initial business combination and may result in a misalignment of interests between the holders of our founder shares and our officers and directors, on the one hand, and our public shareholders, on the other. These risks may become more acute as the deadline to complete our initial business combination nears. In particular, because the founder shares were purchased at a nominal purchase price, the holders of our founder shares could make a substantial profit after our initial business combination even if our public shareholders lose money on their investment as a result of a decrease in the post-combination value of their Class A ordinary shares (after accounting for any adjustments in connection with an exchange or other transaction contemplated by the business combination). For example, a holder of 1,000 founder shares would have paid approximately \$3.29 to purchase such shares. At the time of an initial business combination, such holder would be able to convert such founder shares into 1,000 Class A ordinary shares, and would receive the same consideration in connection with our initial business combination as a public shareholder for the same number of Class A ordinary shares. If the trading price of our Class A ordinary shares on a post-combination basis (after accounting for any adjustments in connection with an exchange or other transaction contemplated by the business combination) were to decrease to \$5.00 per Class A ordinary share, such holder of our founder shares would obtain a profit of approximately \$4,997 on account of the 1,000 founder shares that the holder had converted into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the initial business combination. By contrast, a public shareholder holding 1,000 Class A ordinary shares acquired in this offering would lose approximately \$5,000 in connection with the same transaction.

Further, each of our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers or directors were to be included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination.

The nominal purchase price paid by our sponsors for the founder shares may result in significant dilution to the implied value of your public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination, and our sponsors are likely to make a substantial profit on their investment in us in the event we consummate an initial business combination, even if the business combination causes the trading price of our ordinary shares to materially decline.

We are offering our units at an offering price of \$10.00 per unit and the amount in our trust account is initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per public share, implying an initial value of \$10.00 per public share. However, prior to this offering, our sponsors paid a nominal aggregate purchase price of \$25,000 for the founder shares, or approximately \$0.003 per share (assuming no exercise of the over-allotment option). As a result, the value of your public shares may be significantly diluted upon the consummation of our initial business combination, when the founder shares are converted into public shares. For example, the following table shows the dilutive effect of the founder shares on the implied value of the public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination, assuming that our equity value at that time is \$211,200,000 which is the amount we would have for our initial business combination in the trust account after payment of up to \$8,800,000 of deferred underwriting commissions, assuming the underwriters' over-allotment option is not exercised, no interest is earned on the funds held in the trust account, no public shares are redeemed in connection with our initial business combination and without taking into account any other potential impacts on our valuation at such time, such as the trading price of our public shares, the business combination transaction costs, any equity issued or cash paid to the target's sellers or other third parties, or the target's business itself, including its assets, liabilities, management and prospects, as well as the value of

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our public and placement warrants. At such valuation, each of our ordinary shares would have an implied value of approximately \$7.25 per share upon consummation of our initial business combination, which would be an approximate 27.5% decrease as compared to the initial implied value per public share of \$10.00.

Public shares	22,000,000
Founder shares	7,586,667
Placement shares	760,000
Total shares	30,346,667
Total funds in trust available for initial business combination (less deferred underwriting commissions)	\$ 211,200,000
Initial implied value per public share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9.60
Implied value per share upon consummation of initial business combination	\$ 7.25

- (1) Initial implied value per public share is defined as the funds available for the initial business combination (assuming the underwriters' over-allotment option is not exercised and following payment of the underwriters' deferred fee) divided by the public shares issued of 22,000,000 (assuming the underwriters' over-allotment option is not exercised).

The value of the founder shares held by our sponsors following completion of our initial business combination is likely to be substantially higher than the nominal price paid for them, even if the trading price of our ordinary shares at such time is substantially less than \$10.00 per share.

Upon the closing of this offering, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, our sponsors will have invested in us an aggregate of \$5,150,000, comprised of the \$25,000 purchase price for the founder shares and the \$5,125,000 purchase price for the placement units purchased by the sponsors. Assuming a trading price of \$10.00 per share upon consummation of our initial business combination, the 7,586,667 founder shares (assuming the underwriters' over-allotment option was not exercised) and the 512,500 placement shares held by our sponsors would have an aggregate value of \$80,991,670. Even if the trading price of our ordinary shares was as low as approximately \$0.64 per share, and the placement warrants were worthless, the value of the founder shares and the placement shares held by our sponsors would be equal to the sponsors' initial investment in us. As a result, our sponsors are likely to be able to recoup its investment in us and make a substantial profit on that investment, even if our public shares have lost significant value. Accordingly, our management team, which owns interests in our sponsors, may have an economic incentive that differs from that of the public shareholders to pursue and consummate an initial business combination rather than to liquidate and to return all of the cash in the trust to the public shareholders, even if that business combination were with a riskier or less-established target business. For the foregoing reasons, you should consider our management team's financial incentive to complete an initial business combination when evaluating whether to redeem your shares prior to or in connection with the initial business combination.

The personal and financial interests of our officers and directors may influence their motivation in identifying and selecting a target business combination, completing an initial business combination and influencing the operation of the business following the initial business combination.

We may not be able to complete an initial business combination with a U.S. target company if such initial business combination is subject to U.S. foreign investment regulations and review by a U.S. government entity such as the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), or is ultimately prohibited.

Our initial business combination may be subject to regulatory review and approval requirements by governmental entities, or ultimately prohibited. For example, CFIUS has authority to review direct or indirect foreign investments in U.S. companies. Among other things, CFIUS is empowered to require certain foreign investors to make mandatory filings, to charge filing fees related to such filings, and to self-initiate national security reviews of foreign direct and indirect investments in U.S. companies if the parties to that investment choose not to file voluntarily. In the case that CFIUS determines an investment to be a threat to national security, CFIUS has the power to unwind or place restrictions on the investment. Whether CFIUS has jurisdiction to review an acquisition or investment transaction depends on — among other factors — the nature and structure of the transaction, including the level of beneficial ownership interest and the nature of any information or governance rights involved. For example, investments that result in "control" of a U.S. business by foreign person always are subject to CFIUS jurisdiction. CFIUS's expanded jurisdiction under the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018

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and implementing regulations that became effective on February 13, 2020 further includes investments that do not result in control of a U.S. business by a foreign person but afford certain foreign investors certain information or governance rights in a U.S. business that has a nexus to “critical technologies,” “critical infrastructure” and/or “sensitive personal data.”

While the manager of our sponsors are exclusively “controlled” for CFIUS purposes by U.S. citizens, has no substantial ties with a non-U.S. person, and thus we do not believe that our sponsors are “foreign persons” as defined in the CFIUS regulations, it is possible that non-U.S. persons could be involved in our initial business combination (e.g., as existing shareholders of a target company or as PIPE investors), which may increase the risk that our initial business combination becomes subject to regulatory review, including review by CFIUS. If a particular proposed initial business combination with a U.S. business falls within CFIUS’s jurisdiction, we may determine that we are required to make a mandatory filing or that we will submit to CFIUS review on a voluntary basis, or to proceed with the transaction without submitting to CFIUS and risk CFIUS intervention, before or after closing the transaction. CFIUS may decide to block or delay our proposed initial business combination, impose conditions with respect to such initial business combination or request the President of the United States to order us to divest all or a portion of the U.S. target business of our initial business combination that we acquired without first obtaining CFIUS approval, which may limit the attractiveness of, delay or prevent us from pursuing certain target companies that we believe would otherwise be beneficial to us and our shareholders. As a result, the pool of potential targets with which we could complete an initial business combination may be limited and we may be adversely affected in terms of competing with other special purpose acquisition companies which do not have similar foreign ownership issues. In addition, certain federally licensed businesses may be subject to rules or regulations that limit foreign ownership.

Moreover, the process of government review, whether by the CFIUS or otherwise, could be lengthy and we have limited time to complete our initial business combination. If we cannot complete our initial business combination within the completion window because the review process drags on beyond such timeframe or because our initial business combination is ultimately prohibited by CFIUS or another U.S. government entity, we may be required to liquidate and our warrants will expire worthless. This will also cause you to lose the investment opportunity in a target company, and the chance of realizing future gains on your investment through any price appreciation in the post-transaction company.

Risks Relating to our Securities

We may issue our shares to investors in connection with our initial business combination at a price that is less than the prevailing market price of our shares at that time.

In connection with our initial business combination, we may issue shares to investors in private placement transactions (so-called PIPE transactions) at a price of \$10.00 per share or at a price which approximates the per-share amounts in our trust account at such time. The purpose of such issuances will be to enable us to provide sufficient liquidity to the post-business combination entity and such issuances may be made upon beneficial terms to such investors, which could cause dilution to our existing shareholders. The price of the shares we issue may therefore be less, and potentially significantly less, than the market price for our shares at such time.

If a shareholder fails to receive notice of our offer to redeem our public shares in connection with our initial business combination, or fails to comply with the procedures for tendering its shares, such shares may not be redeemed.

We will comply with the tender offer rules or proxy rules, as applicable, when conducting redemptions in connection with our initial business combination. Despite our compliance with these rules, if a shareholder fails to receive our tender offer or proxy materials, as applicable, such shareholder may not become aware of the opportunity to redeem its shares. In addition, the tender offer documents or proxy materials, as applicable, that we will furnish to holders of our public shares in connection with our initial business combination will describe the various procedures that must be complied with in order to validly tender or redeem public shares. In the event that a shareholder fails to comply with these procedures, its shares may not be redeemed.

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You will not have any rights or interests in funds from the trust account, except under certain limited circumstances. To liquidate your investment, therefore, you may be forced to sell your public shares or warrants, potentially at a loss.

Our public shareholders will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only upon the earlier to occur of: (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering, subject to applicable law and as further described herein. In no other circumstances will a public shareholder have any right or interest of any kind in the trust account. Accordingly, to liquidate your investment, you may be forced to sell your public shares or warrants, potentially at a loss.

If we have not completed our initial business combination within the completion window, our public shareholders may be forced to wait beyond the completion window.

If we have not completed our initial business combination within the completion window, we will distribute the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), pro rata to our public shareholders by way of redemption and cease all operations except for the purposes of winding up of our affairs, as further described herein. Any redemption of public shareholders from the trust account shall be effected automatically by function of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association prior to any voluntary winding up. If we are required to windup, liquidate the trust account and distribute such amount therein, pro rata, to our public shareholders, as part of any liquidation process, such winding up, liquidation and distribution must comply with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act. In that case, investors may be forced to wait beyond the initial 24 months before the redemption proceeds of our trust account become available to them and they receive the return of their pro rata portion of the proceeds from our trust account. We have no obligation to return funds to investors prior to the date of our redemption or liquidation unless, prior thereto, we consummate our initial business combination or amend certain provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and then only in cases where investors have properly sought to redeem their Class A ordinary shares. Only upon our redemption or any liquidation will public shareholders be entitled to distributions if we have not completed our initial business combination within the required time period and do not amend certain provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association prior thereto.

If we are unable to complete an initial business combination within the 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable), we may seek an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the period of time we have to complete an initial business combination beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable). Amending our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will require a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law, meaning that such an amendment be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting. If we seek shareholder approval to extend the initial 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable) in which to complete an initial business combination to a later date, we will offer our public shareholders the right to have their public ordinary shares redeemed for a pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, as described in greater detail in this prospectus.

Our shareholders may be held liable for claims by third parties against us to the extent of distributions received by them upon redemption of their shares.

If we are forced to enter into an insolvent liquidation, any distributions received by shareholders could be viewed as an unlawful payment if it was proved that immediately following the date on which the distribution was made, we were unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. As a result, a liquidator could seek to recover some or all amounts received by our shareholders. Furthermore, our directors may be viewed as having breached their fiduciary duties to us or our creditors and/or may have acted in bad faith, and thereby exposing themselves and our company to claims, by paying public shareholders from the trust account prior

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to addressing the claims of creditors. We cannot assure you that claims will not be brought against us for these reasons. We and our directors and officers who knowingly and willfully authorized or permitted any distribution to be paid out of our share premium account while we were unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business would be guilty of an offence and may be liable for a fine of up to approximately \$18,300 and to imprisonment for five years in the Cayman Islands.

We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants under the Securities Act or any state securities laws at this time, and such registration may not be in place when an investor desires to exercise warrants, thus precluding such investor from being able to exercise its warrants except on a cashless basis and potentially causing such warrants to expire worthless.

We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants under the Securities Act or any state securities laws at this time. In no event will we be required to net cash settle any public warrant, or issue securities or other compensation in exchange for the public warrants in the event that we are unable to register or qualify the shares underlying the public warrants under applicable state securities laws and no exemption is available. If the issuance of the shares upon exercise of the public warrants is not so registered or qualified or exempt from registration or qualification, the holder of such public warrant shall not be entitled to exercise such public warrant and such public warrant may have no value and expire worthless. In such event, holders who acquired their public warrants as part of a purchase of units will have paid the full unit purchase price solely for the Class A ordinary shares included in the units.

However, we have agreed that, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days after the closing of our initial business combination, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement covering the issuance, under the Securities Act, of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, and we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the same to become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our initial business combination 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. We cannot assure you that we will be able to do so if, for example, any facts or events arise which represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement or prospectus, the financial statements contained or incorporated by reference therein are not current, complete or correct or the SEC issues a stop order. If the shares issuable upon exercise of the public warrants are not registered under the Securities Act in accordance with the above requirements, we will be required to permit holders to exercise their public warrants on a cashless basis. However, no public warrant will be exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, and we will not be obligated to issue any shares to holders seeking to exercise their public warrants, unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption from registration is available. Additionally, if, at the time that a public warrant is exercised, our Class A ordinary shares are not listed on a national securities exchange such that they satisfy the definition of a “covered security” under Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act, we may, at our option, require holders of public 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 we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, but will use our commercially reasonable efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available.

There may be a circumstance where an exemption from registration exists for holders of our placement warrants to exercise their warrants while a corresponding exemption does not exist for holders of the public warrants included as part of units sold in this offering. In such an instance, the sponsors, CCM and KBW and their respective permitted transferees (which may include our directors and executive officers) would be able to exercise their warrants and sell the ordinary shares underlying their warrants while holders of our public warrants would not be able to exercise their warrants and sell the underlying ordinary shares. If and when the public warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying Class A ordinary shares for sale under all applicable state securities laws. As a result, we may redeem the public warrants as set forth above even if the holders are otherwise unable to exercise their warrants.

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Our sponsors will control the appointment of our Board of Directors until consummation of our initial business combination and will hold a substantial interest in us. As a result, it will appoint all of our directors and may exert a substantial influence on actions requiring shareholder vote, potentially in a manner that you do not support.

Upon the closing of this offering, our sponsors will own approximately 26.69% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares (including the placement shares underlying the placement units and assuming our initial holders do not purchase any units in this offering). In addition, holders of the founder shares will be entitled to appoint all of our directors prior to our initial business combination. Holders of our public shares will have no right to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. These provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by at least 90% of our ordinary shares voting in a general meeting. As a result, you will not have any influence over the appointment of directors prior to our initial business combination.

Neither our sponsors nor, to our knowledge, any of our officers or directors, have any current intention to purchase additional securities, other than as disclosed in this prospectus. Factors that would be considered in making such additional purchases would include consideration of the current trading price of our Class A ordinary shares. In addition, as a result of its substantial ownership in our company, our sponsors may exert a substantial influence on other actions requiring a shareholder vote, potentially in a manner that you do not support, including amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and approval of major corporate transactions. If our sponsors purchase any additional ordinary shares in the aftermarket or in privately negotiated transactions, this would increase its influence over these actions. Accordingly, our sponsors will exert significant influence over actions requiring a shareholder vote at least until the completion of our initial business combination.

In addition, our board of directors, whose members were appointed by our co-sponsors, is comprised of directors who will generally serve a three-year term. We may not hold an annual general meeting to appoint new directors prior to the completion of our initial business combination, in which case all of the current directors will continue in office until at least the completion of the business combination. If there is an annual general meeting, our sponsors will control the outcome, as only holders of our Class B ordinary shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors and to remove directors prior to our initial business combination.

Accordingly, holders of our founder shares will exert significant influence over actions requiring a shareholder vote at least until the completion of our initial business combination.

If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.

If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, our activities may be restricted, including:

- restrictions on the nature of our investments; and
- restrictions on the issuance of securities;

each of which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.

In addition, we may have imposed upon us burdensome requirements, including:

- registration as an investment company;
- adoption of a specific form of corporate structure; and
- reporting, record keeping, voting, proxy and disclosure requirements and other rules and regulations.

On January 24, 2024, the SEC adopted a series of new rules relating to SPACs. The SEC's adopted rules do not provide a safe harbor for SPACs from the definition of "investment company" under the Investment Company Act. Instead, the SEC's adopting release provided guidance describing circumstances in which a SPAC could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act, including as a result of its duration, asset composition, business purpose, and the activities of the SPAC and its management team in furtherance of such goals.

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In order not to be regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, unless we can qualify for an exclusion, we must ensure that we are engaged primarily in a business other than investing, reinvesting or trading in securities and that our activities do not include investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading “investment securities” constituting more than 40% of our total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. Our business will be to identify and complete an initial business combination and thereafter to operate the post-transaction business or assets for the long term. We do not plan to buy businesses or assets with a view to resale or profit from their resale. We do not plan to buy unrelated businesses or assets or to be a passive investor.

We do not believe that our anticipated principal activities will subject us to the Investment Company Act. To this end, the proceeds held in the trust account will be invested or held only in either (i) U.S. government treasury obligations with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act which invest only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account.

Pursuant to the trust agreement, the trustee is not permitted to invest in other securities or assets. By restricting the investment of the proceeds to these instruments, and by having a business plan targeted at acquiring and growing businesses for the long term (rather than on buying and selling businesses in the manner of a merchant bank or private equity fund), we intend to avoid being deemed an “investment company” within the meaning of the Investment Company Act. This offering is not intended for persons who are seeking a return on investments in government securities or investment securities. The trust account is intended as a holding place for funds pending the earliest to occur of: (i) the completion of our initial business combination; (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly submitted in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to offer redemption rights in connection with any proposed initial business combination or certain amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association prior thereto or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window; or (B) with respect to any other material provision relating to shareholders’ rights or pre-initial business combination activity; or (iii) absent an initial business combination within the completion window, from the closing of this offering, our return of the funds held in the trust account to our public shareholders as part of our redemption of the public shares.

We are aware of litigation against certain special purpose acquisition companies asserting that notwithstanding the foregoing, those special purpose acquisition companies should be considered investment companies. Although we believe that these claims are without merit, we cannot guarantee that we will not be deemed to be an investment company and thus subject to the Investment Company Act. If we were deemed to be subject to the Investment Company Act, compliance with these additional regulatory burdens would require additional expenses for which we have not allotted funds, may require us to otherwise change our operations and may hinder our ability to complete an initial business combination or may result in our liquidation and the winding up of our operations. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination and are required to liquidate, our public shareholders would lose their opportunity to invest in a target business or businesses through our initial business combination, including any price appreciation of the post-transaction company’s securities following such initial business combination, and may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share on the liquidation of our trust account as well as our warrants will expire worthless. If our facts and circumstances change over time, we will update our disclosure in future filings with the SEC to reflect how those changes impact the risk that we may be considered to be operating as an unregistered investment company.

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To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, we may, at any time, instruct the trustee to liquidate the securities held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash until the earlier of the consummation of our initial business combination or our liquidation. As a result, following the liquidation of securities in the trust account, we would likely receive minimal interest, if any, on the funds held in the trust account, which would reduce the dollar amount our public shareholders would receive upon any redemption or liquidation of the company.

The funds in the trust account will be held only in U.S. government treasury obligations with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds investing solely in U.S. government treasury obligations and meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act. However, to mitigate the risk of us being deemed to be an unregistered investment company (including under the subjective test of Section 3(a)(1) (A) of the Investment Company Act) and thus subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act, we may, at any time, and we expect that we will, on or prior to the end of the prescribed timeframe, instruct Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the trustee with respect to the trust account, to liquidate the U.S. government treasury obligations or money market funds held in the trust account and thereafter to hold all funds in the trust account in cash until the earlier of consummation of our initial business combination or liquidation of the company. Following such liquidation, we would likely receive minimal interest, if any, on the funds held in the trust account. However, interest previously earned on the funds held in the trust account still may be released to us in connection with permitted withdrawals. As a result, any decision to liquidate the securities held in the trust account and thereafter to hold all funds in the trust account in cash would reduce the dollar amount our public shareholders would receive upon any redemption or liquidation of the company.

In addition, even prior to the 24-month anniversary of the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we may be deemed to be an investment company. The longer that the funds in the trust account are held in short-term U.S. government treasury obligations or in money market funds invested exclusively in such securities, even prior to the end of the prescribed timeframe, the greater the risk that we may be considered an unregistered investment company, in which case we may be required to liquidate the company. If our facts and circumstances change over time, we will update our disclosure to reflect how those changes impact the risk that we may be considered to be operating as an unregistered investment company. As disclosed above, we may determine, in our discretion, to liquidate the securities held in the trust account at any time, and instead hold all funds in the trust account in cash, which would further reduce the dollar amount our public shareholders would receive upon any redemption or liquidation of the company.

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, and if you or a “group” of shareholders are deemed to hold in excess of 15% of our Class A ordinary shares, you will lose the ability to redeem all such shares in excess of 15% of our Class A ordinary shares.

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in this offering, which we refer to as the “Excess Shares.” However, we would not be restricting our shareholders’ ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our initial business combination. Your inability to redeem the Excess Shares will reduce your influence over our ability to complete our initial business combination and you could suffer a material loss on your investment in us if you sell Excess Shares in open market transactions. Additionally, you will not receive redemption distributions with respect to the Excess Shares if we complete our initial business combination. And as a result, you will continue to hold that number of shares exceeding 15% and, in order to dispose of such shares, would be required to sell your shares in open market transactions, potentially at a loss.

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The determination of the offering price of our units and the size of this offering is more arbitrary than the pricing of securities and size of an offering of an operating company in a particular industry. You may have less assurance, therefore, that the offering price of our units properly reflects the value of such units than you would have in a typical offering of an operating company.

Prior to this offering there has been no public market for any of our securities. The public offering price of the units and the terms of the warrants were negotiated between us and the underwriters. In determining the size of this offering, management held customary organizational meetings with representatives of the underwriters, both prior to our inception and thereafter, with respect to the state of capital markets, generally, and the amount the underwriters believed they reasonably could raise on our behalf. Factors considered in determining the size of this offering, prices and terms of the units, including the Class A ordinary shares and warrants underlying the units, include:

- the history and prospects of companies whose principal business is the acquisition of other companies;
- prior offerings of those companies;
- our prospects for acquiring an operating business at attractive values;
- a review of debt to equity ratios in leveraged transactions;
- our capital structure;
- an assessment of our management and their experience in identifying operating companies;
- general conditions of the securities markets at the time of this offering; and
- other factors as were deemed relevant.

Although these factors were considered, the determination of our offering price is more arbitrary than the pricing of securities of an operating company in a particular industry since we have no historical operations or financial results.

There is currently no market for our securities and a market for our securities may not develop, which would adversely affect the liquidity and price of our securities.

There is currently no market for our securities. Shareholders therefore have no access to information about prior market history on which to base their investment decision. Following this offering, the price of our securities may vary significantly due to one or more potential business combinations and general market or economic conditions. Furthermore, an active trading market for our securities may never develop or, if developed, it may not be sustained. You may be unable to sell your securities unless a market can be established and sustained.

Nasdaq may delist our securities from trading on its exchange, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Our units have been approved for listing on Nasdaq on or promptly after the date of this prospectus and our Class A ordinary shares and public warrants listed on or promptly after their date of separation. Although after giving effect to this offering we meet the minimum initial listing standards set forth in the Nasdaq listing standards, we cannot assure you that our securities will continue to be listed on Nasdaq in the future or prior to our initial business combination. In order to continue listing our securities on Nasdaq prior to our initial business combination, we must maintain certain financial, distribution and share price levels. In general, we must maintain an average global market capitalization and a minimum of 400 public holders. Additionally, in connection with our initial business combination, we will be required to demonstrate compliance with Nasdaq's initial listing requirements, which are more rigorous than Nasdaq's continued listing requirements, in order to continue to maintain the listing of our securities on Nasdaq. For instance, our share price would generally be required to be at least \$4.00 per share and we would be required to have a minimum of 400 round lot holders of our unrestricted securities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet those initial listing requirements at that time.

If Nasdaq delists our securities from trading on its exchange and we are not able to list our securities on another national securities exchange, we expect our securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- reduced liquidity for our securities;

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- a determination that our Class A ordinary shares is a “penny stock” which will require brokers trading in our Class A ordinary shares to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our securities;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as “covered securities.” Because our units and eventually our Class A ordinary shares and warrants will be listed on Nasdaq, our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants will be covered securities. Although the states are preempted from regulating the sale of our securities, the federal statute does allow the states to investigate companies if there is a suspicion of fraud, and, if there is a finding of fraudulent activity, then the states can regulate or bar the sale of covered securities in a particular case. While we are not aware of a state having used these powers to prohibit or restrict the sale of securities issued by blank check companies, other than the State of Idaho, certain state securities regulators view blank check companies unfavorably and might use these powers, or threaten to use these powers, to hinder the sale of securities of blank check companies in their states. Further, if we were no longer listed on Nasdaq, our securities would not be covered securities and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities, including in connection with our initial business combination.

We may issue additional Class A ordinary or preference shares to complete our initial business combination or under an employee incentive plan after completion of our initial business combination. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares upon the conversion of the Class B ordinary shares at a ratio greater than one-to-one at the time of our initial business combination as a result of the anti-dilution provisions contained in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. Any such issuances would dilute the interest of our shareholders and likely present other risks.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association authorize the issuance of up to 200,000,000 Class A ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share, 20,000,000 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share and 1,000,000 undesignated preference shares, par value \$0.0001 per share. Immediately after this offering, there will be 177,240,000 and 12,413,333 (assuming in each case that the underwriters have not exercised its over-allotment option) authorized but unissued Class A and Class B ordinary shares available, respectively, for issuance, which amount takes into account shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding warrants but not upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares. Class B ordinary shares are convertible into Class A ordinary shares, initially at a one-for-one ratio but subject to adjustment as set forth herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. Immediately after this offering, there will be no preference shares issued and outstanding.

We may issue a substantial number of additional ordinary shares and may issue preference shares in order to complete our initial business combination, and may issue preference shares under an employee incentive plan after completion of our initial business combination. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares at a ratio greater than one-to-one at the time of our initial business combination as a result of the anti-dilution provisions contained in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. However, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide, among other things, that prior to our initial business combination, we may not issue additional ordinary shares that would entitle the holders thereof to (i) receive funds from the trust account or (ii) vote on any initial business combination. The issuance of additional ordinary shares or preference shares:

- may significantly dilute the equity interest of investors in this offering;
- 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 in control if a substantial number of ordinary shares are issued, which may affect, among other things, our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards, if any, and could result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors; and
- may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our units, ordinary shares and/or warrants.

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The grant of registration rights to our initial holders and holders of placement units may make it more difficult to complete our initial business combination, and the future exercise of such rights may adversely affect the market price of our Class A ordinary shares.

Pursuant to an agreement to be entered into prior to the closing of this offering, our initial holders and their permitted transferees can demand that we register their founder shares, after those shares convert to our Class A ordinary shares at the time of our initial business combination. In addition, holders of our placement units (and underlying securities) and their permitted transferees can demand that we register the placement shares as well as the placement warrants and Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the placement warrants, and holders of placement shares and placement warrants underlying placement units that may be issued upon conversion of any working capital loans, may demand that we register such Class A ordinary shares, warrants or the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of such warrants. We will bear the cost of registering these securities. The registration and availability of such a significant number of securities for trading in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Class A ordinary shares. In addition, the existence of the registration rights may make our initial business combination more costly or difficult to conclude. This is because the shareholders of the target business may increase the equity stake they seek in the combined entity or ask for more cash consideration to offset the negative impact on the market price of our Class A ordinary shares that is expected when the ordinary shares owned by our sponsors or holders of our placement units or holders of any working capital loans or their respective permitted transferees are registered.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that the courts of the Cayman Islands will be the exclusive forum for certain disputes between us and our shareholders, which could limit our shareholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for complaints against us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the courts of the Cayman Islands shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any claim or dispute arising out of or in connection with our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association or otherwise related in any way to each shareholder's shareholding in us, including but not limited to (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of any fiduciary or other duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees to us or our shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Companies Act or our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, or (iv) any action asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine (as such concept is recognized under the laws of the United States of America) and that each shareholder irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Cayman Islands over all such claims or disputes. The forum selection provision in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association will not apply to actions or suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Securities Act, Exchange Act or any claim for which the federal district courts of the United States of America are, as a matter of the laws of the United States of America, the sole and exclusive forum for determination of such a claim.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association also provide that, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies that we may have, each of our shareholders acknowledges that damages alone would not be an adequate remedy for any breach of the selection of the courts of the Cayman Islands as exclusive forum and that accordingly we shall be entitled, without proof of special damages, to the remedies of injunction, specific performance or other equitable relief for any threatened or actual breach of the selection of the courts of the Cayman Islands as exclusive forum.

This choice of forum provision may increase a shareholder's cost and limit the shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any of our shares or other securities, whether by transfer, sale, operation of law or otherwise, shall be deemed to have notice of and have irrevocably agreed and consented to these provisions. There is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce such provisions, and the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' charter documents has been challenged in legal proceedings. It is possible that a court could find this type of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable, and if a court were to find this provision in

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our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, which could have adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

We may amend the terms of the warrants in a manner that may be adverse to holders of warrants with the approval by the holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding warrants.

Our warrants will be issued in registered form under a warrant agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and us. The warrant agreement provides that the terms of the warrants may be amended without the consent of any 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 warrants to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders of warrants. Accordingly, we may amend the terms of the warrants in a manner adverse to a holder if holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding warrants approve of such amendment. Although our ability to amend the terms of the warrants with the consent of at least a majority of the then outstanding warrants is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, increase the exercise price of the warrants, shorten the exercise period or decrease the number of ordinary shares purchasable upon exercise of a warrant.

Our warrant agreement designates the courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by holders of our warrants, which could limit the ability of warrant holders to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with our company.

Our warrant agreement provides that, subject to applicable law, (i) any action, proceeding or claim against us arising out of or relating in any way to the warrant agreement, including under the Securities Act, will be brought and enforced in the courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and (ii) that we irrevocably submit to such jurisdiction, which jurisdiction shall be the exclusive forum for any such action, proceeding or claim. We will waive any objection to such exclusive jurisdiction and that such courts represent an inconvenient forum.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, these provisions of the warrant agreement do not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal district courts of the United States of America are the sole and exclusive forum. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any of our warrants shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the forum provisions in our warrant agreement. If any action, the subject matter of which is within the scope the forum provisions of the warrant agreement, is filed in a court other than a court of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (a “foreign action”) in the name of any holder of our warrants, such holder shall be deemed to have consented to: (x) the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in the State of New York in connection with any action brought in any such court to enforce the forum provisions (an “enforcement action”), and (y) having service of process made upon such warrant holder in any such enforcement action by service upon such warrant holder’s counsel in the foreign action as agent for such warrant holder.

This choice-of-forum provision may limit a warrant holder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with our company, which may discourage such lawsuits. Alternatively, if a court were to find this provision of our warrant agreement inapplicable or unenforceable with respect to one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and result in a diversion of the time and resources of our management and board of directors.

We may redeem your unexpired warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to you, thereby making your warrants worthless.

We have the ability to redeem outstanding warrants at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, provided that the last reported sales price of our Class A ordinary shares equal or exceed \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub divisions, share capitalizations, rights issuances, subdivisions, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders. Redemption of the outstanding warrants could force you (i) to exercise your warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time

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when it may be disadvantageous for you to do so, (ii) to sell your warrants at the then-current market price when you might otherwise wish to hold your warrants or (iii) to accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of your warrants.

Our management's ability to require holders of our warrants to exercise such warrants on a cashless basis will cause holders to receive fewer Class A ordinary shares upon their exercise of the warrants than they would have received had they been able to exercise their warrants for cash.

If we call our public warrants for redemption after the redemption criteria described elsewhere in this prospectus have been satisfied, our management will have the option to require any holder that wishes to exercise his warrant (including any warrants held by our sponsors, officers or directors, other purchasers of our placement units, or their permitted transferees) to do so on a "cashless basis." If our management chooses to require holders to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis, the number of Class A ordinary shares received by a holder upon exercise will be fewer than it would have been had such holder exercised his warrant for cash. This will have the effect of reducing the potential "upside" of the holder's investment in our company.

Our warrants and founder shares may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Class A ordinary shares and make it more difficult to effectuate our initial business combination.

We will be issuing warrants to purchase 5,500,000 of our Class A ordinary shares (or up to 6,325,000 Class A ordinary shares if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full), at a price of \$11.50 per share (subject to adjustment as provided herein), as part of the units offered by this prospectus and, simultaneously with the closing of this offering, we will be issuing in a private placement an aggregate of 760,000 placement units. The placement units will include warrants to purchase an aggregate of 190,000 Class A ordinary shares at \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as provided herein. In addition, if the sponsors, the management team or their affiliates make any working capital loans, up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement. To the extent we issue ordinary shares to effectuate a business transaction, the potential for the issuance of a substantial number of additional Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of these warrants could make us a less attractive acquisition vehicle to a target business. Such warrants, when exercised, will increase the number of issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares and reduce the value of the Class A ordinary shares issued to complete the business transaction. Therefore, our warrants may make it more difficult to effectuate a business transaction or increase the cost of acquiring the target business.

Because each unit contains one-fourth of one warrant and only a whole warrant may be exercised, the units may be worth less than units of other blank check companies.

Each unit contains one-fourth of one warrant. Because, pursuant to the warrant agreement, the warrants may only be exercised for a whole number of Class A ordinary shares, only a whole warrant may be exercised at any given time. This is different from other offerings similar to ours whose units include one ordinary share and one warrant to purchase one share. We have established the components of the units in this way in order to reduce the dilutive effect of the warrants upon completion of a business combination since the warrants will be exercisable in the aggregate for one-fourth of the number of shares compared to units that each contain a warrant to purchase one whole share, thus making us, we believe, a more attractive merger partner for target businesses. Nevertheless, this unit structure may cause our units to be worth less than if they included a warrant to purchase one whole share.

A provision of our warrant agreement may make it more difficult for use to consummate an initial business combination.

Unlike most blank check companies, if (x) we issue additional Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our initial business combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per ordinary share (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by us and in the case of any such issuance to our sponsors or their affiliates, without taking into account any founder shares held by our initial shareholders or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the "Newly Issued Price"), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of our initial business combination on the

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date of the completion of our initial business combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume-weighted average trading price of our Class A ordinary shares during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which we complete our initial business combination (such price, the “Market Value”) is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger price will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price. This may make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination with a target business.

Provisions in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may inhibit a takeover of us, which could limit the price investors might be willing to pay in the future for our Class A ordinary shares and could entrench management.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association contain provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals that shareholders may consider to be in their best interests. These provisions include three-year director terms and the ability of the Board of Directors to designate the terms of and issue new series of preference shares, which may make more difficult the removal of management and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our securities.

We are also subject to anti-takeover provisions under Cayman Islands law, which could delay or prevent a change of control. Together these provisions may make the removal of management more difficult and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our securities.

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association for a proper purpose and for what they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Risks Associated with Acquiring and Operating a Business in Foreign Countries

If we effect our initial business combination with a company with operations or opportunities outside of the United States, we would be subject to a variety of additional risks that may negatively impact our operations.

If we effect our initial business combination with a company with operations or opportunities outside of the United States, we would be subject to any special considerations or risks associated with companies operating in an international setting, including any of the following:

- costs and difficulties inherent in managing cross-border business operations;
- rules and regulations regarding currency redemption;
- complex corporate withholding taxes on individuals;
- laws governing the manner in which future business combinations may be effected;
- tariffs and trade barriers;
- regulations related to customs and import/export matters;
- longer payment cycles;
- tax issues, such as tax law changes and variations in tax laws as compared to the United States;
- currency fluctuations and exchange controls;
- rates of inflation;
- challenges in collecting accounts receivable;
- cultural and language differences;
- employment regulations;

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- crime, strikes, riots, civil disturbances, terrorist attacks and wars; and
- deterioration of political relations with the United States.

We may not be able to adequately address these additional risks. If we were unable to do so, our operations might suffer, which may adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

After our initial business combination, it is possible that a majority of our directors and officers will live outside the United States and all of our assets will be located outside the United States; therefore investors may not be able to enforce federal securities laws or their other legal rights.

It is possible that after our initial business combination, a majority of our directors and officers will reside outside of the United States and all of our assets will be located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult, or in some cases not possible, for investors in the United States to enforce their legal rights, to effect service of process upon all of our directors or officers or to enforce judgments of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities and criminal penalties on our directors and officers under United States laws.

If our management following our initial business combination is unfamiliar with U.S. securities laws, they may have to expend time and resources becoming familiar with such laws, which could lead to various regulatory issues.

Following our initial business combination, any or all of our management could resign from their positions as officers of the company, and the management of the target business at the time of the business combination could remain in place. Management of the target business may not be familiar with U.S. securities laws. If new management is unfamiliar with U.S. securities laws, they may have to expend time and resources becoming familiar with such laws. This could be expensive and time-consuming and could lead to various regulatory issues which may adversely affect our operations.

Exchange rate fluctuations and currency policies may cause a target business' ability to succeed in the international markets to be diminished.

In the event we acquire a non-U.S. target, all revenues and income would likely be received in a foreign currency, and the dollar equivalent of our net assets and distributions, if any, could be adversely affected by reductions in the value of the local currency. The value of the currencies in our target regions fluctuate and are affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. Any change in the relative value of such currency against our reporting currency may affect the attractiveness of any target business or, following consummation of our initial business combination, our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, if a currency appreciates in value against the dollar prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, the cost of a target business as measured in dollars will increase, which may make it less likely that we are able to consummate such transaction.

General Risk Factors

We have no operating history and no revenues, and you have no basis on which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective.

We have no operating results, and we will not commence operations until obtaining funding through this offering. Because we lack an operating history, you have no basis upon which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective of completing our initial business combination with one or more target businesses. We have no plans, arrangements or understandings with any prospective target business concerning a business combination and may be unable to complete our initial business combination. If we fail to complete our initial business combination, we will never generate any operating revenues.

Past performance by our management team and their affiliates may not be indicative of future performance of an investment in us.

Information regarding performance by, or businesses associated with, our management team and their affiliates is presented for informational purposes only. Past performance by our management, including their affiliates' past performance, is not a guarantee either (i) of success with respect to any business combination we may

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consummate or (ii) that we will be able to locate a suitable candidate for our initial business combination. You should not rely on the historical record of our management team or their affiliates as indicative of our future performance. Additionally, in the course of their respective careers, members of our management team have been involved in businesses and deals that were unsuccessful.

Attractive targets may become scarcer and there may be more competition for attractive targets. This could increase the cost of our initial business combination and could even result in our inability to find a target or to consummate an initial business combination.

Many potential targets for special purpose acquisition companies have already entered into an initial business combination, and there are still many special purpose acquisition companies seeking targets for their initial business combination. As a result, at times, fewer attractive targets may be available, and it may require more time, more effort and more resources to identify a suitable target and to consummate an initial business combination.

In addition, because there are many special purpose acquisition companies seeking to enter into an initial business combination with available targets, the competition for available targets with attractive fundamentals or business models may increase, which could cause target companies to demand improved financial terms. Attractive deals could also become scarcer for other reasons, such as economic or industry sector downturns (including a negative public perception of mergers involving SPACs), geopolitical tensions, or increases in the cost of additional capital needed to close business combinations or operate targets post-business combination. This could increase the cost of, delay or otherwise complicate or frustrate our ability to find and consummate an initial business combination, and may result in our inability to consummate an initial business combination on terms favorable to our investors altogether.

Changes in the market for directors and officers liability insurance could make it more difficult and more expensive for us to negotiate and complete an initial business combination.

In recent years, the market for directors and officers liability insurance for special purpose acquisition companies has changed in ways adverse to us and our management team. Fewer insurance companies are offering quotes for directors and officers liability coverage, the premiums charged for such policies have generally increased and the terms of such policies have generally become less favorable. These trends may continue into the future.

The increased cost and decreased availability of directors and officers liability insurance could make it more difficult and more expensive for us to negotiate an initial business combination. In order to obtain directors and officers liability insurance or modify its coverage as a result of becoming a public company, the post-business combination entity might need to incur greater expense or accept less favorable terms, or both. However, any failure to obtain adequate directors and officers liability insurance could have an adverse impact on the post-business combination's ability to attract and retain qualified officers and directors.

In addition, even if we were to complete an initial business combination, our directors and officers could still be subject to potential liability from claims arising from conduct alleged to have occurred prior to the initial business combination. As a result, in order to protect our directors and officers, the post-business combination entity may need to purchase additional insurance with respect to any such claims ("run-off insurance"). The need for run-off insurance would be an added expense for the post-business combination entity and could interfere with or frustrate our ability to consummate an initial business combination on terms favorable to our investors.

Changes to laws or regulations or in how such laws or regulations are interpreted or applied, or a failure to comply with any laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, may adversely affect our business, including our ability to negotiate and complete our initial business combination.

We are subject to the laws and regulations, and interpretations and applications of such laws and regulations, of national, regional, state and local governments and applicable non-U.S. jurisdictions. In particular, we are required to comply with certain SEC and potentially other legal and regulatory requirements, and our consummation of an initial business combination may be contingent upon our ability to comply with certain laws, regulations, interpretations and applications and any post-business combination company may be subject to additional laws, regulations, interpretations and applications. Compliance with, and monitoring of, the foregoing 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, including our ability to

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negotiate and complete an initial business combination. 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 January 24, 2024, the SEC adopted a series of new rules relating to SPACs requiring, among other items, (i) additional disclosures relating to SPAC business combination transactions; (ii) additional disclosures relating to dilution and to conflicts of interest involving sponsors and their affiliates in both SPAC initial public offerings and SPAC initial business combinations; (iii) the use of projections by SPACs in SEC filings in connection with proposed business combination transactions; and (iv) both the SPAC and the target company's status as co-registrants on de-SPAC transaction registration statements. In addition, the SEC's adopting release provided guidance describing circumstances in which a SPAC could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act, including as a result of its duration, asset composition, business purpose, and the activities of the SPAC and its management team in furtherance of such goals. Compliance with such rules and related guidance may increase the costs and the time needed to negotiate and complete an initial business combination, may constrain the circumstances under which we could complete an initial business combination or otherwise impair our ability to complete a business combination.

Recent increases in inflation and interest rates in the United States and elsewhere could make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination.

Recent increases in inflation and interest rates in the United States and elsewhere may lead to (i) increased price volatility for publicly traded securities, including ours, (ii) other national, regional and international economic disruptions, and (iii) uncertainty regarding the valuation of target businesses, any of which could make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination.

Our search for a business combination, and any target business with which we ultimately consummate a business combination, may be materially adversely affected by current global geopolitical conditions resulting from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Israel-Hamas conflict.

United States and global markets are experiencing volatility and disruption following the geopolitical instability resulting from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Israel-Hamas conflict. In response to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO") deployed additional military forces to eastern Europe, and the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and other countries have announced various sanctions and restrictive actions against Russia, Belarus and related individuals and entities, including the removal of certain financial institutions from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) payment system. Certain countries, including the United States, have also provided and may continue to provide military aid or other assistance to Ukraine and to Israel, increasing geopolitical tensions among a number of nations. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the Israel-Hamas conflict and the resulting measures that have been taken, and could be taken in the future, by NATO, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Israel and its neighboring states and other countries have created global security concerns that could have a lasting impact on regional and global economies. Although the length and impact of the ongoing conflicts are highly unpredictable, they could lead to market disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices, credit and capital markets, as well as supply chain interruptions and increased cyber-attacks against U.S. companies. Additionally, any resulting sanctions could adversely affect the global economy and financial markets and lead to instability and lack of liquidity in capital markets.

Any of the abovementioned factors, or any other negative impact on the global economy, capital markets or other geopolitical conditions resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict and subsequent sanctions or related actions, could adversely affect our search for an initial business combination and any target business with which we may ultimately consummate an initial business combination. The extent and duration of the ongoing conflicts, resulting sanctions and any related market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial, particularly if current or new sanctions continue for an extended period of time or if geopolitical tensions result in expanded military operations on a global scale. Any such disruptions may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this section. If these disruptions or other matters of global concern continue for an extensive period of time, our ability to consummate an initial business combination, or the operations of a target business with which we may ultimately consummate an initial business combination, may be materially adversely affected.

[Table of Contents](#)***Changes in international trade policies and tariffs affecting imports and exports may have a material adverse effect on our search for an initial business combination target or the performance or business prospects of a post-combination company.***

There have recently been significant changes and proposed changes in recent years to international trade policies and tariffs affecting imports and exports. Any significant increases in tariffs on goods or materials or other changes in trade policy could negatively affect our search for a target and/or our ability to complete our initial business combination.

Recently, the United States has implemented a range of new tariffs and has indicated an intention to implement or to consider implementing other new tariffs, or to increase or to consider increasing existing tariffs. In response to the tariffs announced by the United States, other countries have imposed, are considering imposing and may in the future impose new or increased tariffs on certain exports from the United States. There is currently uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and other countries with respect to trade policies, taxes, government regulations and tariffs and we cannot predict whether, and to what extent, U.S. trade policies will change in the future.

Tariffs, or the threat of tariffs or increased tariffs, could have a significant negative impact on certain businesses (either due to domestic businesses' reliance on imported goods, or foreign businesses' reliance on sales into the United States). In addition, retaliatory tariffs could have a significant negative impact on foreign businesses that rely on imports from the United States, and domestic businesses that rely on exporting goods internationally. These tariffs and threats of tariffs and other potential trade policy changes could negatively affect the attractiveness of certain initial business combination targets, or lead to material adverse effects on a post-business combination company. Among other things, historical financial performance of companies affected by these international matters may not provide the same sort of guidance as to the future performance of such companies as that historical financial performance might in a more stable economic environment. The business prospects of a particular target for a business combination could change after we enter into a business combination agreement, as a result of tariffs or the threat of tariffs that may have a material impact on that target's business, and it may be costly or impractical for us to terminate that business combination agreement at that time. These factors could affect our selection of a business combination target.

We may not be able to adequately address the risks presented by these tariffs and threatened tariffs and other potential trade policy changes. As a result, we may deem it costly, impractical or risky to complete a business combination with a particular target or with a target in a particular industry or from a particular country. Consequently, the pool of available target companies may be reduced, which could impair our ability to identify a suitable target and to complete an initial business combination. If we complete a business combination with such a target, the post-business combination company's operations and financial results might suffer, which may adversely impact the market value of the securities of the post-business combination company.

We may not hold an annual general meeting until after the consummation of our initial business combination. Our public shareholders will not have the right to appoint directors prior to the consummation of our initial business combination.

In accordance with Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, we are not required to hold an annual general meeting until no later than one year after our first fiscal year end following our listing on Nasdaq. There is no requirement under the Companies Act for us to hold annual or general meetings. Until we hold an annual general meeting, public shareholders may not be afforded the opportunity to discuss company affairs with management. In addition, unless there are no longer any Class B ordinary shares outstanding, our public shareholders, as holders of our Class A ordinary shares, will not have the right to vote on the appointment of directors prior to consummation of our initial business combination.

We are an emerging growth company and a smaller reporting company within the meaning of the Securities Act, and if we take advantage of certain exemptions from disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies or smaller reporting companies, this could make our securities less attractive to investors and may make it more difficult to compare our performance with other public companies.

We are an "emerging growth company" within the meaning of the Securities Act, as modified by the JOBS Act, and we 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

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to comply with the auditor internal controls attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. As a result, our shareholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although circumstances could cause us to lose that status earlier, including if the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$700 million as of any June 30 before that time, in which case we would no longer be an emerging growth company as of the following December 31. We cannot predict whether investors will find our securities less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result of our reliance on these exemptions, the trading prices of our securities may be lower than they otherwise would be, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the trading prices of our securities may be more volatile.

Further, Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such an election to opt out is irrevocable. We have 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, we, 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 our 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 accountant standards used.

Additionally, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Rule 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (1) the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$250 million as of the end of that year’s second fiscal quarter, or (2) our annual revenues equals or exceeds \$100 million during such completed fiscal year and the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that year’s second fiscal quarter. To the extent we take advantage of such reduced disclosure obligations, it may also make comparison of our financial statements with other public companies difficult or impossible.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and divert management’s attention.

As a public company, we will be subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (which we refer to as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act), the Dodd-Frank Act Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (which we refer to as the Dodd-Frank Act), the listing requirements of Nasdaq and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources, particularly after we are no longer an “emerging growth company.” The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management’s attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could adversely affect our business and operating results. We may need to hire more employees in the future or engage outside consultants to comply with these requirements, which will increase our costs and expenses.

In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices.

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We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to their application and practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be adversely affected.

However, for as long as we remain an "emerging growth company" as defined in the JOBS Act, we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to "emerging growth companies" including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirement of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We may take advantage of these reporting exemptions until we are no longer an "emerging growth company."

We may be a passive foreign investment company, or "PFIC," which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. investors.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year (or portion thereof) that is included in the holding period of a U.S. holder (as defined in the section of this prospectus captioned "*Income Tax Considerations — Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — U.S. Holders*") of our Class A ordinary shares or warrants, the U.S. holder may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences and may be subject to additional reporting requirements. Our PFIC status for our current and subsequent taxable years may depend on whether we qualify for the PFIC start-up exception (see the section of this prospectus captioned "*Income Tax Considerations — Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — U.S. Holders — Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*"). Depending on the particular circumstances the application of the start-up exception may be subject to uncertainty, and there cannot be any assurance that we will qualify for the start-up exception. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that we will or will not be a PFIC for our current taxable year or for any subsequent taxable year. Our actual PFIC status for any taxable year, however, will not be determinable until after the end of such taxable year. Moreover, if we determine we are a PFIC for any taxable year, we will endeavor to provide to a U.S. holder such information as the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") may require, including a PFIC annual information statement, in order to enable the U.S. holder to make and maintain a "qualified electing fund" election, but there can be no assurance that we will timely provide such required information, and such election would be unavailable with respect to our warrants in all cases.

The excise tax included in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 may decrease the value of our securities following our initial business combination, hinder our ability to consummate an initial business combination, and decrease the amount of funds available for distribution in connection with a liquidation.

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA"), among other things, imposes a 1% excise tax on the fair market value of stock repurchased by a domestic corporation beginning in 2023, with certain exceptions (the "Excise Tax"). Because there is a possibility that we may acquire a U.S. domestic corporation or engage in a transaction in which a domestic corporation becomes our parent or our affiliate, and our securities will trade on Nasdaq following the date of this prospectus, we may become a "covered corporation" within the meaning of the IRA following the consummation of our initial business combination, and while not free from doubt, it is possible that the Excise Tax will apply to any redemptions of our ordinary shares, including redemptions in connection with an initial business combination and any amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the time to consummate an initial business combination, unless an exemption is available.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury recently issued guidance (the "Guidance") clarifying when certain repurchases would be exempt from the Excise Tax, such as where the repurchases occur in the same year that the repurchasing company undertakes a complete liquidation (as described in Section 331 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code")). The Guidance clarified that the Excise Tax will not apply to complete corporate liquidations within the meaning of Section 331 of the Code. Although most commentators believe that this exception applies to the wind up of a SPAC, there remains uncertainty and any liquidation will need to be conducted with careful attention to planning and applicable rules and interpretive advice. Accordingly, there is a risk that the Excise Tax may apply to redemptions of our securities in connection with a liquidation that is not implemented to fall within the meaning of a complete liquidation in Section 331 of the Code. In addition, because the Excise Tax would be payable by us and not by the redeeming holder, the mechanics of any required payment of the Excise Tax have not been determined. For these

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reasons, the value of your investment in our securities may decrease as a result of the Excise Tax in some circumstances. In addition, the Excise Tax may make a transaction with us less appealing to potential business combination targets, and thus, potentially hinder our ability to enter into and consummate an initial business combination.

