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

SCHEDULE 14A
Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only** (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.
- Fee computed on table in exhibit required by Item 25(b) per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.
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ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III
A Cayman Islands Exempted Company
40 West 57th Street
33rd Floor
New York, New York 10019

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
To Be Held at on , 2023

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III:

You are cordially invited to attend the extraordinary general meeting (the “Extraordinary General Meeting”) of ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III (“we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company”) to be held at on , 2023 at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, located at 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, or at such other time, on such other date and at such other place to which the meeting may be postponed or adjourned, or to attend virtually via the Internet. While shareholders are encouraged to attend the meeting virtually, you will be permitted to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting in person at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP. You will be able to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting online, vote and submit your questions during the Extraordinary General Meeting by visiting []. If you do not have Internet capabilities, you can listen to the Extraordinary General Meeting by phone dialing +1 800-450-7155 (toll-free) within the U.S. and Canada or +1 857-999-9155 (standard rates apply) outside of the U.S. and Canada. When prompted enter the pin number []#. This option is listen-only, and you will not be able to vote or enter questions during the Extraordinary General Meeting if you choose to participate telephonically. The accompanying proxy statement (the “Proxy Statement”) is dated , 2023, and is first being mailed to shareholders of the Company on or about , 2023. The sole purpose of the Extraordinary General Meeting is to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

- **Proposal No. 1 – The Extension Amendment Proposal** – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as may be amended from time to time, the “Articles”) as provided by the first resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to the accompanying Proxy Statement (the “Extension Amendment” and, such proposal, the “Extension Amendment Proposal”) to extend the date (the “Extension”) by which the Company must (1) consummate a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities (a “business combination”), (2) cease its operations except for the purpose of winding up if it fails to consummate such business combination, and (3) redeem all of the Company’s Class A ordinary shares included as part of the units sold in the Company’s initial public offering (such shares, including any shares issued in exchange thereof, the “public shares”) that was consummated on March 8, 2021 (our “IPO”), from March 8, 2023 (which is 24 months from the closing date of our IPO) to [], 2023 (such date, the “Extended Date”) and to allow the Company, without another shareholder vote, by resolution of the Company’s board of directors (our “board”), to elect to further extend the Extended Date by [] additional months, for a total of [] months, until [], 2023 (the “Additional Extension Date”), unless the closing of the Company’s business combination has occurred prior thereto;
- **Proposal No. 2 – The Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal** – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Articles as provided by the second resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to the accompanying Proxy Statement (the “Redemption Limitation Amendment” and such proposal, the “Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal”) to eliminate from the Articles the limitation that the Company shall not redeem public shares to the extent that such redemption would cause the Company’s net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001 (the “Redemption Limitation”). The Redemption Limitation Amendment would allow the Company to redeem public shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation; and
- **Proposal No. 3 – The Adjournment Proposal** – to approve, as an ordinary resolution, the adjournment of the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates or indefinitely, if necessary

or convenient, either (x) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of any of the foregoing proposals or (y) if our board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the other proposals (the "Adjournment Proposal").

Each of the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal is more fully described in the accompanying Proxy Statement.

The purpose of the Extension Amendment is to allow us more time to enter into and consummate a business combination. The Articles currently provide that we have until March 8, 2023 to consummate our initial business combination. Our board has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to seek an extension of such date and have our shareholders approve the Extension Amendment Proposal to allow for additional time to consider, negotiate and enter into a definitive agreement relating to an initial business combination, to hold an extraordinary general meeting to obtain the shareholder approvals required in connection with a business combination and to consummate the closing of a business combination. Our board currently believes that it is improbable that we will be able to negotiate and complete our initial business combination before March 8, 2023. Accordingly, our board believes that, in order for us to potentially consummate an initial business combination, we will need to obtain the Extension.

In connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, shareholders may elect to redeem their public shares (the "Election") for a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account established in connection with our IPO (the "Trust Account"), including interest earned on the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. The Election can be made regardless of whether holders of public shares ("public shareholders") vote "FOR" or "AGAINST" the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Election can also be made by public shareholders who do not vote, or do not instruct their broker or bank how to vote, at the Extraordinary General Meeting. Public shareholders may make the Election regardless of whether such public shareholders were holders as of the record date (as defined below). Public shareholders who do not make the Election would be entitled to have their shares redeemed for cash if we have not consummated our initial business combination by the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable. In addition, regardless of whether public shareholders vote "FOR" or "AGAINST" the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, or do not vote, or do not instruct their broker or bank how to vote, at the Extraordinary General Meeting, if the Extension is implemented and a public shareholder does not make the Election, they will retain the right to vote on any proposed initial business combination in the future and the right to redeem their public shares at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account calculated as of two business days prior to the consummation of such initial business combination, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares, in the event a proposed business combination is consummated.