The Guidance also clarifies that a SPAC that redeems shares in connection with an extension process may be subject to the Excise Tax in respect to those redemptions, subject to considerations including whether there are applicable shares issuances during the taxable year, including in connection with an initial business combination or share private placement, which would exceed and net against redemptions during such period (such netting, the “Netting Rule”) or if there occurs during the same fiscal year a complete liquidation of the SPAC in compliance with Section 331 of the Code.

Whether the Excise Tax will apply to redemptions in connection with a de-SPAC transaction may depend on the structure of the de-SPAC transaction, subject to application of the Netting Rule. For example, where the target business entity is the issuer of shares and/or other equity and in certain other business combination structures where the equity is not issued by the SPAC, the Excise Tax may apply.

Accordingly, there is a risk that if the Excise Tax is applicable, we could have reduced funds in our trust account to pay redemptions or that are available to a post-transaction company following a de-SPAC, which could cause investors in our securities who do not redeem or the other shareholders of the post-transaction company to economically bear the impact of such Excise Tax.

We may reincorporate in another jurisdiction in connection with our initial business combination and such reincorporation may result in taxes imposed on shareholders.

We may, in connection with our initial business combination and subject to requisite shareholder approval under the Companies Act, reincorporate in the jurisdiction in which the target company or business is located. The transaction may require a shareholder to recognize taxable income in the jurisdiction in which the shareholder is a tax resident or in which its members are resident if it is a tax transparent entity. We do not intend to make any cash distributions to shareholders to pay such taxes. Shareholders may be subject to withholding taxes or other taxes with respect to their ownership of us after the reincorporation.

Certain agreements related to this offering may be amended without shareholder approval.

Certain agreements, including the underwriting agreement relating to this offering, the investment management trust agreement between us and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the letter agreement among us and our sponsors, officers and directors, the registration rights agreement among us, the initial holders and holders of placement units and the administrative services agreement between us and our sponsors, may be amended without shareholder approval. These agreements contain various provisions that our public shareholders might deem to be material. For example, the underwriting agreement related to this offering contains a covenant that the target company that we acquire must have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the trust account at the time of signing the definitive agreement for the transaction with such target business (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on the income earned on the trust account) so long as we obtain and maintain a listing for our securities on Nasdaq. Amendments or waivers to such agreements would require the consent of the applicable parties thereto and, in certain cases, the consent of the underwriters. Any such modification, such as an amendment to shorten lock-up restrictions, may benefit our sponsors, officers, directors and/or initial shareholders. Any such amendments may result in the completion of an initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. For example, although we would not amend lock-up provisions to permit securities held by initial shareholders to be freely sold prior to our initial business combination, we may amend such provisions to permit some or all of them to be freely sold after the business combination earlier than they would otherwise be permitted. While we do not expect our board to approve any amendment to any of these agreements prior to our initial business combination, it may be possible that our board, in exercising its business judgment and subject to its fiduciary duties, chooses to approve one or more amendments to any such agreement in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination. Any such amendment may have an adverse effect on the value of an investment in our securities.

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Because we are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, you may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. Federal courts may be limited.

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon our directors or officers, or enforce judgments obtained in the United States courts against our directors or officers.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act (as the same may be supplemented or amended from time to time) and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are different from what they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a different body of securities laws as compared to the United States, and certain states, such as Delaware, may have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholders derivative action in a Federal court of the United States.

We have been advised by Maples and Calder (Cayman) LLP, our Cayman Islands legal counsel, that the courts of the Cayman Islands are unlikely (i) to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state; and (ii) in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, to impose liabilities against us predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state, so far as the liabilities imposed by those provisions are penal in nature. In those circumstances, although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, the courts of the Cayman Islands will recognize and enforce a foreign money judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits based on the principle that a judgment of a competent foreign court imposes upon the judgment debtor an obligation to pay the sum for which judgment has been given provided certain conditions are met. For a foreign judgment to be enforced in the Cayman Islands, such judgment must be final and conclusive and for a liquidated sum, and must not be in respect of taxes or a fine or penalty, inconsistent with a Cayman Islands judgment in respect of the same matter, impeachable on the grounds of fraud or obtained in a manner, or be of a kind the enforcement of which is, contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands (awards of punitive or multiple damages may well be held to be contrary to public policy). A Cayman Islands Court may stay enforcement proceedings if concurrent proceedings are being brought elsewhere.

As a result of all of the above, public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the Board of Directors or controlling shareholders than they would as public shareholders of a United States company.

After our initial business combination, our results of operations and prospects will be subject, to a significant extent, to the economic, political and legal policies, developments and conditions in the country in which we operate.

The economic, political and social conditions, as well as government policies, of the country in which our operations are located could affect our business. Economic growth could be uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy and such growth may not be sustained in the future. If in the future such country's economy experiences a downturn or grows at a slower rate than expected, there may be less demand for spending in certain industries. A decrease in demand for spending in certain industries could materially and adversely affect our ability to find an attractive target business with which to consummate our initial business combination and if we effect our initial business combination, the ability of that target business to become profitable.

[Table of Contents](#)***The share price of the combined company may decline after our initial business combination below the initial value of the units sold in this offering.***

Each unit in this offering, which has an offering price of \$10.00, consists of one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant. Of the proceeds we receive from this offering and from the sale of the placement units described in this prospectus, \$220,000,000, or \$253,000,000 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full (\$10.00 per unit in either case), will be placed in our trust account. We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Class A ordinary shares in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, and potentially upon the occurrence of certain other events prior to our initial business combination. We expect that the pro rata redemption price in any redemption will be approximately \$10.00 per public share, without taking into account any interest or other income earned on such funds (less any permitted withdrawals), although the per share redemption price may be less in certain circumstances. As a result, public shareholders who purchase units in this offering can anticipate receiving at least \$10.00 per ordinary share (without taking into account interest or income earned on the amounts held in the trust account, less any withdrawals from accrued interest on such account) at the time of redemption for each share that they choose to redeem, although that amount may be less in certain circumstances, as described herein.

After our initial business combination, there can be no assurance that shareholders would be able to sell their shares for at least \$10.00 per share. The target business with which we consummate our initial business combination will likely be subject to many material risks. Since we have not yet identified a target, the exact nature of those risks are unknown at this time. However, if any of those risks materialize, or for other reasons, that target business may not perform as anticipated, and the share price of the combined company may decline as a result. Even if the combined post-business combination company's financial performance is not less than anticipated, the share price of the combined post-business combination company may decline due to market conditions or other factors. In recent years, the share prices of many companies have fallen following a business combination. As a result, if you continue to hold our shares through our initial business combination without redeeming such shares, we cannot assure you that the sale price following our initial business combination will be greater than either the \$10.00 per unit offering price or the anticipated \$10.00 redemption price (without taking into account interest or income earned on the amounts held in the trust account, less any withdrawals from accrued interest on such account) of the shares included in the units in this offering.

Since only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors, Nasdaq may consider us to be a "controlled company" within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules and, as a result, we may qualify for exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

After completion of this offering, only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. As a result, the Nasdaq may consider us to be a "controlled company" within the meaning of the Nasdaq corporate governance standards. Under the Nasdaq corporate governance standards, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a "controlled company" and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that:

- we have a board that includes a majority of "independent directors," as defined under the rules of the Nasdaq;
- we have a compensation committee of our board that is comprised entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and
- a majority of the independent directors recommend director nominees for selection by the board of directors.

If we determine to utilize some or all of these exemptions, you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of the Nasdaq corporate governance requirements.

[Table of Contents](#)***We may face risks related to financial technology businesses.***

Business combinations with financial technology businesses may involve special considerations and risks. If we complete our initial business combination with a financial technology business, we will be subject to the following risks, any of which could be detrimental to us and the business we acquire:

- If the company or business we acquire provides products or services which relate to the facilitation of financial transactions, such as funds or securities settlement system, and such product or service fails or is compromised, we may be subject to claims from both the firms to whom we provide our products and services and the clients they serve;
- If we are unable to keep pace with evolving technology and changes in the financial services industry, our revenues and future prospects may decline;
- Our ability to provide financial technology products and services to customers may be reduced or eliminated by regulatory changes;
- Any business or company we acquire could be vulnerable to cyberattack or theft of individual identities or personal data;
- Difficulties with any products or services we provide could damage our reputation and business;
- A failure to comply with privacy regulations could adversely affect relations with customers and have a negative impact on business; and
- We may not be able to protect our intellectual property and we may be subject to infringement claims.

Any of the foregoing could have an adverse impact on our operations following a business combination. However, our efforts in identifying prospective target businesses will not be limited to financial technology businesses. Accordingly, if we acquire a target business in another industry, these risks will likely not affect us and we will be subject to other risks attendant with the specific industry in which we operate or target business which we acquire, none of which can be presently ascertained.

[Table of Contents](#)**CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Some statements contained in this prospectus are forward-looking in nature. Our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our or our management team's expectations, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intends," "may," "might," "plan," "possible," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "would" and similar expressions may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. Forward-looking statements in this prospectus may include, for example, statements about:

- our ability to select an appropriate target and complete our initial business combination;
- our success in retaining or recruiting, or changes required in, our officers, key employees or directors following our initial business combination;
- our officers and directors allocating their time to other businesses and potentially having conflicts of interest with our business or in approving our initial business combination, as a result of which they would then receive expense reimbursements;
- our expectations around the performance of a prospective target business or businesses or of markets or industries;
- our potential ability to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination;
- our pool of prospective target businesses;
- the ability of our officers and directors to generate a number of potential acquisition opportunities;
- our public securities' potential liquidity and trading;
- the lack of a market for our securities;
- global geopolitical conditions resulting from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Israel-Hamas conflict and the implementation of increased tariffs by the United States;
- the trust account not being subject to claims of third parties;
- the use of proceeds not held in the trust account or available to us from interest income on the trust account balance; or
- our financial performance following this offering.

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

[Table of Contents](#)**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We are offering 22,000,000 units at an offering price of \$10.00 per unit. We estimate that the net proceeds of this offering together with the funds we will receive from the sale of the placement units will be used as set forth in the following table.

	Without Over-Allotment Option	Over-Allotment Option Exercised
<i>Gross proceeds</i>		
Gross proceeds from units offered to public ⁽¹⁾	\$ 220,000,000	\$ 253,000,000
Gross proceeds from placement units offered in the private placement	7,600,000	7,600,000
Total gross proceeds	\$ 227,600,000	\$ 260,600,000
<i>Offering expenses⁽²⁾</i>		
Underwriting commissions (2% of gross proceeds from units offered to public, excluding deferred portions) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 4,400,000
Legal fees and expenses	775,000	775,000
Accounting fees and expenses	175,000	175,000
SEC/FINRA Expenses	71,000	71,000
Nasdaq listing and filing fees	85,000	85,000
Printing and engraving expenses	60,000	60,000
Miscellaneous ⁽⁴⁾	40,000	40,000
Total offering expenses (other than underwriting commissions)	\$ 1,206,000	\$ 1,206,000
Proceeds after offering expenses	\$ 221,994,000	\$ 254,994,000
Held in trust account	\$ 220,000,000	\$ 253,000,000
% of public offering size	100.0%	100.0%
Not held in trust account	\$ 1,994,000	\$ 1,994,000

The following table shows the use of the approximately \$1,994,000 of net proceeds not held in the trust account (excluding amounts available from permitted withdrawals)⁽⁵⁾.

	Amount	% of Total
Legal, accounting, due diligence, travel, consulting and other expenses in connection with the identification and execution of any business combination ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 500,000	25.08%
Legal and accounting fees related to regulatory reporting obligations	125,000	6.27%
Payments to R. Maxwell Smeal, our Chief Financial Officer ⁽⁷⁾	150,000	7.52%
Payment for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services ⁽⁸⁾	720,000	36.11%
Director and Officer liability insurance premiums	200,000	10.03%
Nasdaq continued listing fees	85,000	4.26%
Other miscellaneous expenses	214,000	10.73%
Total	\$ 1,994,000	100.00%

- (1) Includes amounts payable to public shareholders who properly redeem their shares in connection with our successful completion of our initial business combination.
- (2) As of June 30, 2025, \$137,045 of these expenses have been paid from the advances made to us by BTC Development Sponsor, LLC. These expenses are estimates only. If offering expenses actually paid are less than the estimates set forth in this table, the balance will be used for post-closing working capital. In the event that the offering expenses, including amounts payable to repay loans under our promissory note, are more than as set forth in this table, we may fund such excess with funds not held in the trust account.
- (3) The underwriters have agreed to defer until consummation of our initial business combination \$8.8 million of its underwriting commissions (or \$10.78 million if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full), which equals 4.0% of the gross proceeds from the units sold to the public, excluding any units purchased pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option, and 6.0% of the gross proceeds from the units sold to the public pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option. Upon consummation of our initial business combination, the \$8.8 million deferred commissions will be paid to the underwriters from the funds held in the trust account, and the remaining funds will be released to us.

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and can be used to pay all or a portion of the purchase price of the business or businesses with which our initial business combination occurs or for general corporate purposes, including payment of principal or interest on indebtedness incurred in connection with our initial business combination, to fund the purchases of other companies or for working capital. The underwriters will not be entitled to any interest accrued on the deferred underwriting discounts and commissions.

- (4) Includes organizational and administrative expenses and may include amounts related to above-listed expenses in the event actual amounts exceed estimates.
- (5) These expenses are estimates only. Our actual expenditures for some or all of these items may differ from the estimates set forth herein. For example, we may incur greater legal and accounting expenses than our current estimates in connection with negotiating and structuring a business combination based upon the level of complexity of such business combination. In the event we identify an acquisition target in a specific industry subject to specific regulations, we may incur additional expenses associated with legal due diligence and the engagement of special legal counsel. In addition, our staffing needs may vary and as a result, we may engage a number of consultants to assist with legal and financial due diligence. We do not anticipate any change in our intended use of proceeds, other than fluctuations among the current categories of allocated expenses, which fluctuations, to the extent they exceed current estimates for any specific category of expenses, would not be available for our expenses. The amount in the table above does not include interest available to us from permitted withdrawals from the trust account, up to \$400,000 annually. In addition, our sponsors or their affiliates may, but are not obligated to, loan us funds as may be required for working capital purposes. If we complete our initial business combination, we would repay such loaned amounts out of the proceeds of the trust account released to us. Otherwise, such loans would 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 \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our Sponsors or an affiliate of either of our Sponsors 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.
- (6) Includes estimated amounts that may also be used in connection with our initial business combination to fund a “no shop” provision and commitment fees for financing.
- (7) Represents \$12,500 per month payable for 12 months.
- (8) Represents \$30,000 per month payable for office space and administrative support for 24 months.

The rules of Nasdaq provide that at least 90% of the gross proceeds from this offering and the private placement be deposited in a trust account. Of the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, \$220,000,000 (or \$253,000,000 if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full), including a maximum of up to \$8,800,000 (or a maximum of up to \$10,780,000 if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full) of deferred underwriting commissions, will, upon the consummation of this offering, be placed in a U.S.-based trust account maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee. The funds in the trust account will be invested or held only in either (i) U.S. government treasury bills with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds investing solely in U.S. Treasuries and meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks — If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.*” We will not be permitted to withdraw any of the principal or interest held in the trust account except for permitted withdrawals; the proceeds from this offering and the sale of the placement units will not be released from the trust account until the earliest of (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders’ rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law.

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The net proceeds held in the trust account may be used as consideration to pay the sellers of a target business with which we ultimately complete our initial business combination. If our initial business combination is paid for using equity or debt securities, or not all of the funds released from the trust account are used for payment of the consideration in connection with our initial business combination, we may apply the balance of the cash released from the trust account for general corporate purposes, including for maintenance or expansion of operations of the post-transaction company, the payment of principal or interest due on indebtedness incurred in completing our initial business combination, to fund the purchase of other companies or for working capital. There is no limitation on our ability to raise funds privately or through loans in connection with our initial business combination.

We believe that amounts not held in trust will be sufficient to pay the costs and expenses to which such proceeds are allocated. This belief is based on the fact that while we may begin preliminary due diligence of a target business in connection with an indication of interest, we intend to undertake in-depth due diligence, depending on the circumstances of the relevant prospective acquisition, only after we have negotiated and signed a letter of intent or other preliminary agreement that addresses the terms of a business combination. However, if our estimate of the costs of undertaking in-depth due diligence and negotiating a business combination is less than the actual amount necessary to do so, we may be required to raise additional capital, the amount, availability and cost of which is currently unascertainable. If we are required to seek additional capital, we could seek such additional capital through additional loans or investments from our sponsors, members of our management team or their affiliates, but such persons are not under any obligation to advance funds to, or invest in, us.

We will enter into an Administrative Services Agreement pursuant to which we will pay our sponsors or their affiliates or designees a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services. In addition, we will pay our Chief Financial Officer, R. Maxwell Smeal, up to \$12,500 per month. Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees. Prior to the closing of this offering, our sponsors have agreed to loan us up to \$500,000 to be used for a portion of the expenses of this offering. Such loans will be repaid using the proceeds from the private placement. In order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, our sponsors or one of their affiliates may, but are not obligated to, loan us additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs. If we complete our initial business combination, we would repay such loaned amounts out of the proceeds of the trust account released to us. Otherwise, such loans would 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 \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsors or affiliates of our sponsors 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.

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsors, directors, officers or their affiliates may also purchase shares in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination. See “*Proposed Business — Permitted purchases and other transactions with respect to our securities.*” The price per share paid in any such transaction may be different than the amount per share a public shareholder would receive if it elected to redeem its shares in connection with our initial business combination. However, such persons have no current commitments, plans or intentions to engage in such transactions and have not formulated any terms or conditions for any such transactions. If they engage in such transactions, they will not make any such purchases when they are in possession of any material non-public information not disclosed to the seller or if such purchases are prohibited by Regulation M under the Exchange Act. We do not currently anticipate that such purchases, if any, would constitute a tender offer subject to the tender offer rules under the Exchange Act or a going-private transaction subject to the going-private rules under the Exchange Act; however, if the purchasers determine at the time of any such purchases that the purchases are subject to such rules, the purchasers will comply with such rules.

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The agreement for our initial business combination may require as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. If too many public shareholders exercise their redemption rights so that we cannot satisfy the net tangible asset requirement or any net worth or cash requirements, we would not proceed with such redemption and the related business combination, and may instead search for an alternate business combination.

A public shareholder will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only upon the earlier to occur of: (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law. In no other circumstances will a public shareholder have any right or interest of any kind to or in the trust account. Holders of warrants will not have any right to the proceeds held in the trust account with respect to the warrants.

Our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares and any public shares they may hold in connection with the completion of our initial business combination. In addition, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to waive their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares and placement shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame. CCM and KBW have also agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their placement shares. However, if our sponsors, any of our officers, directors or affiliates acquires public shares in or after this offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights to the funds held in the trust account with respect to the Class A ordinary shares underlying the units they may purchase in this offering as the rights afforded to our other public shareholders.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

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

[Table of Contents](#)**DILUTION**

The difference between the public offering price per Class A ordinary share, assuming no value is attributed to the warrants included in the units we are offering pursuant to this prospectus or the placement warrants, and the pro forma net tangible book value per Class A ordinary share after this offering constitutes the dilution to investors in this offering. Such calculation does not reflect any dilution associated with the sale and exercise of warrants, including the placement warrants, which would cause the actual dilution to the public shareholders to be higher, particularly where a cashless exercise is utilized. Net tangible book value per share is determined by dividing our net tangible book value, which is our total tangible assets less total liabilities (including the value of Class A ordinary shares which may be redeemed for cash), by the number of issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares.

The below calculations (A) assume that (i) no ordinary shares are issued to shareholders of a potential business combination target as consideration or issuable by a post-business combination company, for instance under an equity or employee share purchase plan, (ii) no ordinary shares and convertible equity or debt securities are issued in connection with additional financing that we may seek in connection with an initial business combination, (iii) no working capital loans are converted into placement warrants, as further described in this prospectus and (iv) no value is attributed to the warrants, and (B) assume the issuance of 22,000,000 Class A ordinary shares (or 25,300,000 Class A ordinary shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full) and 8,686,667 founder shares (up to 1,100,000 of which are assumed to be forfeited in the scenario in which the over-allotment option is not exercised in full). Such calculations do not reflect any dilution associated with the exercise of warrants as the warrants are accounted for as equity and are only exercisable following the consummation of our initial business combination. The assumed exercise of the warrants would cause the actual dilution to the public shareholders to be higher, particularly where a cashless exercise is utilized. Further, the issuance of additional ordinary or preference shares may significantly dilute the equity interest of public shareholders, which dilution would even further 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-for-one basis upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares.

The following table illustrates the difference between the public offering price per unit and our NTBV per share, as adjusted to give effect to this offering and assuming redemption of our public shares at varying levels and the full exercise and no exercise of the over-allotment option:

As of June 30, 2025									
Offering Price of \$10.00 per Unit		25% of Maximum Redemption		50% of Maximum Redemption		75% of Maximum Redemption		Maximum Redemption	
		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price		Difference between NTBV and Offering Price	
NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV	NTBV
<i>Assuming Full Exercise of Over-Allotment Option</i>									
\$ 7.03	\$ 6.36	\$ 3.64	\$ 5.32	\$ 4.68	\$ 3.45	\$ 6.55	\$ (0.94)	\$ 10.94	
<i>Assuming No Exercise of Over-Allotment Option</i>									
\$ 7.01	\$ 6.35	\$ 3.65	\$ 5.32	\$ 4.68	\$ 3.46	\$ 6.54	\$ (0.86)	\$ 10.86	

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For each of the redemption scenarios above, the NTBV was calculated as follows:

	No Redemptions		25% of Maximum Redemptions		50% of Maximum Redemptions		75% of Maximum Redemptions		Maximum Redemptions	
	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment
Public offering price	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Net tangible book deficit before this offering	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Increase attributable to public shareholders	7.10	7.12	6.44	6.45	5.41	5.41	3.55	3.54	(0.77)	(0.85)
Pro forms net tangible book value after this offering and the sale of the placement shares	7.01	7.03	6.35	6.36	5.32	5.32	3.46	3.45	(0.86)	(0.94)
Dilution to public shareholders	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.97	\$ 3.65	\$ 3.64	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.68	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.55	\$ 10.86	\$ 10.94
Percentage of dilution to public shareholders	29.90%	29.70%	36.50%	36.40%	46.80%	46.80%	65.40%	65.50%	108.60%	109.40%
	No Redemptions		25% of Maximum Redemptions		50% of Maximum Redemptions		75% of Maximum Redemptions		Maximum Redemption	
	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment
Numerator:										
Net tangible book deficit before this offering ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)	\$ (747,656)
Net proceeds from this offering and the sale of the placement shares ⁽¹⁾	221,994,000	254,994,000	221,994,000	254,994,000	221,994,000	254,994,000	221,994,000	254,994,000	221,994,000	25
Plus: Offering costs accrued for or paid in advance, excluded from tangible book value	681,718	681,718	681,718	681,718	681,718	681,718	681,718	681,718	681,718	
Less: Deferred underwriting commissions	(8,800,000)	(10,780,000)	(8,800,000)	(10,780,000)	(8,800,000)	(10,780,000)	(8,800,000)	(10,780,000)	(8,800,000)	(1
Less: Overallotment liability	(280,400)	—	(280,400)	—	(280,400)	—	(280,400)	—	(280,400)	
Less: Amounts paid for redemptions ⁽²⁾	—	—	(55,000,000)	(63,250,000)	(110,000,000)	(126,500,000)	(165,000,000)	(189,750,000)	(220,000,000)	(25
	<u>\$212,847,662</u>	<u>\$244,148,062</u>	<u>\$157,847,662</u>	<u>\$180,898,062</u>	<u>\$ 102,847,662</u>	<u>\$ 117,648,062</u>	<u>\$ 47,847,662</u>	<u>\$ 54,398,062</u>	<u>\$ (7,152,338)</u>	<u>\$ (</u>

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	No Redemptions		25% of Maximum Redemptions		50% of Maximum Redemptions		75% of Maximum Redemptions		Maximum Redemptions	
	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment	Without Over- Allotment	With Over- Allotment
Denominator:										
Ordinary shares outstanding prior to this offering	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667	8,686,667
Ordinary shares forfeited if over- allotment is not exercised	(1,100,000)	—	(1,100,000)	—	(1,100,000)	—	(1,100,000)	—	(1,100,000)	—
Ordinary shares offered and sale of placement shares	22,000,000	25,300,000	22,000,000	25,300,000	22,000,000	25,300,000	22,000,000	25,300,000	22,000,000	25,300,000
Less: Ordinary shares redeemed	—	—	(5,500,000)	(6,325,000)	(11,000,000)	(12,650,000)	(16,500,000)	(18,975,000)	(22,000,000)	(25,300,000)
Placement shares	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000
	<u>30,346,667</u>	<u>34,746,667</u>	<u>24,846,667</u>	<u>28,421,667</u>	<u>19,346,667</u>	<u>22,096,667</u>	<u>13,846,667</u>	<u>15,771,667</u>	<u>8,346,667</u>	<u>9,446,667</u>

- (1) Expenses applied against gross proceeds include offering expenses of approximately \$1,206,000 and underwriting commissions of \$0.20 per unit (excluding any units sold pursuant to the underwriters' option to purchase additional units), or \$4,400,000 in the aggregate, payable to the underwriters (excluding deferred underwriting commissions). See "Use of Proceeds"
- (2) Upon the consummation of our initial business combination, the deferred underwriting commissions would be paid as follows: (i) up to \$0.40 per unit sold in the base offering or up to \$8,800,000 in aggregate and (ii) up to \$0.60 per unit sold in the overallotment option or up to \$1,980,000 in the aggregate, is payable to the underwriters in this offering, for deferred underwriting commissions, to be placed in a trust account located in the United States and released to the underwriters only upon the completion of an initial business combination. See also "Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest)" for a description of compensation and other items of value payable to the underwriters.
- (3) If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsor, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase shares or public warrants in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination. In the event of any such purchases of our shares prior to the completion of our initial business combination, the number of ordinary shares subject to redemption will be reduced by the amount of any such purchases, increasing the pro forma net tangible book value per share.

[Table of Contents](#)**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization at June 30, 2025, and as adjusted to give effect to the sale of our 22,000,000 units in this offering for \$220,000,000 (or \$10.00 per unit) and the sale of 760,000 placement units for \$7,600,000 (or \$10.00 per unit) and the application of the estimated net proceeds derived from the sale of such securities:

	June 30, 2025	
	Actual	As Adjusted⁽¹⁾
Deferred underwriting commissions	\$ —	\$ 8,800,000
Notes payable ⁽²⁾	—	—
Due to affiliate	137,045	—
Overallotment liability	—	280,400
Class A ordinary shares, subject to redemption ⁽³⁾	—	220,000,000
Shareholders' deficit:		
Preference shares, \$0.0001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding (actual); 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding (as adjusted)	—	—
Class A ordinary shares, 200,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding (actual); 200,000,000 shares authorized; 760,000 shares issued and outstanding (as adjusted)	—	76
Class B ordinary shares, 20,000,000 shares authorized; 8,686,667 ⁽⁴⁾ shares issued and outstanding (actual); 20,000,000 shares authorized; 7,586,667 ⁽⁴⁾ shares issued and outstanding (as adjusted)	—	759
Additional paid-in capital ⁽⁵⁾	—	—
Accumulated deficit	(90,938)	(7,153,173)
Total shareholders' deficit	(90,938)	(7,152,338)
Total capitalization	<u>\$ 46,107</u>	<u>\$ 221,928,062</u>

- (1) Assumes the full forfeiture of 1,100,000 shares that are subject to forfeiture by our sponsors depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised. Also includes the payment of the \$25,000 for the founder shares, which occurred upon our incorporation.
- (2) Our sponsors have agreed to loan us up to \$500,000 under an unsecured promissory note to be used for a portion of the expenses of this offering. As of June 30, 2025, we had no borrowings under the promissory note with our Sponsors.
- (3) Upon the completion of our initial business combination, we will provide our public 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 as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial business combination, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) subject to any limitations (including, but not limited to, cash requirements) created by the terms of the proposed business combination. The "as adjusted" amount of ordinary shares subject to redemption equals the "as adjusted" total assets of \$221,928,062 less the "as adjusted" total liabilities of \$9,080,400 less the "as adjusted" shareholders' deficit of \$(7,152,338). The value of ordinary shares that may be redeemed is equal to \$10.00 per share (which is the assumed redemption price) multiplied by 22,000,000 ordinary shares, which is the maximum number of ordinary shares that may be redeemed.
- (4) Actual share amount is prior to any forfeiture of founder shares by our sponsors and "as adjusted" share amount assumes no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.
- (5) The "as adjusted" additional paid-in capital calculation is equal to the "as adjusted" total shareholder's deficit of \$(7,152,338), less Class A and B ordinary shares (par value) of \$835, less the accumulated deficit of \$(7,153,173).

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

We are a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company and incorporated for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination involving one or more businesses or assets. We have not selected any specific business combination target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, initiated any substantive discussions, directly or indirectly, with any business combination target. We intend to effectuate our initial business combination using cash from the proceeds of this offering and the private placement of the placement units, our shares, debt or a combination of cash, shares and debt. The issuance of additional ordinary shares in a business combination:

- may significantly dilute the equity interest of investors in this offering, 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 are issued, which may affect, among other things, our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards, if any, and could result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors;
- may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of us by diluting the share ownership or voting rights of a person seeking to obtain control of us;
- may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our Class A ordinary shares and/or warrants; and
- may not result in adjustment to the exercise price of our warrants.

Similarly, if we issue debt securities or otherwise incur 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 security is payable on demand;
- our inability to obtain necessary additional financing if the debt security contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain such financing while the debt security is outstanding;
- our inability to pay dividends on our 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 if declared, 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.

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As indicated in the accompanying financial statements, at June 30, 2025 we had no cash, and a working capital deficit of \$772,656. Further, we expect to continue to incur significant costs in the pursuit of our acquisition plans. Management's plans to address this uncertainty through this offering are discussed below.

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 this offering. Following this offering, we will not generate any operating revenues until after completion of our initial business combination. We expect to generate non-operating income in the form of interest income on cash and cash equivalents after this offering. 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 this offering, 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 this offering.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity needs have been satisfied prior to completion of this offering through advances from our sponsors. As of June 30, 2025, we had no borrowings under the promissory note with our sponsors. We estimate that the net proceeds from: (i) the sale of the units in this offering, after deducting offering expenses of approximately \$1,206,000 and the non-deferred underwriters' discount of \$4.4 million, but including deferred underwriting commissions of \$8.8 million (or \$10.78 million if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full), and (ii) the sale of 760,000 placement units to our sponsor, CCM and KBW for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.6 million, will be \$221,994,000 (or \$254,994,000 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full), of which \$220.0 million (or \$253.0 million if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) will be held in the trust account. If our offering expenses exceed our estimate of \$1,206,000, we may fund such excess with the net proceeds from this offering and the private placement held out of trust. If our offering expenses are less than our estimate of \$1,206,000, the balance will be used for post-closing working capital.

We intend to use substantially all of the funds held in the trust account, including any amounts representing interest earned on the trust account (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals and excluding deferred underwriting commissions) to complete our initial business combination. We may withdraw interest for permitted withdrawals. Our annual income tax obligations will depend on the amount of interest and other income earned on the amounts held in the trust account. To the extent that our ordinary shares or debt is used, in whole or in part, as consideration to complete our initial 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.

Prior to the completion of our initial business combination, we will have available to us \$1,994,000 of proceeds held outside the trust account. We will use these funds 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, and to pay taxes to the extent permitted withdrawals are not sufficient to pay our taxes.

As stated above, in order to fund working capital deficiencies or finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, one or both of our sponsors or any of their affiliates may, but are not obligated to, loan us additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs. 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 for such repayment. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsors, or any of their respective affiliates 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.

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We expect our primary liquidity requirements during that period to include approximately \$500,000 for legal, accounting, due diligence, travel, consulting and other expenses associated with identifying, structuring, negotiating and documenting successful business combinations; \$125,000 for legal and accounting fees related to regulatory reporting requirements; up to \$150,000 (up to \$12,500 per month for 12 months) for the services of our Chief Financial Officer, \$85,000 for Nasdaq and other regulatory fees; \$720,000 (\$30,000 per month for 12 months) for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services; \$200,000 for payments of directors and officers insurance; and \$214,000 for other miscellaneous expenses.

These amounts are estimates and may differ materially from our actual expenses. In addition, we could use a portion of the funds not being placed in trust to pay commitment fees for financing, fees to consultants to assist us with our search for a target business or as a down payment or to fund a “no-shop” provision (a provision designed to keep target businesses from “shopping” around for transactions with other companies on terms more favorable to such target businesses) with respect to a particular proposed business combination, although we do not have any current intention to do so. If we entered into an agreement where we paid for the right to receive exclusivity from a target business, the amount that would be used as a down payment or to fund a “no-shop” provision would be determined based on the terms of the specific business combination and the amount of our available funds at the time. Our forfeiture of such funds (whether as a result of our breach or otherwise) could result in our not having sufficient funds to continue searching for, or conducting due diligence with respect to, prospective target businesses.

If our estimates of the costs of identifying a target business, undertaking in-depth due diligence and negotiating an initial 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 and we may need to obtain additional financing either to complete our initial business combination or because we become obligated to redeem a significant number of our public shares upon completion of our initial business combination, in which case we may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such business combination.

Moreover, we may need to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination, either because the transaction requires more cash than is available from the proceeds held in our trust account or because we become obligated to redeem a significant number of our public shares upon completion of the business combination, in which case we may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such business combination. If we raise additional funds through equity or convertible debt issuances, our public shareholders may suffer significant dilution and these securities could have rights that rank senior to our public shares. If we raise additional funds through the incurrence of indebtedness, such indebtedness would have rights that are senior to our equity securities and could contain covenants that restrict our operations. Further, as described above, due to the anti-dilution rights of our founder shares, our public shareholders may incur material dilution. In addition, we intend to target businesses with enterprise values that are greater than we could acquire with the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, and, as a result, if the cash portion of the purchase price exceeds the amount available from the trust account, net of amounts needed to satisfy any redemptions by public shareholders, we may be required to seek additional financing to complete such proposed initial business combination. We may also obtain financing prior to the closing of our initial business combination to fund our working capital needs and transaction costs in connection with our search for and completion of our initial business combination. There is no limitation on our ability to raise funds through the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop agreements we may enter into following consummation of this offering. Subject to compliance with applicable securities laws, we would only complete such financing simultaneously with the completion of our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination because we do not have sufficient funds available to us, we will be forced to liquidate the trust account. In addition, following our initial business combination, if cash on hand is insufficient, we may need to obtain additional financing in order to meet our obligations.

Controls and Procedures

We are not currently required to maintain an effective system of internal controls as defined by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We will be required to evaluate and report on our system of internal controls beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2026. Only in the event that we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer would we be required to comply with the independent registered

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public accounting firm attestation requirement. 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 this offering, we have not completed an assessment, nor have our auditors tested 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.

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

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units held in the trust account will be invested or held either (i) in U.S. government treasury bills with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds investing solely in U.S. Treasuries and meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account. See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks — If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.*” Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe there will be no associated material exposure to interest rate risk.

Related Party Transactions

Upon our incorporation, our sponsors paid certain offering costs aggregating \$25,000 and subsequently received 8,686,667 founder shares in exchange. Up to 1,100,000 of the founder shares are subject to forfeiture depending on the extent to which the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised. The purchase price of the founder shares was determined by dividing the amount of cash contributed to the company by the number of founder

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shares issued. The number of founder shares was determined based on the expectation that the founder shares would represent 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering. This is different than other special purpose acquisition companies, which base the founder shares on a percentage of the aggregate issued and outstanding founder shares and public shares. Our public shareholders may incur material dilution due to such anti-dilution adjustments that result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion.

We will enter into an Administrative Services Agreement pursuant to which we will pay our sponsors or their affiliates or designees a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services. In addition, we will pay our Chief Financial Officer, R. Maxwell Smeal, up to \$12,500 per month. Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees.

Prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, there may be payment by the company to any of our sponsor, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, of consulting fees, finder's fees, advisory fees or success fees for any services they render in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account.

Our sponsors, officers and directors, or any entities with which they are affiliated, 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 to our sponsor, officers, directors or any of their controlled 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.

Our sponsors have agreed to loan us up to \$500,000 under an unsecured promissory note to be used for a portion of the expenses of this offering. As of June 30, 2025, we had no borrowings under the promissory note with our sponsors. These loans are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are due at the earlier of April 27, 2026 or the closing of this offering. These loans will be repaid upon the closing of this offering out of the offering proceeds not held in the trust account.

In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, one of both of our sponsors or any of their affiliates may, but are not obligated to, loan us funds as may be required and additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs. 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 for such repayment. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsors, or any of their respective affiliates 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, CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 placement units for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.6 million in a private placement that will occur simultaneously with the closing of this offering. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to the founder shares, placement shares or placement warrants, which will expire worthless if we do not consummate a business combination within the completion window. Each whole placement warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at \$11.50 per share. The placement units, and their underlying shares and warrants, are subject to transfer restrictions. See "*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units.*" Holders of placement units (and underlying securities) or their permitted transferees have the right to require us to register the placement units for resale as described in "*Principal Shareholders — Registration Rights.*" We will bear the costs and expenses of filing any such registration statements.

The placement warrants underlying the placement units are identical to the warrants sold as part of the units in this offering except that: (1) they will not be redeemable by us; (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 until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination, as described below; (3) they may be exercised by the holders on a cashless basis; and (4) they (including the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise

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of these warrants) are entitled to registration rights, as described below. In addition, with respect to placement warrants held by CCM and KBW and/or their designees, such placement warrants will be subject to the lock-up and registration rights limitations imposed by FINRA Rule 5110 and the placement warrants will not be exercisable more than five years from the commencement of sales in this offering in accordance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(8).

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement we will enter into with our initial holders and holders of placement units prior to the closing of this offering, we may be required to register certain securities for sale under the Securities Act. These holders, and holders of units 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CCM and KBW and/or their designees may not exercise their demand and “piggyback” registration rights after five and seven years from the commencement of sales of this offering and may not exercise their demand rights on more than one occasion. We will bear the costs and expenses of filing any such registration statements. See “*Principal Shareholders — Registration Rights.*”

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

As of June 30, 2025, 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 prospectus 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, (i) provide an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404, (ii) 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, (iii) 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 (iv) 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 initial public offering or until we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” whichever is earlier.

[Table of Contents](#)**PROPOSED BUSINESS****General**

We are a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company and incorporated for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization, or other similar business combination involving one or more businesses or assets, which we refer to throughout this prospectus as our initial business combination. To date, our efforts have been limited to organizational activities as well as activities related to this offering. We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, initiated any discussions, directly or indirectly, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. We have generated no operating revenues to date and we do not expect that we will generate operating revenues until we consummate our initial business combination.

Although we may pursue an acquisition opportunity in any business, industry, sector or geographical location, we intend to focus our search for a target business in industries that complement our management team's background, and to capitalize on the ability of our management team to identify and acquire a business, focusing on companies that provide opportunities for attractive risk-adjusted returns in the bitcoin ecosystem and/or that we believe have the potential to integrate bitcoin into their capital structures, balance sheets and/or operations. The sponsors intend to work with the target business to adopt a dedicated bitcoin treasury reserve strategy, engage in opportunistic financing arrangements to grow the target business' bitcoin treasury, add or enhance bitcoin technology capabilities to improve the target business' existing operations, acquire bitcoin-linked assets and businesses that may be complementary to the target business, and other similar activities. See the section titled *"Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks."*

We believe our management team has the skills and experience to identify, evaluate and consummate a business combination and is positioned to assist businesses we acquire. However, our management team's network and investing and operating experience do not guarantee a successful initial business combination. The members of our management team are not required to devote any significant amount of time to our business and are concurrently involved with other businesses. There is no guarantee that our current officers and directors will continue in their respective roles, or in any other role, after our initial business combination, and their expertise may only be of benefit to us until our initial business combination is completed. Past performance by our management team is not a guarantee of success with respect to any business combination we may consummate.

We expect to encounter intense competition from other entities, including private investors (which may be individuals or investment partnerships), other SPACs and other entities seeking to acquire businesses with characteristics similar to those described above. In recent years, the number of SPACs that have been formed has increased substantially. Because there are more SPACs seeking to enter into an initial business combination with available targets, the competition for available targets with attractive fundamentals or business models may increase, which could cause target companies to demand improved financial terms, which could increase the cost of, delay or otherwise complicate or frustrate our ability to find and consummate an initial business combination. See *"Risk Factors — Because of our limited resources and the significant competition for business combination opportunities, it may be more difficult for us to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination, our public shareholders may receive only approximately \$10.00 per share, or less in certain circumstances, on our redemption, and our warrants will expire worthless"* and *"Risk Factors — Attractive targets may become scarcer and there may be more competition for attractive targets. This could increase the cost of our initial business combination and could even result in our inability to find a target or to consummate an initial business combination."*

Business Strategy

We believe that bitcoin is a monetary technology in the midst of a rapid adoption cycle which has the potential to disrupt a variety of industries and drive growth and wealth creation. We expect this ongoing adoption to continue to drive an increase in the price of bitcoin over longer time horizons. Since the bitcoin network's inception, the increase in the price of bitcoin has outpaced the growth in the value of many other major assets, a trend that we believe will continue over longer time horizons. We believe that those who adopt and capitalize on these trends earlier than others

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will have the potential to benefit disproportionately through both the operational enhancements bitcoin can provide and the unique treasury strategies it enables. As a result, our goal is to find a target with a strong operating track record and the potential to take advantage of bitcoin's differentiated characteristics to build shareholder value over time.

Although we may pursue a business combination with a company that does not currently operate in the bitcoin ecosystem, our focus will be to find companies with experienced, forward-thinking management teams that are open to innovative bitcoin-centric strategies to grow shareholder value. We will evaluate targets across many industries and stages of growth, and we will not exclude any sector from our search.

With these principles in mind and with our management team's backgrounds at the intersection of finance, bitcoin, and capital markets, we believe that we are well suited to execute our plan, grounded in a conviction in bitcoin's potential to create meaningful long-term value for creative and forward-thinking companies.

The Bitcoin Network

Bitcoin, launched in 2009, is a digital currency protocol based on open-source software operating on a decentralized, peer-to-peer network. The network was the first to solve the "double-spend problem," which had plagued previous attempts at decentralized digital currency, through the use of a "blockchain," a publicly auditable ledger containing the network's entire transaction history and the current ownership state of all bitcoin, the network's native currency unit. Approximately every 10 minutes, a new "block" of transactions is added to the "chain" of existing blocks through a process commonly referred to as "mining," whereby network participants use computational power to solve for a number meeting specific cryptographic requirements, a mechanism known as "Proof of Work" (akin to a global recurring lottery wherein participants' frequency of winning corresponds to the number of "guesses" they submit). When a "miner" finds the right number, they earn the ability to append the next block of transactions to the chain, earning a fixed amount of newly created bitcoin (the "block subsidy") and a variable amount of transaction fees in the process. All proposed new blocks must adhere to bitcoin's protocol rules, which are validated by a consensus of network "nodes" operated by tens of thousands of bitcoin users worldwide. Anyone with an internet connection can run a node and / or mine bitcoin without permission from any central authority, promoting network resilience, resistance to transaction censorship, and consistent enforcement of bitcoin's protocol rules.

A key stipulation in bitcoin's protocol rules is the network's hard supply cap of 21 million total bitcoin, which will be issued gradually until around the year 2140 via the block subsidy mechanism. The network enforces this schedule both by periodically adjusting the difficulty of solving for the next block to maintain target block intervals of 10 minutes (the "difficulty adjustment") and by cutting the block subsidy in half every 210,000 blocks, or approximately every four years (the "halving"). Units of the bitcoin network's native currency are held in "public addresses" visible on the blockchain and are protected by the same robust public key cryptography used in the world's most secure databases. Having access to the "private key" for a public address gives a user the ability to unilaterally spend any bitcoin associated with that address. This introduces the need for robust security practices when handling bitcoin private keys, but also makes a bitcoin token a bearer asset, meaning that unlike equity, debt, or traditional fiat currencies, it is not the liability of any counterparty and can be used without third-party authorization. Bitcoin's combination of a fixed supply and bearer asset characteristics has led many observers to label it "digital gold," though unlike gold bitcoin also offers near-instant global settlement, easy verifiability, and low-cost storage options. These attributes, in conjunction with bitcoin's growing network effect and its history of successful protocol rule enforcement, have led to significant global adoption and a peak market capitalization of more than \$2 trillion.

Blank Check Company Experience

Members of our board of directors, management team and affiliates of our sponsors have also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp., or FinTech I, a former blank check company which raised \$100.0 million in its initial public offering in February 2015 and completed its initial business combination when it acquired FTS Holding Corporation in July 2016, in connection with which FinTech I changed its name to CardConnect Corp. The common stock of CardConnect Corp. was traded on Nasdaq under the symbol "CCN" until CardConnect Corp. was acquired by First Data Corporation in July 2017. See "*Management — FinTech I.*" Members of our board of directors and management team have also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp. II, or FinTech II, a blank check company which

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raised \$175.0 million in its initial public offering in January 2017 and completed its initial business combination when it acquired Intermex Holdings II in July 2018, in connection with which FinTech II changed its name to International Money Express, Inc. The common stock of International Money Express, Inc. is currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “IMXI.” See “*Management — FinTech II.*” Members of our board of directors and management team have also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp. III, or FinTech III, a blank check company which raised \$345.0 million in its initial public offering in November 2018 and completed its initial business combination with Paya, Inc. in October 2020. See “*Management — FinTech III.*” Members of our board of directors and management team also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FinTech Acquisition Corp. IV, or FinTech IV, a blank check company which raised \$230.0 million in its initial public offering in September 2020 and completed its initial business combination with PWP Holdings LP, in June 2021. See “*Management — FinTech IV.*” Members of our board of directors and management team also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of FTAC Olympus Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Olympus, a blank check company which raised \$754.7 million in its initial public offering in August 2020 and completed its initial business combination with Payoneer Inc. in June 2021. See “*Management — FTAC Olympus.*” Additionally, Betsy Z. Cohen served as chairman of FTAC Emerald Acquisition Corp., a blank check company which raised \$250 million in its initial public offering in December 2021. In February 2025, FTAC Emerald completed its initial business combination with Fold Holdings, Inc., a pioneering bitcoin financial services company. The common stock of Fold Holdings, Inc. is currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “FLD.” See “*Management — FTAC Emerald.*” Members of our board of directors and management team also served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. I, or Cohen Circle I, a blank check company which raised \$230.0 million in its initial public offering in October 2024 and completed its initial business combination with Kyivstar Group Ltd., in August 2025. See “*Management — Cohen Circle I.*”

Currently, Betsy Z. Cohen also serves as Chairman and CEO of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II, or Cohen Circle II, a blank check company which raised \$253.0 million in its initial public offering in June 2025.

We believe that potential sellers of target businesses will view the fact that members of our board of directors and management team have successfully closed multiple business combinations with vehicles similar to our company as a positive factor in considering whether or not to enter into a business combination with us. However, past performance is not a guarantee of success with respect to any business combination we may consummate. Additionally, members of our board of directors and management team also currently serve as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of blank check companies that are actively searching for a business combination, or previously served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of blank check companies that liquidated before consummating a business combination, as follows: FinTech Acquisition Corp. V, or FinTech V, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in December 2020; FTAC Athena Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Athena, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in February 2021; FTAC Hera Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Hera, a blank check company which raised approximately \$850 million in its initial public offering in March 2021; and Fintech Acquisition Corp. VI, or FinTech VI, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in June 2021.

Initial Business Combination

We are not presently engaged in, and we will not engage in, any substantive commercial business for an indefinite period of time following this offering. We intend to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of this offering and the placement units, as well as our equity, debt or a combination of these, in effecting a business combination which has not yet been identified. Accordingly, investors in this offering are investing without first having an opportunity to evaluate the specific merits or risks of any one or more business combinations. A business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding what it may deem to be adverse consequences of undertaking a public offering itself. These include time delays, significant expense, loss of voting control and compliance with various federal and state securities laws. In the alternative, we may seek to consummate a business combination with a company that may be financially unstable or in its early stages of development or growth. While we may seek to effect simultaneous business combinations with more than one target business, we will probably have the ability, as a result of our limited resources, to effect only a single business combination.

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We will either (1) seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination at a general meeting called for such purpose at which shareholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against the proposed business combination or do not vote at all, into their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), or (2) provide our shareholders with the opportunity to sell their shares to us by means of a tender offer (and thereby avoid the need for a shareholder vote) for an amount equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), in each case subject to the limitations described herein. The decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of our proposed business combination or allow shareholders to sell their shares to us in a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would otherwise require us to seek shareholder approval. If we decide to allow shareholders to sell their shares to us in a tender offer, we will file tender offer documentation with the SEC which will contain substantially the same financial and other information about the initial business combination as is required under the SEC's proxy rules. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, we will consummate our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company held for the purposes of approving the business combination, or as a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company held for the purposes of approving the business combination, vote at the general meeting of the company to the extent that such business combination is structured as a merger.

We have 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period) to consummate our initial business combination. If we anticipate that we may not be able to consummate our initial business combination within such period, we may seek shareholder approval of amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association for any extension beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable) at a general meeting called for such purpose. Public shareholders will be offered the opportunity to vote on and redeem their shares in connection with any such extension. As described herein, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed that they will not propose any such amendment unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their public shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), divided by the number of then-outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein.

If we are unable to consummate an initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period), and do not hold a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the amount of time we will have to consummate an initial business combination, or by such earlier liquidation date as our board of directors may approve, from the closing of this offering, we will redeem 100% of our issued and outstanding public shares for a pro rata portion of the funds held in the trust account, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to applicable law and as further described herein, and then seek to liquidate and dissolve. We expect the pro rata redemption price to be approximately \$10.00 per Class A ordinary share (regardless of whether or not the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option), without taking into account any interest earned on such funds. However, we cannot assure you that we will in fact be able to distribute such amounts as a result of claims of creditors which may take priority over the claims of our public shareholders.

If we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window, while we do not currently intend to seek shareholder approval to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the amount of time we will have to consummate an initial business combination, we may elect to do so in the future. There is no limit on the number of extensions that we may seek; however, we do not expect to extend the time period to consummate our initial business combination beyond 36 months from the closing of

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this offering. If we determine not to or are unable to extend the time period to consummate our initial business combination or fail to obtain shareholder approval to extend the completion window, our sponsors' investment in our founder shares and our placement units may expire worthless.

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

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

Other Acquisition Considerations

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors. In the event we seek to complete our initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that our initial business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view.

Unless we complete our initial business combination with an affiliated entity, or our Board of Directors cannot independently determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that the price we are paying for a target is fair to our company from a financial point of view. If no opinion is obtained, our shareholders will be relying on the business judgment of our Board of Directors, which will have significant discretion in choosing the standard used to establish the fair market value of the target or targets, and different methods of valuation may vary greatly in outcome from one another. Such standards used will be disclosed in our tender offer documents or proxy solicitation materials, as applicable, related to our initial business combination.

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Members of our management team may directly or indirectly own our ordinary shares and/or placement units following this offering, and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination. The low price that our sponsors, executive officers and directors (directly or indirectly) paid for the founder shares creates an incentive whereby our officers and directors could potentially make a substantial profit even if we select an acquisition target that subsequently declines in value and is unprofitable for public shareholders. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, or by such earlier liquidation date as our board of directors may approve, the founder shares and placement units may expire worthless, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account, which could create an incentive for our sponsors, executive officers and directors to complete a transaction even if we select an acquisition target that subsequently declines in value and is unprofitable for public shareholders. Further, each of our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers or directors was included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination.

Each of our directors and officers presently has, and in the future any of our directors and our officers may have additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present acquisition opportunities to such entity. Accordingly, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law, if any of our officers or directors becomes aware of an acquisition opportunity which is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will need to honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such acquisition opportunity to such entity, and only present it to us if such entity rejects the opportunity. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or (b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity. As a result, the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors could materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination.

In addition, our sponsors, officers and directors may participate in the formation of, or become an officer or director of, any other blank check company prior to completion of our initial business combination. As a result, our sponsors, officers or directors could have conflicts of interest in determining whether to present business combination opportunities to us or to any other blank check company with which they may become involved. In particular, affiliates of our sponsors are currently sponsoring other blank check companies that are seeking to complete business combinations. Certain of our directors and officers serve in similar roles for Cohen Circle II. Although we have no formal policy in place for vetting potential conflicts of interest, our Board of Directors will review any potential conflicts of interest on a case-by-case basis.

We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, including our officers, directors, or sponsors, initiated any discussions, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. From the period prior to our formation through the date of this prospectus, there have been no communications or discussions between any of our officers, directors or our sponsors and any of their potential contacts or relationships regarding a potential initial business combination with the company. Additionally, we have not engaged or retained any agent or other representative to identify or locate any suitable acquisition candidate, to conduct any research or take any measures, directly or indirectly, to locate or contact a target business. We have not, nor have our officers, directors, or sponsors, contacted any of the prospective target businesses that our affiliated blank check companies had considered and rejected.

Potential Additional Financings

We may need to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination, either because the transaction requires more cash than is available from the proceeds held in our trust account or because we become obligated to redeem a significant number of our public shares upon completion of the business combination, in which case we may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such business combination. If we raise additional funds through equity or convertible debt issuances, our public shareholders may suffer significant dilution and those securities could have rights that rank senior to our public shares. If we raise additional funds through the incurrence of indebtedness, such indebtedness would have rights that are senior to our equity securities and could contain covenants that restrict our operations. Further, as described above, due to the anti-dilution rights of

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our founder shares, our public shareholders may incur material dilution. In addition, we intend to target businesses with enterprise values that are greater than we could acquire with the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, and, as a result, if the cash portion of the purchase price exceeds the amount available from the trust account, net of amounts needed to satisfy any redemptions by public shareholders, we may be required to seek additional financing to complete such proposed initial business combination. We may also obtain financing prior to the closing of our initial business combination to fund our working capital needs and transaction costs in connection with our search for and completion of our initial business combination. There is no limitation on our ability to raise funds through the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop agreements we may enter into following consummation of this offering. Subject to compliance with applicable securities laws, we would only complete such financing simultaneously with the completion of our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination because we do not have sufficient funds available to us, we will be forced to liquidate the trust account. In addition, following our initial business combination, if cash on hand is insufficient, we may need to obtain additional financing in order to meet our obligations.

Acquisition Criteria

We have identified the following criteria that we intend to use in evaluating business transaction opportunities. We expect that no individual criterion will entirely determine a decision to pursue a particular opportunity. Further, any particular business transaction opportunity which we ultimately determine to pursue may not meet one or more of these criteria:

- ***Recurring Revenue.*** We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have a history of, or potential for, strong, sustainable recurring and predictable revenue streams.
- ***Strong management team.*** We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have strong, experienced management teams or those that provide a platform for us to assemble an effective and experienced management team. We will focus on management teams with a proven track record of driving revenue growth, enhancing profitability and creating value for their shareholders.
- ***Opportunities for add-on acquisitions.*** We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that we can grow both organically and through acquisitions. In addition, we believe that our ability to source proprietary opportunities and execute transactions will help the business we acquire grow through acquisition, and thus serve as a platform for further add-on acquisitions.
- ***Differentiated business niche.*** We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have a leading or niche market position and that demonstrate advantages when compared to their competitors, which may help to create barriers to entry against new competitors. We anticipate that these barriers to entry will enhance the ability of these businesses or assets to generate strong profitability and free cash flow.
- ***Diversified customer and supplier base.*** We will seek to acquire one or more businesses or assets that have a diversified customer and supplier base, which are generally better able to endure economic downturns, industry consolidation, changing business preferences and other factors that may negatively impact their customers, suppliers and competitors.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following competitive strengths:

- ***Management Operating and Investing Experience.*** Our directors and executive officers have significant experience in the financial services and financial technology industries. Betsy Z. Cohen has over 40 years' experience in the financial services industry and is a founder of and, until her retirement in December 2014, served as chief executive officer of, The Bancorp, Inc., a publicly traded financial holding company whose banking subsidiary, The Bancorp Bank, provides banking services principally through the internet. Ms. Cohen also serves as a managing member of the general partner of Cohen Circle FinTech Ventures, L.P., a fintech focused venture capital fund, and as a managing member of the general partner of Radiate Capital Fund, L.P., an impact investment fund with a

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focus on the financial services and health sectors. Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Gilliam are co-founders of Ten31 LLC, a venture capital firm focused on bitcoin and bitcoin's enabling technologies (including trading, payments, custody, security, and computing infrastructure). Mr. Kozlov is a partner at Duane Morris, an international law firm, and has over thirty years of legal experience counseling clients in the areas of litigation, federal and state regulatory matters, gaming law and complex financial institution management. We believe that this experience provides us with a competitive advantage in evaluating businesses and acquisition opportunities in our target industries.

- ***Established Deal Sourcing Network.*** As a result of their extensive experience in the financial services and venture capital industries, our team has developed a broad array of contacts in these industries. We believe that these contacts will be important in generating acquisition opportunities for us.
- ***Strong Financial Position and Flexibility.*** With a trust account initially in the amount of \$220,000,000 and a public market for our ordinary shares, we offer a target business a variety of options to facilitate a future business transaction and fund the growth and expansion of business operations. Because we are able to consummate an initial business transaction using our equity, debt, cash or a combination of the foregoing, we have the flexibility to design an acquisition structure to address the needs of the parties. We have not, however, taken any steps to secure third party financing and would expect to do so only in connection with the consummation of our initial business transaction. Accordingly, our flexibility in structuring an initial business transaction may be constrained by our ability to arrange third-party financing, if required.
- ***Status as a Public Company.*** We believe our structure will make us an attractive business transaction partner to prospective target businesses. As an existing public company, we will offer a target business an alternative to the traditional initial public offering through a merger or other business transaction with us. In this situation, the owners of the target business would exchange their shares of stock, shares or other equity interests in the target business for our shares. Once public, we believe the target business would have greater access to capital and additional means of creating management incentives that are better aligned with shareholders' interests than it would as a private company. We believe that being a public company can also augment a company's profile among potential new customers and vendors and aid it in attracting and retaining talented employees.

Sponsor Information

Our sponsors are Delaware limited liability companies, which were formed to invest in our company. Although our sponsors are permitted to undertake any activities permitted under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and other applicable law, our sponsors' businesses are focused on investing in our company. Betsy Z. Cohen, our Chairman of the Board, Jonathan Kirkwood, our Vice-Chairman, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr., our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, are the sole managers of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and hold voting and investment discretion with respect to the ordinary shares held of record by BTC Development Sponsor LLC. The members of BTC Development Sponsor LLC include an affiliate of Ten31 LLC and an affiliate of Cohen Circle, LLC. Betsy Z. Cohen, our Chairman of the Board is the sole manager of BTC Development Advisors LLC and holds voting and investment discretion with respect to the ordinary shares held of record by BTC Development Advisors LLC.

As of the date of this prospectus, other than Betsy Z. Cohen, Cohen Circle, LLC, Jonathan Kirkwood, Grant Gilliam, Ten 31 LLC, Andrew Hohns, Bracebridge H. Young, Jr., and the respective affiliates and controlled entities of the aforementioned parties, no other person has a direct or indirect material interest in our sponsors. Betsy Z. Cohen, Cohen Circle, LLC and their respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 3,325,833 founder shares (or 3,875,833 founders shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full); Jonathan Kirkwood, Grant Gilliam, Ten 31 LLC, and their respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 3,378,333 founder shares (or 3,928,333 founders shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full); Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. and his respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 275,000 founder shares; and Andrew Hohns and his respective affiliates and controlled entities will hold 300,000 founder shares. Each of our independent directors will receive for their services as a director an indirect interest in 20,000 founder shares through membership interests in our sponsors.

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The following table sets forth the payments to be received by our sponsors and their affiliates from us prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination and the securities issued and to be issued by us to our sponsors or their affiliates:

Entity/Individual	Amount of Compensation to be Received or Securities Issued or to be Issued	Consideration Paid or to be Paid
BTC Development Sponsor LLC or BTC Development Advisors LLC	\$30,000 per month	Office space, administrative and shared personnel support services
	8,686,667 Class B ordinary Shares	\$25,000
	512,500 Placement Units to be purchased simultaneously with the closing of this offering	\$5,125,000
	Up to \$500,000	Repayment of loans made to us by our sponsors to cover offering related and organizational expenses
	Reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination	Services in connection with identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination
	Up to \$2,500,000 in working capital loans, which loans may be convertible into private placement units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender	Working capital loans to finance transactions costs in connection with an initial business combination
Holders of Class B ordinary shares	Anti-dilution protection upon conversion into Class A ordinary shares at a greater than one-to-one ratio	Issuance of the Class A ordinary shares issuable in connection with the conversion of the founder shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion
BTC Development Sponsor LLC, BTC Development Advisors LLC, our officers, directors or advisors, or our or their affiliates	Finder's fees, advisory fees, consulting fees or success fees	Any services in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account
R. Maxwell Smeal	Up to \$12,500 per month	Serving as our Chief Financial Officer

Because our sponsors acquired the founder shares at approximately a nominal price, our public shareholders will incur immediate and substantial dilution upon the closing of this offering, assuming no value is ascribed to the warrants included in the units. Any conversion of Class B ordinary shares described herein will result in material dilution to our public shareholders due to the anti-dilution rights, which will take effect as a compulsory redemption of Class B ordinary shares and an issuance of Class A ordinary shares as a matter of Cayman Islands law. Such dilution could materially increase to the extent that the anti-dilution provision of the founder shares results in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the founder shares at the time of our initial business combination to maintain the number of founder shares at 25%. 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

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conversion of all Class B ordinary shares will equal, in the aggregate, 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering and the private placement, 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. Further, our public shareholders may experience material dilution if the up to \$2,500,000 in working capital loans is advanced by the sponsors and the lender elects to convert the working capital loans into private placement units at \$10.00 per unit, resulting in the lender receiving up to an additional 250,000 private Class A ordinary shares and 62,500 private placement warrants exercisable at \$11.50 per Class A ordinary share underlying the units. Additionally, we will issue an aggregate of 190,000 Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of the placement warrants underlying the placement units to be purchased by our sponsors, CCM and KBW simultaneously with the closing of this offering. The exercise of such placement warrants would cause the actual dilution to the public shareholders to be higher, particularly in certain circumstances specified in the warrant agreement where a cashless exercise of the placement warrants is utilized along with a cashless exercise of the public warrants. As a result, the holders of our founder shares (including certain of our directors and officers that indirectly own founder shares) could make a substantial profit after our initial business combination even if our public shareholders lose money on their investment as a result of a decrease in the post-combination value of their Class A ordinary shares. See the sections titled “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Sponsors and Management Team — The nominal purchase price paid by our sponsors for the founder shares may result in significant dilution to the implied value of your public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination, and our sponsors are likely to make a substantial profit on their investment in us in the event we consummate an initial business combination, even if the business combination causes the trading price of our ordinary shares to materially decline*” and “*Dilution.*”

The founder shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holder on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like, and subject to further adjustment as provided herein. The Class A ordinary shares issuable in connection with the conversion of the founder shares may result in material dilution to our public shareholders due to the anti-dilution rights of our founder shares that may result in an issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion. In the case that additional Class A ordinary shares, or any other equity-linked securities, are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts sold in this offering and related to or in connection with the closing of the initial business combination, the ratio at which Class B ordinary shares convert into Class A ordinary shares will be adjusted (unless the holders of a majority of the outstanding Class B ordinary shares agree to waive such 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, 25% of the sum of (i) of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering and the private placement, plus (ii) all Class A ordinary shares and equity-linked securities issued or deemed issued, in connection with the closing of the initial business combination (excluding any shares or equity-linked securities issued, or to be issued, to any seller in the initial business combination, and any private placement-equivalent units issued to our sponsors or any of their respective affiliates or to our officers and directors upon conversion of working capital loans), minus (iii) any redemptions of Class A ordinary shares by public shareholders in connection with an initial business combination; provided that such conversion of founder shares will never occur on a less than one-for-one basis.

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Pursuant to a letter agreement to be entered with us, as well as a placement unit subscription agreement to be entered into with CCM and KBW, each of CCM, KBW, our sponsors, directors and officers has agreed to restrictions on its ability to transfer, assign, or sell the founder shares and placement units, as summarized in the table below.

Subject Securities	Expiration Date	Natural Persons and Entities Subject to Restrictions	Exceptions to Transfer Restrictions
Founder Shares	The earlier of (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (B) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property.	BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC Betsy Z. Cohen Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. R. Maxwell Smeal Jonathan Kirkwood Andrew Hohns Grant Gilliam Hersh Kozlov	Transfers permitted (a) to (1) the sponsors' members, (2) the directors or officers of us, the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW, (3) any affiliates or family members of the directors or officers of us, the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW, (4) any members or partners of the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW or their respective affiliates, or any affiliates of the sponsors, the sponsors' members, CCM or KBW, or any employees of such affiliates; (b) in the case of an individual, as a gift to such person's immediate family or to a trust, the beneficiary of which is a member of such person's immediate family, an affiliate of such person or to a charitable organization; (c) in the case of an individual, by virtue of laws of descent and distribution upon death of such person; (d) in the case of an individual, pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order; (e) in the case of a trust by distribution to one or more permissible beneficiaries of such trust; (f) by private sales or transfers made in connection with any forward purchase agreement or similar arrangement, in connection with an extension of the completion window or in connection with the consummation of a business combination at prices no greater than the price at which the securities were originally purchased; (g) to us for no value for cancellation in connection with the consummation of the initial business combination; (h) in the event of our liquidation prior to our consummation of our initial business combination; (i) by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, the sponsors' limited liability company agreements, upon dissolution of such sponsors, or the organizational documents of CCM or KBW upon dissolution of CCM or KBW, respectively; and (j) in the event

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Subject Securities	Expiration Date	Natural Persons and Entities Subject to Restrictions	Exceptions to Transfer Restrictions
			that, subsequent to our consummation of an initial business combination, we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction which results in all of our shareholders having the right to exchange their Class A ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property; provided, however, that in the case of clauses (a) through (f) these permitted transferees must enter into a written agreement agreeing to be bound by these transfer restrictions and the other restrictions contained in the letter agreement.
Placement Units Placement Shares Placement Warrants	30 days after the completion of our initial business combination	BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC Betsy Z. Cohen Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. R. Maxwell Smeal Jonathan Kirkwood Andrew Hohns Grant Gilliam Hersh Kozlov	Same as above.
Units, ordinary shares, warrants or any securities convertible into, or exercisable, or exchangeable for, ordinary shares	180 days after the date of this prospectus	BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC Betsy Z. Cohen Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. R. Maxwell Smeal Jonathan Kirkwood Andrew Hohns Grant Gilliam Hersh Kozlov	The forfeiture of founder shares pursuant to their terms or any transfer of founder shares to any current or future independent director of the company. In addition, the underwriters in their sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to this restriction at any time without notice, other than in the case of the officers and directors, which shall be with notice.

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Up to 1,100,000 of the founder shares will be surrendered for no consideration depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised. In addition, in order to facilitate our initial business combination or for any other reason determined by our sponsors in their sole discretion, our sponsors may surrender or forfeit, transfer or exchange our founder shares, placement units or any of our other securities, including for no consideration, as well as subject any such securities to earn-outs or other restrictions, or otherwise amend the terms of any such securities or enter into any other arrangements with respect to any such securities. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares at a ratio greater than one-to-one at the time of our initial business combination as a result of the anti-dilution provisions as set forth therein. Although such actions are subject to the transfer and other restrictions affecting founder shares and placement units set forth in the letter agreement and described elsewhere in this prospectus, there are no restrictions on the transfer of equity interests in our sponsors or requirements that other members consent to a transfer of such equity interests by a member of our sponsors and transfers of equity interests in the sponsors or their respective members may result in a change of ownership or control of our sponsors. See "*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Sponsors and Management Team — A change of ownership or control of the sponsors could adversely affect our ability to consummate our initial business combination.*"

Pursuant to such letter agreement, for the benefit of the underwriters, we, our sponsors and our officers and directors have agreed that we will not offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of any units, ordinary shares, warrants or any securities convertible into, or exercisable, or exchangeable for, ordinary shares, without the prior written consent of the underwriters for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus. See "*Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).*"

Effecting Our Initial Business Combination

General

We are not presently engaged in, and we will not engage in, any operations following this offering until our initial business combination. We intend to effectuate our initial business combination using cash from the proceeds of this offering and the private placement, our equity, debt or a combination of these as the consideration to be paid in our initial business combination.

If we pay for our initial business combination using shares or debt securities, or we do not use all of the funds released from the trust account for payment of the purchase price in connection with our business combination or for redemptions or purchases of our ordinary shares, we may apply the balance of the cash released to us from the trust account for general corporate purposes, including for maintenance or expansion of operations of acquired businesses, the payment of principal or interest due on indebtedness incurred in consummating our initial business combination, to fund the purchase of other companies or for working capital.

We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, initiated any discussions, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. From the period prior to our formation through the date of this prospectus, there have been no communications or discussions between any of our officers, directors or our sponsors and any of their potential contacts or relationships regarding a potential initial business combination. Additionally, we have not engaged or retained any agent or other representative to identify or locate any suitable acquisition candidate, to conduct any research or take any measures, directly or indirectly, to locate or contact a target business. We have not contacted any of the prospective target businesses that our affiliated blank check companies had considered and rejected; however, we may do so in the future if we become aware that the valuations, operations, profits or prospects of such target business, or the benefits of any potential transaction with such target business, would be attractive. Accordingly, there is no current basis for investors in this offering to evaluate the possible merits or risks of the target business with which we may ultimately complete our initial business combination. Although our management will assess the risks inherent in a particular target business with which we may combine, we cannot assure you that this assessment will result in our identifying all risks that a target business may encounter. Furthermore, some of those risks may be outside of our control, meaning that we can do nothing to control or reduce the chances that those risks will adversely impact a target business.

Nasdaq rules require that our initial business combination be with one or more target businesses that together have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the trust account (less any deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on interest earned) at the time of our signing a definitive agreement in connection with our initial business combination. We refer to this as the 80% fair market value test. If our board of directors

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is not able to independently determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria. We do not currently intend to purchase multiple businesses in unrelated industries in conjunction with our initial business combination, although there is no assurance that will be the case. In addition, pursuant to Nasdaq listing rules, our initial business combination must be approved by a majority of our independent directors.

We may seek to raise additional funds through a private offering of debt or equity securities to finance our initial business combination, and we may effectuate an initial business combination using the proceeds of such offering rather than using the amounts held in the trust account. Subject to compliance with applicable securities laws, we would consummate such financing only simultaneously with the consummation of our business combination. In the case of an initial business combination funded with assets other than the trust account assets, our tender offer documents or proxy materials disclosing the business combination would disclose the terms of the financing and, only if required by law or Nasdaq, we would seek shareholder approval of such financing. There are no prohibitions on our ability to raise funds privately or through loans in connection with our initial business combination. At this time, we are not a party to any arrangement or understanding with any third party with respect to raising any additional funds through the sale of securities or otherwise.

We anticipate structuring our initial business combination so that the post-transaction company in which our public shareholders own shares will own or acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding equity interests or assets of the target business or businesses. We may, however, structure our initial business combination such that the post-transaction company owns or acquires less than 100% of such interests or assets of the target business in order to meet certain objectives of the target management team or shareholders or for other reasons, but we will only complete such business combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the issued and outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target business sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Even if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our shareholders prior to our initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-transaction company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in our initial business combination transaction. For example, we could pursue a transaction in which we issue a substantial number of new shares in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding capital stock, shares or other equity securities of a target business or issue a substantial number of new shares to third-parties in connection with financing our initial business combination. In this case, we would acquire a 100% controlling interest in the target. However, as a result of the issuance of a substantial number of new shares, our shareholders immediately prior to our initial business combination could own less than a majority of our issued and outstanding shares subsequent to our initial business combination. If less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company, the portion of such business or businesses that is owned or acquired is what will be valued for purposes of the 80% fair market value test. If our initial business combination involves more than one target business, the 80% fair market value test will be based on the aggregate value of all of the target businesses. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we are not then listed on Nasdaq for whatever reason, we would no longer be required to meet the foregoing 80% fair market value test.

We have filed a Registration Statement on Form 8-A with the SEC to register our securities under Section 12 of the Exchange Act. As a result, we are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated under the Exchange Act. We have no current intention of filing a Form 15 to suspend our reporting or other obligations under the Exchange Act prior or subsequent to the consummation of our initial business combination.

Sources of Acquisition Candidates

We anticipate that target business candidates will be brought to our attention from various unaffiliated sources, including investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, venture capital funds, private equity funds, leveraged buyout funds, management buyout funds, brokers and other members of the financial community and corporate executives. These target candidates may present solicited or unsolicited proposals. We expect such sources to become aware that we are seeking a business combination candidate by a variety of means, including publicly available information relating to this offering, public relations and marketing efforts or direct contact by management following the completion of this offering.

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Our officers and directors, as well as their affiliates, may also bring to our attention target business candidates of which they become aware through their contacts. While we do not presently anticipate engaging the services of professional firms or other individuals that specialize in business acquisitions on any formal basis, we may engage these firms or other individuals in the future, in which event we may pay a finder's fee, consulting fee or other compensation to be determined in an arm's length negotiation based on the terms of the transaction. We will engage a finder only if our management determines that the use of a finder may bring opportunities to us that may not otherwise be available to us or if finders approach us on an unsolicited basis with a potential transaction that our management determines is in our best interest to pursue. In connection with the completion of our initial business combination, at the option of our management team, we may pay a customary advisory fee, finder's fee and/or success fee, to a person or entity associated with certain of our officers and directors, in an amount that constitutes a market standard fee for comparable transactions and services provided. Although some of our officers and directors may enter into employment or consulting agreements with the acquired business following our initial business combination, the presence or absence of any such arrangements will not be used as a criterion in our selection process of an acquisition candidate.

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors. In the event we seek to complete our initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that our initial business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view.

Members of our management team and our independent directors will directly or indirectly own our ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our ordinary shares following this offering and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination. In particular, because the founder shares were purchased at a purchase price of approximately \$0.003 per share, the holders of our founder shares (including certain of our directors and officers that directly or indirectly own founder shares) could make a substantial profit after our initial business combination even if our public shareholders lose money on their investment as a result of a decrease in the post-combination value of their Class A ordinary shares (after accounting for any adjustments in connection with an exchange or other transaction contemplated by the business combination). Further, each of our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers or directors was included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination.

As more fully discussed in "*Management — Conflicts of Interest*," if any of our directors or officers becomes aware of a business combination opportunity that falls within the line of business of any entity to which he or she has pre-existing fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she may be required to present such business combination opportunity to such entity prior to presenting such business combination opportunity to us. Our directors and officers currently have fiduciary duties or contractual obligations that may take priority over their duties to us.

Status as a Public Company

We believe our structure will make us an attractive business combination partner to target businesses. As an existing public company, we offer a target business an alternative to the traditional initial public offering through a merger or other business combination. In this situation, the owners of the target business would exchange their shares of stock, shares or other equity interests in the target business for our shares or for a combination of our shares and cash, allowing us to tailor the consideration to the specific needs of the sellers. Although there are various costs and obligations associated with being a public company, we believe target businesses will find this method a more certain and cost effective method to becoming a public company than the typical initial public offering. In a typical initial public offering, there are additional expenses incurred in marketing, road show and public reporting efforts that may not be present to the same extent in connection with a business combination with us.

Furthermore, once a proposed business combination is completed, the target business will have effectively become public, whereas an initial public offering is always subject to the underwriters' ability to complete the offering, as well as general market conditions, which could delay or prevent the offering from occurring. Once

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public, we believe the target business would then have greater access to capital and an additional means of providing management incentives consistent with shareholders' interests. It can offer further benefits by augmenting a company's profile among potential new customers and vendors and aid in attracting talented employees.

While we believe that our structure and our management team's backgrounds will make us an attractive business partner, some potential target businesses may have a negative view of us since we are a blank check company, without an operating history, and there is uncertainty relating to our ability to obtain shareholder approval of our proposed initial business combination and retain sufficient funds in our trust account in connection therewith.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the completion of this offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.235 billion, or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our ordinary shares that is held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that year's second fiscal quarter, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

Additionally, we are a "smaller reporting company" as defined in Rule 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (1) the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$250 million as of the end of that year's second fiscal quarter, or (2) our annual revenues equals or exceeds \$100 million during such completed fiscal year and the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that year's second fiscal quarter.

Financial Position

With funds available for a business combination initially in the amount of \$211,200,000 assuming no redemptions and after payment of up to \$8,800,000 of deferred underwriting fees (or \$242,220,000 assuming no redemptions, after payment of up to \$10,780,000 of deferred underwriting fees and depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised), in each case before fees and expenses associated with our initial business combination, we offer a target business a variety of options such as creating a liquidity event for its owners, providing capital for the potential growth and expansion of its operations or strengthening its balance sheet by reducing its debt ratio. Because we are able to complete our initial business combination using our cash, debt or equity securities, or a combination of the foregoing, we have the flexibility to use the most efficient combination that will allow us to tailor the consideration to be paid to the target business to fit its needs and desires. However, we have not taken any steps to secure third party financing and there can be no assurance it will be available to us.

Selection of a target business and structuring of our initial business combination

The Nasdaq rules require that our initial business combination must be with one or more target businesses that together have an aggregate fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the trust account (less any deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on interest earned) at the time of our signing a definitive agreement in connection with our initial business combination. We refer to this as the 80% fair market value test. The fair market value of the target or targets will be determined by our board of directors based upon one or more standards generally accepted by the financial community, such as discounted cash flow valuation or value of comparable businesses. If our board of directors is not able independently to determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm, or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions, with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria. We do not currently intend to purchase multiple businesses in unrelated industries in conjunction with our initial business combination, although there is no assurance that will be the case. Subject to this requirement, our management will have virtually unrestricted flexibility in identifying and selecting one or more prospective target businesses, although we will not be permitted to effectuate our initial business combination solely with another blank check company or a similar company with nominal operations.

In any case, we will only complete an initial business combination in which we own or acquire 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquire a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. If we own or acquire

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less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses, the portion of such business or businesses that are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company is what will be valued for purposes of the 80% of net assets test. There is no basis for investors in this offering to evaluate the possible merits or risks of any target business with which we may ultimately complete our initial business combination.

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

In evaluating a prospective target business, we expect to conduct a thorough due diligence review which will encompass, among other things, meetings with incumbent management and employees, document reviews, inspection of facilities, as well as a review of financial, operational, legal and other information which will be made available to us.

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

Lack of business diversification

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

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

Limited ability to evaluate the target's management team

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

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

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

[Table of Contents](#)**Shareholders may not have the ability to approve our initial business combination**

We may conduct redemptions without a shareholder vote pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC subject to the provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. However, we will seek shareholder approval if it is required by law or applicable stock exchange rule, or we may decide to seek shareholder approval for business or other legal reasons.

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

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

The Companies Act and Cayman Islands law do not currently require, and we are not aware of any other applicable law that will require, shareholder approval of our initial business combination.

The decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of a proposed business combination in those instances in which shareholder approval is not required by law will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on business and reasons, which include a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

- the timing of the transaction, including in the event we determine shareholder approval would require additional time and there is either not enough time to seek shareholder approval or doing so would place the company at a disadvantage in the transaction or result in other additional burdens on the company;
- the expected cost of holding a shareholder vote;
- the risk that the shareholders would fail to approve the proposed business combination;
- other time and budget constraints of the company; and
- additional legal complexities of a proposed business combination that would be time consuming and burdensome to present to shareholders.

Permitted purchases and other transactions with respect to our securities

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase public shares or public warrants in privately-negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination. There is no limit on the number of shares or warrants our initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase in such transactions, subject to compliance with applicable law and Nasdaq rules. Additionally, at any time at or prior to our initial business combination, subject to applicable securities laws (including with respect to material nonpublic information), our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may enter into transactions with investors and others to provide them with incentives to acquire public shares, vote their public shares in favor of our initial business combination or not redeem their public shares. However, they have no current commitments, plans or intentions to engage in such transactions and have not formulated any terms or conditions for any such transactions. In the event our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates determine to undertake any such transactions, such transactions could have the effect of influencing the vote necessary to approve such transaction. None of the funds held in the trust account will be used to purchase public shares or public warrants in such transactions. They will be restricted from making any such purchases when they are in possession of any material non-public information not disclosed to the seller or if such purchases are prohibited by Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Such a purchase may include a contractual acknowledgement that such shareholder, although still the

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record holder of our shares, is no longer the beneficial owner thereof and therefore agrees not to exercise its redemption rights. Subsequent to the consummation of this offering, we have adopted an insider trading policy which requires insiders to (1) refrain from purchasing securities during certain blackout periods and when they are in possession of any material non-public information and (2) clear certain trades prior to execution. We cannot currently determine whether our insiders will make such purchases pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan, as it will be dependent upon several factors, including but not limited to, the timing and size of such purchases. Depending on such circumstances, our insiders may either make such purchases pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan or determine that such a plan is not necessary.

In the event that our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates purchase public shares in privately negotiated transactions from public shareholders who have already elected to exercise their redemption rights or submitted a proxy to vote against our initial business combination, such selling shareholders would be required to revoke their prior elections to redeem their shares and any proxy to vote against our initial business combination. We do not currently anticipate that such purchases, if any, would constitute a tender offer subject to the tender offer rules under the Exchange Act or a going-private transaction subject to the going-private rules under the Exchange Act; however, if the purchasers determine at the time of any such purchases that the purchases are subject to such rules, the purchasers will be required to comply with such rules.

The purpose of any such transaction could be to (1) vote in favor of the business combination and thereby increase the likelihood of obtaining shareholder approval of our initial business combination, (2) reduce the number of public warrants outstanding or vote such public warrants on any matters submitted to the public warrant holders for approval in connection with our initial business combination or (3) satisfy a closing condition in an agreement with a target that requires us to have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash at the closing of our initial business combination, where it appears that such requirement would otherwise not be met. This may result in the completion of our initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. To the extent such securities are purchased, such public securities will not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction, as provided in Tender Offers and Schedules Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations Question 166.01 promulgated by the staff of the SEC.

In addition, if such purchases are made, the public “float” of our securities and the number of beneficial holders of our securities may be reduced, possibly making it difficult to maintain or obtain the quotation, listing or trading of our securities on a national securities exchange.

Our sponsors, officers, directors and/or any of their affiliates anticipate that they may identify the shareholders with whom our sponsors, officers, directors or their affiliates may pursue privately-negotiated purchases by either the shareholders contacting us directly or by our receipt of redemption requests tendered by shareholders following our mailing of proxy materials in connection with our initial business combination. To the extent that our sponsors, officers, directors, advisors or their affiliates enter into a private purchase, they would identify and contact only potential selling shareholders who have expressed their election to redeem their shares for a pro rata share of the trust account or vote against our initial business combination, whether or not such shareholder has already submitted a proxy with respect to our initial business combination. Such persons would select the shareholders from whom to acquire shares based on the number of shares available, the negotiated price per share and such other factors as any such person may deem relevant at the time of purchase. The price per share paid in any such transaction may be different than the amount per share a public shareholder would receive if it elected to redeem its shares in connection with our initial business combination. Our sponsors, officers, directors, advisors or their affiliates will only purchase shares if such purchases comply with Regulation M under the Exchange Act and the other federal securities laws.

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

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Additionally, in the event our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates were to purchase public shares or warrants from public shareholders, such purchases would be structured in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act including, in pertinent part, through adherence to the following:

- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would disclose the possibility that our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates may purchase public shares or warrants from public shareholders outside the redemption process, along with the purpose of such purchases;
- if our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates were to purchase public shares or warrants from public shareholders, they would do so at a price no higher than the price offered through our redemption process;
- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would include a representation that any of our securities purchased by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction;
- our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates would not possess any redemption rights with respect to our securities or, if they do acquire and possess redemption rights, they would waive such rights; and
- we would disclose in a Form 8-K, before our security holder meeting to approve the business combination transaction, the following material items:
 - the amount of our securities purchased outside of the redemption offer by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates, along with the purchase price;
 - the purpose of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates;
 - the impact, if any, of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates on the likelihood that the business combination transaction will be approved;
 - the identities of our security holders who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates (if not purchased on the open market) or the nature of our security holders (e.g., 5% security holders) who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates; and
 - the number of our securities for which we have received redemption requests pursuant to our redemption offer.

See “Risk Factors — *If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates may elect to purchase shares or public warrants from public shareholders, which may influence a vote on a proposed business combination and reduce the public “float” of our Class A ordinary shares or public warrants.*”

Redemption rights for public shareholders upon completion of our initial business combination

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial business combination, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein. The amount in the trust account is initially anticipated to be approximately \$10.00 per public share. The per-share amount we will distribute to investors who properly redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions we will pay to the underwriters. Our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares, placement shares and any

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public shares they may hold in connection with the completion of our initial business combination. However, our sponsors, officers and directors will be entitled to redemption rights with respect to any public shares held by them if we fail to consummate a business combination or liquidate within the completion window.

Manner of Conducting Redemptions

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Class A ordinary shares upon the completion of our initial business combination either (i) in connection with a general meeting called to approve the business combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. The decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of a proposed business combination or conduct a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would require us to seek shareholder approval under the law or stock exchange listing requirement. Under Nasdaq rules, asset acquisitions and share purchases would not typically require shareholder approval while direct mergers with our company where we do not survive and any transactions where we issue more than 20% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares or seek to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association would require shareholder approval. We currently intend to conduct redemptions in connection with a shareholder vote unless shareholder approval is not required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements and we choose to conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC for business or other legal reasons.

If a shareholder vote is not required and we do not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association:

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

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

In the event we conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, our offer to redeem will remain open for at least 20 business days, in accordance with Rule 14e-1(a) under the Exchange Act, and we will not be permitted to complete our initial business combination until the expiration of the tender offer period. In addition, the tender offer will be conditioned on public shareholders not tendering more than the number of public shares we are permitted to redeem. If public shareholders tender more shares than we have offered to purchase, we will withdraw the tender offer and not complete the initial business combination.

If, however, shareholder approval of the transaction is required by law or stock exchange listing requirement, or we decide to obtain shareholder approval for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association:

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

We expect that a final proxy statement would be mailed to public shareholders at least 20 days prior to the shareholder vote. However, we expect that a draft proxy statement would be made available to such shareholders well in advance of such time, providing additional notice of redemption if we conduct redemptions in conjunction with a proxy solicitation. Although we are not required to do so, we currently intend to comply with the substantive and procedural requirements of Regulation 14A in connection with any shareholder vote even if we are not able to maintain our Nasdaq listing or Exchange Act registration.

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

If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company. In such case, pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree) to vote any founder shares and/or placement shares held by them, and any public shares purchased during or after this offering (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction), in favor of our initial business combination. We expect that at the time of any shareholder vote relating to our initial business combination, our sponsors and their permitted transferees will own at least 25% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares entitled to vote thereon. Each public shareholder may elect to redeem their public shares without voting and, if they do vote, irrespective of whether they vote for or against the proposed transaction. In addition, our initial shareholders, directors and officers have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and public shares held by them in connection with the completion of a business combination.

Redemptions of our public shares may be subject to a net tangible asset test or cash requirement pursuant to an agreement relating to our initial business combination. For example, the proposed business combination may require: (1) cash consideration to be paid to the target or its owners; (2) cash to be transferred to the target for working capital or other general corporate purposes; or (3) the retention of cash to satisfy other conditions in accordance with the terms of the proposed business combination. In the event the aggregate cash consideration we would be required to pay for all public shares that are validly submitted for redemption plus any amount required to satisfy cash conditions pursuant to the terms of a proposed business combination exceed the aggregate amount of cash available to us, we will not complete the business combination or redeem any shares, and all ordinary shares submitted for redemption will be returned to the holders thereof. We may, however, raise funds through the issuance of equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop arrangements we may enter into following consummation of this offering, in order to, among other reasons, satisfy such net tangible assets or minimum cash requirements.

Limitation on redemption upon completion of our initial business combination if we seek shareholder approval

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to Excess Shares. We believe this restriction will discourage shareholders from accumulating large blocks of shares, and subsequent attempts by such holders to use their ability to exercise their redemption rights against a proposed business combination as a means to force us or our sponsors or their affiliates to purchase their shares at a significant premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. Absent this provision, a public shareholder holding more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in this offering could threaten to exercise its redemption rights if such holder's shares are not purchased by us or our sponsors or their affiliates at a premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. By limiting our shareholders' ability to redeem no more than 15% of the shares sold in this offering, we believe we will limit the ability of a small group of shareholders to unreasonably attempt to block our ability to complete our initial business combination, particularly in connection with a business combination with a target that requires as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. However, we would not be restricting our shareholders' ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our initial business combination. Our sponsors, officers and directors have,

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pursuant to a letter agreement entered into with us, waived their right to have any founder shares, placement shares or public shares held by them redeemed in connection with our initial business combination. Unless any of our other affiliates acquires founder shares through a permitted transfer from an initial shareholder, and thereby becomes subject to the letter agreement, no such affiliate is subject to this waiver. However, to the extent any such affiliate acquires public shares in this offering or thereafter through open market purchases, it would be a public shareholder and restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to any Excess Shares. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights as a public shareholder with respect to any public shares they acquire.

Tendering share certificates in connection with a tender offer or redemption rights

We may require our public shareholders seeking to exercise their redemption rights, whether they are record holders or hold their shares in "street name," to either tender their certificates (if any) to our transfer agent prior to the date set forth in the tender offer documents, or up to two business days prior to the vote on the proposal to approve the business combination in the event we distribute proxy materials, or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically using The Depository Trust Company's DWAC (Deposit/Withdrawal At Custodian) System, rather than simply voting against the initial business combination. The tender offer or proxy materials, as applicable, that we will furnish to holders of our public shares in connection with our initial business combination will indicate whether we are requiring public shareholders to satisfy such delivery requirements. Accordingly, a public shareholder would have from the time we send out our tender offer materials until the close of the tender offer period, or up to two days prior to the vote on the business combination if we distribute proxy materials, as applicable, to tender its shares if it wishes to seek to exercise its redemption rights. Pursuant to the tender offer rules, the tender offer period will be not less than 20 business days and, in the case of a shareholder vote, a final proxy statement would be mailed to public shareholders at least 20 days prior to the shareholder vote. However, we expect that a draft proxy statement would be made available to such shareholders well in advance of such time, providing additional notice of redemption if we conduct redemptions in conjunction with a proxy solicitation. Given the relatively short exercise period, it is advisable for shareholders to use electronic delivery of their public shares.

There is a nominal cost associated with the above-referenced tendering process and the act of certificating the shares or delivering them through the DWAC System. The transfer agent will typically charge the tendering broker \$100.00 and it would be up to the broker whether or not to pass this cost on to the redeeming holder. However, this fee would be incurred regardless of whether or not we require holders seeking to exercise redemption rights to tender their shares. The need to deliver shares is a requirement of exercising redemption rights regardless of the timing of when such delivery must be effectuated.

In order to perfect redemption rights in connection with their business combinations, many blank check companies would distribute proxy materials for the shareholders' vote on an initial business combination, and a holder could simply vote against a proposed business combination and check a box on the proxy card indicating such holder was seeking to exercise his or her redemption rights. After the business combination was approved, the company would contact such shareholder to arrange for him or her to deliver his or her certificate to verify ownership. As a result, the shareholder then had an "option window" after the completion of the business combination during which he or she could monitor the price of the company's shares in the market. If the price rose above the redemption price, he or she could sell his or her shares in the open market before actually delivering his or her shares to the company for cancellation. As a result, the redemption rights, to which shareholders were aware they needed to commit before the general meeting, would become "option" rights surviving past the completion of the business combination until the redeeming holder delivered its certificate. The requirement for physical or electronic delivery prior to the general meeting ensures that a redeeming holder's election to redeem is irrevocable once the business combination is approved.

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

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

If our initial proposed business combination is not completed, we may continue to try to complete a business combination with a different target until the end of the completion window.

Redemption of public shares and liquidation if no initial business combination

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that we have only 24 months from the closing of this offering (or 27 months from the closing of this offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period) to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within such completion window, we will: (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our Board of Directors, liquidate and dissolve, subject in each case to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window.

Our sponsors, our officers and directors, and CCM and KBW have agreed to waive their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares and placement shares, as applicable, if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. However, if our sponsors, officers or directors acquire public shares after this offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights as a public shareholder with respect to any public shares they acquire.

Our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to a written letter agreement with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association that would (i) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (ii) with respect to the other provisions relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity, unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares. If this optional redemption right is exercised with respect to an excessive number of public shares such that we cannot satisfy the net tangible asset requirement (described above), we may determine not to proceed with the amendment or the related redemption of our public shares.

We expect that all costs and expenses associated with implementing our plan of dissolution, as well as payments to any creditors will be funded from amounts remaining out of the \$7,600,000 of proceeds held outside the trust account and permitted withdrawals, although we cannot assure you that there will be sufficient funds for such purpose. However, if those funds are not sufficient to cover the costs and expenses associated with implementing our plan of dissolution, to the extent that there is any interest accrued in the trust account released in connection with permitted withdrawals, we may request the trustee to release to us an additional amount of up to \$100,000 of such accrued interest to pay those costs and expenses.

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If we were to expend all of the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, other than the proceeds deposited in the trust account, and without taking into account interest, if any, earned on the trust account, the per-share redemption amount received by shareholders upon our dissolution would be approximately \$10.00. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could, however, become subject to the claims of our creditors which would have higher priority than the claims of our public shareholders. We cannot assure you that the actual per-share redemption amount received by shareholders will not be substantially less than \$10.00. While we intend to pay such amounts, if any, we cannot assure you that we will have funds sufficient to pay or provide for all creditors' claims.

Although we will seek to have all third parties (other than our independent auditors), prospective target businesses or other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of our public shareholders, there is no guarantee that they will execute such agreements or even if they execute such agreements that they would be prevented from bringing claims against the trust account including but not limited to fraudulent inducement, breach of fiduciary responsibility or other similar claims, as well as claims challenging the enforceability of the waiver, in each case in order to gain an advantage with respect to a claim against our assets, including the funds held in the trust account. If any third party refuses to execute an agreement waiving such claims to the monies held in the trust account, our management will perform an analysis of the alternatives available to it and will only enter into an agreement with a third party that has not executed a waiver if management believes that such third party's engagement would be significantly more beneficial to us than any alternative. Examples of possible instances where we may engage a third party that refuses to execute a waiver include the engagement of a third party consultant whose particular expertise or skills are believed by management to be significantly superior to those of other consultants that would agree to execute a waiver or in cases where management is unable to find a service provider willing to execute a waiver. In addition, there is no guarantee that such entities will agree to waive any claims they may have in the future as a result of, or arising out of, any negotiations, contracts or agreements with us and will not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason. Upon redemption of our public shares, if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame, or upon the exercise of a redemption right in connection with our initial business combination, we will be required to provide for payment of claims of creditors that were not waived that may be brought against us within the 10 years following redemption. BTC Development Sponsor LLC has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third-party (other than our independent auditors) for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account, due to reductions in value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account and except as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of this offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. In the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, then BTC Development Sponsor LLC will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third-party claims. We have not independently verified whether BTC Development Sponsor LLC has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations and believe that BTC Development Sponsor LLC's only assets are securities of our company. None of our other officers will indemnify us for claims by third parties including, without limitation, claims by vendors and prospective target businesses.

In the event that the proceeds in the trust account are reduced below (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account, due to reductions in value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, and BTC Development Sponsor LLC asserts that it is unable to satisfy its indemnification obligations or that it has no indemnification obligations related to a particular claim, our independent directors would determine whether to take legal action against BTC Development Sponsor LLC to enforce its indemnification obligations. While we currently expect that our independent directors would take legal action on our behalf against BTC Development Sponsor LLC to enforce its indemnification obligations to us, it is possible that our independent directors in exercising their business judgment may choose not to do so in any particular instance. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that due to claims of creditors the actual value of the per-share redemption price will not be substantially less than \$10.00 per share.

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We will seek to reduce the possibility that BTC Development Sponsor LLC will have to indemnify the trust account due to claims of creditors by endeavoring to have all third parties (other than our independent registered public accounting firm), prospective target businesses or other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to monies held in the trust account. BTC Development Sponsor LLC will also not be liable as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of this offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. We will have access to up to \$1,994,000 from the proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units with which to pay any such potential claims (including costs and expenses incurred in connection with our liquidation, currently estimated to be no more than approximately \$100,000). In the event that we liquidate and it is subsequently determined that the reserve for claims and liabilities is insufficient, shareholders who received funds from our trust account could be liable for claims made by creditors, however such liability will not be greater than the amount of funds from our trust account received by any such shareholder. In the event that our offering expenses exceed our estimate of \$1,206,000, we may fund such excess with funds from the funds not to be held in the trust account. In such case, the amount of funds we intend to be held outside the trust account would decrease by a corresponding amount. Conversely, in the event that the offering expenses are less than our estimate of \$1,206,000, the amount of funds we intend to be held outside the trust account would increase by a corresponding amount.

If we file a bankruptcy or winding-up petition or an involuntary bankruptcy winding-up petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to applicable bankruptcy or insolvency law, and may be included in our bankruptcy or insolvency estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of our shareholders. To the extent any bankruptcy or insolvency claims deplete the trust account, we cannot assure you we will be able to return \$10.00 per share to our public shareholders. Additionally, if we file a bankruptcy or winding-up petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or winding-up petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, any distributions received by shareholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy or insolvency laws as either a “preferential transfer” or a “fraudulent conveyance.” As a result, a bankruptcy or insolvency court could seek to recover all amounts received by our shareholders. Furthermore, our board may be viewed as having breached its fiduciary duty to our creditors and/or may have acted in bad faith, and thereby exposing itself and our company to claims of punitive damages, by paying public shareholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors. We cannot assure you that claims will not be brought against us for these reasons.

Our public shareholders will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only upon the earlier of (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders’ rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law. In no other circumstances will a shareholder have any right or interest of any kind to or in the trust account. In the event we seek shareholder approval in connection with our initial business combination, a shareholder’s voting in connection with the business combination alone will not result in a shareholder’s redeeming its shares to us for an applicable pro rata share of the trust account. Such shareholder must have also exercised its redemption rights described above.

Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will contain certain requirements and restrictions relating to this offering that will apply to us until the consummation of our initial business combination. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association contain a provision which provides that, if we seek to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to allow redemption in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100%

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of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity, we will provide public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their public shares in connection with any such amendment. Specifically, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides, among other things, that:

- prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, we shall either (1) seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination at a general meeting called for such purpose at which shareholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against the proposed business combination or if they vote at all, into their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) or (2) provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to tender their shares to us by means of a tender offer (and thereby avoid the need for a shareholder vote) for an amount equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) in each case subject to the limitations described herein;
- if we seek shareholder approval, we will consummate our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company;
- if our initial business combination is not consummated within the completion window, then our existence will terminate and we will distribute all amounts in the trust account; and
- prior to our initial business combination, we may not issue additional ordinary shares that would entitle the holders thereof to (i) receive funds from the trust account or (ii) vote on any initial business combination.

These provisions cannot be amended without the approval of a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting.

In the event we seek shareholder approval in connection with our initial business combination, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that we may consummate our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company.

Additionally, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, prior to our initial business combination, only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors and that holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason. These provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by a majority of at least 90% of our ordinary shares attending, in person or by proxy, and voting in a general meeting. With respect to any other matter submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including any vote in connection with our initial business combination, except as required by law, holders of our founder shares and holders of our public shares will vote together as a single class, with each share entitling the holder to one vote.

[Table of Contents](#)**Comparison of redemption or purchase prices in connection with our initial business combination and if we fail to complete our initial business combination.**

The following table compares the redemptions and other permitted purchases of public shares that may take place in connection with the completion of our initial business combination and if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window.

	Redemptions in Connection with our Initial Business Combination	Other Permitted Purchases of Public Shares by our Affiliates	Redemptions if we fail to Complete an Initial Business Combination
Calculation of redemption price	Redemptions at the time of our initial business combination may be made pursuant to a tender offer or in connection with a shareholder vote. The redemption price will be the same whether we conduct redemptions pursuant to a tender offer or in connection with a shareholder vote. In either case, our public shareholders may redeem their public shares for cash equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial business combination (which is initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per share), including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to the limitation that no redemptions will take place if all of the redemptions would cause any limitations (including, but not limited to, cash requirements) agreed to in connection with the negotiation of terms of a proposed business combination.	If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, directors, officers or their affiliates may purchase shares in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following completion of our initial business combination. Such purchases will only be made to the extent such purchases are able to be made in compliance with Rule 10b-18, which is a safe harbor from liability for manipulation under Section 9(a)(2) of the Exchange Act or Rule 10b-5 thereunder. None of the funds in the trust account will be used to purchase shares in such transactions.	If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, we will redeem all public shares at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account (which is initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per share), including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares.
Impact to remaining shareholders	The redemptions in connection with our initial business combination will reduce the book value per share for our remaining shareholders, who will bear the burden of the deferred underwriting commissions and interest withdrawn (to the extent not paid from amounts accrued as interest on the funds held in the trust	If the permitted purchases described above are made, there will be no impact to our remaining shareholders because the purchase price would not be paid by us.	The redemption of our public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination will reduce the book value per share for the shares held by our sponsors, who will be our only remaining shareholder after such redemptions.

[Table of Contents](#)**Comparison of This Offering to Those of Blank Check Companies Subject to Rule 419**

The following table compares the terms of this offering to the terms of an offering by a blank check company subject to the provisions of Rule 419. This comparison assumes that the gross proceeds, underwriting commissions and underwriting expenses of this offering would be identical to those of an offering undertaken by a company subject to Rule 419, and that the underwriters will not exercise their over-allotment option. None of the provisions of Rule 419 apply to this offering.