We are not asking you to vote on any proposed business combination at this time. If we enter into a definitive agreement relating to a business combination, we intend to file (i) promptly thereafter a current report on Form 8-K with information about the business combination, and (ii) in due course a separate proxy statement or proxy statement/prospectus pursuant to which we will seek approval of the business combination, among other things, at a separate extraordinary general meeting. If the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal are not approved, we may not be able to enter into, or consummate, a business combination. We urge you to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting regarding the Extension Amendment and the Redemption Limitation Amendment.

Based upon the amount in the Trust Account as of _____, 2023, which was approximately \$ _____, we anticipate that the per-share price at which public shares will be redeemed for a pro rata portion of the funds held in the Trust Account will be approximately \$ _____ at the time of the Extraordinary General Meeting. The closing price of the public shares on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on _____, 2023, the most recent

practicable closing price prior to the mailing of this Proxy Statement, was \$. We cannot assure shareholders that they will be able to sell their public shares in the open market, even if the market price per share is higher than the redemption price stated above, as there may not be sufficient liquidity in our securities when such shareholders wish to sell their shares.

TO DEMAND REDEMPTION, PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. EASTERN TIME ON , 2023 (TWO BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING), YOU SHOULD ELECT EITHER TO PHYSICALLY TENDER YOUR SHARES (AND/OR DELIVER YOUR SHARE CERTIFICATE(S) (IF ANY) AND OTHER REDEMPTION FORMS) TO CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER & TRUST COMPANY (OUR “TRANSFER AGENT”) OR TO TENDER YOUR SHARES (AND/OR DELIVER YOUR SHARE CERTIFICATE(S) (IF ANY) AND OTHER REDEMPTION FORMS) TO OUR TRANSFER AGENT ELECTRONICALLY USING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY’S DWAC (DEPOSIT/ WITHDRAWAL AT CUSTODIAN), AS DESCRIBED IN THE ACCOMPANYING PROXY STATEMENT. YOU SHOULD ENSURE THAT YOUR BANK OR BROKER COMPLIES WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFIED ELSEWHERE IN THE ACCOMPANYING PROXY STATEMENT.

Unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company to exceed the Redemption Limitation. If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and there are significant requests for redemption such that the Company’s net tangible assets would be less than \$5,000,001, the Articles would prevent the Company from being able to consummate the business combination even if all other conditions to closing are met. The Company believes that the Redemption Limitation is not needed. The purpose of such limitation was initially to ensure that, in connection with the Company’s initial business combination, the Company would continue, as we have since our IPO, to be not subject to the “penny stock” rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and therefore not a “blank check company” as defined under Rule 419 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, because it complied with Rule 3a51-1(g)(1) (the “NTA Rule”). The NTA Rule is one of several exclusions from the “penny stock” rules of the SEC and we believe that we may rely on another exclusion, which relates to the Company being listed on the NYSE (Rule 3a51-1(a)(2)) (the “Exchange Rule”). Therefore, the Company intends to rely on the Exchange Rule to not be deemed a penny stock issuer. In the event that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and we receive notice of redemptions of public shares approaching or in excess of the Redemption Limitation, we and/or Altimar Sponsor III, LLC (our “Sponsor”) may take action to increase our net tangible assets to avoid exceeding the Redemption Limitation.

The Adjournment Proposal, if adopted, will allow our board to adjourn the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates to permit further solicitation of proxies. Notwithstanding the order of the resolutions on the notice to the Extraordinary General Meeting, the Adjournment Proposal may be presented first to our shareholders if, based on the tabulated vote collected at the time of the Extraordinary General Meeting, there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our Class B ordinary shares (the “founder shares” and, together with the public shares, the “shares” or “ordinary shares”), including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

The approval of each of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Proposal requires a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

The approval of the Adjournment Proposal requires an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Our board has fixed the close of business on _____, 2023 (the “record date”) as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to receive notice of and vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting and any adjournment thereof. Only holders of record of the ordinary shares on the record date are entitled to have their votes counted at the Extraordinary General Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

After careful consideration of all relevant factors, our board has determined that the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and, if presented, the Adjournment Proposal are advisable and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote “FOR” such proposals.

No other business is proposed to be transacted at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Enclosed is the Proxy Statement containing detailed information concerning the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, the Adjournment Proposal and the Extraordinary General Meeting. Whether or not you plan to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting, we urge you to read this material carefully and vote your ordinary shares.