	Terms of Our Offering	Terms Under a Rule 419 Offering
Escrow of offering proceeds	<p>The Nasdaq rules provide that at least 90% of the gross proceeds from this offering and the private placement be deposited in a trust account.</p> <p>\$220,000,000 of the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units will be deposited into a U.S.-based trust account maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee.</p>	<p>Approximately \$186,120,000 of the offering proceeds, representing the gross proceeds of this offering less allowable underwriting commissions, expenses and company deductions under Rule 419, would be required to be deposited into either an escrow account with an insured depository institution or in a separate bank account established by a broker-dealer in which the broker-dealer acts as trustee for persons having the beneficial interests in the account.</p>
Investment of net proceeds	<p>\$220,000,000 of the net offering proceeds and the sale of the placement units held in trust will be invested or held only in either (i) U.S. government treasury bills with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds investing solely in U.S. Treasuries and meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank.</p> <p>To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account.</p>	<p>Proceeds could be invested only in specified securities such as a money market fund meeting conditions of the Investment Company Act or in securities that are direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed as to principal or interest by, the United States.</p>

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	Terms of Our Offering	Terms Under a Rule 419 Offering
Receipt of interest on escrowed funds	Interest on proceeds from the trust account to be paid to shareholders is reduced by (i) any permitted withdrawals and (ii) in the event of our liquidation for failure to complete our initial business combination within the allotted time, up to \$100,000 of net interest that may be released to us should we have no or insufficient working capital to fund the costs and expenses of our dissolution and liquidation.	Interest on funds in escrow account would be held for the sole benefit of investors, unless and only after the funds held in escrow were released to us in connection with our completion of a business combination.
Limitation on fair value or net assets of target business	The Nasdaq rules require that our initial business combination must be with one or more target businesses that together have an aggregate fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the trust account (less any deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on interest earned) at the time of our signing a definitive agreement in connection with our initial business combination.	The fair value or net assets of a target business must represent at least 80% of the maximum offering proceeds.
Trading of securities issued	The units will begin trading on or promptly after the date of this prospectus. The Class A ordinary shares and warrants comprising the units will begin separate trading on the 52 nd day following the date of this prospectus unless the underwriters inform us of their decision to allow earlier separate trading, subject to our having filed the Current Report on Form 8-K described below and having issued a press release announcing when such separate trading will begin. We will file the Current Report on Form 8-K promptly after the closing of this offering. If the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised following the initial filing of such Current Report on Form 8-K, a second or amended Current Report on Form 8-K will be filed to provide updated financial information to reflect the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.	No trading of the units or the underlying ordinary shares and warrants would be permitted until the completion of a business combination. During this period, the securities would be held in the escrow or trust account.
Exercise of the warrants	The warrants cannot be exercised until the later of 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination and 12 months from the closing of this offering.	The warrants could be exercised prior to the completion of a business combination, but securities received and cash paid in connection with the exercise would be deposited in the escrow or trust account.

[Table of Contents](#)**Election to remain an investor****Terms of Our Offering**

We will provide our public 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 as of two business days prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, including interest, which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals, upon the completion of our initial business combination, subject to the limitations described herein. We may not be required by law to hold a shareholder vote. If we are not required by law and do not otherwise decide to hold a shareholder vote, we will, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, conduct the redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC and file tender offer documents with the SEC which will contain substantially the same financial and other information about the initial business combination and the redemption rights as is required under the SEC's proxy rules. If, however, we hold a shareholder vote, we will, like many blank check companies, offer to redeem shares in conjunction with a proxy solicitation pursuant to the proxy rules and not pursuant to the tender offer rules. Pursuant to the tender offer rules, the tender offer period will be not less than 20 business days and, in the case of a shareholder vote, a final proxy statement would be mailed to public shareholders at least 20 days prior to the shareholder vote.

However, we expect that a draft proxy statement would be made available to such shareholders well in advance of such time, providing additional notice of redemption if we conduct redemptions in conjunction with a proxy solicitation. If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company. Additionally, each public shareholder may elect to redeem their public shares irrespective of whether they vote for or against the proposed transaction or if they vote at all.

Terms Under a Rule 419 Offering

A prospectus containing information pertaining to the business combination required by the SEC would be sent to each investor. Each investor would be given the opportunity to notify the company in writing, within a period of no less than 20 business days and no more than 45 business days from the effective date of a post-effective amendment to the company's registration statement, to decide if he, she or it elects to remain a shareholder of the company or require the return of his, her or its investment. If the company has not received the notification by the end of the 45th business day, funds and interest or dividends, if any, held in the trust or escrow account are automatically returned to the shareholder. Unless a sufficient number of investors elect to remain investors, all funds on deposit in the escrow account must be returned to all of the investors and none of the securities are issued.

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	<u>Terms of Our Offering</u>	<u>Terms Under a Rule 419 Offering</u>
Business combination deadline	<p>If we are unable to complete an initial business combination within the completion window, we will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem 100% of 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 (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals and less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our Board of Directors, liquidate and dissolve, subject in each case to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law.</p>	<p>If an acquisition has not been completed within 18 months after the effective date of the company's registration statement, funds held in the trust or escrow account are returned to investors.</p>
Release of funds	<p>Except with respect to permitted withdrawals, the proceeds from this offering will not be released from the trust account until the earliest of (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend and restate our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law. The company will instruct the Trustee to pay amounts from the trust account directly to redeeming holders.</p>	<p>The proceeds held in the escrow account are not released until the earlier of the completion of a business combination or the failure to effect a business combination within the allotted time.</p>

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	Terms of Our Offering	Terms Under a Rule 419 Offering
Limitation on redemption rights of shareholders holding more than 15% of the shares sold in this offering if we hold a shareholder vote	If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to Excess Shares (more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in this offering). Our public shareholders’ inability to redeem Excess Shares will reduce their influence over our ability to complete our initial business combination and they could suffer a material loss on their investment in us if they sell Excess Shares in open market transactions.	Most blank check companies provide no restrictions on the ability of shareholders to redeem shares based on the number of shares held by such shareholders in connection with an initial business combination.
Tendering share certificates in connection with a tender offer or redemption rights	We may require our public shareholders seeking to exercise their redemption rights, whether they are record holders or hold their shares in “street name,” to either tender their certificates (if any) to our transfer agent prior to the date set forth in the tender offer documents or proxy materials mailed to such holders, or up to two business days prior to the vote on the proposal to approve the business combination in the event we distribute proxy materials, or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically using The Depository Trust Company’s DWAC (Deposit/Withdrawal At Custodian) System, at the holder’s option. The tender offer or proxy materials, as applicable, that we will furnish to holders of our public shares in connection with our initial business combination will indicate whether we are requiring public shareholders to satisfy such delivery requirements. Accordingly, a public shareholder would have from the time we send out our tender offer materials until the close of the tender offer period, or up to two days prior to the vote on the business combination if we distribute proxy materials, as applicable, to tender its shares if it wishes to seek to exercise its redemption rights.	In order to perfect redemption rights in connection with their business combinations, holders could vote against a proposed business combination and check a box on the proxy card indicating such holders were seeking to exercise their redemption rights. After the business combination was approved, the company would contact such shareholders to arrange for them to deliver their certificate to verify ownership.

[Table of Contents](#)**Competition**

In identifying, evaluating and selecting a target business for our initial business combination, we expect to encounter intense competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours, including other blank check companies, private equity groups and leveraged buyout funds, and operating businesses seeking strategic acquisitions. Many of these individuals and entities are well established and have extensive experience in identifying and effecting, directly or indirectly, acquisitions of companies operating in or providing services to various industries. Moreover, many of these competitors possess greater financial, technical, human and other resources than us. While we believe there are numerous target businesses we could potentially acquire with the net proceeds of this offering and the sale of the placement units, our ability to acquire larger target businesses will be limited by our available financial resources. This inherent limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing the acquisition of a target business. Furthermore, our obligation to pay cash in connection with our public shareholders who exercise their redemption rights may reduce the resources available to us for our initial business combination, and our outstanding warrants, and the future dilution they potentially represent, may not be viewed favorably by certain target businesses. This may make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination with a target business. Any of these factors may place us at a competitive disadvantage in successfully negotiating an initial business combination.

Conflicts of Interest

Our management team, in their capacities as directors, officers or employees of our sponsors or their affiliates or in their other endeavors, may choose to present potential business combinations to the related entities described elsewhere in this prospectus, including other special purpose acquisition companies, current or future entities affiliated with or managed by our sponsors, or third parties, before they present such opportunities to us, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law and any other applicable fiduciary duties. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or (b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity. See *“Management — Conflicts of Interest.”*

In addition, members of our management team and our board of directors will directly or indirectly own founder shares and/or placement units following this offering, as set forth in “Principal Shareholders,” and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination.

Our directors and officers presently have, and any of them in the future may have, additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entity prior to or rather than to us. Accordingly, if any of our directors or officers becomes aware of a business combination opportunity that is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she may need to honor these fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such entity, or in the case of a non-compete restriction, may not present such opportunity to us at all, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. See *“Risk Factors — Our officers and directors have presently have, and any of them in the future may have additional, pre-existing fiduciary and contractual obligations to other entities, including other blank check companies, and accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.”* We do not believe, however, that the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our directors or officers will materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination.

Each of our sponsors, on the one hand, and CCM, on the other hand, may be deemed to be affiliated as a result of the fact that each of Betsy Cohen, our Chairman of the Board and a manager of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC, and Daniel Cohen, Chairman of the Board of Cohen & Company Inc., the indirect parent of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC, a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or FINRA, of which CCM is a division, are managing members of Cohen Circle, LLC, an investment firm co-founded by each of them. As a result, CCM is deemed to have a “conflict of interest” under FINRA Rule 5121(f)(5).

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Accordingly, this offering will be made in compliance with FINRA Rule 5121 which prohibits CCM from making sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder and requires that a “qualified independent underwriter,” as defined by FINRA, participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standard of due diligence with respect to such document. Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, a FINRA member and joint book-running manager of this offering, will act as the qualified independent underwriter and participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standards of “due diligence” in respect thereto.

Indemnity

BTC Development Sponsor LLC has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third-party (other than our independent auditors) for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account, and except as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of this offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, BTC Development Sponsor LLC will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third party claims. We have not independently verified whether BTC Development Sponsor LLC has sufficient funds to satisfy their indemnity obligations and believe that BTC Development Sponsor LLC’s only assets are securities of our company. We have not asked BTC Development Sponsor LLC to reserve for such obligations.

Facilities

We currently maintain our executive offices at 2929 Arch Street, Suite 1703, Philadelphia, PA 19104-2870. The cost for our use of this space is included in the \$30,000 per month fee we will pay to our sponsors or their affiliates or designees for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services. We consider our current office space adequate for our current operations.

Employees

As of the effective date of this prospectus, we will have two officers. Members of our management team are not obligated to devote any specific number of hours to our matters but they intend to devote as much of their time as they deem necessary to our affairs until we have completed our initial business combination. The amount of time that our officers or any other members of our management team will devote in any time period will vary based on whether a target business has been selected for our initial business combination and the current stage of the business combination process.

Periodic Reporting and Financial Information

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

We will provide shareholders with audited financial statements of the prospective target business as part of the tender offer materials or proxy solicitation materials sent to shareholders to assist them in assessing the target business. These financial statements may be required to be prepared in accordance with, or be reconciled to, U.S. GAAP, or IFRS, depending on the circumstances and the historical financial statements may be required to be audited in accordance with the PCAOB. These financial statement requirements may limit the pool of potential target businesses we may acquire because some targets may be unable to provide such statements in time for us to disclose such statements in accordance with federal proxy rules and complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame. While this may limit the pool of potential acquisition candidates, we do not believe that this limitation will be material.

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We will be required to evaluate and report on our system of internal controls beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2026. Only in the event we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer will we be required to have our internal control procedures audited. A target company may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding adequacy of their internal controls. The development of the internal controls of any such entity to achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may increase the time and costs necessary to complete any such acquisition.

We have filed a Registration Statement on Form 8-A with the SEC to register our securities under Section 12 of the Exchange Act. As a result, we are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated under the Exchange Act. We have no current intention of filing a Form 15 to suspend our reporting or other obligations under the Exchange Act prior or subsequent to the consummation of our initial business combination.

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

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

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the completion of this offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.235 billion, or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our ordinary shares that is held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that year’s second fiscal quarter, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

Legal Proceedings

There is no material litigation, arbitration or governmental proceeding currently pending against us or any members of our management team in their capacity as such. Formerly, Betsy Z. Cohen was a named defendant, along with certain of the executive officers and trustees of RAIT Financial Trust, its public accounting firm, and the lead underwriters involved in RAIT’s public offerings, in several putative class action securities lawsuits filed in August and September 2007 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which were consolidated under the caption *In re RAIT Financial Trust Securities Litigation*. The complaint alleged, among other things, that, after RAIT’s acquisition of Taberna Realty Finance Trust, a company of which Ms. Cohen’s son was chairman and CEO, certain defendants violated various sections of the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act, by making materially false and misleading statements and material omissions about RAIT’s credit underwriting, exposure to certain issuers through investments in debt securities, and loan loss reserves and other financial items. RAIT entered into a settlement with respect to this matter, under which the lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice and RAIT and all the other defendants received a full release of all claims asserted against them in the lawsuit, in exchange for a cash payment of \$32 million.

[Table of Contents](#)**MANAGEMENT****Directors and Executive Officers**

Our directors and executive officers are as follows:

Name	Age	Title
Betsy Z. Cohen	82	Director and Chairman of the Board
Bracebridge H. Young, Jr.	67	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
R. Maxwell Smeal	35	Chief Financial Officer
Jonathan Kirkwood	43	Director and Vice Chairman of the Board
Andrew Hohns	45	Director
Grant Gilliam	42	Director
Hersh Kozlov	76	Director

Betsy Z. Cohen has served as Chairman of our board of directors since April 2023. She currently serves as Chairman and CEO of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II. Ms. Cohen also serves as a managing member of the general partner of Cohen Circle FinTech Ventures, L.P., a fintech focused venture capital fund, since January 2023, and as a managing member of the general partner of Radiate Capital Fund, L.P., an impact investment fund with a focus on the financial services and health sectors, since June 2024. Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of the board of directors of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp I. from October 2021 until the consummation of its business combination with Kyivstar Group Ltd., in August 2025, and has served as a director of Kyivstar Group Ltd. since then. Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of the board of directors of FTAC Emerald Acquisition Corp. from April 2021, until the consummation of its business combination with Fold, Inc., a Delaware corporation, on February 14, 2025. Ms. Cohen also served as Chairman of FinTech VI's board of directors from November 2020 until December 2022, FinTech V's board of directors from June 2019 until December 2022, FinTech IV's board of directors from May 2019 until June 2021, FTAC Olympus' board of directors from June 2020 until June 2021, FinTech III's board of directors from March 2017 until October 2020, and FinTech II's board of directors from August 2016 until July 2018. She served as a director of FinTech I and its successor, Card Connect Corp., a provider of payment processing solutions to merchants, from November 2013 until May 2017, and previously served as Chairman of the board of directors of FinTech I from July 2014 through July 2016 and as FinTech I's Chief Executive Officer from July 2014 through August 2014. She served as Chief Executive Officer of Bancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bancorp Bank, from September 2000 and Chairman of Bancorp Bank from November 2003, and resigned from these positions upon her retirement in December 2014. She served as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and as a trustee of RAIT Financial Trust, a real estate investment trust, from its founding in August 1997, through her resignation as of December 31, 2010 and served as RAIT's Chief Executive Officer from 1997 to 2006. Ms. Cohen served as a director of Hudson United Bancorp (a bank holding company), the successor to JeffBanks, Inc., from December 1999 until July 2000 and as the Chairman of the Jefferson Bank Division of Hudson United Bank (Hudson United Bancorp's banking subsidiary) from December 1999 through March 2000. Before the merger of JeffBanks, Inc. with Hudson United Bancorp in December 1999, Ms. Cohen was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of JeffBanks, Inc. from its inception in 1981 and also served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of each of its subsidiaries, Jefferson Bank, which she founded in 1974, and Jefferson Bank New Jersey, which she founded in 1987. From 1985 until 1993, Ms. Cohen was a director of First Union Corp. of Virginia (a bank holding company) and its predecessor, Dominion Bancshares, Inc. In 1969, Ms. Cohen co-founded a commercial law firm and served as a senior partner until 1984. Ms. Cohen also served as a director of Aetna, Inc. (NYSE: AET), an insurance company, from 1994 until May 2018 and as a director of Metromile, Inc., the successor to INSU II, from February 2021 until July 2021.

Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer and on our board of directors since our initial public offering. He serves as Vice Chairman of Bracebridge Capital, a Boston based hedge fund. In addition, Mr. Young serves as a member of the board of advisors of Newmarket Investment Advisors and Upwell Water, a technology-enabled water asset management company. Mr. Young previously served as FTAC Emerald Acquisition Corp.'s President and Chief Executive Officer from June 2021 to February 2025. Since, February 2025, Mr. Young has served as a director of Fold Holdings, Inc., a bitcoin financial services company dedicated to expanding access to bitcoin through a comprehensive suite of consumer financial products. Mr. Young served as Chief Executive Officer of Eclat Impact in 2016. From 2000 through 2015, Mr. Young served as Chief Executive Officer and Partner of Mariner Investment Group. He joined Mariner directly from Goldman Sachs, where he began on the Commercial Paper trading desk in 1980 and subsequently served as Head Trader of Institutional

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Liquid Assets, Co-Head of the Money Market Sales and Trading Department in New York, Partner in charge of Fixed-Income in Tokyo, Head of Fixed-Income and foreign exchange sales in London, and, finally, Partner and Head of European Debt Capital Markets in New York. Mr. Young serves on the board of directors of Social Finance USA, a Boston-based nonprofit organization dedicated to mobilizing investment capital to drive social change, serves on the boards of directors for Social Progress Imperative, a non-profit best known for measuring a government's social and environmental performance, Cultivo, a platform designed to finance the regeneration of nature, and TerViva, an agricultural innovation company partnering with farmers to grow and harvest Pongamia. Mr. Young received a B.A from Bowdoin College in 1977 and an M.B.A. from New York University's Stern School of Business in 1983.

R. Maxwell Smeal has served as our Chief Financial Officer. Since March 2025, Mr. Smeal has served as Chief Financial Officer of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II. From October 2024 to August 2025, Mr. Smeal served as the Chief Financial Officer of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. I. From July 2021 to December 2023 he served as the Head of Finance and since January 2024 he has served as Chief Financial Officer of Cohen Circle, LLC (formerly FinTech Masala, LLC), the parent company of the sponsors of FinTech II, FinTech III, FinTech IV, FinTech V, FinTech VI, FTAC Olympus, FTAC Athena and FTAC Emerald Acquisition Corp. Previously, he served as a Director in KPMG LLP's Deal Advisory practice from October 2019 through July 2021. Prior to being named a Director at KPMG, he served in various roles within KPMG LLP in their Deal Advisory and Audit practices from October 2012 to October 2019. Mr. Smeal has been a Certified Public Accountant since June 2014 and graduated from the Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. in accounting.

Jonathan Kirkwood has served as Vice Chairman of our board of directors since our initial public offering. Dr. Kirkwood co-founded Ten31 LLC, a leading bitcoin investment platform in 2020 and has served as its Managing Partner since its inception. As Managing Partner of Ten31 LLC, Dr. Kirkwood leverages his extensive experience in fintech and bitcoin investment management, strategic advisory, and business development to oversee the deployment of over \$130 million across 35 companies within the bitcoin ecosystem. Dr. Kirkwood's expertise in capital raising, regulatory compliance and portfolio management have been critical in guiding high-risk, high-uncertainty ventures to successful outcomes. His leadership spans various sectors, including bitcoin mining, exchanges, payments, security software and hardware, and AI-driven tools. Dr. Kirkwood sits on the board of directors of Fold Holdings, Inc., a bitcoin financial services company dedicated to expanding access to bitcoin through a comprehensive suite of consumer financial products and Start9 Labs Inc., a user-friendly platform provider for personal servers, and Battery Finance, Inc., a subsidiary of Newmarket Capital focused on institutional investment strategies related to bitcoin. Dr. Kirkwood holds a B.S. in Biology from the University of Evansville, an M.D. from Ross University School of Medicine and an M.B.A. from Ball State University.

Andrew Hohns has served as one of our board of directors since our initial public offering. Dr. Hohns is Chief Executive Officer of Newmarket Capital, a registered investment advisor he founded in 2020. Newmarket Capital manages capital on behalf of institutional investors worldwide, specializing in structured credit opportunities. In 2022, Newmarket Capital established Battery Finance, Inc., a subsidiary focused on institutional investment strategies related to bitcoin. Since February 2025, Dr. Hohns has served as a director of Fold Holdings, Inc., a bitcoin financial services company dedicated to expanding access to bitcoin through a comprehensive suite of consumer financial products. Dr. Hohns is a regular speaker at industry conferences, with expertise in infrastructure, securitization, socially responsible investment, impact investment, development finance, and bitcoin. Prior to establishing Newmarket Capital, Dr. Hohns was a Managing Director at Mariner Investment Group from 2012 through 2020, and a Managing Director at Cohen & Company from 2005 through 2012. He was a Director of INSU Acquisition Corp II from September 2020 to February 2021. Since 2016, Dr. Hohns has served as a Director of UNICEF USA. Dr. Hohns holds a B.S. in Economics from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, a Masters in Liberal Arts from the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania, and a PhD in Applied Economics and Managerial Sciences from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Grant Gilliam has served as one of our board of directors since our initial public offering. Mr. Gilliam co-founded Ten31 LLC, a leading investment platform focused on bitcoin, in 2020 and has served as its Managing Partner since its inception. Mr. Gilliam brings over 15 years of institutional investing experience to his role at Ten31 LLC, having most recently served as a Director at CVC Capital Partners plc, a large global private equity firm with over \$50 billion in assets under management. During his time at CVC, Mr. Gilliam was responsible for leading the US efforts of CVC Strategic Opportunities, which managed approximately \$10 billion across a range of industries. As part of this role, Mr. Gilliam completed investments totaling more than \$3 billion and served on several boards of multi-billion dollar companies. Prior to joining CVC, Grant spent three years at Credit Suisse

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in the Leveraged Finance Origination group in New York and London. Mr. Gilliam also has a long track record in venture investing, having invested in approximately 100 early-stage companies over 10 years, and he currently sits on the board of Strike, one of the world's largest bitcoin financial services platforms. Mr. Gilliam holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Duke University.

Hersh Kozlov has served as one of our board of directors since our initial public offering. Mr. Kozlov has over thirty years of legal experience counseling clients in the areas of litigation, federal and state regulatory matters, gaming law and complex financial institution management. Mr. Kozlov has been a partner at Duane Morris LLP, an international law firm, since 2009 and serves on the governing board of the law firm. Previously, he was a partner at the law firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen LLP from 2001 to 2009. Mr. Kozlov currently serves on the board of directors of The Bancorp, Inc. (TBBK; NASDAQ). Mr. Kozlov previously served as an independent member of the board of directors of vTv Therapeutics, Inc. (Nasdaq: VTVT), a biopharmaceutical company, from September 2019 through February 2023, and also has served on the board of directors of Resource America, Inc. (REXI; NASDAQ), JeffBanks, Inc. (JEFF; NASDAQ), TRM Corporation (TRM; NASDAQ), Hudson United Bank (HUB; NYSE), U.S. Healthcare Life Insurance Company, and Princeton Insurance Company. In addition, Mr. Kozlov was appointed by the President of the United States to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy & Negotiations, serving in that role from 2002 to 2004. Mr. Kozlov holds a B.A. from Temple University and a Juris Doctor from Case Western Reserve University School of Law.

Number, Terms of Office and Appointment of Officers and Directors

Our board of directors consists of six members divided into three classes with only one class of directors being appointed in each year, and each class (except for those directors appointed prior to our first annual meeting of shareholders) serving a three-year term. The term of office of the first class of directors, consisting of Andrew Hohns and Hersh Kozlov will expire at our first annual meeting of shareholders. The term of office of the second class of directors, consisting of Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. and Grant Gilliam, will expire at the second annual meeting of shareholders. The term of office of the third class of directors, consisting of Betsy Z. Cohen and Jonathan Kirkwood, will expire at the third annual meeting of shareholders. Prior to our initial business combination, as long as there are Class B ordinary shares outstanding, holders of our founder shares will have the right to appoint all of our directors and remove members of the board of directors for any reason, and holders of our public shares will not have the right to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. These provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by a majority of at least 90% of our ordinary shares attending and voting in a general meeting. Each of our directors will hold office for a three-year term. Subject to any other special rights applicable to the shareholders, any vacancies on our board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present and voting at the meeting of our board of directors or by a majority of the holders of our ordinary shares (or, prior to our initial business combination, holders of our founder shares).

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

Director Independence

The Nasdaq listing standards require that a majority of our Board of Directors be independent. An "independent director" is defined generally as a person who has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). Upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we have a majority "independent directors" as defined in the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules prior to completion of this offering.

Our board has determined that each of Betsy Z. Cohen, Jonathan Kirkwood, Andrew Hohns, Grant Gilliam, and Hersh Kozlov are independent directors under applicable SEC and Nasdaq rules. Our independent directors will have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present.

[Table of Contents](#)**Officer and Director Compensation**

None of our executive officers or directors have received any cash compensation for services rendered. Our independent directors will each receive, for their services as a director, an indirect interest in 20,000 founder shares through membership interests in our sponsors. We are not prohibited from paying any fees (including advisory fees), reimbursements or cash payments to any of our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, for services rendered to us prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, including the following payments, all of which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account: (i) repayment of loans made to us prior to the date of this prospectus by our sponsors to cover offering-related and organization expenses, (ii) repayment of loans that our sponsors, members of our management team or any of their respective affiliates may make to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination (provided that if we do not consummate an initial business combination, we may use 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), (iii) payments to our sponsors or their affiliates or designees of a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities, and shared personnel support services, (iv) payments of up to \$12,500 per month to R. Maxwell Smeal, our Chief Financial Officer, (v) at the closing of our initial business combination, at the option of our management team, a customary advisory fee, finder's fee and/or success fee, to a person or entity associated with certain of our officers and directors, in an amount that constitutes a market standard advisory fee for comparable transactions and services provided; and (vi) to reimburse for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigation and completing an initial business combination. Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments made by us to our sponsors, officers or directors or any of their controlled affiliates.

After the completion of our initial business combination, directors or members of our management team who remain with us may be paid consulting, management or other fees from the post-transaction company. All of these fees will be fully disclosed to shareholders, to the extent then known, in the tender offer materials or proxy solicitation materials furnished to our shareholders in connection with a proposed business combination. It is unlikely the amount of such compensation will be known at the time such materials are distributed, because the directors of the post-combination business will be responsible for determining officer and director compensation. Any compensation to be paid to our officers will be determined by a compensation committee constituted solely by independent directors or by a majority of the independent directors on our board of directors.

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

Committees of the Board of Directors

Upon the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms part, our Board of Directors has two standing committees: an audit committee and a compensation committee. Each committee will operate under a charter that has been approved by our board and will have the composition and responsibilities described below. We will file copies of our audit committee charter and compensation committee charter as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Subject to phase-in rules and a limited exception, Nasdaq rules and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act require that the audit committee of a listed company be comprised solely of independent directors, and Nasdaq rules require that the compensation committee of a listed company be comprised solely of independent directors.

Audit Committee

Upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we will establish an audit committee of the Board of Directors. Andrew Hohns, Hersh Kozlov and Jonathan Kirkwood serve as

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members of our audit committee. Under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules, we are required to have at least three members of the audit committee, all of whom must be independent. Because our securities are listed on Nasdaq, our audit committee must have one independent member at the time of listing, a majority of independent members within 90 days of listing, and consist of all independent members within one year of listing. Andrew Hohns, Hersh Kozlov and Jonathan Kirkwood each meet the independent director standard under Nasdaq's listing standards and under Rule 10A-3(b)(1) of the Exchange Act, and Andrew Hohns serves as chairman of the audit committee.

Each member of the audit committee is financially literate and our Board of Directors has determined that Andrew Hohns qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in applicable SEC rules.

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

- assisting board oversight of (1) the integrity of our financial statements, (2) our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (3) our independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications and independence, and (4) the performance of our internal audit function and independent registered public accounting firm;
- the appointment, compensation, retention, replacement, and oversight of the work of the independent auditors and any other independent registered public accounting firm engaged by us;
- pre-approving all audit and non-audit services to be provided by the independent auditors or any other registered public accounting firm engaged by us, and establishing pre-approval policies and procedures;
- reviewing and discussing with the independent auditors all relationships the auditors have with us in order to evaluate their continued independence;
- setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors;
- setting clear policies for audit partner rotation in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- obtaining and reviewing a report, at least annually, from the independent auditors describing (i) the independent auditor's internal quality-control procedures and (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the audit firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within, the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm and any steps taken to deal with such issues;
- meeting to review and discuss our annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm, including reviewing our specific disclosures under "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*";
- reviewing and approving any related party transaction required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC prior to us entering into such transaction; and
- reviewing with management, the independent auditors, and our legal advisors, as appropriate, any legal, regulatory or compliance matters, including any correspondence with regulators or government agencies and any employee complaints or published reports that raise material issues regarding our financial statements or accounting policies and any significant changes in accounting standards or rules promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Compensation Committee

Upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we will establish a compensation committee of the Board of Directors. The members of our Compensation Committee will be Hersh

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Kozlov, Andrew Hohns and Grant Gilliam and Hersh Kozlov serves as chairman of the compensation committee. We have adopted a compensation committee charter, which details the principal functions of the compensation committee, including:

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

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

Director Nominations

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

Prior to our initial business combination, the Board of Directors will also consider director candidates recommended for nomination by holders of our founder shares during such times as they are seeking proposed nominees to stand for appointment at an annual general meeting (or, if applicable, an extraordinary general meeting). Prior to our initial business combination, holders of our public shares will not have the right to recommend director candidates for nomination to our board.

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

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of our officers currently serves, and in the past year has not served, (i) as a member of the compensation committee or Board of Directors of another entity, one of whose executive officers served on our compensation committee, or (ii) as a member of the compensation committee of another entity, one of whose executive officers served on our Board of Directors.

[Table of Contents](#)**Code of Ethics**

Prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, we have adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our directors and officers. We have filed a copy of our form of Code of Ethics as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. In addition, a copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided without charge upon request from us. We intend to disclose any amendments to or waivers of certain provisions of our Code of Ethics in a Current Report on Form 8-K. See “*Where You Can Find Additional Information.*”

Conflicts of Interest

Under Cayman Islands law, directors and officers owe the following fiduciary duties:

- duty to act in good faith in what the director or officer believes to be in the best interests of the company as a whole;
- duty to exercise powers for the purposes for which those powers were conferred and not for a collateral purpose;
- directors should not improperly fetter the exercise of future discretion;
- duty to exercise powers fairly as between different sections of shareholders;
- duty not to put themselves in a position in which there is a conflict between their duty to the company and their personal interests; and
- duty to exercise independent judgment.

In addition to the above, directors also owe a duty of care which is not fiduciary in nature. This duty has been defined as a requirement to act as a reasonably diligent person having both the general knowledge, skill and experience that may reasonably be expected of a person carrying out the same functions as are carried out by that director in relation to the company and the general knowledge skill and experience which that director has.

As set out above, directors have a duty not to put themselves in a position of conflict and this includes a duty not to engage in self-dealing, or to otherwise benefit as a result of their position. However, in some instances what would otherwise be a breach of this duty can be forgiven and/or authorized in advance by the shareholders provided that there is full disclosure by the directors. This can be done by way of permission granted in the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or alternatively by shareholder approval at general meetings.

In addition, members of our management team and our board of directors will directly or indirectly own founder shares and/or placement units following this offering, as set forth in “Principal Shareholders,” and, accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination.

Each of our directors and officers presently has, and in the future any of our directors and our officers may have additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present acquisition opportunities to such entities. Accordingly, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law, if any of our officers or directors becomes aware of an acquisition opportunity which is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will need to honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such acquisition opportunity to such entity, and only present it to us if such entity rejects the opportunity. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or (b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity. As a result, the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors could materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination. See “Risk Factors — Our officers and directors presently have, and

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any of them in the future may have additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities, including other blank check companies, and, accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.” Accordingly, if any of our directors or officers become aware of a business combination opportunity which is suitable for any of the entities to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such entity, and only present it to us if such entity rejects the opportunity, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law.

Additionally, if members of our management team form other special purpose acquisition companies similar to ours or pursue other business or investment ventures during the period in which we are seeking an initial business combination, the consideration paid, terms, conditions and timing relating to the business combinations of such other special purpose acquisition companies or ventures, and the level of attention paid to by members of our management team to them versus the level of attention paid to us may conflict in a way that is unfavorable to us. Consequently, our directors’ and executive officers’ discretion in identifying and selecting a suitable target business may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our shareholders’ best interest, which could negatively impact the timing for a business combination.

We have not identified any acquisition target and we have not, nor has anyone on our behalf, including our officers, directors, or sponsors, initiated any discussions, with respect to identifying any acquisition target. From the period prior to our formation through the date of this prospectus, there have been no communications or discussions between any of our officers, directors or our sponsors and any of their potential contacts or relationships regarding a potential initial business combination with the company. Additionally, we have not engaged or retained any agent or other representative to identify or locate any suitable acquisition candidate, to conduct any research or take any measures, directly or indirectly, to locate or contact a target business. We have not, nor have our officers, directors, or sponsors, contacted any of the prospective target businesses that our affiliated blank check companies had considered and rejected.

Potential investors should also be aware of the following other potential conflicts of interest:

- None of our officers or directors is required to commit his or her full time to our affairs and, accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in allocating his or her time among various business activities. We do not intend to have any full-time employees prior to the completion of our initial business combination. Each of our officers is engaged in several other business endeavors for which he may be entitled to substantial compensation, and our officers are not obligated to contribute any specific number of hours per week to our affairs.
- Each of the holders of the founder shares and placement units has agreed that his, her or its founder shares and placement shares, as applicable, will be subject to transfer restrictions and that he, she or it will not sell or transfer such shares until the applicable forfeiture provisions no longer apply. Holders of founder shares and placement shares have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares and placement shares, as applicable, (i) in connection with the consummation of a business combination, (ii) in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window (excluding any exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option) and (iii) if we fail to consummate a business combination within the completion window or if we liquidate prior to the expiration of the completion window. Our sponsors, officers and directors have also agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to public shares in connection with the consummation of a business combination and in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window. However, our sponsors, officers and directors will be entitled to redemption rights with respect to any public shares held by them if we fail to consummate a business combination or liquidate within the completion window. To the extent our holders of founder shares or placement shares transfer any of these securities to certain permitted transferees, such permitted transferees will agree, as a condition

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to such transfer, to waive these same redemption rights. If we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window, the portion of the proceeds of the sale of the placement units placed into the trust account will be used to fund the redemption of our public shares. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our founder shares, placement shares or placement warrants, which will expire worthless if we do not consummate an initial business combination within the completion window (excluding any exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option). Except as described under "*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*", the founder shares, placement units and their underlying securities will not be transferable, assignable or salable.

- Our officers and directors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers or directors was included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination.
- Prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, there may be payment by the company to any of our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, of consulting fees, finder's fees, advisory fees or success fees for any services they render in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account. See "*Risk Factors — We may engage one or more affiliates of our sponsors, officers or directors or their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after this offering, which may include acting as financial advisor in connection with an initial business combination. These financial incentives may cause them to have potential conflicts of interest in rendering any such additional services to us after this offering, including, for example, in connection with the sourcing and consummation of an initial business combination.*"
- our sponsors and members of our management team will directly or indirectly own our securities following this offering, and accordingly, they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination. Upon the closing of this offering, our sponsors will have invested in us an aggregate of \$5,150,000, comprised of the \$25,000 purchase price for the founder shares (or approximately \$0.003 per share) and the \$5,125,000 purchase price for the placement units (or \$10.00 per unit). The placement warrants underlying the placement units may be exercised on a cashless basis. Accordingly, our management team, which owns interests in our sponsors, may be more willing to pursue a business combination with a riskier or less-established target business than would be the case if our sponsors had paid the same per share price for the founder shares as our public shareholders paid for their public shares and if our sponsors were required to pay cash to exercise the placement warrants.
- In the event our sponsors or members of our management team provide loans to us to finance transaction costs and/or incur expenses on our behalf in connection with an initial business combination, such persons may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as such loans may not be repaid and/or such expenses may not be reimbursed unless we consummate such business combination.
- We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors, or completing the business combination through a joint venture or other form of shared ownership with our sponsors, officers or directors; accordingly, such affiliated person(s) may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as such affiliated person(s) would have interests different from our public shareholders and would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated such business combination.

The conflicts described above may not be resolved in our favor.

Accordingly, as a result of multiple business affiliations, our officers and directors may have similar legal obligations relating to presenting business opportunities meeting the above-listed criteria to multiple entities. Below is a table summarizing the entities to which our officers and directors currently have fiduciary duties or contractual obligations:

Individual ⁽¹⁾	Entity	Affiliation
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Betsy Z. Cohen	Cohen Circle FinTech Ventures, L.P. Radiate Capital Fund, L.P. Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. I Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II Cohen Circle, LLC	Managing Member Managing Member Chairman and CEO Chairman and CEO Co-Founder
Bracebridge H. Young, Jr.	Arabesque USA Bracebridge Capital NewMarket Investment Advisors Cultivo Land PBC Fold Holdings, Inc. Social Finance, Inc. Social Progress Imperative Upwell Water	Executive Chairman Vice Chairman Board of Advisors Director Director Chairman Director Board of Advisors
R. Maxwell Smeal	Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. I Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II Cohen Circle, LLC Cohen Circle FinTech Ventures, L.P. Radiate Capital Fund, L.P.	Chief Financial Officer Chief Financial Officer Chief Financial Officer Chief Financial Officer Chief Financial Officer
Jonathan Kirkwood	Ten31 LLC Fold Holdings, Inc. Battery Finance, Inc. Start9 Labs, Inc.	Co-founder and Managing Partner Director Director Director
Andrew Hohns	Newmarket Capital Fold Holdings, Inc.	Chief Executive Officer Director
Grant Gilliam	Ten31 LLC Zap Solutions Holdings, Inc	Co-founder and Managing Partner Director
Hersh Kozlov	Duane Morris LLP Bancorp, Inc.	Partner Director

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- (1) Each of the entities listed in this table may have priority and preference relative to our company with respect to the performance by each individual listed in this table of his obligations and the presentation by each such individual of business opportunities.

Our sponsors or any of their affiliates may make additional investments in the company in connection with the initial business combination, although our sponsors and their affiliates have no obligation or current intention to do so. If our sponsors or any of their affiliates elects to make additional investments, such proposed investments could influence our sponsors' motivation to complete an initial business combination. In addition, following the completion of this offering and until we consummate our initial business combination, affiliates of our sponsors, and our officers and directors may also participate in the formation of, or become an officer or director of, another special purpose acquisition company.

In the event that we submit our initial business combination to our public shareholders for a vote, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, to vote any founder shares and/or placement shares held by them (and their permitted transferees will agree), and any public shares purchased during or after this offering, in favor of our initial business combination, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction.

FinTech I

Ms. Cohen served as a director and executive officer of FinTech I, a former blank check company, that raised \$100.0 million in its initial public offering in February 2015 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. On July 29, 2016, FinTech I completed its initial business combination when it acquired FTS Holding Corporation, or FTS, a provider of payment processing solutions to merchants throughout the United States. In connection with the closing of the business combination, FinTech I redeemed a total of 1,119,051 shares of its common stock at a

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redemption price of \$10.01 per share pursuant to the terms of its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, resulting in a total payment to redeeming stockholders of approximately \$11,201,701. No extensions were needed or sought by FinTech I.

Under the terms of the acquisition, the shareholders of FTS received \$179.1 million in cash and 15,162,470 shares of FinTech I common stock. Outstanding options to purchase FTS common stock were converted into options to purchase 3,463,950 shares of FinTech I common stock. The cash portion of the acquisition consideration was financed through the issuance of \$100.0 million of first lien debt, \$40.0 million of second lien debt, the issuance of 1.5 million shares of Series A preferred stock and 480,544 shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$37.5 million, and the issuance of 467,647 shares of common stock for a purchase price of \$4.7 million. A portion of the cash consideration was used to refinance the approximately \$62 million in principal and interest outstanding at the acquisition closing under FTS's then existing revolving credit facility. Following the acquisition, the combined company had a substantial amount of indebtedness, which consisted of an aggregate of \$140.0 million outstanding under the new first and second lien credit facilities.

Following the acquisition, the former FTS stockholders held approximately 54.6% of FinTech I common stock, while pre-acquisition FinTech I stockholders held approximately 43.6%, and the equity investor held approximately 1.7%, of FinTech I common stock. Upon the closing of the acquisition, the pre-acquisition executive officers of FinTech I resigned and were replaced by the executive officers of FTS and the pre-acquisition directors of FinTech I resigned, except for Ms. Cohen who continued as a director of the combined company, and were succeeded by directors designated pursuant to the terms of the acquisition. No pre-acquisition executive officers or directors of FinTech I received any severance or other payment or benefit in connection with their respective resignations, although they did retain founder shares issued to them for nominal consideration in connection with the formation of FinTech I, representing approximately 5.8% of the combined company. FinTech I changed its name to CardConnect Corp. at closing.

The common stock of CardConnect Corp. was traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "CCN" until CardConnect Corp. was acquired by First Data Corporation on July 6, 2017 for \$15.00 per share in cash.

FinTech II

Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of the board of director of FinTech II, a blank check company, that raised \$175.0 million in its initial public offering in January 2017 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. No extensions were needed or sought by FinTech II.

On December 19, 2017, FinTech II entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") by and among FinTech II, FinTech II Merger Sub Inc., a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of FinTech II ("Merger Sub 1"), FinTech II Merger Sub 2 LLC, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of FinTech II ("Merger Sub 2" and together with Merger Sub 1, the "Merger Subs"), Intermex Holdings II, Inc. ("Intermex") and SPC Intermex Representative LLC (the "Representative"), which provides for the acquisition of Intermex by FinTech II pursuant to the proposed merger of Merger Sub 1 with and into Intermex with Intermex continuing as the initial surviving entity (the "First Merger"), immediately following which the initial surviving entity will be merged (the "Second Merger," and together with the First Merger, the "Merger") with and into Merger Sub 2, with Merger Sub 2 continuing as the surviving entity and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of FinTech II. The Merger was consummated on July 26, 2018 and the pre-acquisition executive officers and directors of FinTech II resigned. No pre-acquisition executive officers or directors of FinTech II received any severance or other payment or benefit in connection with their respective resignations, although they did retain founder shares issued to them for nominal consideration in connection with the formation of FinTech II.

The aggregate consideration paid in the Merger consisted of (i) 17,477,682 shares of FinTech II common stock and (ii) \$102.0 million in cash, which was funded from the trust account. In connection with the closing of the Merger, FinTech II redeemed a total of 4,938,232 shares of its common stock at a redemption price of \$10.086957 per share, resulting in a total payment to redeeming stockholders of approximately \$49,811,733.84. No outside financing was sought or needed in connection with the closing of the business combination.

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Immediately following the Merger, the former stockholders of Intermex owned approximately 48.3% of FinTech II's outstanding common stock, the former stockholders of FinTech II owned approximately 51.7% of FinTech II's outstanding common stock (20.4% held by FinTech II's initial stockholders). FinTech II changed its name to International Money Express, Inc. at closing.

The common stock of International Money Express, Inc. is currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "IMXI."

FinTech III

Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of the board of director of FinTech III, a blank check company, that raised \$345.0 million in its initial public offering in November 2018 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. No extensions were needed or sought by FinTech III.

On August 3 2020, FinTech III entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Paya Merger Agreement") by and among GTCR-Ultra Holdings, LLC ("Seller"), GTCR Ultra-Holdings II, LLC ("Holdings"), FinTech Acquisition Corp. III Parent Corp. ("Parent"), FinTech III, FinTech III Merger Sub Corp. ("Merger Sub"), GTCR/Ultra Blocker, Inc. ("Blocker"), and GTCR Fund XI/C LP ("Blocker Seller"), which provided for, among other things, (a) Merger Sub to be merged with and into FinTech III with FinTech III being the surviving corporation in the merger and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent (the "Paya Merger") and (b) through a series of transactions, Seller and Blocker Seller to contribute to Parent all of the equity interests in Holdings and Blocker in exchange for cash and shares of common stock of Parent (the "Contribution and Exchange" and together with the Paya Merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, the "Transactions"). The Transactions were consummated on October 16, 2020 and the pre-acquisition executive officers and directors of FinTech III resigned. No pre-acquisition executive officers or directors of FinTech III received any severance or other payment or benefit in connection with their respective resignations, although they did retain founder shares issued to them for nominal consideration in connection with the formation of FinTech III.

The aggregate consideration paid in the Transactions consisted of (i) \$499.7 million in cash and 54.5 million shares of Parent's common stock, and (ii) up to an additional 14,000,000 shares of Parent's common stock (the "Earnout Shares"), in the event that the closing sale price of Parent's common stock exceeds certain price thresholds for 20 out of any 30 consecutive trading days during the first five years following the closing of the Transactions. The cash consideration was funded from the cash held in FinTech III's trust account (after permitted redemptions) and the proceeds of a \$250 million private placement of FinTech Class A common stock, which closed immediately prior to the Transactions.

In connection with the closing of the Transactions, FinTech III redeemed a total of 5,696,643 shares of its Class A common stock at a redemption price of \$10.22735046 per share, resulting in a total payment to redeeming stockholders of \$58,261,564.

Immediately following the Transactions, the former stockholders of Holdings owned approximately 47.3% of Parent's outstanding common stock and the former stockholders of FinTech III (including the PIPE investors) owned approximately 52.7% of Parent's outstanding common stock (8.4% held by FinTech III's initial stockholders). Parent changed its name to Paya Holdings Inc. at closing.

The shares of common stock and warrants of Paya Holdings Inc. were traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols "PAYA" and "PAYAW" until Paya Holdings was acquired by Nuvei Corporation on February 22, 2023.

FinTech IV

Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of the board of director of FinTech IV, a blank check company that raised \$230 million in its initial public offering in September 2020 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. No extensions were needed or sought by FinTech IV.

On December 29, 2020, FinTech IV entered into a Business Combination Agreement (the "PWP Business Combination Agreement"), by and among FinTech IV, FinTech Investor Holdings IV, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, Fintech Masala Advisors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, PWP Holdings LP, a Delaware limited partnership ("PWP OpCo"), PWP GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and the general partner of PWP OpCo ("PWP GP"), PWP Professional Partners LP, a Delaware limited partnership and a limited partner of PWP

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OpCo (“Professionals”), and Perella Weinberg Partners LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and the general partner of Professionals (“Professionals GP”) pursuant to which, among other things, FinTech IV acquired interests in PWP OpCo, which became jointly-owned by FinTech IV, Professionals, and certain existing partners of PWP OpCo.

Pursuant to the PWP Business Combination Agreement, subject to certain conditions set forth therein, in connection with the closing of the transactions contemplated by the PWP Business Combination Agreement, (i) FinTech IV acquired newly-issued common units of PWP OpCo in exchange for cash in an amount equal to the outstanding excess cash balances of FinTech IV (including the proceeds from the PIPE equity financing that closed contemporaneously with the PWP Business Combination); (ii) Professionals contributed the equity interests of PWP GP to FinTech IV; (iii) FinTech IV issued (A) to Professionals, new shares of Class B-1 common stock, which have 10 votes per share (for so long as Professionals or its limited partners as of the closing maintain ownership of at least 10% of the issued and outstanding Class A common units of PWP OpCo, otherwise such Class B-1 common stock have one vote per share) and (B) to investor limited partners of PWP OpCo, new shares of Class B-2 common stock, which have one vote per share, with the number of shares of such common stock issued to equal the number of common units of PWP OpCo that are held by Professionals and such investor limited partners, respectively, following the closing; and (iv) FinTech IV repaid certain indebtedness of PWP OpCo, paid certain expenses, and retained up to \$10 million of cash on its balance sheet.

The PWP Business Combination was consummated on June 24, 2021, at which time FinTech IV was renamed Perella Weinberg Partners (“PWP”), and PWP OpCo began serving as PWP’s operating partnership as part of an umbrella limited partnership C-corporation (Up-C) structure. At closing, the pre-acquisition executive officers and directors of FinTech IV resigned. At closing, PWP’s post-closing directors and executive officers and their respective affiliated entities beneficially owned approximately 4.6% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock, all outstanding shares of Class B-1 common stock, and approximately 18.5% of the outstanding shares of Class B-2 common stock, which together represents approximately 91.1% of the total voting power of PWP’s outstanding shares, and the securityholders of FinTech IV immediately prior to the closing beneficially owned approximately 70.9% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock, which represents approximately 6.0% of the total voting power of PWP’s outstanding shares. No pre-acquisition executive officers or directors of FinTech IV received any severance or other payment or benefit in connection with their respective resignations.

The cash consideration was funded from the cash held in FinTech IV’s trust account and the proceeds of a \$125 million private placement of FinTech IV Class A common stock. There were no redemptions of public shares in connection with the closing of the business combination.

The shares of PWP Class A common stock are currently traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “PWP”.

FTAC Olympus

Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of the board of directors and Mr. Jones and Ms. Hopkins Trachtman served as directors of FTAC Olympus Acquisition Corp. (“FTOC”), a blank check company that raised \$750 million in its initial public offering in August 2020 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. No extensions were needed or sought by FTOC.

On February 3, 2021, FTOC entered into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Reorganization Agreement”) by and among FTOC, New Starship Parent Inc., a Delaware corporation (“New Starship”), Starship Merger Sub I Inc., a Delaware corporation and a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of New Starship (“First Merger Sub”), Starship Merger Sub II Inc., a Delaware corporation and a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of New Starship (“Second Merger Sub” and, together with First Merger Sub, the “Merger Subs”) and Payoneer Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Payoneer”).

Pursuant to the Reorganization Agreement, (i) First Merger Sub merged with and into FTOC (the “FTOC Merger”), with FTOC surviving as a direct wholly owned subsidiary of New Starship and (ii) immediately thereafter, Second Merger Sub merged with and into Payoneer (the “Payoneer Merger”) with Payoneer surviving as a direct wholly owned subsidiary of New Starship (the transactions contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement, the “Reorganization”).

The cash component of the purchase price paid to the equity holders of Payoneer was funded by FTOC’s cash in trust (minus any redemptions by FTOC’s existing public stockholders), as well as by a \$300 million private placement.

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The balance of the consideration paid to the existing Payoneer equity holders consisted of shares of common stock of New Starship. Existing Payoneer equity holders have the potential to receive an earnout of up to 30 million additional shares of common stock of New Starship if certain stock price targets are met as set forth in the Reorganization Agreement.

The Reorganization was consummated on June 25, 2021 and the pre-acquisition executive officers and directors of FTOC resigned. No pre-acquisition executive officers or directors of FTOC received any severance or other payment or benefit in connection with their respective resignations, although they did retain founder shares issued to them for nominal consideration in connection with the formation of FTOC. Holders of an aggregate of 18,033,066 Class A ordinary shares of FTOC exercised their right to have such shares redeemed for a pro rata portion of the trust account, which was approximately \$10.00 per share, or \$180.3 million in the aggregate.

The shares of common stock and warrants of Payoneer Global Inc. are currently traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbols "PAYO" and "PAYOW," respectively.

FTAC Emerald

Ms. Cohen served as Chairman of FTAC Emerald Acquisition Corp., a blank check company that raised \$250 million in its initial public offering in December 2021 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC served as the underwriter of FTAC Emerald's initial public offering. FTAC Emerald held three special meetings to consider extensions as discussed below.

In connection with the extension vote at the special meeting of stockholders held by FTAC Emerald on September 19, 2023, 9,239,192 shares of FTAC Emerald Class A Common Stock were tendered for redemption. As a result, approximately \$96.8 million (approximately \$10.48 per share redeemed) was removed from FTAC Emerald's trust account. In conjunction with the above redemptions, the public stockholders also voted to extend the life of FTAC Emerald to complete an initial business combination from September 20, 2023 to January 19, 2024.

In connection with the extension vote at the special meeting of stockholders held by FTAC Emerald on January 19, 2024, 10,872,266 shares of FTAC Emerald Class A Common Stock were tendered for redemption. As a result, approximately \$115.5 million (approximately \$10.62 per share redeemed) was removed from FTAC Emerald's trust account. In conjunction with the above redemptions, the public stockholders also voted to extend the life of FTAC Emerald to complete an initial business combination from January 19, 2024 to December 20, 2024.

In connection with the extension vote at the special meeting of stockholders held by FTAC Emerald on December 17, 2024, 112,068 shares of FTAC Emerald Class A Common Stock were tendered for redemption. As a result, approximately \$1.2 million (approximately \$11.02 per share redeemed) was removed from FTAC Emerald's trust account. In conjunction with the above redemptions, the public stockholders also voted to extend the life of FTAC Emerald to complete an initial business combination from December 20, 2024 to December 20, 2025.

On July 24, 2024, FTAC Emerald entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement"), with EMLD Merger Sub Inc., a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of FTAC Emerald ("Merger Sub"), and Fold, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Legacy Fold"). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub was merged with and into Legacy Fold, with Legacy Fold surviving the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of FTAC Emerald, which changed its name to 'Fold Holdings, Inc.'. The transactions were consummated on February 14, 2025, and the pre-acquisition executive officers and directors of FTAC Emerald resigned, other than Andrew Hohns and Bracebridge H. Young, who remained with the post-acquisition company. No pre-acquisition executive officers or directors of FTAC Emerald received any severance or other payment or benefit in connection with their respective resignations, although they did retain founder shares issued to them for nominal consideration in connection with the formation of FTAC Emerald.

In connection with the closing of the transactions, holders of 3,304,183 of FTAC Emerald's Class A shares exercised their right to have such shares redeemed for a pro rata portion of the trust account, which was approximately \$11.07 per share, or \$36,576,096 in the aggregate.

The shares of common stock and warrants of Fold Holdings, Inc. are currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols "FLD" and "FLDDW," respectively.

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Ms. Cohen serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Smeal serves as Chief Financial Officer of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. I, a blank check company that raised \$200 million in its initial public offering in October 2024 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share. Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. served as the underwriter of Cohen Circle I's initial public offering.

On March 18, 2025, Cohen Circle I entered into a business combination agreement by and among (1) Cohen Circle I, (2) VEON Amsterdam B.V., (3) VEON Holdings B.V., (4) Kyivstar Group Ltd., and (5) Varna Merger Sub Corp., pursuant to which, among other things, Varna Merger Sub Corp. merged with and into Cohen Circle I, with Cohen Circle I continuing as the surviving company and becoming a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kyivstar Group Ltd.

The transactions were consummated on August 13 and 14, 2025. Ms. Cohen currently serves as a director of Kyivstar Group Ltd. with the post-acquisition company. In connection with the closing of the transactions, holders of 5,847,015 of Cohen Circle I's Class A shares exercised their right to have such shares redeemed for a pro rata portion of the trust account, which was approximately \$10.40 per share, or approximately \$60,808,956 in the aggregate.

The shares of common stock and warrants of Kyivstar Group Ltd. are currently traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols "KYIV" and "KYIVW," respectively.

Cohen Circle II

Ms. Cohen serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Smeal serves as Chief Financial Officer of Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II, a blank check company that raised \$253.0 million in its initial public offering in June 2025 at an initial public offering price of \$10.00 per share.

Liquidated SPACs

Members of our board of directors and management team also previously served as executive officers, directors and/or advisors of blank check companies that liquidated before consummating a business combination, as follows: FinTech Acquisition Corp. V, or FinTech V, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in December 2020 and liquidated in December 2022; FTAC Athena Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Athena, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in February 2021 and liquidated in February 2023; FTAC Hera Acquisition Corp., or FTAC Hera, a blank check company which raised approximately \$850 million in its initial public offering in March 2021 and liquidated in March 2023; and Fintech Acquisition Corp. VI, or FinTech VI, a blank check company which raised \$250.0 million in its initial public offering in June 2021 and liquidated in December 2022.

Limitation on Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's memorandum and articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against willful default, willful neglect, civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides for indemnification of our officers and directors to the maximum extent permitted by law, including for any liability incurred in their capacities as such, except through their own actual fraud or willful default.

We will enter into agreements with our directors and officers to provide contractual indemnification in addition to the indemnification provided for in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. We may purchase a policy of directors' and officers' liability insurance that insures our officers and directors against the cost of defense, settlement or payment of a judgment in some circumstances and insures us against our obligations to indemnify our officers and directors.

We believe that these provisions, the insurance and the indemnity agreements are necessary to attract and retain talented and experienced directors and officers.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

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The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of the date of this prospectus, and as adjusted to reflect the sale of our ordinary shares included in the units offered by this prospectus and in the private placement, and assuming no purchase of units in this offering, by:

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

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares beneficially owned by them. The following table does not reflect record or beneficial ownership of the placement warrants as these warrants are not exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus. The below assumes that the underwriters do not exercise their over-allotment option, that our sponsors forfeit 1,100,000 founder shares, and that there are 30,346,667 ordinary shares issued and outstanding after this offering and the private placement.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽⁴⁾	Prior to the Offering ⁽¹⁾		Following the Offering ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	
	Number of shares	Percentage of outstanding shares	Number of shares	Percentage of outstanding shares
Betsy Z. Cohen ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	8,686,667	100%	8,098,667	26.69%
Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. ⁽⁵⁾	8,686,667	100%	4,552,834	15.00%
Jonathan Kirkwood ⁽⁵⁾	8,686,667	100%	4,552,834	15.00%
R. Maxwell Smeal	—	—	—	—
Andrew Hohns	—	—	—	—
Grant Gilliam	—	—	—	—
Hersh Kozlov	—	—	—	—
All directors and officers as a group (7 persons) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	8,686,667	100%	8,098,667	26.69%
Greater than 5% Beneficial Owners				
BTC Development Sponsor LLC ⁽⁵⁾	8,686,667	100%	4,552,834	15.00%
BTC Development Advisor LLC ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	3,545,833	11.69%

* Less than 1 percent.

- (1) Includes an aggregate of 1,100,000 founder shares subject to forfeiture to the extent that the over-allotment option is not exercised by the underwriters.
- (2) Assumes (i) the underwriters' over-allotment option has not been exercised and, as a result, an aggregate of 1,100,000 founder shares have been forfeited, and (ii) that 512,500 placement units have been purchased by one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC.
- (3) Total shares outstanding after this offering includes 7,586,667 founder shares and includes the sale of an aggregate of 760,000 placement units to our sponsors, CCM and KBW subject to subscription agreements in a private placement to be completed simultaneously with this offering.
- (4) Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each of the persons and entities listed above is 2929 Arch Street, Suite 1703, Philadelphia, PA 19104-2870.
- (5) Shares are held by BTC Development Sponsor LLC, a limited liability company which is managed by Betsy Z. Cohen, Jonathan Kirkwood, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. Betsy Z. Cohen, Jonathan Kirkwood, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. are the managers of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and are deemed to each hold voting and investment power over the shares held directly by BTC Development Sponsor LLC. Prior to the completion of this offering, BTC Development Sponsor LLC expects to distribute 4,095,833 founder shares (up to 550,000 of which are subject to forfeiture to the extent that the over-allotment option is not exercised by the underwriter) to BTC Development Advisors LLC, a limited liability company which is managed by Betsy Z. Cohen. Our officers and directors are members of our sponsors. Each such person disclaims any beneficial ownership of the reported shares other than to the extent of any pecuniary interest they may have therein, directly or indirectly.
- (6) Shares are held directly by BTC Development Advisors LLC. Betsy Z. Cohen is the manager of BTC Development Advisors LLC and is deemed to each hold voting and investment power over the shares held directly by BTC Development Advisors LLC. Betsy Z. Cohen is the manager of BTC Development Advisors LLC and is deemed to hold voting and investment power over the shares held directly by BTC Development Advisors LLC.

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After giving effect to the issuance of founder shares and private placement of the placement units, our initial holders and purchasers of the placement units, other than CCM and KBW, will own approximately 27.50% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares following the offering (including the placement shares, and assuming that holders of founder shares and purchasers of the placement units do not purchase any public shares in this offering or the public market) and will have the right to elect all of our directors prior to our initial business combination as a result of holding all of the founder shares. Unless there are no longer any Class B ordinary shares outstanding, holders of our public shares will not have the right to appoint any directors to our board of directors prior to our initial business combination. In addition, because of their ownership block, our initial shareholders may be able to effectively influence the outcome of all other matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and approval of significant corporate transactions.

Our sponsors, CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 placement units for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.60 million in a private placement that will occur simultaneously with the closing of this offering. Each placement unit contains one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one whole warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one whole Class A ordinary share at \$11.50 per share. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to our founder shares, placement units or warrants, which will expire worthless if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window. The placement units and their underlying securities are subject to the transfer restrictions described below under “— *Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*”).

The placement warrants underlying the placement units are identical to the warrants sold as part of the units in this offering except that: (1) they will not be redeemable by us; (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 until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination, as described below; (3) they may be exercised by the holders on a cashless basis; and (4) they (including the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants) are entitled to registration rights, as described below. In addition, with respect to placement warrants held by CCM and KBW and/or their designees, such placement warrants will be subject to the lock-up and registration rights limitations imposed by FINRA Rule 5110 and the placement warrants will not be exercisable more than five years from the commencement of sales in this offering in accordance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(8).

Our sponsors and our officers and directors are deemed to be our “promoters” as such term is defined under the federal securities laws. See “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.*”

Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units

The founder shares, placement units, placement shares, placement warrants and any Class A ordinary shares issued upon conversion or exercise thereof are each subject to transfer restrictions pursuant to lock-up provisions either in a letter agreement with us to be entered into by our sponsors, officers and directors or the unit subscription agreement with us to be entered into by CCM and KBW. Our initial holders, sponsors and our management team have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell (1) in the case of the founder shares, until the earlier of: (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (B) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property, and (2) in the case of the placement units and the respective Class A ordinary shares and warrants underlying such units, until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination, except in each case (unless otherwise described below) (a)(i) the sponsors’ members, (ii) our directors or officers, the sponsors, sponsors’ members, CCM or KBW, (iii) any affiliates or family members of the directors or officers of us, the sponsors, sponsors’ members, CCM or KBW, (iv) any members or partners of the sponsors, sponsors’ members, CCM or KBW or their respective affiliates, or any affiliates of the sponsors, sponsors’ members, CCM or KBW, or any employees of such affiliates, (b) in the case of an individual, by gift to a member of the individual’s immediate family or to a trust, the beneficiary of which is a member of the individual’s immediate family, an affiliate of such person, or to a charitable organization; (c) in the case of an individual, by virtue of laws of descent and distribution upon death of the individual; (d) in the case of an individual, pursuant to a qualified domestic

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relations order; (e) in the case of a trust by distribution to one or more permissible beneficiaries of such trust; (f) by private sales or in connection with the consummation of a business combination at prices no greater than the price at which the securities were originally purchased; (g) to us for no value for cancellation in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination; (h) in the event of our liquidation prior to our completion of our initial business combination; (i) by virtue of the laws of Delaware, our sponsors' limited liability company agreements upon dissolution of the sponsors, or the organizational documents of CCM or KBW upon dissolution of CCM or KBW, respectively, as appropriate; or (j) in the event of our completion of a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction which results in all of our shareholders having the right to exchange their Class A ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property subsequent to our completion of our initial business combination; provided, however, that in the case of clauses (a) through (e) these permitted transferees must enter into a written agreement agreeing to be bound by these transfer restrictions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the letter agreement provides that, in connection with an initial business combination, the initial holders may transfer, assign or sell their founder shares with our consent to any person or entity that agrees in writing to be bound by the transfer restrictions set forth in the prior sentence, and any such transferee shall be a permitted transferee under the letter agreement.

Registration Rights

The holders of the founder shares, placement units (including securities contained therein) and units (including securities contained therein) that may be issued upon conversion of loans made by our sponsors or one of their affiliates, and their permitted transferees, will have registration rights to require us to register a sale of any of our securities held by them (in the case of the founder shares, only after conversion to our Class A ordinary shares) pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be signed prior to or on the effective date of this offering. These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that we register such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have "piggy-back" registration rights to include such securities in other registration statements filed by us and rights to require us to register for resale such securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. 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 termination of the applicable lock-up period as described under "*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units.*" Notwithstanding the foregoing, CCM and KBW and/or their designees may not exercise their demand and "piggyback" registration rights after five and seven years after the commencement of sales of this offering and may not exercise their demand rights on more than one occasion. We will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

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Upon our incorporation, our sponsors paid certain offering costs aggregating \$25,000 and subsequently received 8,686,667 founder shares in exchange. Up to 1,100,000 of the founder shares are subject to forfeiture depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised. The purchase price of the founder shares was determined by dividing the amount of cash contributed to the company by the number of founder shares issued. The number of founder shares was determined based on the expectation that the founder shares would represent 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after this offering. As such, our sponsors will own approximately 26.69% of our issued and outstanding shares after this offering and the private placement (assuming it does not purchase units in this offering).

Our sponsors, CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 placement units for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.60 million in a private placement that will occur simultaneously with the closing of this offering. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to the founder shares, placement shares or placement warrants, which will expire worthless if we do not consummate a business combination within the completion window.

The placement units will be sold in a private placement pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or Regulation D of the Securities Act and will be exempt from registration requirements under the federal securities laws. As such, the holders of the placement warrants included in the placement units will be able to exercise such placement warrants even if, at the time of exercise, an effective registration statement and a current prospectus relating to the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of such warrants is not available. The placement warrants underlying the placement units are identical to the warrants sold as part of the units in this offering except that: (1) they will not be redeemable by us; (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 until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination, as described below; (3) they may be exercised by the holders on a cashless basis; and (4) they (including the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants) are entitled to registration rights, as described below. In addition, with respect to placement warrants held by CCM, KBW and/or their designees, such placement warrants will be subject to the lock-up and registration rights limitations imposed by FINRA Rule 5110 and the placement warrants will not be exercisable more than five years from the commencement of sales in this offering in accordance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(8).

As more fully discussed in "*Management — Conflicts of Interest*," if any of our officers or directors becomes aware of a business combination opportunity that falls within the line of business of any entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she may be required to present such business combination opportunity to such entity prior to presenting such business combination opportunity to us, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. Our officers and directors currently have certain relevant fiduciary duties or contractual obligations that may take priority over their duties to us.

We will enter into an Administrative Services Agreement with our sponsors or their affiliates or designees, pursuant to which we will pay a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services. In addition, we will pay our Chief Financial Officer, R. Maxwell Smeal, up to \$12,500 per month. Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees.

Prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, there may be payment by the company to any of our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, of consulting fees, finder's fees, advisory fees or success fees for any services they render in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account.

Our sponsors, officers and directors, or any entities with which they are affiliated, 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 to our sponsors, officers, directors or any of their controlled 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.

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Prior to the closing of this offering, our sponsors have agreed to loan us up to \$500,000 to be used for a portion of the expenses of this offering. These loans are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are due at the earlier of April 27, 2026 or the closing of this offering. The loans will be repaid upon the closing of this offering out of offering proceeds not held in the trust account.

In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, our sponsors or one of their affiliates may, but are not obligated to, loan us additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs. If we complete an initial business combination, we would repay such loaned amounts. In the event that the initial business combination does not close, we may use a portion of the working capital held outside the trust account to repay such loaned amounts but no proceeds from our trust account would be used for such repayment. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsors or any affiliate of our sponsors 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.

BTC Development Sponsor LLC has agreed that, if the trust account is liquidated without the consummation of a business combination, it will indemnify us to the extent any claims by a third party for services rendered or products sold to us, or any claims by a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below \$10.00 per public share, except for any claims by any third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account, including the BTC Investors, regardless of whether such waiver is enforceable, and except for claims arising from our obligation to indemnify the underwriters of this offering pursuant to the underwriting agreement for this offering. We have not independently verified whether BTC Development Sponsor LLC has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations, we have not asked BTC Development Sponsor LLC to reserve for such obligations and it may not be able to satisfy those obligations. We believe the likelihood of BTC Development Sponsor LLC having to indemnify the trust account is limited because we will endeavor to have all third parties that provide products or services to us and prospective target businesses execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to monies held in the trust account.

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

We have entered into a registration rights agreement with respect to the founder shares, placement shares and placement warrants and warrants issued upon conversion of working capital loans (if any), which is described under the heading “*Principal Shareholders — Registration Rights.*”

Related Party Policy

We have not yet adopted a formal policy for the review, approval or ratification of related party transactions. Accordingly, the transactions discussed above were not reviewed, approved or ratified in accordance with any such policy.

We have adopted a code of ethics requiring us to avoid, wherever possible, all conflicts of interests, except under guidelines or resolutions approved by our Board of Directors (or the appropriate committee of our board) or as disclosed in our public filings with the SEC. Under our code of ethics, conflict of interest situations will include any financial transaction, arrangement or relationship (including any indebtedness or guarantee of indebtedness) involving the company. We will file a form of the code of ethics that we plan to adopt prior to the consummation of this offering as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

In addition, our audit committee, pursuant to a written charter that we have adopted prior to the consummation of this offering, will be responsible for reviewing and approving related party transactions to the extent that we enter into such transactions. An affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the audit committee present at a meeting

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at which a quorum is present will be required in order to approve a related party transaction. A majority of the members of the entire audit committee will constitute a quorum. Without a meeting, the unanimous written consent of all of the members of the audit committee will be required to approve a related party transaction. A form of the audit committee charter that we plan to adopt prior to the consummation of this offering will be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We also require each of our directors and executive officers to complete a directors' and officers' questionnaire that elicits information about related party transactions.

These procedures are intended to determine whether any such related party transaction impairs the independence of a director or presents a conflict of interest on the part of a director, employee or officer.

To further minimize conflicts of interest, we have agreed not to consummate an initial business combination with an entity that is affiliated with any of our sponsors, officers or directors unless we, or a committee of independent and disinterested directors, have obtained an opinion from an independent investment banking firm which is a member of FINRA or an independent accounting firm that commonly renders valuation opinions, that our initial business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view.

We are not prohibited from paying any fees (including advisory fees), reimbursements or other cash payments to any of our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, for services rendered to us prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, including the following payments, all of which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account:

- repayment of up to an aggregate of up to \$500,000 in loans made to us by our sponsors to cover offering-related and organizational expenses;
- payment to our sponsors or their affiliates or designees of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services;
- reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination;
- payments of up to \$12,500 per month to R. Maxwell Smeal, our Chief Financial Officer;
- at the closing of our initial business combination, at the option of our management team, a customary advisory fee, finder's fee and/or success fee, to a person or entity associated with certain of our officers and directors, in an amount that constitutes a market standard fee for comparable transactions and services provided (the fees of which are not currently estimable and have no established limits); and
- repayment of loans made by our sponsors or affiliates of our sponsors to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination.

Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made to our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their controlled affiliates, including any advisory fees payable to affiliates of our sponsors at the closing of the initial business combination.

[Table of Contents](#)**DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES**

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company (company number 399146) and our affairs are governed by our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act and common law of the Cayman Islands. Pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association which we are authorized to issue 200,000,000 Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value each, 20,000,000 Class B ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value and 1,000,000 preference shares, \$0.0001 par value each. The following description summarizes the material terms of our shares as set out more particularly in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. Because it is only a summary, it may not contain all the information that is important to you.

Units

Each unit has an offering price of \$10.00 and consists of one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one warrant. 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 in this prospectus. Warrants must be exercised for one whole Class A ordinary share. The ordinary shares and warrants comprising the units will begin separate trading on the 52nd day following the date of this prospectus unless the underwriters inform us of their decision to allow earlier separate trading, subject to our having filed the Current Report on Form 8-K described below, and having issued a press release announcing when such separate trading will begin. Once the Class A ordinary shares and warrants commence separate trading, holders will have the option to continue to hold units or separate their units into the component securities. Holders will need to have their brokers contact our transfer agent in order to separate the units into Class A ordinary shares and warrants. Additionally, the units will be separated into their component parts and will not be traded after completion of our initial business combination. No fractional public warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole public warrants will trade. Accordingly, unless you purchase at least four units, you will not be able to receive or trade a whole public warrant.

In no event will the Class A ordinary shares and warrants be traded separately until we have filed with the SEC a Current Report on Form 8-K which includes an audited balance sheet reflecting our receipt of the gross proceeds at the closing of this offering. We will file the Current Report on Form 8-K promptly after the closing of this offering which will include this audited balance sheet, which is anticipated to take place three business days after the date of this prospectus. If the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised following the initial filing of such Current Report on Form 8-K, a second or amended Current Report on Form 8-K will be filed to provide updated financial information to reflect the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.

Placement Units

The placement units (including the placement shares, the placement warrants and Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of such warrants) will not be transferable or salable until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination (except, among other limited exceptions as described under "*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*," to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with our sponsors, CCM and KBW). Holders of our placement units are entitled to certain registration rights. The placement warrants underlying the placement units will not be redeemable by us and may be exercised on a cashless basis. If we do not consummate an initial business combination within the completion window, the proceeds from the sale of the private placement held in the trust account will be used to fund the redemption of our public shares (subject to the requirements of applicable law) and the placement units (and the underlying securities) will expire worthless. Further, if we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company. In such case, our sponsors and each member of our management team have agreed to vote their founder shares, placement shares and any public shares purchased during or after this offering in favor of our initial business combination. Otherwise, the placement units are identical to the units sold in this offering.

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In order to fund working capital deficiencies or finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, our sponsors or affiliates of our sponsors may, but are not obligated to, loan us additional funds. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement.

Ordinary Shares

Upon the closing of this offering and the private placement, 30,346,667 ordinary shares will be issued and outstanding (assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option and the corresponding forfeiture of 1,100,000 founder shares by our sponsor), including:

- 22,000,000 Class A ordinary shares underlying the units being offered in this offering;
- 760,000 Class A ordinary shares underlying the placement units being sold in the private placement; and
- 7,586,667 Class B ordinary shares held by our initial holders.

Class A ordinary shareholders and Class B ordinary shareholders of record are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters to be voted on by shareholders and vote together as a single class, except as required by law or as provided below. Prior to our initial business combination, only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. Holders of our public shares will not be entitled to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. In addition, prior to our initial business combination, holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason. These provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by at least 90% of our ordinary shares voting in a general meeting. Unless specified in the Companies Act, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or applicable stock exchange rules, the affirmative vote of a majority of our ordinary shares that are voted is required to approve any such matter voted on by our shareholders (other than the appointment or removal of directors prior to our initial business combination), and, prior to our initial business combination, the affirmative vote of a majority of our founder shares is required to approve the appointment or removal of directors. Approval of certain actions will require a special resolution under Cayman Islands law and pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association; such actions include amending our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and approving a statutory merger or consolidation with another company. Directors are appointed for a term of three years. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the appointment of directors, with the result that the holders of more than 50% of the founder shares voted for the appointment of directors can appoint all of the directors prior to our initial business combination. Our shareholders are entitled to receive ratable dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor.

Because our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will authorize the issuance of up to 200,000,000 Class A ordinary shares, if we were to enter into a business combination, we may (depending on the terms of such a business combination) be required to increase the number of ordinary shares which we are authorized to issue at the same time as our shareholders vote on the business combination to the extent we seek shareholder approval in connection with our initial business combination.

In accordance with Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, we are not required to hold an annual general meeting until no later than one year after our first fiscal year end following our listing on Nasdaq. There is no requirement under the Companies Act for us to hold annual or general meetings or appoint directors. We may not hold an annual general meeting prior to the consummation of our initial business combination.

We will provide our Class A public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein. The amount in the trust account is initially anticipated to be approximately \$10.00 per public share. The per-share amount we will distribute to investors who properly redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions we will

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pay to the underwriters. The redemption rights will include the requirement that a beneficial owner must identify itself in order to validly redeem its shares. Our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares, placement shares and public shares in connection with the completion of our initial business combination or certain amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association as described elsewhere in this prospectus. Permitted transferees of our initial shareholders, directors or officers will be subject to the same obligations with respect to their founder shares.

Unlike many blank check companies that hold shareholder votes and conduct proxy solicitations in conjunction with their initial business combinations and provide for related redemptions of public shares for cash upon completion of such initial business combinations even when a vote is not required by law, if a shareholder vote is not required by law and we do not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, conduct the redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC, and file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing our initial business combination. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association require these tender offer documents to contain substantially the same financial and other information about the initial business combination and the redemption rights as is required under the SEC's proxy rules. If, however, a shareholder approval of the transaction is required by law, or we decide to obtain shareholder approval for business or other legal reasons, we will, like many blank check companies, offer to redeem shares in conjunction with a proxy solicitation pursuant to the proxy rules and not pursuant to the tender offer rules. If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company. However, the participation of our sponsors, officers, directors or their affiliates in privately-negotiated transactions (as described in this prospectus), if any, could result in the approval of our initial business combination even if a majority of our public shareholders vote, or indicate their intention to vote, against such business combination. For purposes of seeking approval of the majority of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, non-votes will have no effect on the approval of our initial business combination once a quorum is obtained. We intend to give not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days prior written notice of any such meeting, if required, at which a vote shall be taken to approve our initial business combination. These quorum and voting thresholds, and the voting agreements of our initial shareholders, may make it more likely that we will consummate our initial business combination.

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the ordinary shares sold in this offering, which we refer to as the "Excess Shares." However, we would not be restricting our shareholders' ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our initial business combination. Our shareholders' inability to redeem the Excess Shares will reduce their influence over our ability to complete our initial business combination, and such shareholders could suffer a material loss in their investment if they sell such Excess Shares on the open market. Additionally, such shareholders will not receive redemption distributions with respect to the Excess Shares if we complete the business combination. And, as a result, such shareholders will continue to hold that number of shares exceeding 15% and, in order to dispose such shares would be required to sell their shares in open market transactions, potentially at a loss.

If we seek shareholder approval in connection with our initial business combination, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree), pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, to vote any founder shares and/or placement shares held by them, and any public shares purchased during or after this offering, in favor of our initial business combination. As a result, in addition to our initial shareholders' founder shares and placement shares, 7,074,167 or approximately 32.16%, of the 22,000,000 public shares sold in this offering to be voted in favor of a transaction (assuming all outstanding shares are voted, the over-allotment option is not exercised and the parties to the letter agreement do not acquire any Class A ordinary shares). Assuming that only the holders of a majority of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, representing a quorum under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, vote their shares at a general meeting of the company, we will not need any public shares in addition to our founder shares and placement shares

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to be voted in favor of an initial business combination in order to approve an initial business combination. Additionally, each public shareholder may elect to redeem their public shares irrespective of whether they vote for or against the proposed transaction or if they vote at all.

Pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, we 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 (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our Board of Directors, and liquidate and dissolve, subject in each case to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. Our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares and placement shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. However, if our sponsors, officers or directors acquire public shares after this offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time period.

If we are unable to complete an initial business combination within the 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable), we may seek an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the period of time we have to complete an initial business combination beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable). Amending our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will require at least a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law, meaning that such an amendment be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting. If we seek shareholder approval to extend the initial 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable) in which to complete an initial business combination to a later date, we will offer our public shareholders the right to have their public ordinary shares redeemed for a pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, as described in greater detail in this prospectus.

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the company after a business combination, our 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. Our shareholders have no preemptive or other subscription rights. There are no sinking fund provisions applicable to the ordinary shares, except that we will provide our 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, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) upon the completion of our initial business combination, subject to the limitations described herein.

Founder Shares

The founder shares are designated as Class B ordinary shares and are identical to the ordinary shares included in the units being sold in this offering, and holders of founder shares have the same shareholder rights as public shareholders, except that (i) holders of the founder shares have the right to vote on the appointment of directors prior to our initial business combination, (ii) the founder shares are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below, and (iii) our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive (A) their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares, placement shares and public shares held by them in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (1) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to allow redemption in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (2) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity; and (B) their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any founder shares they hold if we fail to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering (although they will be entitled to

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liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any public shares they hold if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window); (iv) the founder shares will automatically convert into our Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holder, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment pursuant to certain anti-dilution rights, as described in more detail below; and (v) the founder shares are entitled to registration rights as described in this prospectus. If we submit our initial business combination to our public shareholders for a vote, our initial shareholders have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree), pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, to vote their founder shares, placement shares and any public shares held by them purchased during or after this offering in favor of our initial business combination.

The Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holders thereof, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like, and subject to further adjustment as provided herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. The ratio at which Class B ordinary shares shall 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, 25% of the sum of all ordinary shares outstanding upon completion of this offering and the private placement plus all Class A ordinary shares and equity-linked securities issued or deemed issued in connection with the business combination (excluding any shares or equity-linked securities issued, or to be issued, to any seller in the initial business combination, and any private placement-equivalent shares and warrants underlying units issued to our sponsors or their affiliates upon conversion of loans made to us). The term “equity-linked securities” refers to any debt or equity securities that are convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for our Class A ordinary shares issued in a financing transaction in connection with our initial business combination, including but not limited to a private placement of equity or debt. Securities could be “deemed issued” for purposes of the conversion adjustment if such shares are issuable upon the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, warrants or similar securities.

With certain limited exceptions, the founder shares are not transferable, assignable or salable (except to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with our sponsors, each of whom will be subject to the same transfer restrictions) until the earlier of: (a) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (b) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property.

Register of Members

Under Cayman Islands law, we must keep a register of members and there shall be entered therein:

- the names and addresses of the members, a statement of the shares held by each member, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid, on the shares of each member and the voting rights of the shares of each member;
- whether voting rights are attached to the share in issue;
- the date on which the name of any person was entered on the register as a member; and
- the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

Under Cayman Islands law, the register of members of our company is prima facie evidence of the matters set out therein (i.e. the register of members will raise a presumption of fact on the matters referred to above unless rebutted) and a member registered in the register of members shall be deemed as a matter of Cayman Islands law to have legal title to the shares as set against its name in the register of members. Upon the closing of this public offering, the register of members shall be immediately updated to reflect the issue of shares by us. Once our register of members has been updated, the shareholders recorded in the register of members shall be deemed to have legal

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title to the shares set against their name. However, there are certain limited circumstances where an application may be made to a Cayman Islands court for a determination on whether the register of members reflects the correct legal position. Further, the Cayman Islands court has the power to order that the register of members maintained by a company should be rectified where it considers that the register of members does not reflect the correct legal position. If an application for an order for rectification of the register of members were made in respect of our ordinary shares, then the validity of such shares may be subject to re-examination by a Cayman Islands court.

Preference Shares

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that preference shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series. Our Board of Directors will be authorized to fix the voting rights, if any, designations, powers, preferences, the relative, participating, optional or other special rights and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, applicable to the shares of each series. Our Board of Directors will be able to, without shareholder approval, issue preference shares with voting and other rights that could adversely affect the voting power and other rights of the holders of the ordinary shares and could have anti-takeover effects. The ability of our Board of Directors to issue preference shares without shareholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us or the removal of existing management. We have no preference shares outstanding at the date of this prospectus. Although we do not currently intend to issue any preference shares, we cannot assure you that we will not do so in the future. No preference shares are being issued or registered in this offering.

Redeemable Warrants*Public Shareholders' Warrants*

Each whole warrant entitles the registered holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below, at any time commencing on the later of 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination and 12 months from the closing of this offering, except as described below. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, a public warrant holder may exercise its warrants only for a whole number of Class A ordinary shares. This means only a whole public warrant may be exercised at a given time by a public warrant holder. No fractional public warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole public warrants will trade. Accordingly, unless you purchase at least four units, you will not be able to receive or trade a whole public warrant. The warrants will expire five years after the completion of our initial business combination, at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, or earlier upon redemption or liquidation.

We will not be obligated to deliver any Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of a warrant and will have no obligation to settle such warrant exercise unless a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants is then effective and a prospectus relating thereto is then effective and a current prospectus relating thereto is current, subject to our satisfying our obligations described below with respect to registration, or a valid exemption from registration is available, including in connection with a cashless exercise permitted as described. Except as described below, no public warrant will be exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, and we will not be obligated to issue any shares to holders seeking to exercise their public warrants, unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption is available. In the event that the conditions in the two immediately preceding sentences are not satisfied with respect to a warrant, the holder of such warrant will not be entitled to exercise such warrant and such warrant may have no value and expire worthless. In the event that a registration statement is not effective for the exercised warrants, the purchaser of a unit containing such warrant will have paid the full purchase price for the unit solely for the Class A ordinary share underlying such unit.

We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants at this time. However, we have agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days, after the closing of our initial business combination, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement covering the issuance, under the Securities Act, of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, and we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the same to become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our initial business combination 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.

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If a registration statement covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the public warrants does not become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our initial business combination, holders of public warrants will have the right, during any period thereafter when there is no such effective registration statement, to exercise the public warrants on a cashless basis. Additionally, if, at the time that a public warrant is exercised, our Class A ordinary shares are not listed on a national securities exchange such that they satisfy the definition of a “covered security” under Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act, we may, at our option, require holders of public 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 we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, but will use our commercially reasonable efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available.

In the event of a cashless exercise pursuant to the preceding paragraph, each holder would pay the exercise price by surrendering the public warrants for that number of Class A ordinary shares equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants, multiplied by the excess of the “fair market value” (defined below) less the exercise price of the warrants by (y) the fair market value. The “fair market value” as used in the preceding sentence shall mean the volume weighted average price of the Class A ordinary shares for the 10 trading days ending on the trading day prior to the date on which the notice of exercise is received by the warrant agent.

Redemption of warrants for cash when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00.
Once the warrants become exercisable, we may call the warrants for redemption:

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon not less than 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; and
- if, and only if, the closing price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of the redemption is sent to the warrant holders.

We will not redeem the warrants as described above unless such warrants are then exercisable and an effective 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 or we have elected to require the exercise of the public warrants on a cashless basis as described above. If and when the public warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. As a result, we may redeem warrants even if the holders are otherwise unable to exercise their warrants.

If we call the warrants for redemption as described in this paragraph, our management will have the option to require any holder that wishes to exercise his, her or its warrant following the notice of redemption to do so on a cashless basis. In the case of such a cashless exercise, each holder would pay the exercise price by surrendering the public warrants for that number of Class A ordinary shares equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants, multiplied by the excess of the “fair market value” less the exercise price of the warrants by (y) the fair market value. The “fair market value” as used in the preceding sentence shall mean the volume weighted average price of the Class A ordinary shares for the 10 trading days ending on the trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the public warrants. If our management takes advantage of this option, the notice of redemption will contain the information necessary to calculate the number of Class A ordinary shares to be received upon exercise of the warrants, including the “fair market value” in such case.

We have established the \$18.00 per share (as adjusted) redemption criterion discussed above to prevent a redemption call unless there is at the time of the call a significant premium to the public warrant exercise price. If the foregoing conditions are satisfied and we issue a notice of redemption of the public warrants, each public warrant holder will be entitled to exercise his, her or its public warrant prior to the scheduled redemption date. However, the price of the Class A ordinary shares may fall below the \$18.00 redemption trigger price (as adjusted to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a public warrant as described under the heading “— *Anti-dilution Adjustments*”) as well as the \$11.50 public warrant exercise price after the redemption notice is issued.

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No fractional Class A ordinary shares will be issued upon exercise. If, upon exercise, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will round down to the nearest whole number of the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder. If, at the time of redemption, the warrants are exercisable for a security other than the Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the warrant agreement (for instance, if we are not the surviving company in our initial business combination), the warrants may be exercised for such security. At such time as the warrants become exercisable for a security other than the Class A ordinary shares, the company (or surviving company) will use its commercially reasonable efforts to register under the Securities Act the security issuable upon the exercise of the warrants.

Redemption procedures and cashless exercise. A holder of a public warrant may notify us in writing in the event it elects to be subject to a requirement that such holder will not have the right to exercise such public warrant, to the extent that after giving effect to such exercise, such person (together with such person's affiliates), to the warrant agent's actual knowledge, would beneficially own in excess of 4.9% or 9.8% (as specified by the holder) of the Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise.

Anti-dilution Adjustments. If the number of issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares is increased by a share capitalization or share dividend payable in Class A ordinary shares, or by a sub-division of Class A ordinary shares or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such capitalization or share dividend, sub-division or similar event, the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable on exercise of each warrant will be increased in proportion to such increase in the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares. A rights offering made to all or substantially all holders of Class A ordinary shares entitling holders to purchase Class A ordinary shares at a price less than the "historical fair market value" (as defined below) will be deemed a share dividend of a number of Class A ordinary shares equal to the product of (i) the number of Class A ordinary shares actually sold in such rights offering (or issuable under any other equity securities sold in such rights offering that are convertible into or exercisable for Class A ordinary shares) multiplied by (ii) one (1) minus the quotient of (x) the price per Class A ordinary share paid in such rights offering divided by (y) the historical fair market value. For these purposes (i) if the rights offering is for securities convertible into or exercisable for Class A ordinary shares, in determining the price payable for Class A ordinary shares, there will be taken into account any consideration received for such rights, as well as any additional amount payable upon exercise or conversion and (ii) "historical fair market value" means the volume weighted average price of Class A ordinary shares as reported during the ten (10) trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the first date on which the Class A ordinary shares trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, without the right to receive such rights.

In addition, if we, at any time while the warrants are outstanding and unexpired, pay a dividend or make a distribution in cash, securities or other assets to all or substantially all of the holders of the Class A ordinary shares on account of such Class A ordinary shares (or other securities into which the warrants are convertible), other than (a) as described above, (b) certain ordinary cash dividends/any cash dividends or cash distributions which, when combined on a per share basis with all other cash dividends and cash distributions paid on the Class A ordinary shares during the 365-day period ending on the date of declaration of such dividend or distribution does not exceed \$0.50 (being 5% of the offering price of the units in this offering), (c) to satisfy the redemption rights of the holders of Class A ordinary shares in connection with a proposed initial business combination, (d) to satisfy the redemption rights of the holders of Class A ordinary shares in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares, or (e) in connection with the redemption of our public shares upon our failure to complete our initial business combination and any subsequent distribution of its assets upon its liquidation, then the warrant exercise price will be decreased, effective immediately after the effective date of such event, by the amount of cash and/or the fair market value (as determined by the board of directors, in good faith) of any securities or other assets paid on each Class A ordinary share in respect of such event.

If the number of issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares is decreased by a consolidation, combination or reclassification of Class A ordinary shares or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such consolidation, combination, reclassification or similar event, the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable on exercise of each warrant will be decreased in proportion to such decrease in issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares.

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Whenever the number of Class A ordinary shares purchasable upon the exercise of the warrants is adjusted, as described above, the warrant exercise price will be adjusted by multiplying the warrant exercise price immediately prior to such adjustment by a fraction (x) the numerator of which will be the number of Class A ordinary shares purchasable upon the exercise of the warrants immediately prior to such adjustment, and (y) the denominator of which will be the number of Class A ordinary shares so purchasable immediately thereafter.

In addition, if (x) we issue additional ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our initial business combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per ordinary share (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by our board of directors and, in the case of any such issuance to the sponsors or their affiliates, without taking into account any founder shares held by the sponsors or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the “Newly Issued Price”), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of our initial business combination on the date of the completion of our initial business combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume weighted average trading price of our Class A ordinary shares during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which we consummate our initial business combination (such price, the “Market Value”) is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the public warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger prices described above under “— *Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00*” and “— *Redemption of public warrants*” will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price.

In case of any reclassification or reorganization of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares (other than those described above or that solely affects the par value of such Class A ordinary shares), or in the case of any merger or consolidation of us with or into another corporation (other than a merger or consolidation in which we are the continuing corporation and that does not result in any reclassification or reorganization of our issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares), or in the case of any sale or conveyance to another corporation or entity of the assets or other property of us as an entirety or substantially as an entirety in connection with which we are dissolved, the holders of the public warrants will thereafter have the right to purchase and receive, upon the basis and upon the terms and conditions specified in the public warrants and in lieu of our Class A ordinary shares immediately theretofore purchasable and receivable upon the exercise of the rights represented thereby, the kind and amount of shares, stock or other equity securities or property (including cash) receivable upon such reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation, or upon a dissolution following any such sale or transfer, that the holder of the public warrants would have received if such holder had exercised their public warrants immediately prior to such event. However, if such holders were entitled to exercise a right of election as to the kind or amount of securities, cash or other assets receivable upon such merger or consolidation, then the kind and amount of securities, cash or other assets for which each public warrant will become exercisable will be deemed to be the weighted average of the kind and amount received per share by such holders in such merger or consolidation that affirmatively make such election, and if a tender, exchange or redemption offer has been made to and accepted by such holders (other than a tender, exchange or redemption offer made by the company in connection with redemption rights held by shareholders of the company as provided for in the company’s Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or as a result of the redemption of Class A ordinary shares by the company if a proposed initial business combination is presented to the shareholders of the company for approval) under circumstances in which, upon completion of such tender or exchange offer, the maker thereof, together with members of any group (within the meaning of Rule 13d-5(b)(1) under the Exchange Act) of which such maker is a part, and together with any affiliate or associate of such maker (within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) and any members of any such group of which any such affiliate or associate is a part, own beneficially (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) more than 50% of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares, the holder of a warrant will be entitled to receive the highest amount of cash, securities or other property to which such holder would actually have been entitled as a shareholder if such warrant holder had exercised the warrant prior to the expiration of such tender or exchange offer, accepted such offer and all of the Class A ordinary shares held by such holder had been purchased pursuant to such tender or exchange offer, subject to adjustment (from and after the consummation of such tender or exchange offer) as nearly equivalent as possible to the adjustments provided for in the warrant agreement. Additionally, if less than 70% of the consideration receivable by the holders of Class A ordinary shares in such a transaction is payable in the form of ordinary shares in the successor entity that is listed for trading on a national securities exchange or is quoted in an established over-the-counter market, or is to be so listed for trading or quoted immediately following such event, and if the registered holder of the warrant properly exercises the public

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warrant within 30 days following public disclosure of such transaction, the public warrant exercise price will be reduced as specified in the warrant agreement based on the per share consideration minus Black-Scholes Warrant Value (as defined in the warrant agreement) of the public warrant.

The warrants will be issued in registered form under a warrant agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and us. The warrant agreement provides that (a) the terms of the public warrants may be amended without the consent of any holder for the purpose of (i) curing any ambiguity or correct any mistake, including to conform the provisions of the warrant agreement to the description of the terms of the public warrants and the warrant agreement set forth in this prospectus, or defective provision, (ii) removing or reducing the company's ability to redeem the public warrants and, if applicable, a corresponding amendment to the company's ability to redeem the placement warrants or (iii) adding or changing any provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the warrant agreement as the parties to the warrant agreement may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties deem to not adversely affect the rights of the registered holders of the public warrants under the warrant agreement in any material respect, (b) the terms of the warrants may be amended with the vote or written consent of at least 50% of the then outstanding public warrants and placement warrants, voting together as a single class, to allow for the warrants to be, or continue to be, as applicable, classified as equity in our financial statements and (c) all other modifications or amendments to our warrant agreement with respect to (i) the public warrants require the vote or written consent of holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding public warrants, and (ii) the placement warrants require the consent of CCM and KBW and the vote or written consent of holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding placement warrants. You should review a copy of the warrant agreement, which will be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, for a complete description of the terms and conditions applicable to the warrants.

The public warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of Class A ordinary shares and any voting rights until they exercise their public warrants and receive Class A ordinary shares. After the issuance of Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of the public warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by shareholders. Warrants may be exercised only for a whole number of Class A ordinary shares. No fractional shares will be issued upon exercise of the warrants. If, upon exercise of the warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will, upon exercise, round down to the nearest whole number the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the warrant holder.

Exclusive Forum

We have agreed that, subject to applicable law, any action, proceeding or claim against us arising out of or relating in any way to the warrant agreement will be brought and enforced in the courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and we irrevocably submit to such jurisdiction, which jurisdiction will be the exclusive forum for any such action, proceeding or claim. See *"Risk Factors — Our warrant agreement designates the courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by holders of our warrants, which could limit the ability of warrant holders to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with our company."* This provision applies to claims under the Securities Act but does not apply to claims under the Exchange Act or any claim for which the federal district courts of the United States of America are the sole and exclusive forum.

Placement Warrants

Except as described below, the placement warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the warrants being sold as part of the units in this offering. The placement warrants (including the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the placement warrants) will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination (except pursuant to limited exceptions as described under *"Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units,"* to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with the initial purchasers of the placement units). The placement warrants will not be redeemable by us and may be exercised on a cashless basis. All modifications or amendments to the placement warrants or the warrant agreement related to the placement warrants, including any modification or amendment to increase the warrant price or shorten the exercise period, shall require (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the forfeiture or cancellation of any placement warrants) 50% of the number of then outstanding placement warrants (including the vote or written consent of CCM and KBW).

[Table of Contents](#)**Dividends**

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

Our Transfer Agent and Warrant Agent

The transfer agent for our ordinary shares and warrant agent for our warrants is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company. We have agreed to indemnify Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company in its roles as transfer agent and warrant agent, its agents and each of its shareholders, directors, officers and employees against all liabilities, including judgments, costs and reasonable counsel fees that may arise out of acts performed or omitted for its activities in that capacity, except for any liability due to any gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith of the indemnified person or entity.

Certain Differences in Corporate Law

Cayman Islands companies are governed by the Companies Act. The Companies Act is modeled on English Law but does not follow recent English Law statutory enactments, and differs from laws applicable to United States corporations and their shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of the material differences between the provisions of the Companies Act applicable to us and the laws applicable to companies incorporated in the United States and their shareholders.

Mergers and Similar Arrangements. In certain circumstances, the Companies Act allows for mergers or consolidations between two Cayman Islands companies, or between a Cayman Islands exempted company and a company incorporated in another jurisdiction (provided that is facilitated by the laws of that other jurisdiction).

Where the merger or consolidation is between two Cayman Islands companies, the directors of each company must approve a written plan of merger or consolidation containing certain prescribed information. That plan or merger or consolidation must then be authorized by either (a) a special resolution (usually a majority of 66⅔% in value who attend and vote at a general meeting) of the shareholders of each company; or (b) such other authorization, if any, as may be specified in such constituent company's articles of association. No shareholder resolution is required for a merger between a parent company (i.e., a company that owns at least 90% of the issued shares of each class in a subsidiary company) and its subsidiary company. The consent of each holder of a fixed or floating security interest of a constituent company must be obtained, unless the court waives such requirement. If the Cayman Islands Registrar of Companies is satisfied that the requirements of the Companies Act (which includes certain other formalities) have been complied with, the Registrar of Companies will register the plan of merger or consolidation.

Where the merger or consolidation involves a foreign company, the procedure is similar, save that with respect to the foreign company, the directors of the Cayman Islands exempted company are required to make a declaration to the effect that, having made due enquiry, they are of the opinion that the requirements set out below have been met: (i) that the merger or consolidation is permitted or not prohibited by the constitutional documents of the foreign company and by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the foreign company is incorporated, and that those laws and any requirements of those constitutional documents have been or will be complied with; (ii) that no petition or other similar proceeding has been filed and remains outstanding or order made or resolution adopted to wind up or liquidate the foreign company in any jurisdictions; (iii) that no receiver, trustee, administrator or other similar person has been appointed in any jurisdiction and is acting in respect of the foreign company, its affairs or its property or any part thereof; (iv) that no scheme, order, compromise or other similar arrangement has been entered into or made in any jurisdiction whereby the rights of creditors of the foreign company are and continue to be suspended or restricted.

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Where the surviving company is the Cayman Islands exempted company, the directors of the Cayman Islands exempted company are further required to make a declaration to the effect that, having made due enquiry, they are of the opinion that the requirements set out below have been met: (i) that the foreign company is able to pay its debts as they fall due and that the merger or consolidated is bona fide and not intended to defraud unsecured creditors of the foreign company; (ii) that in respect of the transfer of any security interest granted by the foreign company to the surviving or consolidated company (a) consent or approval to the transfer has been obtained, released or waived; (b) the transfer is permitted by and has been approved in accordance with the constitutional documents of the foreign company; and (c) the laws of the jurisdiction of the foreign company with respect to the transfer have been or will be complied with; (iii) that the foreign company will, upon the merger or consolidation becoming effective, cease to be incorporated, registered or exist under the laws of the relevant foreign jurisdiction; and (iv) that there is no other reason why it would be against the public interest to permit the merger or consolidation.

Where the above procedures are adopted, the Companies Act provides for a right of dissenting shareholders to be paid a payment of the fair value of his shares upon their dissenting to the merger or consolidation if they follow a prescribed procedure. In essence, that procedure is as follows (a) the shareholder must give his written objection to the merger or consolidation to the constituent company before the vote on the merger or consolidation, including a statement that the shareholder proposes to demand payment for his shares if the merger or consolidation is authorized by the vote; (b) within 20 days following the date on which the merger or consolidation is approved by the shareholders, the constituent company must give written notice to each shareholder who made a written objection; (c) a shareholder must within 20 days following receipt of such notice from the constituent company, give the constituent company a written notice of his intention to dissent including, among other details, a demand for payment of the fair value of his shares; (d) within seven days following the date of the expiration of the period set out in paragraph (b) above or seven days following the date on which the plan of merger or consolidation is filed, whichever is later, the constituent company, the surviving company or the consolidated company must make a written offer to each dissenting shareholder to purchase his shares at a price that the company determines is the fair value and if the company and the shareholder agree the price within 30 days following the date on which the offer was made, the company must pay the shareholder such amount; (e) if the company and the shareholder fail to agree a price within such 30 day period, within 20 days following the date on which such 30 day period expires, the company (and any dissenting shareholder) must file a petition with the Cayman Islands Grand Court to determine the fair value and such petition must be accompanied by a list of the names and addresses of the dissenting shareholders with whom agreements as to the fair value of their shares have not been reached by the company. At the hearing of that petition, the court has the power to determine the fair value of the shares together with a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid by the company upon the amount determined to be the fair value. Any dissenting shareholder whose name appears on the list filed by the company may participate fully in all proceedings until the determination of fair value is reached. These rights of a dissenting shareholder are not available in certain circumstances, for example, to dissenters holding shares of any class in respect of which an open market exists on a recognized stock exchange or recognized interdealer quotation system at the relevant date or where the consideration for such shares to be contributed are shares of any company listed on a national securities exchange or shares of the surviving or consolidated company.

Moreover, Cayman Islands law also has separate statutory provisions that facilitate the reconstruction or amalgamation of companies in certain circumstances, schemes of arrangement will generally be more suited for complex mergers or other transactions involving widely held companies, commonly referred to in the Cayman Islands as a "scheme of arrangement" which may be tantamount to a merger. In the event that a merger was sought pursuant to a scheme of arrangement (the procedure of which are more rigorous and take longer to complete than the procedures typically required to consummate a merger in the United States), the arrangement in question must be approved by a majority in number of each class of shareholders and creditors with whom the arrangement is to be made and who must in addition represent three-fourths in value of each such class of shareholders or creditors, as the case may be, that are present and voting either in person or by proxy at an annual general meeting, or extraordinary general meeting summoned for that purpose. The convening of the meetings and subsequently the terms of the arrangement must be sanctioned by the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands. While a dissenting shareholder would have the right to express to the court the view that the transaction should not be approved, the court can be expected to approve the arrangement if it satisfies itself that:

- we are not proposing to act illegally or beyond the scope of our corporate authority and the statutory provisions as to majority vote have been complied with;
- the shareholders have been fairly represented at the meeting in question;

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- the arrangement is such as a businessman would reasonably approve; and
- the arrangement is not one that would more properly be sanctioned under some other provision of the Companies Act or that would amount to a “fraud on the minority.”

If a scheme of arrangement or takeover offer (as described below) is approved, any dissenting shareholder would have no rights comparable to appraisal rights, which would otherwise ordinarily be available to dissenting shareholders of United States corporations, providing rights to receive payment in cash for the judicially determined value of the shares.

Squeeze-out Provisions. When a takeover offer is made and accepted by holders of 90% of the shares to whom the offer relates is made within four months, the offeror may, within a two-month period, require the holders of the remaining shares to transfer such shares on the terms of the offer. An objection can be made to the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands but this is unlikely to succeed unless there is evidence of fraud, bad faith, collusion or inequitable treatment of the shareholders.

Further, transactions similar to a merger, reconstruction and/or an amalgamation may in some circumstances be achieved through other means to these statutory provisions, such as a share capital exchange, asset acquisition or control, through contractual arrangements, of an operating business.

Shareholders’ Suits. Maples and Calder (Cayman) LLP, our Cayman Islands legal counsel, is not aware of any reported class action having been brought in a Cayman Islands court. Derivative actions have been brought in the Cayman Islands courts, and the Cayman Islands courts have confirmed the availability for such actions. In most cases, we will be the proper plaintiff in any claim based on a breach of duty owed to us, and a claim against (for example) our officers or directors usually may not be brought by a shareholder. However, based both on Cayman Islands authorities and on English authorities, which would in all likelihood be of persuasive authority and be applied by a court in the Cayman Islands, exceptions to the foregoing principle apply in circumstances in which:

- a company is acting, or proposing to act, illegally or beyond the scope of its authority;
- the act complained of, although not beyond the scope of the authority, could be effected if duly authorized by more than the number of votes which have actually been obtained; or
- those who control the company are perpetrating a “fraud on the minority.”

A shareholder may have a direct right of action against us where the individual rights of that shareholder have been infringed or are about to be infringed.

Enforcement of Civil Liabilities. The Cayman Islands has a different body of securities laws as compared to the United States and provides less protection to investors. Additionally, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to sue before the Federal courts of the United States.

We have been advised by Maples and Calder (Cayman) LLP, our Cayman Islands legal counsel, that the courts of the Cayman Islands are unlikely (i) to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state; and (ii) in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, to impose liabilities against us predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state, so far as the liabilities imposed by those provisions are penal in nature. In those circumstances, although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, the courts of the Cayman Islands will recognize and enforce a foreign money judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits based on the principle that a judgment of a competent foreign court imposes upon the judgment debtor an obligation to pay the sum for which judgment has been given provided certain conditions are met. For a foreign judgment to be enforced in the Cayman Islands, such judgment must be final and conclusive and for a liquidated sum, and must not be in respect of taxes or a fine or penalty, inconsistent with a Cayman Islands judgment in respect of the same matter, impeachable on the grounds of fraud or obtained in a manner, and or be of a kind the enforcement of which is, contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands (awards of punitive or multiple damages may well be held to be contrary to public policy). A Cayman Islands Court may stay enforcement proceedings if concurrent proceedings are being brought elsewhere.

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Special Considerations for Exempted Companies. We are an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act. The Companies Act distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside of the Cayman Islands may apply to be registered as an exempted company. The requirements for an exempted company are essentially the same as for an ordinary company except for the exemptions and privileges listed below:

- an exempted company does not have to file an annual return of its shareholders with the Registrar of Companies;
- an exempted company's register of members is not open to inspection;
- an exempted company does not have to hold an annual general meeting;
- an exempted company may issue shares with no par value;
- an exempted company may obtain an undertaking against the imposition of any future taxation (such undertakings are usually given for 20 years in the first instance);
- an exempted company may register by way of continuation in another jurisdiction and be deregistered in the Cayman Islands;
- an exempted company may register as a limited duration company; and
- an exempted company may register as a segregated portfolio company.

"Limited liability" means that the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount unpaid by the shareholder on the shares of the company (except in exceptional circumstances, such as involving fraud, the establishment of an agency relationship or an illegal or improper purpose or other circumstances in which a court may be prepared to pierce or lift the corporate veil).

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association contain certain requirements and restrictions relating to this offering that will apply to us until the completion of our initial business combination. These provisions cannot be amended without a special resolution. As a matter of Cayman Islands law, a resolution is deemed to be a special resolution where it has been approved by either (i) a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) (or any higher threshold specified in a company's articles of association) of a company's shareholders who attend, in person or by proxy, and are entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting for which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been given; or (ii) if so authorized by a company's articles of association, by a unanimous written resolution of all of the company's shareholders. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that special resolutions must be approved either by a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of our shareholders who attend, in person or by proxy, and are entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting for which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been given (i.e., the lowest threshold permissible under Cayman Islands law), or by a unanimous written resolution of all of our shareholders.

Our sponsors, who will beneficially own approximately 26.69% of our ordinary shares upon the closing of this offering and the private placement, will participate in any vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and will have the discretion to vote in any manner it chooses. Specifically, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide, among other things, that:

- if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering, we will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, subject to lawfully available funds therefor, redeem 100% of 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 (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our Board of Directors, liquidate and dissolve;

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- prior to our initial business combination, we may not issue additional ordinary shares that would entitle the holders thereof to (i) receive funds from the trust account or (ii) vote on any initial business combination;
- although we do not intend to enter into a business combination with a target business that is affiliated with our sponsors, our directors or our officers, we are not prohibited from doing so. In the event we enter into such a transaction, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions, that such a business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view;
- if a shareholder vote on our initial business combination is not required by law and we do not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will offer to redeem our public shares pursuant to Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E of the Exchange Act, and will file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing our initial business combination which contain substantially the same financial and other information about our initial business combination and the redemption rights as is required under Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act;
- so long as we obtain and maintain a listing for our securities on Nasdaq, our initial business combination must occur with one or more target businesses that together have an aggregate fair market value of at least 80% of our assets held in the trust account (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on the income earned on the trust account) at the time of the agreement to enter into the initial business combination;
- if our shareholders approve an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association that would (i) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (ii) with respect to the other provisions relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity, we will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon such approval at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares; and
- we will not effectuate our initial business combination with another blank check company or a similar company with nominal operations.

The Companies Act permits a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands to amend its memorandum and articles of association with the approval of a special resolution which requires the affirmative vote of the holders of the majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of such company's issued and outstanding ordinary shares held who attend and vote in a general meeting or by way of unanimous written resolution. A company's articles of association may specify that the approval of a higher majority is required but, provided the approval of the required majority is obtained, any Cayman Islands exempted company may amend its memorandum and articles of association regardless of whether its memorandum and articles of association provides otherwise. Accordingly, although we could amend any of the provisions relating to our proposed offering, structure and business plan which are contained in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, we view all of these provisions as binding obligations to our shareholders and neither we, nor our officers or directors, will take any action to amend or waive any of these provisions unless we provide dissenting public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their public shares.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the courts of the Cayman Islands shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any claim or dispute arising out of or in connection with our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association or otherwise related in any way to each shareholder's shareholding in us, including but not limited to (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of any fiduciary or other duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees to us or our shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Companies Act or our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, or (iv) any action asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine (as such concept is recognized under the laws of the United States of America) and that each shareholder irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Cayman Islands over all such claims or disputes. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association

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also provide that, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies that we may have, each of our shareholders acknowledges that damages alone would not be an adequate remedy for any breach of the selection of the courts of the Cayman Islands as exclusive forum and that accordingly we shall be entitled, without proof of special damages, to the remedies of injunction, specific performance or other equitable relief for any threatened or actual breach of the selection of the courts of the Cayman Islands as exclusive forum. The forum selection provision in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association will not apply to actions or suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Securities Act, Exchange Act or any claim for which the federal district courts of the United States of America are, as a matter of the laws of the United States of America, the sole and exclusive forum for determination of such a claim.

Anti-Money Laundering — Cayman Islands

If any person in the Cayman Islands knows or suspects or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting that another person is engaged in criminal conduct or money laundering or is involved with terrorism or terrorist financing and property and the information for that knowledge or suspicion came to their attention in the course of business in the regulated sector, or other trade, profession, business or employment, the person will be required to report such knowledge or suspicion to (i) the Financial Reporting Authority of the Cayman Islands, pursuant to the Proceeds of Crime Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands if the disclosure relates to criminal conduct or money laundering, or (ii) a police officer of the rank of constable or higher, or the Financial Reporting Authority, pursuant to the Terrorism Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands, if the disclosure relates to involvement with terrorism or terrorist financing and property. Such a report shall not be treated as a breach of confidence or of any restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by any enactment or otherwise.

Economic Substance — Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, together with several other non-European Union jurisdictions, have introduced legislation aimed at addressing concerns raised by the Council of the European Union and the OECD as to offshore structures engaged in certain activities which attract profits without real economic activity. The International Tax Co-operation (Economic Substance) Act (As Revised) (the “Substance Act”) came into force in the Cayman Islands in January 2019, introducing certain economic substance requirements for in-scope Cayman Islands entities which are engaged in certain geographically mobile business activities (“relevant activities.”) As we are a Cayman Islands exempted company, compliance obligations include filing annual notifications, in which need to state whether we are carrying out any relevant activities and if so, whether we have satisfied economic substance tests to the extent required under the Substance Act. It is anticipated that our company will not be engaging in any “relevant activities” prior to the consummation of our initial business combination and will therefore not be required to meet the economic substance requirements tests or will otherwise be subject to more limited substance requirements. Failure to satisfy applicable requirements may subject us to penalties under the Substance Act.

Cayman Islands Data Protection

We have certain duties under the Data Protection Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands (the “DPA”) based on internationally accepted principles of data privacy.

Privacy Notice***Introduction***

This privacy notice puts our shareholders on notice that through your investment in the company you will provide us with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the DPA (“personal data”).

In the following discussion, the “company” refers to us and our affiliates and/or delegates, except where the context requires otherwise.

[Table of Contents](#)***Investor Data***

We will collect, use, disclose, retain and secure personal data to the extent reasonably required only and within the parameters that could be reasonably expected during the normal course of business. We will only process, disclose, transfer or retain personal data to the extent legitimately required to conduct our activities of on an ongoing basis or to comply with legal and regulatory obligations to which we are subject. We will only transfer personal data in accordance with the requirements of the DPA, and will apply appropriate technical and organizational information security measures designed to protect against unauthorized or unlawful processing of the personal data and against the accidental loss, destruction or damage to the personal data.

In our use of this personal data, we will be characterized as a “data controller” for the purposes of the DPA, while our affiliates and service providers who may receive this personal data from us in the conduct of our activities may either act as our “data processors” for the purposes of the DPA or may process personal information for their own lawful purposes in connection with services provided to us.

We may also obtain personal data from other public sources. Personal data includes, without limitation, the following information relating to a shareholder and/or any individuals connected with a shareholder as an investor: name, residential address, email address, contact details, corporate contact information, signature, nationality, place of birth, date of birth, tax identification, credit history, correspondence records, passport number, bank account details, source of funds details and details relating to the shareholder’s investment activity.

Who this Affects

If you are a natural person, this will affect you directly. If you are a corporate investor (including, for these purposes, legal arrangements such as trusts or exempted limited partnerships) that provides us with personal data on individuals connected to you for any reason in relation your investment in the company, this will be relevant for those individuals and you should transmit the content of this Privacy Notice to such individuals or otherwise advise them of its content.

How the Company May Use Your Personal Data

The company, as the data controller, may collect, store and use personal data for lawful purposes, including, in particular:

- (i) where this is necessary for the performance of our rights and obligations under any purchase agreements;
- (ii) where this is necessary for compliance with a legal and regulatory obligation to which we are subject (such as compliance with anti-money laundering and FATCA/CRS requirements); and/or
- (iii) where this is necessary for the purposes of our legitimate interests and such interests are not overridden by your interests, fundamental rights or freedoms.

Should we wish to use personal data for other specific purposes (including, if applicable, any purpose that requires your consent), we will contact you.

Why We May Transfer Your Personal Data

In certain circumstances, we may be legally obliged to share personal data and other information with respect to your shareholding with the relevant regulatory authorities such as the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority or the Tax Information Authority. They, in turn, may exchange this information with foreign authorities, including tax authorities.

We anticipate disclosing personal data to persons who provide services to us and their respective affiliates (which may include certain entities located outside the United States, the Cayman Islands or the European Economic Area), who will process your personal data on our behalf.

[Table of Contents](#)***The Data Protection Measures We Take***

Any transfer of personal data by us or our duly authorized affiliates and/or delegates outside of the Cayman Islands shall be in accordance with the requirements of the DPA.

We and our duly authorized affiliates and/or delegates shall apply appropriate technical and organizational information security measures designed to protect against unauthorized or unlawful processing of personal data, and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data.

We shall notify you of any personal data breach that is reasonably likely to result in a risk to your interests, fundamental rights or freedoms or those data subjects to whom the relevant personal data relates.

Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors. As a result, in most circumstances, a person can gain control of our board only by successfully engaging in a proxy contest at two or more annual general meetings.

Our authorized but unissued ordinary shares and preference shares are available for future issuances without shareholder approval and could be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future offerings to raise additional capital, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved ordinary shares and preference shares could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

[Table of Contents](#)**SECURITIES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE**

Immediately after this offering and the private placement we will have 30,346,667 (or 34,746,667 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) ordinary shares outstanding. Of these shares, the 22,000,000 Class A ordinary shares (or 25,300,000 shares if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any shares purchased by one of our affiliates within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act. All of the outstanding founder shares (7,586,667 founder shares if the underwriters' over-allotment option is not exercised and 8,686,667 founder shares if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) and all of the 760,000 outstanding placement units, and the securities underlying the foregoing, will be restricted securities under Rule 144, in that they were issued in private transactions not involving a public offering, and are subject to transfer restrictions as set forth elsewhere in this prospectus.

Rule 144

Pursuant to Rule 144, a person who has beneficially owned restricted ordinary shares or warrants for at least six months would be entitled to sell their securities provided that (i) such person is not deemed to have been one of our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale and (ii) we are subject to the Exchange Act periodic reporting requirements for at least three months before the sale and have filed all required reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the 12 months (or such shorter period as we were required to file reports) preceding the sale.

Persons who have beneficially owned restricted ordinary shares or warrants for at least six months but who are our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale, would be subject to additional restrictions, by which such person would be entitled to sell within any three-month period only a number of securities that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the total number of Class A ordinary shares then outstanding, which will equal 227,600 shares immediately after this offering and the private placement (or 260,600 if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full), on an as converted basis; or
- the average weekly reported trading volume of the Class A ordinary shares during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also limited by manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us.

Restrictions on the Use of Rule 144 by Shell Companies or Former Shell Companies

Rule 144 is not available for the resale of securities initially issued by shell companies (other than business combination related shell companies) or issuers that have been at any time previously a shell company. However, Rule 144 also includes an important exception to this prohibition if the following conditions are met:

- the issuer of the securities that was formerly a shell company has ceased to be a shell company;
- the issuer of the securities is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- the issuer of the securities has filed all Exchange Act reports and material required to be filed, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials), other than Current Reports on Form 8-K; and
- at least one year has elapsed from the time that the issuer filed current Form 10 type information with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is not a shell company.

As a result, our sponsors and purchasers of placement units will be able to sell their founder shares, placement shares and placement warrants pursuant to Rule 144 without registration one year after we have completed our initial business combination.

[Table of Contents](#)**Registration Rights**

The holders of the founder shares, placement units (including securities contained therein) and units (including securities contained therein) that may be issued upon conversion of loans made by our sponsors or one of its affiliates, and their permitted transferees, will have registration rights to require us to register a sale of any of our securities held by them (in the case of the founder shares, only after conversion to our Class A ordinary shares) pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be signed prior to the effective date of this offering. These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that we register such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have “piggy-back” registration rights to include such securities in other registration statements filed by us and rights to require us to register for resale such securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. However, the registration rights agreement provides that we will not permit any registration statement filed under the Securities Act to become effective until termination of the applicable lock-up period, which occurs: (i) in the case of the founder shares, upon the earlier of: (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (B) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property, and (ii) in the case of the placement units and the respective Class A ordinary shares and warrants underlying such units, 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination, or earlier, in any case, if, following a business combination, we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. We will bear the costs and expenses of filing any such registration statements.

Listing of Securities

Our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants have been approved for listing on Nasdaq under the symbols “BDCIU,” “BDCI” and “BDCIW,” respectfully. Our units will be listed on Nasdaq on or promptly after the date of this prospectus. Following the date the Class A ordinary shares and warrants are eligible to trade separately, we anticipate that the ordinary shares and warrants will be listed separately and as a unit on Nasdaq.

[Table of Contents](#)**INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following summary of certain Cayman Islands and U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to an investment in our units, ordinary shares and warrants is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this prospectus, all of which are subject to change. This summary does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in our ordinary shares and warrants, such as the tax consequences under state, local and other tax laws.

Cayman Islands Taxation

The following is a discussion on certain Cayman Islands income tax consequences of an investment in our securities. The discussion is a general summary of present law, which is subject to prospective and retroactive change. It is not intended as tax advice, does not consider any investor's particular circumstances, and does not consider tax consequences other than those arising under Cayman Islands law.

Under Existing Cayman Islands Laws

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our securities will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of the securities nor will gains derived from the disposal of the securities be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporate tax. The Cayman Islands currently has no income, corporate or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance tax or gift tax.

No stamp duty is payable in respect of the issue of the warrants. An instrument of transfer in respect of a warrant is stampable if executed in or brought into the Cayman Islands.

No stamp duty is payable in respect of the issue of our securities or on an instrument of transfer in respect of our securities. An instrument of transfer in respect of a share is stampable if executed in or brought into the Cayman Islands.

The company has been incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability and, as such, has applied for and received an undertaking from the Financial Secretary of the Cayman Islands in the following form:

**The Tax Concessions Act
(As Revised)
Undertaking as to Tax Concessions**

In accordance with the provision of section 6 of The Tax Concessions Act (As Revised), the Financial Secretary undertakes with BTC Development Corp. ("the Company").

- 1 That no law which is hereafter enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations shall apply to the Company or its operations; and
 - 2 In addition, that no tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations or which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall be payable:
 - 2.1 On or in respect of the shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company;
- OR
- 2.2 by way of the withholding in whole or part, of any relevant payment as defined in Section 6(3) of the Tax Concessions Act (As Revised).
 - 3 These concessions shall be for a period of twenty years from the date hereof.

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Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

General

The following is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to ownership and disposition of our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants, which we refer to collectively as our securities. Because the components of a unit are separable at the option of the holder, the holder of a unit generally should be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as the owner of the underlying Class A ordinary share and one warrant components of the unit, as the case may be. As a result, the discussion below with respect to actual holders of Class A ordinary shares and warrants should also apply to holders of units (as the deemed owners of the underlying Class A ordinary shares and warrants that comprise the units). This discussion applies only to securities that are held as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is applicable only to holders who purchased units in this offering and assumes any distributions on our ordinary shares will be paid in U.S. dollars.

This discussion is based on the Code and administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations as of the date hereof, changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this prospectus may affect the tax consequences described herein. This discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. taxation, or any U.S. federal taxes other than income taxes (such as gift and estate taxes).

This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including the alternative minimum tax, the Medicare tax on certain investment income and the different consequences that may apply if you are subject to special rules that apply to certain types of investors, such as:

- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- dealers or traders subject to a mark-to-market method of accounting with respect to the securities;
- persons holding the securities as part of a “straddle,” hedge, integrated transaction or similar transaction;
- U.S. holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons subject to the rules of Section 451(b) by reason of utilizing certain financial statements;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- U.S. holders owning or considered as owning 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares; and
- tax-exempt entities.

If you are an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of your partners or equity owners will generally depend on the status of the partners or equity owners and your activities.

You are urged to consult your tax advisor with respect to the application of U.S. federal tax laws to your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

Allocation of Purchase Price and Characterization of a Unit

No statutory, administrative or judicial authority directly addresses the treatment of a unit or instruments similar to a unit for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, therefore, that treatment is not entirely clear. The acquisition of a unit should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the acquisition of one share of our Class A ordinary shares and one-fourth of one warrant to acquire one of our Class A ordinary shares. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, each holder of a unit must allocate the purchase price paid by such holder for such unit between the one Class A ordinary share and the one-fourth of one warrant based on the relative fair market value of each at the time of issuance. Under U.S. federal income tax law, each investor must make his or her own determination of such value based on all the relevant facts and circumstances. Therefore, we strongly urge each investor to consult his or her tax adviser regarding the determination of value for these purposes. The price allocated to each Class A ordinary share and the one-fourth of one warrant should be the shareholder’s tax basis in such share

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or one-fourth of one warrant, as the case may be. Any disposition of a unit should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a disposition of the Class A ordinary share and the one-fourth of one warrant comprising the unit, and the amount realized on the disposition should be allocated between the Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one warrant based on their respective relative fair market values at the time of disposition (as determined by each such unit holder based on all relevant facts and circumstances). Neither the separation of the Class A ordinary share and the one-fourth of one warrant comprising a unit nor the combination of fractions of warrants should be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The foregoing treatment of the Class A ordinary shares and warrants and a holder's purchase price allocation are not binding on the IRS or the courts. Because there are no authorities that directly address instruments that are similar to the units, no assurance can be given that the IRS or the courts will agree with the characterization described above or the discussion below. The balance of this discussion assumes that the characterization of the units described above is respected for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Holders

This section applies to you if you are a "U.S. holder." A U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants who or that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons (within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code) have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) such trust was in existence on August 20, 1996 and is eligible to elect, and has made a valid election, to be treated as a U.S. Person despite not meeting the requirements of clause (a).

Taxation of Distributions

Subject to the passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") rules discussed below, a U.S. holder generally will be required to include in gross income any cash distribution paid on our ordinary shares that is treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A cash distribution on such shares generally will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Such dividends paid by us will be taxable to a corporate U.S. holder at regular rates and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to domestic corporations in respect of dividends received from other domestic corporations.

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, distributions in excess of such earnings and profits generally will be applied against and reduce a U.S. holder's basis in our ordinary shares (but not below zero) and, to the extent in excess of such basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such ordinary shares.

With respect to non-corporate U.S. holders, under tax laws currently in effect, dividends generally will be taxed at the lower applicable long-term capital gains rate (see "*Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Ordinary Shares and Warrants*" below) only if our ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and certain other requirements are met.

Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Ordinary Shares and Warrants

Upon a sale or other taxable disposition of our Class A ordinary shares or warrants which, in general, would include a redemption of Class A ordinary shares or warrants as described below, and including as a result of a dissolution and liquidation in the event we do not consummate an initial business combination within the required

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time period, and subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Class A ordinary shares or warrants.

Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period for the Class A ordinary shares or warrants so disposed of exceeds one year. It is unclear, however, whether the redemption rights with respect to the Class A ordinary shares described in this prospectus may suspend the running of the applicable holding period for this purpose. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. holders will be eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Generally, the amount of gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder is an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition (or, if the Class A ordinary shares or warrants are held as part of units at the time of the disposition, the portion of the amount realized on such disposition that is allocated to the Class A ordinary shares or warrants based upon the then fair market values of the Class A ordinary shares and the warrants included in the units) and (ii) the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A ordinary shares or warrants, as applicable, so disposed of. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A ordinary shares or warrants generally will equal the U.S. holder's acquisition cost (that is, as discussed above, the portion of the purchase price of a unit allocated to a Class A ordinary share or the one-fourth of one warrant or, as discussed below, the U.S. holder's initial basis for Class A ordinary shares received upon exercise of warrants) less, in the case of a Class A ordinary share, any prior distributions treated as a return of capital.

Redemption of Class A Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, in the event that a U.S. holder's Class A ordinary shares are redeemed, including pursuant to the redemption provisions described in this prospectus under "*Description of Securities — Ordinary Shares*," or if we purchase a U.S. holder's Class A ordinary shares in an open market transaction, the treatment of the transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes will depend on whether the redemption qualifies as sale or exchange of the Class A ordinary shares under Section 302 of the Code. If the redemption qualifies as a sale or exchange of ordinary shares, the U.S. holder will be treated as described under "*U.S. holders — Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Ordinary Shares and Warrants*" above. If the redemption does not qualify as a sale or exchange of Class A ordinary shares, the U.S. holder will be treated as receiving a corporate distribution with the tax consequences described above under "*U.S. holders — Taxation of Distributions*." Whether a redemption qualifies for sale or exchange treatment will depend largely on the total number of our shares treated as held by the U.S. holder (including any shares constructively owned by the U.S. holder as a result of owning warrants or otherwise) relative to all of our shares outstanding both before and after the redemption. The redemption of Class A ordinary shares generally will be treated as a sale or exchange of the Class A ordinary shares (rather than as a corporate distribution) if the redemption (i) is "substantially disproportionate" with respect to the U.S. holder, (ii) results in a "complete termination" of the U.S. holder's interest in us or (iii) is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" with respect to the U.S. holder. These tests are explained more fully below.

In determining whether any of the foregoing tests are satisfied, a U.S. holder takes into account not only our shares actually owned by the U.S. holder, but also our shares that are constructively owned by it. A U.S. holder may constructively own, in addition to shares owned directly, shares owned by certain related individuals and entities in which the U.S. holder has an interest or that have an interest in such U.S. holder, as well as any shares the U.S. holder has a right to acquire by exercise of an option, which would generally include Class A ordinary shares that could be acquired pursuant to the exercise of the warrants. In order to meet the substantially disproportionate test, the percentage of our outstanding voting shares actually and constructively owned by the U.S. holder immediately following the redemption of Class A ordinary shares must, among other requirements, be less than 80% of the percentage of our outstanding voting shares actually and constructively owned by the U.S. holder immediately before the redemption. Prior to our initial business combination, the Class A ordinary shares may not be treated as voting shares for this purpose and, consequently, this substantially disproportionate test may not be applicable. There will be a complete termination of a U.S. holder's interest if either (i) all of our shares actually and constructively owned by the U.S. holder are redeemed or (ii) all of our shares actually owned by the U.S. holder are redeemed and the U.S. holder is eligible to waive, and effectively waives in accordance with specific rules, the attribution of shares owned by certain family members and the U.S. holder does not constructively own any other shares. The redemption of the Class A ordinary shares will be "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" if a U.S. holder's conversion results

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in a “meaningful reduction” of the U.S. holder’s proportionate interest in us. Whether the redemption will result in a meaningful reduction in a U.S. holder’s proportionate interest in us will depend on the particular facts and circumstances. However, the IRS has indicated in a published ruling that even a small reduction in the proportionate interest of a small minority shareholder in a publicly held corporation who exercises no control over corporate affairs may constitute such a “meaningful reduction.”

If none of the foregoing tests is satisfied, then the redemption will be treated as a corporate distribution and the tax effects will be as described under “— *U.S. Holders — Taxation of Distributions*,” above. After the application of those rules, any remaining tax basis of the U.S. holder in the redeemed Class A ordinary shares will be added to the U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in its remaining shares, or, if it has none, to the U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in its warrants or possibly in other shares constructively owned by it.

U.S. holders who actually or constructively own five percent (or, if our Class A ordinary shares are not then publicly traded, one percent) or more of our shares (by vote or value) may be subject to special reporting requirements with respect to a redemption of Class A ordinary shares.

Exercise, Lapse or Redemption of a Warrant

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below and except as discussed below with respect to the cashless exercise of a warrant, a U.S. holder generally will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the acquisition of an ordinary share on the exercise of a warrant for cash. A U.S. holder’s tax basis in a Class A ordinary share received upon exercise of the warrant generally will be an amount equal to the sum of the U.S. holder’s initial investment in the warrant (which will equal the sum of the tax basis of each one-fourth warrant that must be combined to make a whole warrant, as described above under “— *Allocation of Purchase Price and Characterization of a Unit*”) and the exercise price of such warrant. The U.S. holder’s holding period for a Class A ordinary share received upon exercise of the warrant will begin on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the warrants and will not include the period during which the U.S. holder held the warrants. If a warrant is allowed to lapse unexercised, a U.S. holder generally will recognize a capital loss equal to such holder’s tax basis in the warrant.

The tax consequences of a cashless exercise of a warrant are not clear under current law. A cashless exercise may not be taxable, either because the exercise is not a realization event or because the exercise is treated as a recapitalization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In either situation, a U.S. holder’s tax basis in the Class A ordinary shares received generally will equal the U.S. holder’s tax basis in the warrant. If the cashless exercise was not a realization event, it is unclear whether a U.S. holder’s holding period for the Class A ordinary shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of such warrant will commence on the date of exercise of the warrant or the day following the date of exercise of the warrant, or if it would include the holding period of the warrant. If the cashless exercise were treated as a recapitalization, the holding period of the Class A ordinary shares will generally include the holding period of the warrant. It is also possible that a cashless exercise may be treated as a taxable exchange in which gain or loss would be recognized because a U.S. holder may be deemed to have surrendered a portion of its warrants in a taxable transaction to pay the exercise price for the balance of its warrants that are treated as exercised for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such event, a U.S. holder would recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of the warrants deemed surrendered and the U.S. holder’s tax basis in the warrants deemed surrendered. In this case, a U.S. holder’s tax basis in the Class A ordinary shares received would equal the U.S. holder’s tax basis in the warrants treated as exercised plus the fair market value of the warrants deemed surrendered. It is unclear whether a U.S. holder’s holding period for the Class A ordinary shares would commence on the date of exercise of the warrants or the day following the date of exercise of the warrants.

Due to the absence of authority on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a cashless exercise, there can be no assurance which, if any, of the alternative tax consequences and holding periods described above would be adopted by the IRS or a court of law.

Subject to the PFIC rules described below, if we redeem warrants pursuant to the redemption provisions described in the section of this prospectus captioned “*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders’ Warrants*” or if we purchase warrants in an open market transaction, such redemption or purchase generally will be treated as a taxable disposition to the U.S. holder, taxed as described above under “— *Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Ordinary Shares and Warrants*.”

[Table of Contents](#)*Possible Constructive Distributions*

The terms of each warrant provide for an adjustment to the number of Class A ordinary shares for which the warrant may be exercised or to the exercise price of the warrant in certain events, as discussed in the section of this prospectus captioned “*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders’ Warrants.*” An adjustment which has the effect of preventing dilution generally is not taxable. The U.S. holders of the warrants would, however, be treated as receiving a constructive distribution from us if, for example, the adjustment increases the warrant holders’ proportionate interest in our assets or earnings and profits (e.g., through an increase in the number of Class A ordinary shares that would be obtained upon exercise) as a result of a distribution of cash to the holders of our ordinary shares which is taxable to the U.S. holders of such ordinary shares as described under “— *Taxation of Distributions*” above. Such constructive distribution would be subject to tax as described under that section in the same manner as if the U.S. holders of the warrants received a cash distribution from us equal to the fair market value of such increased interest. For certain information reporting purposes, we are required to determine the date and amount of any such constructive distributions. Recently proposed Treasury regulations, which we may rely on prior to the issuance of final regulations, specify how the date and amount of constructive distributions are determined.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

A foreign corporation will be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes if at least 75% of its gross income in a taxable year, including its pro rata share of the gross income of any corporation in which it is considered to own at least 25% of the shares by value, is passive income. Alternatively, a foreign corporation will be a PFIC if at least 50% of its assets in a taxable year of the foreign corporation, ordinarily determined based on fair market value and averaged quarterly over the year, including its pro rata share of the assets of any corporation in which it is considered to own at least 25% of the shares by value, are held for the production of, or produce, passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, rents and royalties (other than rents or royalties derived from the active conduct of a trade or business) and gains from the disposition of passive assets.

Because we are a blank check company, with no current active business, we believe that it is likely that we will meet the PFIC asset or income test for periods prior to the acquisition of a company or assets in a business combination. Pursuant to a start-up exception, however, a corporation will not be a PFIC for the first taxable year the corporation has gross income (the “start-up year”), if (1) no predecessor of the corporation was a PFIC; (2) the corporation satisfies the IRS that it will not be a PFIC for either of the first two taxable years following the start-up year; and (3) the corporation is not in fact a PFIC for either of those years. The applicability of the start-up exception to us will not be known until after the close of our current taxable year ending December 31, 2025 and, possibly not until after the close of our taxable year ending December 31, 2026. After the acquisition of a company or assets in a business combination, we may still meet one of the PFIC tests depending on the timing of the acquisition and the amount of our passive income and assets as well as the passive income and assets of the acquired business. If the company that we acquire in a business combination is a PFIC, then we will likely not qualify for the start-up exception and will be a PFIC since our inception. Our actual PFIC status for our current taxable year or any subsequent taxable year, however, will not be determinable until after the end of such taxable year. Accordingly, there can be no assurance with respect to our status as a PFIC for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2025 or any prior or future taxable year.

If we are determined to be a PFIC for any taxable year (or portion thereof) that is included in the holding period of a U.S. holder of our ordinary shares or warrants and, in the case of our ordinary shares, the U.S. holder did not make either a timely qualified electing fund (“QEF”) election for our first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. holder held (or was deemed to hold) ordinary shares or a valid “mark-to-market” election, in each case as described below, such holder generally will be subject to special rules with respect to: (i) any gain recognized by the U.S. holder on the sale or other disposition of its ordinary shares or warrants; and (ii) any “excess distribution” made to the U.S. holder (generally, any distributions to such U.S. holder during a taxable year of the U.S. holder that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by such U.S. holder in respect of the ordinary shares during the three preceding taxable years of such U.S. holder or, if shorter, such U.S. holder’s holding period for the ordinary shares).

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Under these rules:

- the amount allocated to the U.S. holder's taxable year in which the U.S. holder recognized gain or received the excess distribution, or to the period in the U.S. holder's holding period before the first day of our first taxable year in which we are a PFIC, will be taxed as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to other taxable years (or portions thereof) of the U.S. holder and included in its holding period will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and applicable to the U.S. holder; and
- the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such other taxable year of the U.S. holder.

In general, if we are determined to be a PFIC, a U.S. holder will avoid the PFIC tax consequences described above in respect to our ordinary shares by making either (i) a timely QEF election to include in income its pro rata share of our net capital gains (as long-term capital gain) and other earnings and profits (as ordinary income), on a current basis, in each case whether or not distributed, in the taxable year of the U.S. holder in which or with which our taxable year ends or (ii) a valid "mark-to-market" election. A U.S. holder may make a separate election to defer the payment of taxes on undistributed income inclusions under the QEF rules, but if deferred, any such taxes will be subject to an interest charge.

A U.S. holder may not make a QEF election with respect to its warrants to acquire our ordinary shares. As a result, if a U.S. holder sells or otherwise disposes of such warrants (other than upon exercise of such warrants), any gain recognized generally will be subject to the special tax and interest charge rules treating the gain as an excess distribution, as described above, if we were a PFIC at any time during the period the U.S. holder held the warrants. If a U.S. holder that exercises such warrants properly makes a QEF election with respect to the newly acquired ordinary shares (or has previously made a QEF election with respect to our ordinary shares), the QEF election will apply to the newly acquired ordinary shares, but the adverse tax consequences relating to PFIC shares, adjusted to take into account the current income inclusions resulting from the QEF election, will continue to apply with respect to such newly acquired ordinary shares (which generally will be deemed to have a holding period for purposes of the PFIC rules that includes the period the U.S. holder held the warrants), unless the U.S. holder makes a purging election under the PFIC rules. The purging election creates a deemed sale of such shares at their fair market value. The gain recognized by the purging election will be subject to the special tax and interest charge rules treating the gain as an excess distribution, as described above. As a result of the purging election, the U.S. holder will have a new basis and holding period in the ordinary shares acquired upon the exercise of the warrants for purposes of the PFIC rules.

The QEF election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis and, once made, can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. A U.S. holder generally makes a QEF election by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621 (Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund), including the information provided in a PFIC annual information statement, to a timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the tax year to which the election relates. Retroactive QEF elections generally may be made only by filing a protective statement with such return and if certain other conditions are met or with the consent of the IRS.

In order to comply with the requirements of a QEF election, a U.S. holder must receive a PFIC annual information statement from us. If we determine we are a PFIC for any taxable year, we will endeavor to provide to a U.S. holder such information as the IRS may require, including a PFIC annual information statement, in order to enable the U.S. holder to make and maintain a QEF election, but there can be no assurance that we will timely provide such required information. In addition, there is no assurance that we will have timely knowledge of our status as a PFIC in the future or of the required information to be provided.

If a U.S. holder has made a QEF election with respect to our ordinary shares, and the special tax and interest charge rules do not apply to such shares (because of a timely QEF election for our first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. holder holds (or is deemed to hold) such shares or a purge of the PFIC taint pursuant to a purging election, as described above), any gain recognized on the sale of our ordinary shares generally will be taxable as capital gain and no interest charge will be imposed. As discussed above, U.S. holders of a QEF are currently taxed on their pro rata shares of its earnings and profits, whether or not distributed. In such case, a subsequent distribution of such earnings and profits that were previously included in income generally should not be taxable as a dividend

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to such U.S. holders. The tax basis of a U.S. holder's shares in a QEF will be increased by amounts that are included in income, and decreased by amounts distributed but not taxed as dividends, under the above rules. Similar basis adjustments apply to property if by reason of holding such property the U.S. holder is treated under the applicable attribution rules as owning shares in a QEF.

Although a determination as to our PFIC status will be made annually, an initial determination that our company is a PFIC will generally apply for subsequent years to a U.S. holder who held ordinary shares or warrants while we were a PFIC, whether or not we meet the test for PFIC status in those subsequent years. A U.S. holder who makes the QEF election discussed above for our first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. holder holds (or is deemed to hold) our ordinary shares, however, will not be subject to the PFIC tax and interest charge rules discussed above in respect to such shares. In addition, such U.S. holder will not be subject to the QEF inclusion regime with respect to such shares for any taxable year of us that ends within or with a taxable year of the U.S. holder and in which we are not a PFIC. On the other hand, if the QEF election is not effective for each of our taxable years in which we are a PFIC and the U.S. holder holds (or is deemed to hold) our ordinary shares, the PFIC rules discussed above will continue to apply to such shares unless the holder makes a purging election, as described above, and pays the tax and interest charge with respect to the gain inherent in such shares attributable to the pre-QEF election period.

Alternatively, if a U.S. holder, at the close of its taxable year, owns shares in a PFIC that are treated as marketable stock, the U.S. holder may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such shares for such taxable year. If the U.S. holder makes a valid mark-to-market election for the first taxable year of the U.S. holder in which the U.S. holder holds (or is deemed to hold) ordinary shares in us and for which we are determined to be a PFIC, such holder generally will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above in respect to its ordinary shares. Instead, in general, the U.S. holder will include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of its ordinary shares at the end of its taxable year over the adjusted basis in its ordinary shares. The U.S. holder also will be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of its ordinary shares over the fair market value of its ordinary shares at the end of its taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). The U.S. holder's basis in its ordinary shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts, and any further gain recognized on a sale or other taxable disposition of the ordinary shares will be treated as ordinary income. Currently, a mark-to-market election may not be made with respect to warrants.

The mark-to-market election is available only for stock that is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Nasdaq (on which we have applied to list the ordinary shares), or on a foreign exchange or market that the IRS determines has rules sufficient to ensure that the market price represents a legitimate and sound fair market value.

If we are a PFIC and, at any time, have a foreign subsidiary that is classified as a PFIC, U.S. holders generally would be deemed to own a portion of the shares of such lower-tier PFIC, and generally could incur liability for the deferred tax and interest charge described above if we receive a distribution from, or dispose of all or part of our interest in, the lower-tier PFIC or the U.S. holders otherwise were deemed to have disposed of an interest in the lower-tier PFIC. We will endeavor to cause any lower-tier PFIC to provide to a U.S. holder the information that may be required to make or maintain a QEF election with respect to the lower-tier PFIC. However, there is no assurance that we will have timely knowledge of the status of any such lower-tier PFIC. In addition, we may not hold a controlling interest in any such lower-tier PFIC and thus there can be no assurance we will be able to cause the lower-tier PFIC to provide the required information.

A U.S. holder that owns (or is deemed to own) shares in a PFIC during any taxable year of the U.S. holder, may have to file an IRS Form 8621 (whether or not a QEF or market-to-market election is made) and such other information as may be required by the U.S. Treasury Department. Failure to do so, if required, will extend the statute of limitations until such required information is furnished to the IRS.

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Certain U.S. holders may be required to file an IRS Form 926 (Return of a U.S. Transferor of Property to a Foreign Corporation) to report a transfer of property (including cash) to us. Substantial penalties may be imposed on a U.S. holder that fails to comply with this reporting requirement. Furthermore, certain U.S. holders who are individuals and to the extent provided in future Treasury regulations, certain entities, will be required to report information with respect to such U.S. holder's investment in "specified foreign financial assets" on IRS Form 8938, subject to certain exceptions. An interest in the company constitutes a specified foreign financial asset for these purposes. Persons who are required to report specified foreign financial assets and fail to do so may be subject to substantial penalties. Potential Investors are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the foreign financial asset reporting obligations and their application to an investment in Class A ordinary shares and warrants. Each U.S. holder is urged to consult with its own tax advisor regarding this reporting obligation.

Non-U.S. Holders

This section applies to you if you are a "Non-U.S. holder." A Non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants who or that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (nor entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes), but generally does not include an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition.

Dividends (including constructive dividends) paid or deemed paid to a Non-U.S. holder in respect of our Class A ordinary shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, unless the dividends are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base that such holder maintains in the United States). In addition, a Non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain attributable to a sale or other disposition of our Class A ordinary shares or warrants unless such gain is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base that such holder maintains in the United States).

Dividends and gains that are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base in the United States) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the same regular U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to a comparable U.S. holder and, in the case of a Non-U.S. holder that is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or a lower applicable income tax treaty rate.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of a Non-U.S. holder's exercise of a warrant, or the lapse of a warrant held by a Non-U.S. holder, generally will correspond to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the exercise or lapse of a warrant by a U.S. holder, as described under "*U.S. holders — Exercise or Lapse of a Warrant*," above, although to the extent a cashless exercise results in a taxable exchange, the consequences would be similar to those described in the preceding paragraphs above for a Non-U.S. holders gain on the sale or other disposition of our Class A ordinary shares and warrants.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to our Class A ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our securities may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible U.S. backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes other required certifications, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding and establishes such exempt status. A Non-U.S. holder generally will eliminate the requirement for information reporting and backup withholding by providing certification of its foreign status, under penalties of perjury, on a duly executed applicable IRS Form W-8 or by otherwise establishing an exemption.

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Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and a holder generally may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

FATCA Withholding Taxes

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations and administrative guidance promulgated thereunder (commonly referred to as the "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" or "FATCA") imposes a withholding tax of 30% on certain U.S. source payments made to us, unless we comply with certain Cayman Islands legislation (the "Cayman FATCA Legislation") that implements the intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the Cayman Islands (the "Cayman IGA"). The Cayman FATCA Legislation requires, among other things, that we or our agents collect and provide to the Cayman Islands Tax Information Authority substantial information regarding certain direct and indirect holders of our outstanding ordinary shares for periods in which we qualify as a "foreign financial institution". We are also required to register with the IRS to obtain a GIIN. In addition, in some cases, future laws or regulations concerning "foreign passthru payments" may require withholding on certain payments to certain holders of our ordinary shares or other interests. We intend to comply with our obligations under FATCA, the Cayman FATCA Legislation and the Cayman IGA. However, in some cases, the ability to avoid such withholding tax will depend on factors outside of our control. For example, we may not be considered to comply with FATCA if more than 50% (by value) of our ordinary shares (and any other classes of equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) are owned by a person that is, or is affiliated with, a foreign financial institution that is not compliant with FATCA. We or our agent will collect and report information to the Cayman Islands Tax Information Authority, which will exchange such information with the IRS under the terms of the Cayman IGA. Under the terms of the Cayman IGA, withholding will not be imposed on payments made to we, or on payments made by us, unless the IRS has specifically listed us as a non-participating financial institution, we have otherwise assumed responsibility for withholding under U.S. tax law, or we cannot comply with FATCA as a result of factors outside of our control, as described above. We have obtained a GIIN and intend to comply with the Cayman FATCA Legislation.

Each owner of our ordinary shares will be required to provide us with information necessary to comply with FATCA, the Cayman FATCA Legislation and the Cayman IGA as discussed above. Owners that do not supply required information, or whose ownership of our ordinary shares may otherwise prevent us from complying with FATCA, the Cayman FATCA Legislation or the Cayman IGA (for example by causing us to be affiliated with a non-compliant foreign financial institution), may be subjected to punitive measures, including forced transfer of their ordinary shares. There can be no assurance, however, that these measures will be effective, and as a consequence, we and owners of our ordinary shares may be subject to the noted withholding taxes. The imposition of such taxes could materially affect our ability to effect a business combination or redeem our ordinary shares.

[Table of Contents](#)**UNDERWRITING (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)**

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement, dated September 29, 2025, between us and the underwriters, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and the underwriters have agreed to purchase from us, the respective number of units shown opposite its name below:

Underwriter	Number of Units
Cohen & Company Capital Markets, a division of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC	15,400,000
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	6,600,000
Total	22,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that, subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein, that the underwriters are obligated to purchase all the units in this offering if any are purchased, other than those units covered by the over-allotment option described below.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

The underwriters are offering the units, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by it, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, including the validity of the units, and other conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, such as the receipt by the underwriters of officer's certificates and legal opinions. The underwriters reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

The following table shows the underwriting commissions that we are to pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.

	Per Unit		Total	
	Without Over-allotment	With Over-allotment	Without Over-allotment	With Over-allotment
Underwriting Commissions paid by us ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.60	\$ 12,200,000	\$ 15,180,000
Other ⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000

- (1) \$0.20 per unit, or \$4,400,000 in the aggregate, is payable upon the closing of this offering, independent of whether the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised or not. In addition, (i) up to \$0.40 per unit sold in the base offering or up to \$8,800,000 in aggregate and (ii) up to \$0.60 per unit sold in the over-allotment option or up to \$1,980,000 in the aggregate, is payable to the underwriters in this offering, for deferred underwriting commissions, to be placed in a trust account located in the United States and released to the underwriters only upon the completion of an initial business combination. Such underwriting discounts and commissions do not include certain fees and expenses payable to the underwriters in connection with this offering.
- (2) Additionally, the underwriters (and/or their designees) have committed to purchase 247,500 placement units at \$10 per unit for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,475,000. Such placement units will be considered underwriting compensation in connection with this offering pursuant to FINRA Rule 5110 and, pursuant to FINRA rules, because of the relationship between CCM and our sponsors, the acquisition of placement units by our sponsors is also attributable to underwriting compensation. The aggregate 760,000 placement units have been given a value of \$475,000 (which reflects the offset of the purchase price against the shares underlying the units and the attributable value of the warrants underlying the units). Such valuation relates solely to the placement units for purposes of FINRA Rule 5110 and does not reflect an actual value that may be ascribed to the placement units and underlying securities in the marketplace.

We have agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain of their accountable and out-of-pocket costs for this offering up to an aggregate expense allowance of \$50,000.

The underwriting agreement provides that following the completion of this offering, the obligations of the underwriters with respect to this offering will be deemed to be satisfied and the underwriters are not bound by any commitment or obligation to offer or sell to the public any of our securities or of any target business in an initial business combination or otherwise solicit holders of our securities or any target business in an initial business combination to approve the business combination.

[Table of Contents](#)**Pricing of the Offering**

We have been advised by the underwriters that they propose to offer the units to the public at the initial offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. The underwriters may allow dealers concessions not in excess of \$0.03 per unit and the dealers may re-allow a concession not in excess of \$0.03 per unit to other dealers. After the initial offering of the units, the underwriters may change the offering price and other selling terms. The offering of the units by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters' right to reject any order in whole or in part. Sales of any units outside the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriters.

Over-allotment Option

If the underwriters sell more units than the total number set forth in the table above, we have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to 1,100,000 additional units at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. The underwriters may exercise this option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, in connection with this offering. To the extent the option is exercised, the underwriters must purchase a number of additional units approximately proportionate to its initial purchase commitment. Any units issued or sold under the option will be issued and sold on the same terms and conditions as the other units that are the subject of this offering.

Lock-up

We, the sponsors and our directors and officers have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus, we and they will not, without the prior written consent of CCM, offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any units, warrants, ordinary shares or any other securities convertible into, or exercisable, or exchangeable for, ordinary shares; provided, however, that we may (1) issue and sell the placement warrants; (2) issue and sell the additional units to cover our underwriters' over-allotment option (if any); (3) register with the SEC pursuant to an agreement to be entered into concurrently with the issuance and sale of the securities in this offering, the resale of the placement warrants and the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants and the founder shares; and (4) issue securities in connection with our initial business combination. However, the foregoing shall not apply to the forfeiture of any founder shares pursuant to their terms or any transfer of founder shares to any current or future independent director of the company (as long as such current or future independent director transferee is subject to the letter agreement, filed herewith, or executes an agreement substantially identical to the letter agreement, as applicable to directors and officers at the time of such transfer; and as long as, to the extent any Section 16 reporting obligation is triggered as a result of such transfer, any related Section 16 filing includes a practical explanation as to the nature of the transfer). CCM in its sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to these lock-up agreements at any time without notice.

Our sponsors and our management team have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their founder shares until the earlier to occur of: (1) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (2) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with an initial business combination, the initial holders may transfer, assign or sell their founder shares with our consent to any person or entity that agrees in writing to be bound by the transfer restrictions set forth in the prior sentence.

The placement units, placement shares, placement warrants, and any Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the placement warrants will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination (except with respect to permitted transferees as described herein under "*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*").

Except in certain limited circumstances, no member of the sponsors may Transfer all or any portion of its membership interests in the sponsors. See "*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*."

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CCM and KBW (and/or their respective designees) have committed to purchase an aggregate of 247,500 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per unit, including 173,250 placement units to be purchased by CCM and 74,250 placement units to be purchased by KBW, (\$2,475,000 in the aggregate) in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of this offering. The placement warrants held by CCM and KBW will not be exercisable more than five years from the commencement of sales in this offering in accordance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(8). Such placement warrants will be considered underwriting compensation in connection with this offering. Such placement warrants will be subject to lock-up restrictions, as required by FINRA Rule 5110(e)(1) and may not be sold during this offering, or sold, transferred, assigned, pledged, or hypothecated, or be the subject of any hedging, short sale, derivative, put, or call transaction that would result in the effective economic disposition of such securities by any person for a period of 180 days from the commencement of sales of this offering, except as provided in FINRA Rule 5110(e)(2). CCM and KBW are entitled under the registration rights agreement to demand and “piggy-back” resale registration rights CCM and KBW may not exercise their demand and “piggy-back” registration rights after five and seven years, respectively, after the commencement of sales in this offering and may not exercise its demand rights on more than one occasion.

Determination of Offering Price

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our securities. Consequently, the initial public offering price for the units was determined by negotiations between us and the underwriters. The determination of our per unit offering price was more arbitrary than would typically be the case if we were an operating company. Among the factors considered in determining the initial public offering price were the history and prospects of companies whose principal business is the acquisition of other companies, prior offerings of those companies, our management, our capital structure, and currently prevailing general conditions in equity securities markets, including current market valuations of publicly traded companies considered comparable to our company. We cannot assure you, however, that the price at which the units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants will sell in the public market after this offering will not be lower than the initial public offering price or that an active trading market in our units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants will develop and continue after this offering.

Listing

Our units have been approved for listing on Nasdaq, under the symbol “BDCIU” commencing on or promptly after the date of this prospectus, and, once the Class A ordinary shares and warrants begin separate trading, to have our Class A ordinary shares and warrants listed on Nasdaq under the symbols “BDCI” and “BDCIW,” respectively.

Stamp Taxes

If you purchase units offered in this prospectus, you may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges under the laws and practices of the country of purchase, in addition to the offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus.

Deferred Underwriting Commissions

If we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of this offering and subsequently liquidate, the trustee and the underwriters have agreed that (i) the underwriters will forfeit any rights or claims to the deferred underwriting commissions, including any accrued interest thereon, then in the trust account upon liquidation, and (ii) the deferred underwriting commissions will be distributed on a pro rata basis, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account (net of permitted withdrawals), to the public shareholders.

Conflicts of Interest

Each of our sponsors, on the one hand, and CCM, on the other hand, may be deemed to be affiliated as a result of the fact that each of Betsy Cohen, our Chairman of the Board and a manager of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC, and Daniel Cohen, Chairman of the Board of Cohen & Company Inc., the indirect parent of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC, a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or FINRA, of which CCM is a division, are managing members of Cohen Circle, LLC, an investment firm co-founded by each of them. As a result, CCM is deemed to have a “conflict of interest” under FINRA Rule 5121(f)(5). Accordingly, this offering will be made in compliance with FINRA Rule 5121 which prohibits CCM from making

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sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder and requires that a “qualified independent underwriter,” as defined by FINRA, participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standard of due diligence with respect to such document. Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, a FINRA member and joint book-running manager of this offering, will act as the qualified independent underwriter and participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standards of “due diligence” in respect thereto.

Stabilization and Other Transactions

The underwriters pursuant to Regulation M under the Exchange Act, may engage in short sale transactions, stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions or the imposition of penalty bids in connection with this offering. These activities may have the effect of stabilizing or maintaining the market price of the units at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Establishing short sales positions may involve either “covered” short sales or “naked” short sales.

“Covered” short sales are sales made in an amount not greater than the underwriters’ option to purchase additional units in this offering. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising the over-allotment option or purchasing our units in the open market or from market participants. In determining the source of units to close out the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of units available for purchase in the market as compared to the price at which it may purchase units through the over-allotment option.

“Naked” short sales are sales in excess of the option to purchase additional units. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing units in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the units in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering.

A stabilizing bid is a bid for the purchase of units on behalf of the underwriters for the purpose of fixing or maintaining the price of the units. A syndicate covering transaction is the bid for or the purchase of units on behalf of the underwriters to reduce a short position incurred by the underwriters in connection with the offering. Similar to other purchase transactions, the underwriters’ purchases to cover the syndicate short sales may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our units or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our units. As a result, the price of our units may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. A penalty bid is an arrangement permitting the underwriters to reclaim the selling concession otherwise accruing to a syndicate member in connection with the offering if the units originally sold by such syndicate member are purchased in a syndicate covering transaction and therefore have not been effectively placed by such syndicate member.

Neither we nor the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of our units. The underwriters are not obligated to engage in these activities and, if commenced, may end any of these activities at any time. These transactions may be effected on the Nasdaq, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

Market Making

The underwriters have advised us that, following the completion of this offering, it currently intends to make a market in the units as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. However, the underwriters are not obligated to do so, and the underwriters may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice in its sole discretion. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the units, that you will be able to sell any of the units held by you at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell will be favorable.

Other Terms

The underwriting agreement provides that following the completion of this offering, the obligations of the underwriters with respect to this offering will be deemed to be satisfied and the underwriters are not bound by any commitment or obligation to offer or sell to the public any of our securities or of any target business in an initial business combination or otherwise solicit holders of our securities or any target business in an initial business combination to approve the business combination.

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We are not under any contractual obligation to engage the underwriters to provide any services for us after this offering, and have no present intent to do so. Upon consummation of this offering, the funds will be deposited into a U.S. based trust account with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee. Additionally, the underwriters may introduce us to potential target businesses or assist us in raising additional capital in the future. If the underwriters provide services to us after this offering, we may pay the underwriters fair and reasonable fees that would be determined at that time in an arm's length negotiation; provided that no agreement will be entered into with the underwriters and no fees for such services will be paid to the underwriters prior to the date that is 60 days from the date of this prospectus, unless such payment would not be deemed underwriters' compensation in connection with this offering and we may pay the underwriters of this offering or any entity with which it is affiliated a finder's fee or other compensation for services rendered to us in connection with the completion of a business combination.

The underwriters and their affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. The underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates, including in connection with acting in an advisory capacity or as a potential financing source in conjunction with our potential acquisition of a company. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the issuer (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the issuer. The underwriters and their affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Selling Restrictions*Canada*

This prospectus constitutes an "exempt offering document" as defined in and for the purposes of applicable Canadian securities laws. No prospectus has been filed with any securities commission or similar regulatory authority in Canada in connection with the offer and sale of the securities. No securities commission or similar regulatory authority in Canada has reviewed or in any way passed upon this prospectus or on the merits of the securities and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

Canadian investors are advised that this prospectus has been prepared in reliance on section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33 – 105 Underwriting Conflicts ("NI 33 – 105"). Pursuant to section 3A.3 of NI 33 – 105, this prospectus is exempt from the requirement that the issuer and the underwriter(s) provide investors with certain conflicts of interest disclosure pertaining to "connected issuer" and/or "related issuer" relationships that may exist between the issuer and the underwriter(s) as would otherwise be required pursuant to subsection 2.1(1) of NI 33 – 105.

Resale Restrictions

The offer and sale of the securities in Canada is being made on a private placement basis only and is exempt from the requirement that the issuer prepares and files a prospectus under applicable Canadian securities laws. Any resale of the securities acquired by a Canadian investor in this offering must be made in accordance with applicable Canadian securities laws, which may vary depending on the relevant jurisdiction, and which may require resales to be made in accordance with Canadian prospectus requirements, pursuant to a statutory exemption from the prospectus requirements, in a transaction exempt from the prospectus requirements or otherwise under a discretionary exemption from the prospectus requirements granted by the applicable local Canadian securities regulatory authority. These resale restrictions may under certain circumstances apply to resales of the securities outside of Canada.

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Representations of Purchasers

Each Canadian investor who purchases the securities will be deemed to have represented to the issuer and the underwriter(s) that the investor (i) is purchasing the securities as principal, or is deemed to be purchasing as principal in accordance with applicable Canadian securities laws, for investment only and not with a view to resale or redistribution; (ii) is an “accredited investor” as such term is defined in section 1.1 of National Instrument 45 – 106 Prospectus Exemptions (“NI 45 – 106”) or, in Ontario, as such term is defined in section 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario); and (iii) is a “permitted client” as such term is defined in section 1.1 of National Instrument 31 – 103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations.

Taxation and Eligibility for Investment

Any discussion of taxation and related matters contained in this prospectus does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a Canadian investor when deciding to purchase the securities and, in particular, does not address any Canadian tax considerations. No representation or warranty is hereby made as to the tax consequences to a resident, or deemed resident, of Canada of an investment in the securities or with respect to the eligibility of the securities for investment by such investor under relevant Canadian federal and provincial legislation and regulations.

Rights of Action for Damages or Rescission

Securities legislation in certain of the Canadian jurisdictions provides certain purchasers of securities pursuant to an offering memorandum (such as this prospectus), including where the distribution involves an “eligible foreign security” as such term is defined in Ontario Securities Commission Rule 45 – 501 Ontario Prospectus and Registration Exemptions and in Multilateral Instrument 45 – 107 Listing Representation and Statutory Rights of Action Disclosure Exemptions, as applicable, with a remedy for damages or rescission, or both, in addition to any other rights they may have at law, where the offering memorandum, or other offering document that constitutes an offering memorandum, and any amendment thereto, contains a “misrepresentation” as defined under applicable Canadian securities laws. These remedies, or notice with respect to these remedies, must be exercised or delivered, as the case may be, by the purchaser within the time limits prescribed under, and are subject to limitations and defences under, applicable Canadian securities legislation. In addition, these remedies are in addition to and without derogation from any other right or remedy available at law to the investor.

Language of Documents

Upon receipt of this document, each Canadian investor hereby confirms that it has expressly requested that all documents evidencing or relating in any way to the sale of the securities described herein (including for greater certainty any purchase confirmation or any notice) be drawn up in the English language only. Par la réception de ce document, chaque investisseur Canadien confirme par les présentes qu’il a expressément exigé que tous les documents faisant foi ou se rapportant de quelque manière que ce soit à la vente des valeurs mobilières décrites aux présentes (incluant, pour plus de certitude, toute confirmation d’achat ou tout avis) soient rédigés en anglais seulement.

Australia

This document does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Australia’s Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (the “Corporations Act”) of Australia. This document has not been lodged with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission and is only directed to the categories of exempt persons set out below. Accordingly, if you receive this document in Australia:

You confirm and warrant that you are either:

- a “sophisticated investor” under section 708(8)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act;
- a “sophisticated investor” under section 708(8)(c) or (d) of the Corporations Act and that you have provided an accountant’s certificate to the company which complies with the requirements of section 708(8)(c)(i) or (ii) of the Corporations Act and related regulations before the offer has been made; or
- a “professional investor” within the meaning of section 708(11)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act.

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To the extent that you are unable to confirm or warrant that you are an exempt sophisticated investor or professional investor under the Corporations Act any offer made to you under this document is void and incapable of acceptance.

You warrant and agree that you will not offer any of the shares issued to you pursuant to this document for resale in Australia within 12 months of those securities being issued unless any such resale offer is exempt from the requirement to issue a disclosure document under section 708 of the Corporations Act.

European Economic Area

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area (each a “Member State”), no securities have been offered or will be offered pursuant to the offer described herein in that Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the securities which has been approved by the competent authority in that Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, except that the securities may be offered to the public in that Member State at any time:

- (i) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined under Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation;
- (ii) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined under Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the underwriter for any such offer; or
- (iii) in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of securities shall require the issuer or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

Each person in a Member State who acquires any securities in the offer or to whom any offer is made will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed to and with the issuer and the underwriter that it is a qualified investor within the meaning of the Prospectus Regulation.

In the case of any securities being offered to a financial intermediary as that term is used in Article 5(1) of the Prospectus Regulation, each such financial intermediary will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed to and with the issuer and the underwriter that the securities acquired by it in the offer have not been acquired on a non-discretionary basis on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in circumstances which may give rise to an offer to the public other than their offer or resale in a Member State to qualified investors, in circumstances in which the prior consent of the underwriter has been obtained to each such proposed offer or resale. Neither the issuer nor the underwriter have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of securities through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the underwriter which constitute the final placement of securities contemplated in this document.

The issuer and the underwriter and their affiliates will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations, acknowledgements and agreements.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to any securities in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any securities, and the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

In Member States, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, persons who are “qualified investors” within the meaning of Article 2(e) of the Prospectus Regulation (“Qualified Investors”). This document must not be acted on or relied on in any Member State by persons who are not Qualified Investors. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available in any Member State only to Qualified Investors and will be engaged in only with such persons.

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No securities have been, may be or will be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than to persons whose ordinary business is to buy or sell shares or debentures, whether as principal or agent; or to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the “SFO”) and any rules made thereunder; or in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding UP and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the “C(WUMP)O”), or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O. No document, invitation or advertisement relating to the securities has been issued or may be issued or will be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to securities which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made thereunder.

This document has not been and will not be registered with the Registrar of Companies in Hong Kong. Accordingly, this document may not be issued, circulated or distributed in Hong Kong, and the securities may not be offered for subscription to members of the public in Hong Kong. Each person acquiring the securities will be required, and is deemed by the acquisition of the securities, to confirm that he is aware of the restriction on offers of the securities described in this document and the relevant offering documents and that he is not acquiring, and has not been offered any securities in circumstances that contravene any such restrictions.

Japan

The offering has not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948 of Japan, as amended) (the “FIEA”), and the Initial Purchaser will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means, unless otherwise provided herein, any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Singapore

This document has not been and will not be lodged or registered with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or the invitation for subscription or purchase of the securities may not be issued, circulated or distributed, nor may the securities be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (ii) to a relevant person as defined under Section 275(2) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA and where (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of any other applicable provision of the SFA. In the event that you are not an investor falling within any of the categories set out above, please return this document immediately. You may not forward or circulate this document to any other person in Singapore.

No offer is made to you with a view to the securities being subsequently offered for sale to any other party. There are on-sale restrictions that may be applicable to investors who acquire securities. As such, investors are advised to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the SFA relating to resale restrictions and comply accordingly.

Where the securities are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- a corporation (which is not an accredited investor as defined under Section 4A of the SFA) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor,

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- securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferable within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the securities under Section 275 of the SFA except:
- to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- where no consideration is given for the transfer;
- where the transfer is by operation of law;
- as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Switzerland

The securities may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, or SIX, or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the securities or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the issuer or the securities have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of securities will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA, or FINMA, and the offer of securities has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes, or CISA. The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of securities.

Israel

This document does not constitute a prospectus under the Israeli Securities Law, 5728-1968, or the Securities Law, and has not been filed with or approved by the Israel Securities Authority. In the State of Israel, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer of the shares is directed only at, investors listed in the first addendum, or the Addendum, to the Israeli Securities Law, consisting primarily of joint investment in trust funds, provident funds, insurance companies, banks, portfolio managers, investment advisors, members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, underwriters, venture capital funds, entities with equity in excess of NIS 50 million and "qualified individuals," each as defined in the Addendum (as it may be amended from time to time), collectively referred to as qualified investors (in each case purchasing for their own account or, where permitted under the Addendum, for the accounts of their clients who are investors listed in the Addendum). Qualified investors will be required to submit written confirmation that they fall within the scope of the Addendum, are aware of the meaning of same and agree to it.

United Kingdom

In relation to the United Kingdom, no securities have been offered or will be offered pursuant to the offer described herein to the public in the United Kingdom prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the securities which has been approved by the UK Financial Conduct Authority, except that the securities may be offered to the public in the United Kingdom at any time:

- (i) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined under Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;

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- (ii) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined under Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the underwriter for any such offer; or
- (iii) in any other circumstances falling within Section 86 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) (the “FSMA”),

provided that no such offer of the securities shall require the issuer or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

Each person in the United Kingdom who acquires any securities in the offer or to whom any offer is made will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed to and with the issuer and the underwriter that it is a qualified investor within the meaning of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

In the case of any securities being offered to a financial intermediary as that term is used in Article 5(1) of the UK Prospectus Regulation, each such financial intermediary will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed to and with the issuer and the underwriter that the securities acquired by it in the offer have not been acquired on a non-discretionary basis on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in circumstances which may give rise to an offer to the public other than their offer or resale in the United Kingdom to qualified investors, in circumstances in which the prior consent of the underwriter has been obtained to each such proposed offer or resale. Neither the issuer nor the underwriter have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of securities through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the underwriter which constitute the final placement of securities contemplated in this document.

The issuer and the underwriter and their affiliates will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations, acknowledgements and agreements.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to the securities in the United Kingdom means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any securities and the expression “UK Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of United Kingdom law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

In the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, persons who are “qualified investors” within the meaning of Article 2(e) of the UK Prospectus Regulation who are also: (i) persons who fall within the definition of “investment professionals” in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the “Order”); (ii) persons falling within Article 49(2) of the Order; or (iii) persons to whom it may otherwise lawfully be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). This document must not be acted on or relied on in the United Kingdom by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available in the United Kingdom only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with such persons.

Any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) may only be communicated or caused to be communicated in connection with the issue or sale of the securities in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply. All applicable provisions of the FSMA and the Order must be complied with in respect of anything done by any person in relation to the securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Cayman Islands

NO OFFER OR INVITATION, WHETHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO SUBSCRIBE FOR SECURITIES MAY BE MADE TO THE PUBLIC IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

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Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP is acting as counsel in connection with the registration of our securities under the Securities Act, and as such, will pass upon the validity of the securities offered in this prospectus with respect to units and warrants. Maples and Calder (Cayman) LLP, will pass upon the validity of the securities offered in this prospectus with respect to the ordinary shares and matters of Cayman Islands law. Certain legal matters will be passed upon on behalf of the underwriters by Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP.

EXPERTS

The financial statements of BTC Development Corp. as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, appearing in this prospectus, have been audited by WithumSmith+Brown, PC, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report, thereon, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, and are included in reliance on such report given upon such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the securities we are offering by this prospectus. This prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. For further information about us and our securities, you should refer to the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules filed with the registration statement. Whenever we make reference in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, the references are materially complete but may not include a description of all aspects of such contracts, agreements or other documents, and you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract, agreement or other document.

Upon completion of this offering, we will be subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act and will file annual, quarterly and current event reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can read our SEC filings, including the registration statement, over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Deferred offering costs	\$ 681,718	\$ 329,930
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 681,718	\$ 329,930
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued offering costs	\$ 635,611	\$ 305,507
Accrued expenses	—	27,680
Advances from related party	137,045	48,387
Total Current Liabilities	772,656	381,574
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholder's Deficit		
Preference shares, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024	—	—
Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024	—	—
Class B ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 1 share issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	—	—
Accumulated deficit	(90,938)	(51,644)
Total Shareholder's Deficit	(90,938)	(51,644)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT	\$ 681,718	\$ 329,930

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

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Formation, general and administrative costs	\$ 39,294	\$ —
Net loss	\$ (39,294)	\$ —
Weighted average shares Class B outstanding, basic and diluted	1	1
Basic and diluted net loss per Class B ordinary share	\$ (39,294)	\$ —

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

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT
(UNAUDITED)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Class B Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholder's Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
Balance – January 1, 2025	1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (51,644)	\$ (51,644)
Net loss	—	—	—	(39,294)	(39,294)
Balance – June 30, 2025	1	—	—	(90,938)	(90,938)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Class B Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholder's Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
Balance – January 1, 2024	1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (18,052)	\$ (18,052)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—
Balance – June 30, 2024	1	—	—	(18,052)	\$ (18,052)

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

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)**

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (39,294)	\$ —
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Payment of general and administrative expenses through advances from related party	66,974	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	(27,680)	—
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Change in Cash	—	—
Cash – Beginning of period	—	—
Cash – End of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Deferred offering costs included in accrued offering costs	\$ 342,611	\$ —
Deferred/accrued offering costs paid from advance from related party	<u>\$ 21,684</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

BTC Development Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on April 3, 2023 under the name ‘Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II.’ The name was changed to ‘Emerald Acquisition Corp. II’ on November 6, 2024 and then to ‘BTC Development Corp.’ on December 16, 2024. The Company was incorporated for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination involving one or more businesses or assets (the “Business Combination”). The Company is not limited to a particular industry or sector for purposes of consummating a Business Combination. The Company is an early stage and emerging growth company and, as such, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with early stage and emerging growth companies.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had not commenced any operations. All activity for the period from April 3, 2023 (inception) through June 30, 2025 relates to the Company’s formation and the proposed initial public offering (“Proposed Public Offering”), which is described below. 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 Proposed Public Offering. The Company has selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

The Company’s ability to commence operations is contingent upon obtaining adequate financial resources through the Proposed Public Offering of 22,000,000 units (the “Units” and, with respect to the Class A ordinary shares included in the Units being offered, the “Public Shares”) at \$10.00 per Unit (or 25,300,000 Units if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full), which is discussed in Note 3, and the sale of 760,000 units (each, a “Placement Unit” and collectively, the “Placement Units”) at a price of \$10.00 per Placement Unit in a private placement to BTC Development Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; and BTC Development Advisors LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “sponsors”), and the underwriters, Cohen & Company Capital Markets, a division of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC (“CCM”) and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW”), that will close simultaneously with the Proposed Public Offering. Of those 760,000 Placement Units, one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, has agreed to purchase 512,500 Placement Units and CCM and KBW have agreed to purchase 247,500 Placement Units.

The Company’s management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Proposed Public Offering and the sale of Placement Units, although substantially all of the net proceeds are intended to be applied generally toward consummating a Business Combination. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to complete a Business Combination successfully. The Company must complete one or more initial Business Combinations with one or more operating businesses or assets with a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the net assets held in the Trust Account (as defined below) (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on the interest earned on the Trust Account). The Company will only complete a Business Combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target business sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). Upon the closing of the Proposed Public Offering, management has agreed that an amount equal to at least \$10.00 per Unit sold in the Proposed Public Offering, including proceeds of the Placement Units, will be held in a trust account (“Trust Account”), located in the United States and invested only in (i) U.S. government securities, within the meaning set forth in Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act, with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act, which invest only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank, until the earlier of (i) the completion of a Business Combination and (ii) the distribution of the funds held in the Trust Account as described below.

The Company will provide the holders of the outstanding Public Shares (the “Public Shareholders”) with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Public Shares upon the completion of a Business Combination either (i) in connection with a general meeting called to approve the Business Combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. The decision as to whether the Company will seek shareholder approval of a Business Combination or conduct a tender offer will be made by the Company. The Public Shareholders will be entitled to redeem their Public Shares for a pro rata portion of the amount then in the Trust Account (initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS (cont.)

Public Share, plus any pro rata interest then in the Trust Account, net of permitted withdrawals). There will be no redemption rights upon the completion of a Business Combination with respect to the Company's warrants. The Public Shares subject to redemption will be recorded at a redemption value and classified as temporary equity upon the completion of the Proposed Public Offering in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity."

If the Company seeks shareholder approval, it will proceed with a Business Combination only if it obtains the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company, vote at a general meeting of the Company. If a shareholder vote is not required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements and the Company does not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other reasons, the Company will, pursuant to its Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, conduct the redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing a Business Combination. If, however, shareholder approval of the transactions is required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements, or the Company decides to obtain shareholder approval for business or other reasons, the Company will offer to redeem shares in conjunction with a proxy solicitation pursuant to the proxy rules and not pursuant to the tender offer rules. If the Company seeks shareholder approval in connection with a Business Combination, the sponsors have agreed to vote any Founder Shares (as defined in Note 5), Placement Shares (as defined in Note 4) and Public Shares held by it in favor of approving a Business Combination. Additionally, each public shareholder may elect to redeem their Public Shares, without voting, and if they do vote, irrespective of whether they vote for or against a proposed Business Combination or if they vote at all.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Company seeks shareholder approval of a Business Combination and it does not conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, the Company's Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the Public Shares without the prior consent of the Company. The Company may waive this restriction in its sole discretion.

The sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to waive (i) their redemption rights with respect to any Founder Shares and Placement Shares held by them in connection with the completion of the Company's Business Combination and (ii) their redemption rights with respect to the Founder Shares and Placement Shares held by them in connection with a shareholder vote to approve an amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of the Company's obligation to allow redemption in connection with a Business Combination or to redeem 100% of the Public Shares if the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period (as defined below) or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity; and (iii) their rights to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to any Founder Shares if the Company fails to complete its initial Business Combination within the Combination Period. However, the sponsors will be entitled to redemption rights with respect to Public Shares if the Company fails to consummate a Business Combination or liquidates within the Combination Period. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights as the Public Shareholders with respect to any Public Shares they acquire.

The Company will have until 24 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering (or 27 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering if the Company has executed a definitive agreement for the initial Business Combination within 24 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering but have not completed the initial Business Combination within such 24-month period) to complete a Business Combination (the "Combination Period"). If the Company has not completed a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the Company will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible, but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the Public Shares, at a per-share price, payable in

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS (cont.)**

cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then issued and outstanding Public Shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), 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, liquidate and dissolve, 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. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to the Company's warrants, which will expire worthless if the Company fails to complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period.

The underwriter has agreed to waive its rights to the deferred underwriting commission (see Note 6) held in the Trust Account in the event the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the other funds held in the Trust Account that will be available to fund the redemption of the Public Shares. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the assets remaining available for distribution will be less than \$10.00 per share.

In order to protect the amounts held in the Trust Account, the sponsors have agreed to be liable to the Company if and to the extent any claims by a third party (except for the Company's independent registered public accounting firm) for services rendered or products sold to the Company, or a prospective target business with which the Company has discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the Trust Account to below the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per Public Share or (ii) such lesser amount per Public Share held in the Trust Account as of the date of the liquidation of the Trust Account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the Trust Account, and except under the Company's indemnity of the underwriters of the Proposed Public Offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, the sponsors will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third-party claims.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***Basis of Presentation***

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

The accompanying unaudited financial statements as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with GAAP and the rules of the SEC. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of a normal accruals), considered for a fair presentation have been included. The interim results for the six months ended June 30, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2025 or for any future periods.

Liquidity

The Company does not have sufficient liquidity to meet its anticipated obligations over the next year from the date of issuance of these financial statements. In connection with the Company's assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 205-40, "Presentation of Financial Statements Going Concern," management has determined that the Company has access to funds from the sponsors, and the sponsors have the financial ability to provide such funds, that are sufficient to fund the working capital needs of the Company until the earlier of the consummation of the Proposed Public Offering or one year from the date of issuance of these financial statements.

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)***Emerging Growth Company***

The Company is an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (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 independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in its periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and 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 a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of the Company’s financial statements with another public company which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company’s 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

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.

Deferred Offering Costs

The Company complies with the requirements of the ASC 340-10-S99 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) Topic 5A — “Expenses of Offering”. Deferred offering costs consist principally of professional and registration fees that are related to the Proposed Public Offering. Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC 470-20, “Debt with Conversion and Other Options”, addresses the allocation of proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt into its equity and debt components. The Company applies this guidance to allocate Proposed Public Offering proceeds from the Units between Class A ordinary shares and warrants, using the residual method by allocating Proposed Public Offering proceeds first to assigned value of the warrants and then to the Class A ordinary shares.

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

Should the Proposed Public Offering prove to be unsuccessful, these deferred costs, as well as additional expenses to be incurred, will be charged to operations. During the period from April 3, 2024 (inception) through December 31, 2023, after an extended period of inactivity in the Proposed Public Offering process, the Company made the determination to expense any costs previously deferred resulting in \$14,173, recognized in formation, general and administrative costs. The Company has \$681,718 of deferred offering costs recorded on the balance sheet as of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and \$329,930 of deferred offering costs as of December 31, 2024.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," which requires an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in future taxable or deductible amounts, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

ASC Topic 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. The Company's management determined that the Cayman Islands is the Company's major tax jurisdiction. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. As of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, there were no unrecognized tax benefits and no amounts accrued for interest and penalties. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position.

The Company is considered to be an exempted Cayman Islands company with no connection to any other taxable jurisdiction and is presently not subject to income taxes or income tax filing requirements in the Cayman Islands or the United States. As such, the Company's tax provision was zero for the period presented.

Net Loss per Ordinary Share

Net loss per ordinary share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding during the period, excluding ordinary shares subject to forfeiture. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any dilutive securities and other contracts that could, potentially, be exercised or converted into ordinary shares and then share in the earnings of the Company. As a result, diluted loss per ordinary share is the same as basic loss per ordinary share for the periods presented.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

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

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

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 balance sheets as current or non-current based on whether or not net cash settlement or conversion of the instrument could be required within 12 months of the balance sheet date. The underwriters' over-allotment option is deemed to be a freestanding financial instrument indexed on the contingently redeemable shares and will be accounted for as a liability pursuant to ASC 480 if not fully exercised at the time of the Proposed Public Offering.

Warrant Instruments

The Company will account for the Public and Placement Warrants to be issued in connection with the Proposed Public Offering and the private placement in accordance with the guidance contained in FASB ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", whereby under that provision, the warrants that do not meet the criteria for equity treatment must be recorded as liability. Accordingly, the Company will evaluate warrant instruments and record at their assigned values once determined. There are no Public and Placement Warrants currently outstanding as of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024.

Recent Accounting Standards

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The amendments in this ASU require disclosures, on an annual and interim basis, of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating officer decision maker ("CODM"), as well as the aggregate amount of other segment items included in the reported measure of segment profit or loss. The ASU requires that a public entity disclose the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. Public entities will be required to provide all annual disclosures currently required by Topic 280 in interim periods, and entities with a single reportable segment are required to provide all the disclosures required by the amendments in this ASU and existing segment disclosures in Topic 280. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 as required for the year ended December 31, 2024. The adoption requires the Company to provide additional disclosures, but otherwise it does not materially impact the financial statements.

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

NOTE 3 — PROPOSED PUBLIC OFFERING

Pursuant to the Proposed Public Offering, the Company intends to offer for sale 22,000,000 Units (or 25,300,000 Units if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) at a price of \$10.00 per Unit. Each Unit will consist of one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant ("Public Warrant"). Each whole Public Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (see Note 7).

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 4 — PRIVATE PLACEMENT

The sponsors, CCM and KBW have agreed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 Placement Units (at a price of \$10.00 per Placement Unit, for an aggregate purchase price of \$7,600,000, of which 512,500 Placement Units will be purchased by one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, and 247,500 Placement Units will be purchased by CCM and KBW, in a private placement that will occur simultaneously with the closing of the Proposed Public Offering. Each Placement Unit will consist of one Class A ordinary share (“Placement Share” or, collectively, “Placement Shares”) and one-fourth of one warrant (each, a “Placement Warrant”). Each whole Placement Warrant is exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (see Note 7). A portion of the proceeds from the Placement Units will be added to the proceeds from the Proposed Public Offering to be held in the Trust Account. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the proceeds from the sale of the Placement Units will be used to fund the redemption of the Public Shares (subject to the requirements of applicable law), and the Placement Units and all underlying securities will expire worthless.

NOTE 5 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS***Founder Shares***

As of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, there is one founder share issued and outstanding. Upon the Company’s incorporation, the sponsors paid \$25,000 and subsequently received 8,686,667 Class B ordinary shares (the “Founder Shares”) in exchange. The Founder Shares include an aggregate of up to 1,100,000 shares subject to forfeiture to the extent that the underwriters’ over-allotment option is not exercised in full or in part, so that the number of Founder Shares will equal 25% of the Company’s issued and outstanding shares after the Proposed Public Offering and the private placement.

The sponsors have agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to transfer, assign or sell any of the Founder Shares until the earlier to occur of: (A) one year after the completion of the Business Combination; and (B) subsequent to the Business Combination (x) if the last reported sale price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Business Combination or (y) the date on which the Company completes a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of the Company’s public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. Any permitted transferees would be subject to the same restrictions and other agreements of the initial shareholders with respect to any Founder Shares.

Administrative Support Agreement

The Company has agreed, commencing on the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering through the earlier of the Company’s consummation of a Business Combination or its liquidation, to pay an affiliate or designee of the sponsors a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services.

Advance from related party

Starting in 2023 an affiliate of the Company advanced the Company funds for working capital purposes. This amount is reflected on the balance sheets as advance from related party. As of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, \$137,045 and \$48,387, respectively, were advanced as presented on the balance sheet.

Service Agreement

The Company has agreed, commencing on the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering through the earlier of the Company’s consummation of a Business Combination or its liquidation, to pay its Chief Financial Officer, R. Maxwell Smeal, \$12,500 per month.

[Table of Contents](#)**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 5 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont.)*****Related Party Loans***

In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, the sponsors or any affiliate of the sponsors intends to commit to loan the Company funds as may be required and may, but is not obligated to, loan the Company additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs (“Working Capital Loans”). If the Company completes a Business Combination, the Company may repay the Working Capital Loans out of the proceeds of the Trust Account released to the Company. Otherwise, the Working Capital Loans may 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 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, without interest, or, at the lender’s discretion, up to \$2,500,000 of such Working Capital Loans may be convertible into units upon consummation of the Business Combination at a price of \$10.00 per unit. The units would be identical to the Placement Units. As of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, there were no amounts outstanding under the Working Capital Loans.

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***Risks and Uncertainties***

The United States and global markets are experiencing volatility and disruption following the geopolitical instability resulting from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Israel-Hamas conflict. In response to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (“NATO”) deployed additional military forces to eastern Europe, and the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and other countries have announced various sanctions and restrictive actions against Russia, Belarus and related individuals and entities, including the removal of certain financial institutions from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication payment system. Certain countries, including the United States, have also provided and may continue to provide military aid or other assistance to Ukraine and to Israel, increasing geopolitical tensions among a number of nations. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the Israel-Hamas conflict and the resulting measures that have been taken, and could be taken in the future, by NATO, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Israel and its neighboring states and other countries have created global security concerns that could have a lasting impact on regional and global economies. Although the length and impact of the ongoing conflicts are highly unpredictable, they could lead to market disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices, credit and capital markets, as well as supply chain interruptions and increased cyber-attacks against U.S. companies. Additionally, any resulting sanctions could adversely affect the global economy and financial markets and lead to instability and lack of liquidity in capital markets.

Any of the above mentioned factors, or any other negative impact on the global economy, capital markets or other geopolitical conditions resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the escalation of the Israel-Hamas conflict and subsequent sanctions or related actions, could adversely affect the Company’s search for an initial business combination and any target business with which the Company may ultimately consummate an initial Business Combination.

Registration Rights

The holders of the Founder Shares, Placement Units (including securities contained therein) and units (including securities contained therein) that may be issued upon conversion of Working Capital Loans, and any Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the Placement Warrants and any Class A ordinary shares and warrants (and underlying Class A ordinary shares) that may be issued upon conversion of the units issued as part of the Working Capital Loans and Class A ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of the Founder Shares, will be

[Table of Contents](#)**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (cont.)**

entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be signed prior to the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering, requiring the Company to register such securities for resale (in the case of the Founder Shares, only after conversion to the Class A ordinary shares). These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that the Company register such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have “piggyback” registration rights to include such securities in other registration statements filed by the Company and rights to require the Company to register for resale such securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. However, the registration rights agreement provides that the Company will not permit any registration statement filed under the Securities Act to become effective until termination of the applicable lock-up period. The registration rights agreement does not contain liquidated damages or other cash settlement provisions resulting from delays in registering the Company’s securities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CCM and KBW and/or their designees may not exercise its demand and “piggyback” registration rights after five and seven years after the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering, and may not exercise its demand rights on more than one occasion. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

Underwriting Agreement

The Company will grant the underwriters, Cohen & Company Capital Markets, an affiliate of the sponsors, and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., a 45-day option from the date of Proposed Public Offering to purchase up to 3,300,000 additional Units to cover over-allotments, if any, at the Proposed Public Offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions.

The underwriters will be entitled to a cash underwriting discount of \$0.20 per Unit or \$4,400,000 in the aggregate, payable upon the closing of the Proposed Public Offering, independent of whether the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised or not. In addition, (i) \$0.40 per unit sold in the base offering, or \$8,800,000 in the aggregate, and (ii) \$0.60 per unit sold pursuant to the underwriters’ over-allotment option, if any, or up to an additional \$1,980,000 in the aggregate, is payable to the underwriter for deferred underwriting commissions to be placed in the Trust Account. The deferred commissions will be released to CCM and KBW for their own accounts concurrently with completion of an initial Business Combination.

NOTE 7 — SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT

Preference Shares — The Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 preference shares with a par value of \$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. At June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, there were no preference shares issued or outstanding.

Class A Ordinary Shares — The Company is authorized to issue 200,000,000 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each share. At June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, there were no Class A ordinary shares issued or outstanding.

Class B Ordinary Shares — The Company is authorized to issue 20,000,000 Class B ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each share. At June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024, there was one Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding.

Warrants — There are no issued and outstanding warrants as of June 30, 2025 (unaudited) and December 31, 2024. Public Warrants may only be exercised for a whole number of shares. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the Units and only whole warrants will trade. The Public Warrants will become exercisable on the later of 30 days after the completion of a Business Combination and 12 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering. The Public Warrants will expire five years after the completion of a Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 — SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT (cont.)

The Company will not be obligated to deliver any Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of a warrant and will have no obligation to settle such warrant exercise unless a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants is then effective and a prospectus relating thereto is current, subject to the Company satisfying its obligations with respect to registration. No warrant will be exercisable and the Company will not be obligated to issue any Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of a warrant unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption is available.

The Company has agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days after the closing of a Business Combination, the Company will use its best efforts to file, and within 60 business days following a Business Combination to have declared effective, a registration statement covering 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 foregoing, if a registration statement covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective within a specified period following the consummation of a Business Combination, warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when the Company shall have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a cashless basis pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act, provided that such exemption is available. If that exemption, or another exemption, is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis.

Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00. Once the Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the Warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder and
- if, and only if, the closing price of the Company's Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is given to the warrant holders.

If and when the warrants become redeemable by the Company, the Company 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.

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

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 — SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT (cont.)

The Placement Warrants will be identical to the Public Warrants underlying the Units being sold in the Proposed Public Offering, except that the Placement Warrants and the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the Placement Warrants will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of a Business Combination, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Placement Warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis and be non-redeemable.

NOTE 8 — SEGMENT INFORMATION

ASC Topic 280, "Segment Reporting," establishes standards for companies to report in their financial statement information about operating segments, products, services, geographic areas, and major customers. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available that is regularly evaluated by the Company's CODM, or group, in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance.

The Company's CODM has been identified as the Chief Financial Officer, who reviews the operating results for the Company as a whole to make decisions about allocating resources and assessing financial performance. Accordingly, management has determined that the Company only has one reportable segment.

The CODM assesses performance for the single segment and decides how to allocate resources based on net income or loss that also is reported on the statement of operations as net income or loss. The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total assets. When evaluating the Company's performance and making key decisions regarding resource allocation, the CODM reviews several key metrics included in net income or loss and total assets, which include the following:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Formation, general and administrative costs	\$ 39,294	\$ —

General and administrative costs are reviewed and monitored by the CODM to manage and forecast cash to ensure enough capital is available to complete a business combination or similar transaction within the business combination period. The CODM also reviews formation, general and administrative costs to manage, maintain and enforce all contractual agreements to ensure costs are aligned with all agreements and budget. Formation, general and administrative costs, as reported on the statement of operations, are the significant segment expenses provided to the CODM on a regular basis.

All other segment items included in net income or loss are reported on the statement of operations and described within their respective disclosures.

NOTE 9 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date up to the date that the unaudited financial statements were available to be issued. Based on this review, no items were noted to be disclosed.

[Table of Contents](#)**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of
BTC Development Corp.:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of BTC Development Corp. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related statements of operations, changes in shareholder’s deficit and cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2024 and for the period from April 3, 2023 (inception) through December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the result of its operations and its cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2024 and for the period from April 3, 2023 (inception) through December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

/s/ WithumSmith+Brown, PC

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2024.

New York, New York
August 1, 2025

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets – prepaid expenses	\$ —	\$ 6,948
Deferred offering costs	329,930	—
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 329,930	\$ 6,948
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER’S DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued offering costs	\$ 305,507	\$ —
Accrued expenses	27,680	—
Advances from related party	48,387	25,000
Total Current Liabilities	381,574	25,000
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholder’s Deficit		
Preference shares, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023	—	—
Class A ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023	—	—
Class B ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 1 share issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	—	—
Accumulated deficit	(51,644)	(18,052)
Total Shareholder’s Deficit	(51,644)	(18,052)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER’S DEFICIT	\$ 329,930	\$ 6,948

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

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	For The Year Ended December 31, 2024	For The Period from April 3, 2023 (Inception) Through December 31, 2023
Formation, general and administrative costs	\$ 33,592	\$ 18,052
Net loss	\$ (33,592)	\$ (18,052)
Weighted average shares Class B outstanding, basic and diluted	1	1
Basic and diluted net loss per Class B ordinary share	\$ (33,592)	\$ (18,052)

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

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND FOR THE PERIOD FROM
APRIL 3, 2023 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Class B Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholder's Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
Balance – April 3, 2023 (Inception)	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Issuance of ordinary shares	1	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	(18,052)	(18,052)
Balance – December 31, 2023	1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (18,052)	\$ (18,052)
Net loss	—	—	—	(33,592)	(33,592)
Balance – December 31, 2024	1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (51,644)	\$ (51,644)

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

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For The Year Ended December 31, 2024	For The Period from April 3, 2023 (Inception) Through December 31, 2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (33,592)	\$ (18,052)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Payment of formation, general and administrative expenses through advances from related party	5,912	3,879
Write-off of deferred offering costs due to staleness of filing	—	14,173
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	27,680	—
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Change in Cash	—	—
Cash – Beginning of period	—	—
Cash – End of period	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Deferred offering costs included in accrued offering costs	\$ 305,507	\$ —
Deferred offering costs paid from advance from related party	\$ 24,423	\$ —
Prepaid expenses paid from advance from related party	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 25,000</u></u>

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

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

BTC Development Corp. (formerly Cohen Circle Acquisition Corp. II) (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on April 3, 2023. The Company was incorporated for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination involving one or more businesses or assets (the “Business Combination”). The Company is not limited to a particular industry or sector for purposes of consummating a Business Combination. The Company is an early stage and emerging growth company and, as such, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with early stage and emerging growth companies.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had not commenced any operations. All activity for the period from April 3, 2023 (inception) through December 31, 2024 relates to the Company’s formation and the proposed initial public offering (“Proposed Public Offering”), which is described below. 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 Proposed Public Offering. The Company has selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

The Company’s ability to commence operations is contingent upon obtaining adequate financial resources through the Proposed Public Offering of 22,000,000 units (the “Units” and, with respect to the Class A ordinary shares included in the Units being offered, the “Public Shares”) at \$10.00 per Unit (or 25,300,000 Units if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full), which is discussed in Note 3, and the sale of 760,000 units (each, a “Placement Unit” and collectively, the “Placement Units”) at a price of \$10.00 per Placement Unit in a private placement to BTC Development Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; and BTC Development Advisors LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “sponsors”), and the underwriters, Cohen & Company Capital Markets, a division of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC (“CCM”) and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW”), that will close simultaneously with the Proposed Public Offering. Of those 760,000 Placement Units, one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, has agreed to purchase 512,500 Placement Units and CCM and KBW have agreed to purchase 247,500 Placement Units.

The Company’s management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Proposed Public Offering and the sale of Placement Units, although substantially all of the net proceeds are intended to be applied generally toward consummating a Business Combination. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to complete a Business Combination successfully. The Company must complete one or more initial Business Combinations with one or more operating businesses or assets with a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the net assets held in the Trust Account (as defined below) (excluding the deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on the interest earned on the Trust Account). The Company will only complete a Business Combination if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target business sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). Upon the closing of the Proposed Public Offering, management has agreed that an amount equal to at least \$10.00 per Unit sold in the Proposed Public Offering, including proceeds of the Placement Units, will be held in a trust account (“Trust Account”), located in the United States and invested only in (i) U.S. government securities, within the meaning set forth in Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act, with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act, which invest only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations, (ii) as uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank, until the earlier of (i) the completion of a Business Combination and (ii) the distribution of the funds held in the Trust Account as described below.

The Company will provide the holders of the outstanding Public Shares (the “Public Shareholders”) with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Public Shares upon the completion of a Business Combination either (i) in connection with a general meeting called to approve the Business Combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. The decision as to whether the Company will seek shareholder approval of a Business Combination or conduct a tender offer will be made by the Company. The Public Shareholders will be entitled to redeem their Public Shares for a pro rata portion of the amount then in the Trust Account (initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per Public Share,

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS (cont.)

plus any pro rata interest then in the Trust Account, net of permitted withdrawals). There will be no redemption rights upon the completion of a Business Combination with respect to the Company's warrants. The Public Shares subject to redemption will be recorded at a redemption value and classified as temporary equity upon the completion of the Proposed Public Offering in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity."

If the Company seeks shareholder approval, it will proceed with a Business Combination only if it obtains the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company, vote at a general meeting of the Company. If a shareholder vote is not required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements and the Company does not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other reasons, the Company will, pursuant to its Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, conduct the redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing a Business Combination. If, however, shareholder approval of the transactions is required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements, or the Company decides to obtain shareholder approval for business or other reasons, the Company will offer to redeem shares in conjunction with a proxy solicitation pursuant to the proxy rules and not pursuant to the tender offer rules. If the Company seeks shareholder approval in connection with a Business Combination, the sponsors have agreed to vote any Founder Shares (as defined in Note 5), Placement Shares (as defined in Note 4) and Public Shares held by it in favor of approving a Business Combination. Additionally, each public shareholder may elect to redeem their Public Shares, without voting, and if they do vote, irrespective of whether they vote for or against a proposed Business Combination or if they vote at all.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Company seeks shareholder approval of a Business Combination and it does not conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, the Company's Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the Public Shares without the prior consent of the Company. The Company may waive this restriction in its sole discretion.

The sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to waive (i) their redemption rights with respect to any Founder Shares and Placement Shares held by them in connection with the completion of the Company's Business Combination and (ii) their redemption rights with respect to the Founder Shares and Placement Shares held by them in connection with a shareholder vote to approve an amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of the Company's obligation to allow redemption in connection with a Business Combination or to redeem 100% of the Public Shares if the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period (as defined below) or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity; and (iii) their rights to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to any Founder Shares if the Company fails to complete its initial Business Combination within the Combination Period. However, the sponsors will be entitled to redemption rights with respect to Public Shares if the Company fails to consummate a Business Combination or liquidates within the Combination Period. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights as the Public Shareholders with respect to any Public Shares they acquire.

The Company will have until 24 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering (or 27 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering if the Company has executed a definitive agreement for the initial Business Combination within 24 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering but have not completed the initial Business Combination within such 24-month period) to complete a Business Combination (the "Combination Period"). If the Company has not completed a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the Company will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible, but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the Public Shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS (cont.)

up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then issued and outstanding Public Shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), 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, liquidate and dissolve, 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. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to the Company's warrants, which will expire worthless if the Company fails to complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period.

The underwriter has agreed to waive its rights to the deferred underwriting commission (see Note 6) held in the Trust Account in the event the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the other funds held in the Trust Account that will be available to fund the redemption of the Public Shares. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the assets remaining available for distribution will be less than \$10.00 per share.

In order to protect the amounts held in the Trust Account, the sponsors have agreed to be liable to the Company if and to the extent any claims by a third party (except for the Company's independent registered public accounting firm) for services rendered or products sold to the Company, or a prospective target business with which the Company has discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the Trust Account to below the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per Public Share or (ii) such lesser amount per Public Share held in the Trust Account as of the date of the liquidation of the Trust Account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the Trust Account, and except under the Company's indemnity of the underwriters of the Proposed Public Offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, the sponsors will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third-party claims.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***Basis of Presentation***

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

Liquidity

The Company does not have sufficient liquidity to meet its anticipated obligations over the next year from the date of issuance of these financial statements. In connection with the Company's assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 205-40, "Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern," management has determined that the Company has access to funds from the sponsors, and the sponsors have the financial ability to provide such funds, that are sufficient to fund the working capital needs of the Company until the earlier of the consummation of the Proposed Public Offering or one year from the date of issuance of these financial statements.

Emerging Growth Company

The Company is an "emerging growth company," as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (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 independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in its periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

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

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

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.

Deferred Offering Costs

The Company complies with the requirements of the ASC 340-10-S99 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") Topic 5A — "Expenses of Offering". Deferred offering costs consist principally of professional and registration fees that are related to the Proposed Public Offering. Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC 470-20, "Debt with Conversion and Other Options", addresses the allocation of proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt into its equity and debt components. The Company applies this guidance to allocate Proposed Public Offering proceeds from the Units between Class A ordinary shares and warrants, using the residual method by allocating Proposed Public Offering proceeds first to assigned value of the warrants and then to the Class A ordinary shares.

Should the Proposed Public Offering prove to be unsuccessful, these deferred costs, as well as additional expenses to be incurred, will be charged to operations. During the period from April 3, 2024 (inception) through December 31, 2023, after an extended period of inactivity in the Proposed Public Offering process, the Company made the determination to expense any costs previously deferred resulting in \$14,173, recognized in formation, general and administrative costs. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has \$329,930 of deferred offering costs recorded on the balance sheet.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," which requires an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in future taxable or deductible amounts, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

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**BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

ASC Topic 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. The Company's management determined that the Cayman Islands is the Company's major tax jurisdiction. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no unrecognized tax benefits and no amounts accrued for interest and penalties. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position.

The Company is considered to be an exempted Cayman Islands company with no connection to any other taxable jurisdiction and is presently not subject to income taxes or income tax filing requirements in the Cayman Islands or the United States. As such, the Company's tax provision was zero for the period presented.

Net Loss per Ordinary Share

Net loss per ordinary share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding during the period, excluding ordinary shares subject to forfeiture. For the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and for the period from April 3, 2023 (inception) through December 31, 2023, the Company did not have any dilutive securities and other contracts that could, potentially, be exercised or converted into ordinary shares and then share in the earnings of the Company. As a result, diluted loss per ordinary share is the same as basic loss per ordinary share for the periods presented.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

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 balance sheets as current or non-current based on whether or not net cash settlement or conversion of the instrument could be required within 12 months of the balance sheet date. The underwriters' over-allotment option is deemed to be a freestanding financial instrument indexed on the contingently redeemable shares and will be accounted for as a liability pursuant to ASC 480 if not fully exercised at the time of the Proposed Public Offering.

Warrant Instruments

The Company will account for the Public and Private Placement Warrants to be issued in connection with the Proposed Public Offering and the private placement in accordance with the guidance contained in FASB ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", whereby under that provision, the warrants that do not meet the criteria for equity treatment must be recorded as liability. Accordingly, the Company will evaluate warrant instruments and record at their assigned values once determined. There are no Public and Private Placement Warrants currently outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)***Recent Accounting Standards***

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The amendments in this ASU require disclosures, on an annual and interim basis, of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating officer decision maker (“CODM”), as well as the aggregate amount of other segment items included in the reported measure of segment profit or loss. The ASU requires that a public entity disclose the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. Public entities will be required to provide all annual disclosures currently required by Topic 280 in interim periods, and entities with a single reportable segment are required to provide all the disclosures required by the amendments in this ASU and existing segment disclosures in Topic 280. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 as required for the year ended December 31, 2024. The adoption requires the Company to provide additional disclosures, but otherwise it does not materially impact the financial statements.

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

NOTE 3 — PROPOSED PUBLIC OFFERING

Pursuant to the Proposed Public Offering, the Company intends to offer for sale 22,000,000 Units (or 25,300,000 Units if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full) at a price of \$10.00 per Unit. Each Unit will consist of one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant (“Public Warrant”). Each whole Public Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (see Note 7).

NOTE 4 — PRIVATE PLACEMENT

The sponsors, CCM and KBW have agreed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 Placement Units (at a price of \$10.00 per Placement Unit, for an aggregate purchase price of \$7,600,000, of which 512,500 Placement Units will be purchased by one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, and 247,500 Placement Units will be purchased by CCM and KBW, in a private placement that will occur simultaneously with the closing of the Proposed Public Offering. Each Placement Unit will consist of one Class A ordinary share (“Placement Share” or, collectively, “Placement Shares”) and one-fourth of one warrant (each, a “Placement Warrant”). Each whole Placement Warrant is exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (see Note 7). A portion of the proceeds from the Placement Units will be added to the proceeds from the Proposed Public Offering to be held in the Trust Account. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the proceeds from the sale of the Placement Units will be used to fund the redemption of the Public Shares (subject to the requirements of applicable law), and the Placement Units and all underlying securities will expire worthless.

NOTE 5 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS***Founder Shares***

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there is one founder share issued and outstanding. Upon the Company’s incorporation, the sponsors paid \$25,000 and subsequently received 8,686,667 Class B ordinary shares (the “Founder Shares”) in exchange. The Founder Shares include an aggregate of up to 1,100,000 shares subject to forfeiture to the extent that the underwriters’ over-allotment option is not exercised in full or in part, so that the number of Founder Shares will equal 25% of the Company’s issued and outstanding shares after the Proposed Public Offering and the private placement.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont.)

The sponsors have agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to transfer, assign or sell any of the Founder Shares until the earlier to occur of: (A) one year after the completion of the Business Combination; and (B) subsequent to the Business Combination (x) if the last reported sale price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Business Combination or (y) the date on which the Company completes a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of the Company's public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. Any permitted transferees would be subject to the same restrictions and other agreements of the initial shareholders with respect to any Founder Shares.

Administrative Support Agreement

The Company has agreed, commencing on the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering through the earlier of the Company's consummation of a Business Combination or its liquidation, to pay an affiliate or designee of the sponsors a total of \$30,000 per month for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services.

Advance from related party

In 2023 an affiliate of the Company advanced the Company funds for working capital purposes. This amount is reflected on the balance sheets as advance from related party.

Service Agreement

The Company has agreed, commencing on the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering through the earlier of the Company's consummation of a Business Combination or its liquidation, to pay its Chief Financial Officer, R. Maxwell Smeal, up to \$12,500 per month.

Underwriters

The Underwriters are Cohen & Company Capital Markets, a division of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC, and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.

Related Party Loans

In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, either or both of the sponsors or any affiliate of the sponsors intends to commit to loan the Company funds as may be required and may, but are not obligated to, loan the Company additional funds to fund our additional working capital requirements and transaction costs ("Working Capital Loans"). If the Company completes a Business Combination, the Company may repay the Working Capital Loans out of the proceeds of the Trust Account released to the Company. Otherwise, the Working Capital Loans may 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 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, without interest, or, at the lender's discretion, up to \$2,000,000 of such Working Capital Loans may be convertible into units upon consummation of the Business Combination at a price of \$10.00 per unit. The units would be identical to the Placement Units. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no amounts outstanding under the Working Capital Loans.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***Risks and Uncertainties***

The United States and global markets are experiencing volatility and disruption following the geopolitical instability resulting from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Israel-Hamas conflict. In response to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (“NATO”) deployed additional military forces to eastern Europe, and the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and other countries have announced various sanctions and restrictive actions against Russia, Belarus and related individuals and entities, including the removal of certain financial institutions from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication payment system. Certain countries, including the United States, have also provided and may continue to provide military aid or other assistance to Ukraine and to Israel, increasing geopolitical tensions among a number of nations. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the Israel-Hamas conflict and the resulting measures that have been taken, and could be taken in the future, by NATO, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Israel and its neighboring states and other countries have created global security concerns that could have a lasting impact on regional and global economies. Although the length and impact of the ongoing conflicts are highly unpredictable, they could lead to market disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices, credit and capital markets, as well as supply chain interruptions and increased cyber-attacks against U.S. companies. Additionally, any resulting sanctions could adversely affect the global economy and financial markets and lead to instability and lack of liquidity in capital markets.

Any of the above mentioned factors, or any other negative impact on the global economy, capital markets or other geopolitical conditions resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the escalation of the Israel-Hamas conflict and subsequent sanctions or related actions, could adversely affect the Company’s search for an initial business combination and any target business with which the Company may ultimately consummate an initial Business Combination.

Registration Rights

The holders of the Founder Shares, Placement Units (including securities contained therein) and units (including securities contained therein) that may be issued upon conversion of Working Capital Loans, and any Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the Placement Warrants and any Class A ordinary shares and warrants (and underlying Class A ordinary shares) that may be issued upon conversion of the units issued as part of the Working Capital Loans and Class A ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of the Founder Shares, will be entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be signed prior to the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering, requiring the Company to register such securities for resale (in the case of the Founder Shares, only after conversion to the Class A ordinary shares). These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that the Company register such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have “piggyback” registration rights to include such securities in other registration statements filed by the Company and rights to require the Company to register for resale such securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. However, the registration rights agreement provides that the Company will not permit any registration statement filed under the Securities Act to become effective until termination of the applicable lock-up period. The registration rights agreement does not contain liquidated damages or other cash settlement provisions resulting from delays in registering the Company’s securities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CCM and KBW and/or their designees may not exercise its demand and “piggyback” registration rights after five and seven years after the effective date of the Proposed Public Offering, and may not exercise its demand rights on more than one occasion. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (cont.)***Underwriting Agreement***

The Company will grant the underwriters, Cohen & Company Capital Markets, a division of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC, and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., a 45-day option from the date of Proposed Public Offering to purchase up to 3,300,000 additional Units to cover over-allotments, if any, at the Proposed Public Offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions.

The underwriters will be entitled to a cash underwriting discount of \$0.20 per Unit or \$4,400,000 in the aggregate, payable upon the closing of the Proposed Public Offering, independent of whether the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised or not. In addition, (i) \$0.40 per unit sold in the base offering, or \$8,800,000 in the aggregate, and (ii) \$0.60 per unit sold pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option, if any, or up to an additional \$1,980,000 in the aggregate, is payable to the underwriter for deferred underwriting commissions to be placed in the Trust Account. The deferred commissions will be released to CCM and KBW for their own accounts concurrently with completion of an initial Business Combination.

NOTE 7 — SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT

Preference Shares — The Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 preference shares with a par value of \$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. At December 31, 2024 and 2023 there were no preference shares issued or outstanding.

Class A Ordinary Shares — The Company is authorized to issue 200,000,000 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each share. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no Class A ordinary shares issued or outstanding.

Class B Ordinary Shares — The Company is authorized to issue 20,000,000 Class B ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each share. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was one Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding.

Warrants — There are no issued and outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Public Warrants may only be exercised for a whole number of shares. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the Units and only whole warrants will trade. The Public Warrants will become exercisable on the later of 30 days after the completion of a Business Combination and 12 months from the closing of the Proposed Public Offering. The Public Warrants will expire five years after the completion of a Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation.

The Company will not be obligated to deliver any Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of a warrant and will have no obligation to settle such warrant exercise unless a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants is then effective and a prospectus relating thereto is current, subject to the Company satisfying its obligations with respect to registration. No warrant will be exercisable and the Company will not be obligated to issue any Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of a warrant unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption is available.

The Company has agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days after the closing of a Business Combination, the Company will use its best efforts to file, and within 60 business days following a Business Combination to have declared effective, a registration statement covering 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 foregoing, if a registration statement covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective within a specified period following the consummation of a Business Combination, warrant holders may,

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 — SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT (cont.)

until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when the Company shall have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a cashless basis pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act, provided that such exemption is available. If that exemption, or another exemption, is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis.

Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00. Once the Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the Warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder and
- if, and only if, the closing price of the Company's Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is given to the warrant holders.

If and when the warrants become redeemable by the Company, the Company 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.

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

The Placement Warrants will be identical to the Public Warrants underlying the Units being sold in the Proposed Public Offering, except that the Placement Warrants and the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the Placement Warrants will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of a Business Combination, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Placement Warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis and be non-redeemable.

NOTE 8 — SEGMENT INFORMATION

ASC Topic 280, "Segment Reporting," establishes standards for companies to report in their financial statement information about operating segments, products, services, geographic areas, and major customers. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available that is regularly evaluated by the Company's CODM, or group, in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance.

The Company's CODM has been identified as the Chief Financial Officer, who reviews the operating results for the Company as a whole to make decisions about allocating resources and assessing financial performance. Accordingly, management has determined that the Company only has one operating segment.

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BTC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 — SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont.)

The CODM assesses performance for the single segment and decides how to allocate resources based on net income or loss that also is reported on the statement of operations as net income or loss. The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total assets. When evaluating the Company's performance and making key decisions regarding resource allocation, the CODM reviews several key metrics included in net income or loss and total assets, which include the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	For the Period from April 3, 2023 (Inception) Through December 31, 2023
Formation, general and administrative costs	\$ 33,592	\$ 18,052

Formation, general and administrative costs are reviewed and monitored by the CODM to manage and forecast cash to ensure enough capital is available to complete a business combination or similar transaction within the business combination period. The CODM also reviews formation, general and administrative costs to manage, maintain and enforce all contractual agreements to ensure costs are aligned with all agreements and budget. Formation, general and administrative costs, as reported on the statement of operations, are the significant segment expenses provided to the CODM on a regular basis.

All other segment items included in net income or loss are reported on the statement of operations and described within their respective disclosures.

NOTE 9 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date up to the date that the audited financial statements were available to be issued. Based on this review, no items were noted to be disclosed.

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\$220,000,000

22,000,000 Units

BTC Development Corp.

PROSPECTUS

September 29, 2025

Book-Running Managers

Cohen & Company Capital Markets

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
A Stifel Company

Until October 24, 2025 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade our units, Class A ordinary shares or public warrants, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus.

No dealer, salesperson or any other person is authorized to give any information or make any representations in connection with this offering other than those contained in this prospectus and, if given or made, the information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any security other than the securities offered by this prospectus, or an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities by anyone in any jurisdiction in which the offer or solicitation is not authorized or is unlawful.

[Table of Contents](#)**\$220,000,000****BTC Development Corp.****22,000,000 Units**

This prospectus has been prepared for and will be used by Cohen & Company Capital Markets, or CCM, and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., or KBW, in connection with offers and sales of our units in certain market making transactions effected from time to time for 30 days following the date of this prospectus. Each unit consists of one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant; 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, of BTC Development Corp. for \$10.00 per unit. These transactions may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated at prevailing market prices at the time of sales, at prices related thereto or at negotiated prices. We will not receive any proceeds of such transactions. CCM and KBW have no obligation to make a market in our units, and may discontinue such activities at any time without notice, at their sole discretion. All such transactions with respect to our units that are made pursuant to a prospectus after the date of this prospectus are being made solely pursuant to this prospectus, as it may be supplemented from time to time.

Prior to this offering there has been no public market for our units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants. Our units have been approved for listing on The Nasdaq Global Market, or Nasdaq, under the symbol "BDCIU," on or promptly after the date of this prospectus. We expect the Class A ordinary shares and warrants comprising the units to begin separate trading on the 52nd day following the date of this prospectus unless CCM and KBW inform us of their decision to allow earlier separate trading, subject to our satisfaction of certain conditions as described further herein. Once the securities comprising the units begin separate trading, we expect that the Class A ordinary shares and warrants will be listed on Nasdaq under the symbols "BDCI" and "BDCIW", respectively.

We are an "emerging growth company" under applicable federal securities laws and are subject to reduced public company reporting requirements. Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 43 for a discussion of information that should be considered in connection with an investment in our securities. Investors will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors in Rule 419 blank check offerings.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

*Joint Book-Running Managers***Cohen & Company Capital Markets****Keefe, Bruyette & Woods****September 29, 2025**

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We are responsible for the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information, and we take no responsibility for any other information others may give to you. We are not, and CCM and KBW are not, making an offer to sell securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus.

Trademarks

This prospectus contains references to trademarks and service marks belonging to other entities. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this prospectus may appear without the ® or ™ symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that the applicable licensor will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, its rights to these trademarks and trade names. We do not intend our use or display of other companies' trade names, trademarks or service marks to imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, any other companies.

Alt-i

[Table of Contents](#)**THE OFFERING**

In making your decision whether to invest in our securities, you should take into account not only the backgrounds of the members of our management team, but also the special risks we face as a blank check company and the fact that our initial public offering is not being conducted in compliance with Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act. You will not be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors in Rule 419 blank check offerings. You should carefully consider these and the other risks set forth in the section below entitled “Risk Factors”

Nasdaq symbols

Units: “BDCIU”

Class A Ordinary Shares: “BDCI”

Warrants: “BDCIW”

Trading commencement and separation of
Class A ordinary shares and warrants

The units will begin trading promptly after the date of this prospectus. The Class A ordinary shares and warrants comprising the units will begin separate trading on the 52nd day following the date of this prospectus unless the underwriters inform us of their decision to allow earlier separate trading, subject to our having filed the Current Report on Form 8-K described below and having issued a press release announcing when such separate trading will begin. Once the Class A ordinary shares and warrants commence separate trading, holders will have the option to continue to hold units or separate their units into the component securities. Holders will need to have their brokers contact our transfer agent in order to separate the units into Class A ordinary shares and warrants. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade. Accordingly, unless you purchase at least four units, you will not be able to receive or trade a whole warrant. Additionally, the units will automatically separate into their component parts and will not be traded after completion of our initial business combination.

Separate trading of the Class A ordinary shares
and warrants is prohibited until we have
filed a Current Report on Form 8-K

In no event will the Class A ordinary shares and warrants be traded separately until we have filed with the SEC a Current Report on Form 8-K which includes an audited balance sheet reflecting our receipt of the gross proceeds at the closing of our initial public offering. We will file the Current Report on Form 8-K promptly after the closing of our initial public offering, which is anticipated to take place three business days from the date of this prospectus. If the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised following the initial filing of such Current Report on Form 8-K, a second or amended Current Report on Form 8-K will be filed to provide updated financial information to reflect the exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option.

Exercisability

Each unit contains one-fourth of one redeemable warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share, subject to adjustment as provided herein, and only whole warrants are exercisable. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade.

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Exercise price	<p>\$11.50 per whole share, subject to adjustments as described herein. In addition, if (x) we issue additional Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our initial business combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per ordinary share (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by our board of directors and, in the case of any such issuance to our sponsors or their affiliates, without taking into account any founder shares held by our sponsors or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the “Newly Issued Price”), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of our initial business combination on the date of the completion of our initial business combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume-weighted average trading price of our Class A ordinary shares during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which we complete our initial business combination (such price, the “Market Value”) is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger price described adjacent to “Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00” will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price.</p>
Exercise period	<p>The warrants will become exercisable on the later of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination; and • 12 months from the closing of our initial public offering; <p>provided that we have an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the 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).</p> <p>We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants at this time. However, we have agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days after the closing of our initial business combination, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement covering the Class A shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, and we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause such registration statement to become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our initial business combination and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement and a current prospectus relating to those Class A shares until the warrants expire or are redeemed, as specified in the warrant agreement. If a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the Class A shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective by the 60th business day after the closing of our initial business</p>

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combination, warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when we will have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a “cashless basis.” Additionally, if, at the time that a public warrant is exercised, our Class A ordinary shares are 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, we may, at our option, require holders of public 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 we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, and in the event we do not so elect, we will use our 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 at 5:00 p.m., New York City time on the warrant expiration date, which is five years after the completion of our 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.

Redemption of warrants for cash when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$18.00

Once the warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding 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, which we refer to as the 30-day redemption period; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price (the “closing price”) of our Class A ordinary shares for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders has been at least \$18.00 per share (as adjusted to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a public warrant as described under the heading “*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders’ Warrants — Anti-dilution Adjustments*”).

We will not redeem the warrants as described above unless such warrants are then exercisable and an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those Class A ordinary shares is available throughout the 30-day redemption period. If and when the public warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. If we call the warrants for redemption as described in this paragraph, our management will have the option to require any holder that wishes to exercise his, her or its public warrant following the notice of redemption to do so on a cashless basis. In the event of such a cashless exercise,

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the number of Class A ordinary shares that holders of public warrants will receive will be based on the formula described under “*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders’ Warrants — Redemption of public warrants.*” If our management takes advantage of this option, the notice of redemption will contain the information necessary to calculate the number of Class A ordinary shares to be received upon exercise of the warrants.

We have established the last of the redemption criterion discussed above to prevent a redemption call unless there is at the time of the call a significant premium to the public warrant exercise price. If the foregoing conditions are satisfied and we issue a notice of redemption of the public warrants, each public warrant holder will be entitled to exercise his, her or its public warrant prior to the scheduled redemption date. However, the price of the Class A ordinary shares may fall below the \$18.00 redemption trigger price (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a public warrant as described under the heading “— *Anti-dilution Adjustments*”) as well as the \$11.50 (for whole shares) public warrant exercise price after the redemption notice is issued.

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, we will round down to the nearest whole number of the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder. See “*Description of Securities — Redeemable Warrants — Public Shareholders’ Warrants*” for additional information.

Appointment of directors; voting rights

Prior to our initial business combination, only our initial shareholders will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. Holders of our public shares will not be entitled to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. In addition, prior to our initial business combination, holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason. These provisions of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by at least 90% of our ordinary shares voting in a general meeting. With respect to any other matter submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including any vote in connection with our initial business combination, except as required by law, holders of our founder shares and holders of our public shares will vote together as a single class, with each share entitling the holder to one vote. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law and our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, which requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes cast by such shareholders as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at the applicable general meeting of the company. In such case, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed to vote their founder shares and any public shares purchased during or after our initial public offering (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction) in favor of our initial business combination.

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Founder shares

Upon our incorporation, our sponsors paid certain offering costs totaling \$25,000 and subsequently received 8,686,667 founder shares in exchange.

Prior to the initial investment in the company of \$25,000 by our sponsors, the company had no assets, tangible or intangible. The purchase price of the founder shares was determined by dividing the amount of cash contributed to us by the number of founder shares issued. The number of founder shares was determined based on the expectation that the founder shares would represent 25% of the aggregate of our issued and outstanding founder shares, placement shares and public shares after our initial public offering and the private placement. This is different than other special purpose acquisition companies, which base the founder shares on a percentage of the aggregate issued and outstanding founder shares) and public shares.

Our public shareholders may incur material dilution due to such anti-dilution adjustments that result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares) on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion. Up to 1,100,000 founder shares are subject to forfeiture by our sponsors depending on the extent to which the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised.

The founder shares are identical to the Class A ordinary shares included in the units being sold in our initial public offering, except that:

- prior to our initial business combination, only holders of the founder shares have the right to vote on the appointment of directors and holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason;
- the founder shares are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below;
- our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive: (i) their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares and public shares in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and public shares held by them in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to allow redemption in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-initial business combination activity; and (iii) their rights to

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liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window (although they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any public shares they hold if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame). If we submit our initial business combination to our public shareholders for a vote, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to such letter agreement, to vote their founder shares, placement shares and any public shares purchased during or after our initial public offering (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction) in favor of our initial business combination (as a result, in addition to the founder shares and placement shares held by our initial shareholders), we would need only 7,074,117 or approximately 32.16%, of the 22,000,000 public shares sold in our initial public offering to be voted in favor of a transaction (assuming all outstanding shares are voted, the over-allotment option is not exercised and the parties to the letter agreement do not acquire any Class A ordinary shares).

Assuming that only the holders of a majority of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, representing a quorum under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, vote their shares at a general meeting of the company, we will not need any public shares in addition to our founder shares and placement shares to be voted in favor of an initial business combination in order to approve an initial business combination;

- BTC Development Sponsor LLC is managed by Betsy Z. Cohen, Jonathan Kirkwood, and Bracebridge H. Young, Jr. BTC Development Advisors LLC is managed by Betsy Z. Cohen.
- the founder shares will automatically convert into our Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holders thereof, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment pursuant to certain anti-dilution rights, as described in more detail below and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association; and
- the founder shares are subject to registration rights as described under “*Principal Shareholders — Registration Rights.*”

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Transfer restrictions on founder shares

Our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their founder shares until the earlier to occur of: (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination; and (B) subsequent to our initial business combination (x) if the last reported sale price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share sub-divisions, share dividends, rights issuances, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property (except with respect to permitted transferees as described herein under “*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*”). Any permitted transferees would be subject to the same restrictions and other agreements of our initial shareholders with respect to any founder shares. We refer to such transfer restrictions throughout this prospectus as the lock-up.

Except in certain limited circumstances, no member of our sponsors may sell, transfer, assign, pledge, mortgage, charge, hypothecate, exchange or otherwise dispose, directly or indirectly, (a “Transfer”) of all or any portion of its membership interests in the sponsors. See “*Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units*”. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with an initial business combination, the initial holders may transfer, assign or sell their founder shares with our consent to any person or entity that agrees in writing to be bound by the transfer restrictions set forth in the prior sentence.

Founder shares conversion and anti-dilution rights

We have issued 8,686,667 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share. The Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination, or at any time and from time to time at the option of the holders thereof, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for share sub-divisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like, and subject to further adjustment as provided herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association.

In the case that additional Class A ordinary shares, or equity-linked securities, are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts sold in our initial public offering and related to the closing of our initial business combination, the ratio at which the Class B ordinary shares shall 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, 25% of the sum of all ordinary shares outstanding upon completion of our initial public offering and the private placement, 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 our initial business

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	<p>combination, or any private placement-equivalent units issued to our sponsors or their affiliates upon conversion of loans made to us. The term “equity-linked securities” refers to any debt or equity securities that are convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for our Class A ordinary shares issued in a financing transaction in connection with our initial business combination, including but not limited to a private placement of equity or debt. Securities could be “deemed issued” for purposes of the conversion adjustment if such shares are issuable upon the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, warrants or similar securities. Our public shareholders may incur material dilution due to such anti-dilution adjustments that result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion.</p>
Private placement	<p>Our sponsors, CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 760,000 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per placement unit, or \$7,600,000 in the aggregate, in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering. Of those 760,000 placement units, one of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, has committed to purchase 512,500 placement units, and CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 247,500 placement units.</p> <p>Each placement unit consists of one of our Class A ordinary shares and one-fourth of one placement warrant. Each placement warrant is exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as provided herein. Placement warrants may be exercised only for a whole number of shares. If any fractional interests would be issuable upon exercise of a placement warrant, we will round down to the nearest whole number the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder.</p>
Transfer restrictions on placement units	<p>The placement units and their component securities will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the consummation of our initial business combination. The placement warrants will be redeemable by us and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the warrants included in the units being sold in our initial public offering.</p> <p>In addition, for as long as the placement units are held by CCM and KBW or their respective designees or affiliates, they will be subject to the lock-up and registration rights limitations imposed by FINRA Rule 5110 and the placement warrants may not be exercised after five years from the commencement of sales of our initial public offering.</p> <p>Except in certain limited circumstances, no member of the sponsors may Transfer all or any portion of its membership interests in the sponsors. See “<i>Principal Shareholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Placement Units.</i>”</p>

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Proceeds to be held in trust account

Of the \$227.6 million in proceeds we will receive from our initial public offering and the sale of the placement units described in this prospectus, or \$260.6 million if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, \$220.0 million (\$10.00 per unit), or \$253.0 million (\$10.00 per unit) if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full (including a maximum of up to \$8,800,000, or a maximum of up to \$10,780,000 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, in deferred underwriting commissions), will be deposited into a U.S.-based trust account maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee, and \$1,206,000 will be used to pay expenses in connection with the closing of our initial public offering and \$1,994,000 for working capital following our initial public offering. The funds in the trust account will be invested or held only in either (i) U.S. government treasury bills with a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds investing solely in U.S. Treasuries, (ii) uninvested cash, or (iii) an interest bearing bank demand deposit account or other accounts at a bank. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which risk increases the longer we hold investments in the trust account, we may, at any time (and will no later than the end of the completion window) instruct the trustee to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in cash or in an interest bearing demand deposit account. See "*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate, a Business Combination and Post-Business Combination Risks* —." If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.

Except with respect to interest earned on the funds held in the trust account that may be released to us in connection with permitted withdrawals, and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses, the proceeds from our initial public offering and the private placement will not be released from the trust account until the earliest of (i) the completion of our initial business combination, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to (A) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity and (iii) the redemption of all of our public shares if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window, subject to applicable law. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could become subject to the claims of our creditors, if any, which could have priority over the claims of our public shareholders.

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Anticipated expenses and funding sources	<p>Unless and until we complete our initial business combination, no proceeds held in the trust account will be available for our use, except for permitted withdrawals. Unless and until we complete our initial business combination, we may pay our expenses only from the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the sale of the placement units not held in the trust account, which will be approximately \$1,994,000 in working capital after the payment of approximately \$1,206,000 in expenses relating to our initial public offering.</p> <p>Any loans or additional investments from our sponsors, members of our management team or any of their affiliates or other third parties, although they are under no obligation to loan funds to, or otherwise invest in, us; and provided that any such loans will not have any claim on the proceeds held in the trust account unless such proceeds are released to us upon completion of our initial business combination.</p>
Conditions to completing our initial business combination	<p>There is no limitation on our ability to raise funds privately or through loans in connection with our initial business combination. The Nasdaq rules require that our initial business combination must be with one or more target businesses that together have an aggregate fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the trust account (less any deferred underwriting commissions and taxes payable on interest earned on the trust account). We refer to this as the 80% fair market value test. The fair market value of the target or targets will be determined by our board of directors based upon one or more standards generally accepted by the financial community (such as actual and potential sales, earnings, cash flow and/or book value). Even though our board of directors will rely on generally accepted standards, our board of directors will have discretion to select the standards employed. In addition, the application of the standards generally involves a substantial degree of judgment. Accordingly, investors will be relying on the business judgment of the board of directors in evaluating the fair market value of the target or targets. The proxy solicitation materials or tender offer documents used by us in connection with any proposed transaction will provide public shareholders with our analysis of our satisfaction of the 80% fair market value test, as well as the basis for our determinations. If our board of directors is not able independently to determine the fair market value of the target business or businesses, we will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria.</p> <p>We will complete our initial business combination only if the post-transaction company in which our public shareholders own shares will own or acquire 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target sufficient for it not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Even if the post-transaction company owns or acquires 50% or more of the voting securities of the target, our shareholders prior to our initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-transaction company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in our initial business combination transaction. If</p>

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less than 100% of the equity interests or assets of a target business or businesses are owned or acquired by the post-transaction company, the portion of such business or businesses that is owned or acquired is what will be valued for purposes of the 80% of net assets test, provided that in the event that our initial business combination involves more than one target business, the 80% of net assets test will be based on the aggregate value of all of the target businesses.

Permitted purchases and other transactions
with respect to our securities

If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may purchase public shares or public warrants in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination. Any such price per share may be different than the amount per share a public shareholder would receive if it elected to redeem its shares in connection with our initial business combination. Additionally, at any time at or prior to our initial business combination, subject to applicable securities laws (including with respect to material nonpublic information), our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may enter into transactions with investors and others to provide them with incentives to acquire public shares, vote their public shares in favor of our initial business combination or not redeem their public shares. However, our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates are under no obligation or duty to do so and they have no current commitments, plans or intentions to engage in such transactions and have not formulated any terms or conditions for any such transactions. None of the funds held in the trust account will be used to purchase public shares or public warrants in such transactions. If our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates engage in such transactions, they will be restricted from making any such purchases when they are in possession of any material non-public information not disclosed to the seller or if such purchases are prohibited by Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. To the extent such securities are purchased, such public securities will not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction, provided in Tender Offers and Schedules Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations Question 166.01 promulgated by the staff of the SEC. See “*Proposed Business — Permitted purchases and other transactions with respect to our securities*” for a description of how our sponsors, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates will select the shareholders with which to enter into private transactions.

We do not currently anticipate that such purchases, if any, would constitute a tender offer subject to the tender offer rules under the Exchange Act or a going-private transaction subject to the going-private rules under the Exchange Act; however, if the purchasers determine at the time of any such purchases that the purchases are subject to such rules, the purchasers will comply with such rules. Our sponsors, directors, officers or their affiliates will not make any purchases if the purchases would violate Section 9(a)(2) of the Exchange Act or Rule 10b-5 thereunder.

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Additionally, in the event our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates were to purchase shares or warrants from public shareholders such purchases would be structured in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14c-5 under the Exchange Act including, in pertinent part, through adherence to the following:

- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would disclose the possibility that our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase shares, rights or warrants from public shareholders outside the redemption process, along with the purpose of such purchases;
- if our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates were to purchase shares or warrants from public shareholders, they would do so at a price no higher than the price offered through our redemption process;
- our registration statement/proxy statement filed for our business combination transaction would include a representation that any of our securities purchased by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction;
- our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates would not possess any redemption rights with respect to our securities or, if they do acquire and possess redemption rights, they would waive such rights; and
- we would disclose in a Form 8-K, before our security holder meeting to approve the business combination transaction, the following material items:
 - the amount of our securities purchased outside of the redemption offer by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates, along with the purchase price;
 - the purpose of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates;
 - the impact, if any, of the purchases by our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates on the likelihood that the business combination transaction will be approved;
 - the identities of our security holders who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates (if not purchased on the open market) or the nature of our security holders (e.g., 5% security holders) who sold to our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates; and

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- the number of our securities for which we have received redemption requests pursuant to our redemption offer.

See “*Proposed Business — Permitted Purchases and other transactions with respect to our securities*” for a description of how such persons will determine from which shareholders to seek to acquire securities.

The purpose of any such transaction could be to (1) increase the likelihood of obtaining shareholder approval of the business combination, (2) reduce the number of public warrants outstanding and/or increase the likelihood of approval on any matters submitted to the public warrant holders for approval in connection with our initial business combination or (3) satisfy a closing condition in an agreement with a target that requires us to have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash at the closing of our initial business combination, where it appears that such requirement would otherwise not be met. Any such purchases of our securities may result in the completion of our initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. In addition, if such purchases are made, the public “float” of our securities may be reduced and the number of beneficial holders of our securities may be reduced, which may make it difficult to maintain or obtain the quotation, listing or trading of our securities on a national securities exchange. See “*Risk Factors — If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsors, initial shareholders, directors, officers, advisors or their affiliates may elect to purchase public shares or warrants, which may influence a vote on a proposed business combination and reduce the public” float “of our ordinary shares or public warrants.”*”

Redemption rights for public shareholders upon completion of our initial business combination

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, subject to the limitations described herein. The amount in the trust account is initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per public share. The per-share amount we will distribute to investors who properly redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions we will pay to the underwriters.

There will be no redemption rights upon the completion of our initial business combination with respect to our founder shares, placement shares or warrants. Our sponsors, directors and officers have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and public shares held by them in connection with the completion of our initial business combination.

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Manner of conducting redemptions

We will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination either (i) in connection with a general meeting called to approve the business combination or (ii) by means of a tender offer. The decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of a proposed business combination or conduct a tender offer will be made by us, solely in our discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would require us to seek shareholder approval under the law or stock exchange listing requirement. Under Nasdaq rules, asset acquisitions and share purchases would not typically require shareholder approval while direct mergers with our company where we do not survive and any transactions where we issue more than 20% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares or seek to amend our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association would require shareholder approval. We currently intend to conduct redemptions in connection with a shareholder vote unless shareholder approval is not required by applicable law or stock exchange listing requirements and we choose to conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC for business or other reasons.

If a shareholder vote is not required and we do not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association:

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

Upon the public announcement of our initial business combination, if we elect to conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, we or our sponsors will terminate any plan established in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 to purchase our ordinary shares in the open market, in order to comply with Rule 14c-5 under the Exchange Act.

In the event we conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, our offer to redeem will remain open for at least 20 business days, in accordance with Rule 14e-1(a) under the Exchange Act, and we will not be permitted to complete our initial business combination until the expiration of the tender offer period. In addition, the tender offer will be conditioned on public shareholders not tendering more than the number of public shares we are permitted to redeem. If public shareholders tender more shares than we have offered to purchase, we will withdraw the tender offer and not complete the initial business combination.

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If, however, shareholder approval of the transaction is required by law or stock exchange listing requirement, or we decide to obtain shareholder approval for business or other legal reasons, we will:

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

We expect that a final proxy statement would be mailed to public shareholders at least 20 days prior to the shareholder vote. However, we expect that a draft proxy statement would be made available to such shareholders well in advance of such time, providing additional notice of redemption if we conduct redemptions in conjunction with a proxy solicitation. Although we are not required to do so, we currently intend to comply with the substantive and procedural requirements of Regulation 14A in connection with any shareholder vote even if we are not able to maintain our Nasdaq listing or Exchange Act registration.

If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company, vote at a general meeting of the company. In such case, pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree) to vote their founder shares and any public shares held by them (including in open market and privately-negotiated transactions, aside from shares they may purchase in compliance with the requirements of Rule 14e-5 under the Exchange Act, which would not be voted in favor of approving the business combination transaction) in favor of our initial business combination. We expect that at the time of any shareholder vote relating to our initial business combination, our initial shareholders and their permitted transferees will own approximately 27.50% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares entitled to vote thereon. Our directors and officers also have agreed to vote in favor of our initial business combination with respect to any public shares acquired by them. These voting thresholds, and the voting agreements of our initial shareholders, may make it more likely that we will consummate our initial business combination. Each public shareholder may elect to redeem their public shares without voting, and if they do vote, irrespective of whether they vote for or against the proposed transaction.

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Redemptions of our public shares may be subject to a net tangible asset test or cash requirement pursuant to an agreement relating to our initial business combination. For example, the proposed business combination may require: (1) cash consideration to be paid to the target or its owners; (2) cash to be transferred to the target for working capital or other general corporate purposes; or (3) the retention of cash to satisfy other conditions in accordance with the terms of the proposed business combination. In the event the aggregate cash consideration we would be required to pay for all public shares that are validly submitted for redemption plus any amount required to satisfy cash conditions pursuant to the terms of the proposed business combination exceed the aggregate amount of cash available to us, we will not complete the business combination or redeem any shares, and all ordinary shares submitted for redemption will be returned to the holders thereof, and we instead may search for an alternate business combination. We may, however, raise funds through the issuance of equity-linked securities or through loans, advances or other indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, including pursuant to forward purchase agreements or backstop arrangements we may enter into following consummation of our initial public offering, in order to, among other reasons, satisfy such net tangible assets or minimum cash requirements.

Tendering share certificates in connection with a tender offer or redemption rights

We may require our public shareholders seeking to exercise their redemption rights, whether they are record holders or hold their shares in "street name," to tender their certificates to our transfer agent either prior to the date set forth in the tender offer documents mailed to such holders, or prior to the date set forth in the proxy material on the proposal to approve the initial business combination in the event we distribute proxy materials, or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically. We believe that this will allow our transfer agent to efficiently process any redemptions without the need for further communication or action from the redeeming public shareholders, which could delay redemptions and result in additional administrative cost. If the proposed initial business combination is not approved and we continue to search for a target company, we will promptly return any certificates delivered, or shares tendered electronically, by public shareholders who elected to redeem their shares.

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Limitation on redemption rights of shareholders holding more than 15% of the shares sold in our initial public offering if we hold shareholder vote

Notwithstanding the foregoing redemption rights, if we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in our initial public offering. We believe the restriction described above will discourage shareholders from accumulating large blocks of shares, and subsequent attempts by such holders to use their ability to redeem their shares as a means to force us or our sponsors or their affiliates to purchase their shares at a significant premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. Absent this provision, a public shareholder holding more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in our initial public offering could threaten to exercise its redemption rights against a business combination if such holder’s shares are not purchased by us or our sponsors or their affiliates at a premium to the then-current market price or on other undesirable terms. By limiting our shareholders’ ability to redeem to no more than 15% of the shares sold in our initial public offering, we believe we will limit the ability of a small group of shareholders to unreasonably attempt to block our ability to complete our initial business combination, particularly in connection with a business combination with a target that requires as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. However, we would not be restricting our shareholders’ ability to vote all of their shares (including all shares held by those shareholders that hold more than 15% of the shares sold in our initial public offering) for or against our initial business combination. Our sponsors, officers and directors have, pursuant to a letter agreement entered into with us, waived their right to have any founder shares, placement shares or public shares held by them redeemed in connection with our initial business combination. Unless any of our other affiliates acquires founder shares or placement shares through a permitted transfer from an initial shareholder, and thereby becomes subject to the letter agreement, no such affiliate is subject to this waiver. However, to the extent any such affiliate acquires public shares in our initial public offering or thereafter through open market purchases, it would be a public shareholder and subject to the 15% limitation in connection with any such redemption right.

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Redemption rights in connection with
proposed amendments to our Amended
and Restated Memorandum and Articles
of Association

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that any of its provisions (other than amendments relating to provisions governing the appointment or removal of directors prior to our initial business combination, which require the approval of a majority of at least 90% of our ordinary shares attending and voting in a general meeting), including those related to pre-business combination activity (including the requirement to deposit proceeds of our initial public offering and the placement units into the trust account and not release such amounts except in specified circumstances, and to provide redemption rights to public shareholders as described herein and in our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, but excluding the provision of the articles relating to the appointment of directors), may be amended if approved by a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting, and corresponding provisions of the trust agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account may be amended if approved by holders of 65% of our ordinary shares. Should our sponsors vote all of their shares in favor of any such amendment, we would require 7,074,167 or approximately 32.16%, of the public shares issued in our initial public offering to be voted in favor of any such amendment for its approval (assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option and no purchase by our sponsors or their affiliates of public shares in our initial public offering or thereafter). We may not issue additional securities that can vote on amendments to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association or in our initial business combination. Our sponsor, which will beneficially own approximately 26.7% of our ordinary shares upon the closing of our initial public offering and the private placement (assuming they do not purchase units in our initial public offering and assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their over-allotment option), will participate in any vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and/or trust agreement and will have the discretion to vote in any manner they may choose. Our sponsor, officers, and directors have agreed, pursuant to a written agreement with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association that would (i) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within the completion window or (ii) with respect to the other provisions relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity, unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares. Our sponsor, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares, placement shares and public shares in connection with the completion of our initial business combination.

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Release of funds in trust account on closing of our initial business combination

On the completion of our initial business combination, all amounts held in the trust account will be released to us, other than funds the trustee will use to pay amounts due to any public shareholders who exercise their redemption rights as described above under “*Redemption rights for public shareholders upon completion of our initial business combination.*” We will use the remaining funds to pay the underwriters their deferred underwriting commissions, to pay all or a portion of the consideration payable to the target or owners of the target of our initial business combination and to pay other expenses associated with our initial business combination. If our initial business combination is paid for using equity or debt securities, or not all of the funds released from the trust account are used for payment of the consideration in connection with our initial business combination, we may apply the balance of the cash released to us from the trust account for general corporate purposes, including for maintenance or expansion of operations of the post-transaction businesses or assets, the payment of principal or interest due on indebtedness incurred in completing our initial business combination, to fund the purchase of other companies or for working capital.

Redemption of public shares and distribution and liquidation if no initial business combination

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that we have only 24 months from the closing of our initial public offering (or 27 months from the closing of our initial public offering if we have executed a definitive agreement for our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of our initial public offering but have not completed our initial business combination within such 24-month period) to complete our initial business combination. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within such period, we will: (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (net of permitted withdrawals and up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders’ rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our Board of Directors, liquidate and dissolve, subject in each case to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window.

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Our sponsors, our officers and directors, and CCM and KBW have entered into written agreements with us, pursuant to which they have waived their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to their founder shares and placement shares, as applicable, if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. However, if our sponsors, officers or directors acquire public shares after our initial public offering, they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. CCM and KBW will have the same redemption rights as a public shareholder with respect to any public shares they acquire. CCM and KBW have agreed to waive their rights to the deferred underwriting commission held in the trust account in the event we do not complete our initial business combination within the allotted time frame, and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the funds held in the trust account that will be available to fund the redemption of our public shares.

If we are unable to complete an initial business combination within the 24-month period (or 27-month period, as applicable), we may seek an amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to extend the period of time we have to complete an initial business combination beyond 24 months (or 27 months, as applicable). Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association will require at least a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law, meaning that such an amendment be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued ordinary shares held who, being present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote at a general meeting, vote at a general meeting.

Our sponsors, officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to a written agreement with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association that would (i) modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of our initial public offering or (ii) with respect to the other provisions relating to shareholders' rights or pre-business combination activity, unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest (which interest shall be net of permitted withdrawals) divided by the number of then outstanding public shares.

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Limited payments to insiders

We are not prohibited from paying any fees (including advisory fees), reimbursements or other cash payments to any of our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, for services rendered to us prior to or in connection with the completion of our initial business combination, including the following payments, all of which, if made prior to the completion of our initial business combination, will be paid from funds held outside the trust account:

- repayment of an aggregate of up to \$500,000 in loans made to us by our sponsors to cover offering-related and organizational expenses;
- payment pursuant to the terms of an Administrative Services Agreement to our sponsors or their affiliate or designee for office space, utilities and shared personnel support services, in an amount equal to \$30,000 per month;
- payments of up to \$12,500 per month to R. Maxwell Smeal, our Chief Financial Officer;
- reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating and completing an initial business combination;
- at the closing of our initial business combination, at the option of our management team, a customary advisory fee, finder's fee and/or success fee, to a person or entity associated with certain of our officers or directors, in an amount that constitutes a market standard fee for comparable transactions and services provided (the fees of which are not currently estimable and have no established limits); and
- repayment of loans which may be made by our sponsors, members of our management team or any of their respective affiliates to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, the terms of which have not been determined nor have any written agreements been executed with respect thereto. Up to \$2,500,000 of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit at the option of the lender at the time of the business combination. The units would be identical to the placement units sold in the private placement.

These payments may be funded using the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the sale of the placement units not held in the trust account or, upon completion of the initial business combination, from any amounts remaining from the proceeds of the trust account released to us in connection therewith.

Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made to our sponsors, officers or directors, or any of their controlled affiliates.

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Audit committee

Prior to the effectiveness of this registration statement, we will have established and will maintain an audit committee to, among other things, monitor compliance with the terms described above and the other terms relating to our initial public offering. If any noncompliance is identified, then the audit committee will be charged with the responsibility to immediately take all action necessary to rectify such noncompliance or otherwise to cause compliance with the terms of our initial public offering. See “*Management — Committees of the Board of Directors — Audit Committee.*”

Conflicts of interest

Our management team, in their capacities as directors, officers or employees of our sponsors or their affiliates or in their other endeavors, may choose to present potential business combinations to the related entities, current or future entities affiliated with or managed by our sponsors or third parties, before they present such opportunities to us, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law and any other applicable fiduciary duties. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which (a) may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other or (b) the presentation of which would breach an existing legal obligation of a director or officer to any other entity.

As a result, the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors could materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination.

See “*Management — Conflicts of Interest.*”

Our directors and officers presently have, and any of them in the future may have, additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entity prior to or rather than to us. Accordingly, if any of our directors or officers becomes aware of a business combination opportunity that is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she may need to honor these fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such entity, or in the case of a non-compete restriction, may not present such opportunity to us at all, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. See “*Risk Factors — Our officers and directors have pre-existing fiduciary and contractual obligations and accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.*”

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Our executive officers and our directors may have interests that differ from you in connection with the business combination, including the fact that they may lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account, and accordingly, may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination.

Our sponsors and members of our management team will directly or indirectly own our securities following our initial public offering, and accordingly, they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination, including the fact that they may lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed, except to the extent they receive liquidating distributions from assets outside the trust account. Upon the closing of our initial public offering, our sponsors will have invested in us an aggregate of \$5,150,000, comprised of the \$25,000 purchase price for the founder shares (or approximately \$0.003 per share) and the \$5,125,000 purchase price for the placement units (or \$10.00 per unit). Placement warrants underlying the placement units may be exercised on a cashless basis. Accordingly, our management team may be more willing to pursue a business combination with a riskier or less-established target business than would be the case if our sponsors had paid the same per share price for the founder shares as our public shareholders paid for their public shares in our initial public offering or if our sponsors were required to pay cash to exercise the placement warrants, as our sponsors and members of our management team would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated such business combination. These interests of our executive officers and directors may affect the consideration paid, terms, conditions and timing relating to a business combination in a way that conflicts with the interests of our public shareholders.

Additionally, the personal and financial interests of our directors and executive officers may influence their motivation in timely identifying and pursuing an initial business combination or completing our initial business combination. The different timelines of competing business combinations could cause our directors and executive officers to prioritize a different business combination over finding a suitable acquisition target for our business combination. Consequently, our directors' and executive officers' discretion in identifying and selecting a suitable target business may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our shareholders' best interest, which could negatively impact the timing for a business combination.

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For example, if two targets are being evaluated by our management team, and one is more stable and has a better risk or stability profile for our public shareholders, but may take a longer time to diligence and go through the business combination process, while the other has a less favorable risk or stability profile for our public shareholders, but would be easier, quicker and more certain to guide through the business combination process, our management team may decide to choose what they believe to be the quicker and more certain path despite its less favorable risk or stability profile for our public shareholders, as our management team would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated a business combination. Additionally, if members of our management team form other special purpose acquisition companies similar to ours or pursue other business or investment ventures during the period in which we are seeking an initial business combination, the consideration paid, terms, conditions and timing relating to the business combinations of such other special purpose acquisition companies or ventures, and the level of attention paid to by members of our management team to them versus the level of attention paid to us may conflict in a way that is unfavorable to us. Consequently, our directors' and executive officers' discretion in identifying and selecting a suitable target business may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our shareholders' best interest, which could negatively impact the timing for a business combination.

In addition to the above, our officers and directors are not required to commit any specified amount of time to our affairs, and, accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in allocating management time among various business activities, including selecting a business combination target and monitoring the related due diligence. See *"Risk Factors — Our officers and directors will allocate their time to other businesses thereby causing conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to devote to our affairs. This conflict of interest could have a negative impact on our ability to complete our initial business combination."*

Additionally, our sponsors and executive officers and directors have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and any public shares held by them in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination. Further, our sponsors and executive officers and directors have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares held by them if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the completion window. If we do not complete our initial business combination within such applicable time period, the proceeds of the sale of the placement units held in the trust account may expire used to fund the redemption of our public shares, and the placement units may expire worthless.

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With certain limited exceptions, the founder shares will not be transferable, assignable or salable by our sponsors or their permitted transferees until one year after the completion of our initial business combination. With certain limited exceptions, the placement units, placement shares, placement warrants and the Class A ordinary shares underlying such warrants, will not be transferable, assignable or salable by our sponsors or their permitted transferees until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination. Since our sponsors and executive officers and directors may directly or indirectly own ordinary shares and warrants following our initial public offering, our executive officers and directors may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination because of their financial interest in completing an initial business combination within the completion window.

In the event our sponsors or members of our management team provide loans to us to finance transaction costs and/or incur expenses on our behalf in connection with an initial business combination, such persons may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as such loans may not be repaid and/or such expenses may not be reimbursed unless we consummate such business combination.

Similarly, if we agree to pay our sponsors or a member of our management team a finder's fee, advisory fee, consulting fee or success fee in order to effectuate the completion of our initial business combination, such persons may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as any such fee may not be paid unless we consummate such business combination.

We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsors, officers or directors or completing the business combination through a joint venture or other form of shared ownership with our sponsors, officers or directors; accordingly, such affiliated person(s) may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is an appropriate business with which to effectuate our initial business combination as such affiliated person(s) would have interests different from our public shareholders and would likely not receive any financial benefit unless we consummated such business combination.

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	<p>Each of our sponsors, on the one hand, and CCM, on the other hand, may be deemed to be affiliated as a result of the fact that each of Betsy Cohen, our Chairman of the Board and a manager of BTC Development Sponsor LLC and BTC Development Advisors LLC, and Daniel Cohen, Chairman of the Board of Cohen & Company Inc., the indirect parent of Cohen & Company Securities, LLC, a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or FINRA, of which CCM is a division, are managing members of Cohen Circle, LLC, an investment firm co-founded by each of them. As a result, CCM is deemed to have a “conflict of interest” under FINRA Rule 5121(f)(5). Accordingly, our initial public offering will be made in compliance with FINRA Rule 5121 which prohibits CCM from making sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder and requires that a “qualified independent underwriter,” as defined by FINRA, participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standard of due diligence with respect to such document. Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, a FINRA member and joint book-running manager of our initial public offering, will act as the qualified independent underwriter and participate in the preparation of the registration statement and exercise the usual standards of “due diligence” in respect thereto.</p>
Indemnity	<p>BTC Development Sponsor LLC has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third-party (other than our independent auditors) for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the trust account to below (i) \$10.00 per public share or (ii) such lesser amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of permitted withdrawals, except as to any claims by a third party who executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account and except as to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of our initial public offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third party, BTC Development Sponsor LLC will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third party claims. We have not independently verified whether BTC Development Sponsor LLC has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations and believe that BTC Development Sponsor LLC’s only assets are securities of our company. We have not asked BTC Development Sponsor LLC to reserve for such obligations.</p>

[Table of Contents](#)**USE OF PROCEEDS**

This prospectus is delivered in connection with the offer and sale of our units by CCM and KBW in certain market making transactions. We will not receive any of the proceeds from these transactions.

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[Table of Contents](#)**PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION**

This prospectus has been prepared for and will be used by CCM and KBW in connection with offers and sales of our securities in certain market making transactions effected from time to time for 30 days following the date of this prospectus. Each unit consists of one Class A ordinary share and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant of BTC Development Corp. for \$10.00 per unit; 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. These transactions may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated at prevailing market prices at the time of sales, at prices related thereto or at negotiated prices. All such transactions with respect to our securities that are made pursuant to a prospectus after the date of this prospectus are being made solely pursuant to this prospectus, as it may be supplemented from time to time.

CCM and KBW may act as a principal in these transactions. These sales will be made at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related thereto or at negotiated prices. We will not receive any of the proceeds of these transactions.

Our sponsors have purchased 8,686,667 Class B ordinary shares, which we refer to as “founder shares,” for an aggregate of \$25,000 (or approximately \$0.003 per share), 1,100,000 of which are subject to forfeiture by the holder thereof depending on the extent to which the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised. One of our sponsors, BTC Development Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, has committed to purchase 512,500 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per unit (\$5,125,000 in the aggregate) in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering, and CCM and KBW have committed to purchase an aggregate of 247,500 placement units at a price of \$10.00 per unit (\$2,475,000 in the aggregate) in a private placement that will close simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering. Each placement unit will be identical to the units sold in our initial public offering, except as described in this prospectus. We refer to these units as the placement units throughout this prospectus. Our sponsors have agreed to loan us up to \$500,000 to be used for a portion of the expenses of our initial public offering.

We agreed to file a “market making” prospectus in order to allow CCM and KBW to engage in market making activities for our securities for 30 days following the date of this prospectus. CCM is acting as the lead book running manager and KBW is acting as the co-book runner in our initial public offering of securities. Purchases and sales in the open market by CCM or KBW may include short sales, purchases to cover short positions, which may include stabilizing purchases, in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Purchases to cover short positions and stabilizing purchases, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own account, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our securities. They may also cause the price of our securities to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The underwriters may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

We have been advised by CCM and KBW that, following the pricing of our initial public offering, they currently intend to engage in market making transactions for our securities as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. However, CCM and KBW are not obligated to do so and CCM and KBW may discontinue their market making activities at any time without notice. In addition, such market making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for our securities, that you will be able to sell any of our securities held by you at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell will be favorable. See “*Risk Factors — There is currently no market for our securities and a market for our securities may not develop, which would adversely affect the liquidity and price of our securities.*”

We have agreed to indemnify CCM and KBW and other underwriters in our initial public offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments CCM and KBW may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

We are not under any contractual obligation to engage CCM and KBW to provide any services for us after our initial public offering. However, CCM and KBW may introduce us to potential target businesses or assist us in raising additional capital in the future. If CCM and KBW provide services to us in the future, we may pay CCM and KBW fair and reasonable fees that would be determined at that time in an arm’s length negotiation; provided that no agreement will be entered into with CCM and KBW and no fees for such services will be paid to CCM and

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KBW prior to the date that is 60 days from the date of this prospectus, unless such payment would not be deemed underwriters' compensation in connection with our initial public offering and we may pay the underwriters of our initial public offering or any entity with which it is affiliated a finder's fee or other compensation for services rendered to us in connection with the completion of an initial business combination.

CCM, KBW and their affiliates may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates, for which it may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for any such transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, CCM and KBW and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, in each case via walled-off entities. Such trades have in the past and may in the future include the securities of SPACs or similar blank check vehicles (including our securities). Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. CCM and KBW and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments, in each case to include the securities of SPACs or similar blank check vehicles (including our securities).

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