, 2023

By Order of the Board of Directors

Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Your vote is important. If you are a shareholder of record, please sign, date and return your proxy card as soon as possible to make sure that your shares are represented at the Extraordinary General Meeting. If you are a shareholder of record, you may also cast your vote in person at the Extraordinary General Meeting (including by virtual means as provided in the accompanying Proxy Statement). If your shares are held in an account at a brokerage firm or bank, you must instruct your broker or bank how to vote your shares, or you may cast your vote in person at the Extraordinary General Meeting by obtaining a proxy from your brokerage firm or bank (including by virtual means as provided in the accompanying Proxy Statement). Your failure to vote or instruct your broker or bank how to vote will mean that your ordinary shares will not count towards the quorum requirement for the Extraordinary General Meeting and will not be voted. An abstention or broker non-vote will be counted towards the quorum requirement but will not count as a vote cast at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III
A Cayman Islands Exempted Company
40 West 57th Street
33rd Floor
New York, NY 10019

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
To Be Held On _____, 2023

PROXY STATEMENT

The extraordinary general meeting (the “Extraordinary General Meeting”) of Altimar Acquisition Corp. III (“we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company”) will be held at _____ on _____, 2023 at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, located at 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, or at such other time, on such other date and at such other place to which the meeting may be postponed or adjourned, and will also be held virtually via the Internet. While shareholders are encouraged to attend the meeting virtually, you will be permitted to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting in person at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP. You will be able to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting online, vote and submit your questions during the Extraordinary General Meeting by visiting [_____]. If you do not have Internet capabilities, you can listen to the Extraordinary General Meeting by phone dialing +1 800-450-7155 (toll-free) within the U.S. and Canada or +1 857-999-9155 (standard rates apply) outside of the U.S. and Canada. When prompted enter the pin number [_____]#. This option is listen-only, and you will not be able to vote or enter questions during the Extraordinary General Meeting if you choose to participate telephonically. The sole purpose of the Extraordinary General Meeting is to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

- **Proposal No. 1 – The Extension Amendment Proposal** – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as may be amended from time to time, the “Articles”) as provided by the first resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to this Proxy Statement (the “Extension Amendment” and, such proposal, the “Extension Amendment Proposal”) to extend the date (the “Extension”) by which the Company must (1) consummate a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities (a “business combination”), (2) cease its operations except for the purpose of winding up if it fails to consummate such business combination, and (3) redeem all of the Company’s Class A ordinary shares included as part of the units sold in the Company’s initial public offering (such shares, including any shares issued in exchange thereof, the “public shares”) that was consummated on March 8, 2021 (our “IPO”), from March 8, 2023 (which is 24 months from the closing date of our IPO) to [_____] , 2023 (such date, the “Extended Date”) and to allow the Company, without another shareholder vote, by resolution of the Company’s board of directors (our “board”), to elect to further extend the Extended Date by [_____] additional months, for a total of [_____] months, until [_____] , 2023 (the “Additional Extension Date”), unless the closing of the Company’s business combination has occurred prior thereto;
- **Proposal No. 2 – The Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal** – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Articles as provided by the second resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to this Proxy Statement (the “Redemption Limitation Amendment” and such proposal, the “Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal”) to eliminate from the Articles the limitation that the Company shall not redeem public shares to the extent that such redemption would cause the Company’s net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001 (the “Redemption Limitation”). The Redemption Limitation Amendment would allow the Company to redeem public shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation; and
- **Proposal No. 3 – The Adjournment Proposal** – to approve, as an ordinary resolution, the adjournment of the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates or indefinitely, if necessary or convenient, either (x) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are

insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of any of the foregoing proposals or (y) if our board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the other proposals (the “Adjournment Proposal”).

The purpose of the Extension Amendment is to allow us more time to enter into and consummate a business combination. The Articles currently provide that we have until March 8, 2023 to consummate our initial business combination. Our board has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to seek an extension of such date and have our shareholders approve the Extension Amendment Proposal to allow for additional time to consider, negotiate and enter into a definitive agreement relating to an initial business combination, to hold an extraordinary general meeting to obtain the shareholder approvals required in connection with a business combination and to consummate the closing of a business combination. Without the Extension, if we are unable to complete a business combination on or before March 8, 2023, we would be precluded from completing our initial business combination and would be forced to liquidate. Our board currently believes that it is improbable that we will be able to negotiate and complete our initial business combination before March 8, 2023. Accordingly, our board believes that in order for us to potentially consummate an initial business combination, we will need to obtain the Extension.

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and there are significant requests for redemption such that the Company’s net tangible assets would be less than \$5,000,001, the Articles would prevent the Company from being able to consummate the business combination even if all other conditions to closing are met. The Company believes that the Redemption Limitation is not needed. The purpose of such limitation was initially to ensure that, in connection with the Company’s initial business combination, the Company would continue, as we have since our IPO, to be not subject to the “penny stock” rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and therefore not a “blank check company” as defined under Rule 419 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), because it complied with Rule 3a51-1(g)(1) (the “NTA Rule”). The NTA Rule is one of several exclusions from the “penny stock” rules of the SEC and we believe that we may rely on another exclusion, which relates to the Company being listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (Rule 3a51-1(a)(2)) (the “Exchange Rule”). Therefore, the Company intends to rely on the Exchange Rule to not be deemed a penny stock issuer. In the event that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and we receive notice of redemptions of public shares approaching or in excess of the Redemption Limitation, we and/or Altimar Sponsor II, LLC (our “Sponsor”) may take action to increase our net tangible assets to avoid exceeding the Redemption Limitation.

In connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, shareholders may elect to redeem their public shares (the “Election”) for a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account established in connection with our IPO (the “Trust Account”), including interest earned on the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. The Election can be made regardless of whether holders of public shares (“public shareholders”) vote “FOR” or “AGAINST” the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Election can also be made by public shareholders who do not vote, or do not instruct their broker or bank how to vote, at the Extraordinary General Meeting. Public shareholders may make the Election regardless of whether such public shareholders were holders as of the record date (as defined below). Public shareholders who do not make the Election would be entitled to have their shares redeemed for cash if we have not consummated our initial business combination by the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable. In addition, regardless of whether public shareholders vote “FOR” or “AGAINST” the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, or do not vote, or do not instruct their broker or bank how to vote, at the Extraordinary General Meeting, if the Extension is implemented and a public shareholder does not make the Election, they will retain the right to vote on any proposed initial business combination in the future and the right to redeem their public shares at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account calculated as of two business days prior to the consummation of such initial business combination, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously

released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares, in the event a proposed business combination is consummated.

We are not asking you to vote on any proposed business combination at this time. If we enter into a definitive agreement relating to a business combination, we intend to file (i) promptly thereafter a current report on Form 8-K with information about the business combination, and (ii) in due course a separate proxy statement or proxy statement/prospectus pursuant to which we will seek approval of the business combination, among other things, at a separate extraordinary general meeting. If the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal are not approved, we may not be able to enter into, or consummate, a business combination. We urge you to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting regarding the Extension Amendment and the Redemption Limitation Amendment.

The withdrawal of funds from the Trust Account in connection with the Election will reduce the amount held in the Trust Account following the Election, and the amount remaining in the Trust Account may be only a small fraction of the approximately \$ _____ that was in the Trust Account as of _____, 2023. In such event, we may need to obtain additional funds to consummate an initial business combination, and there can be no assurance that such funds will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our Class B ordinary shares (the "founder shares" and, together with the public shares, the "shares" or "ordinary shares"), including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Based upon the amount in the Trust Account as of _____, 2023, which was \$ _____, we anticipate that the per-share price at which public shares will be redeemed for a pro rata portion of the funds held in the Trust Account will be approximately \$ _____ at the time of the Extraordinary General Meeting. The closing price of the public shares on the NYSE on _____, 2023, the most recent practicable closing price prior to the mailing of this Proxy Statement, was \$ _____. We cannot assure shareholders that they will be able to sell their shares in the open market, even if the market price per share is higher than the redemption price stated above, as there may not be sufficient liquidity in our securities when such shareholders wish to sell their shares.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, we will (1) remove from the Trust Account an amount (the "Withdrawal Amount") equal to the number of public shares properly redeemed *multiplied by* the per-share price, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned thereon and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares and (2) deliver to the holders of such redeemed public shares their pro rata portion of the Withdrawal Amount. The remainder of such funds will remain in the Trust Account and will be available for use by us in connection with consummating an initial business combination on or before the Extended Date or the Additional Extension

Date, as applicable. Holders of public shares who do not redeem their public shares now will retain their redemption rights and their ability to vote on any initial business combination through the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable, if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved.

Our board has fixed the close of business on _____, 2023 (the “record date”) as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to receive notice of and vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting and any adjournment thereof. Only holders of record of the ordinary shares on the record date are entitled to have their votes counted at the Extraordinary General Meeting or any adjournment thereof. On the record date of the Extraordinary General Meeting, there were _____ ordinary shares outstanding, of which _____ were public shares and _____ were founder shares. The founder shares carry voting rights in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal, and we have been informed by our Sponsor, which holds _____ founder shares, and our independent directors, who hold the remaining founder shares, that they intend to vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal.

This Proxy Statement contains important information about the Extraordinary General Meeting and the proposals. Please read it carefully and vote your shares.

We will pay for the entire cost of soliciting proxies. We have engaged _____ to assist in the solicitation of proxies for the Extraordinary General Meeting. We have agreed to pay _____ a fee of \$ _____. We will also reimburse _____ for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and will indemnify _____ and its affiliates against certain claims, liabilities, losses, damages and expenses. In addition to these mailed proxy materials, our directors and officers may also solicit proxies in person, by telephone or by other means of communication. These parties will not be paid any additional compensation for soliciting proxies. We may also reimburse brokerage firms, banks and other agents for the cost of forwarding proxy materials to beneficial owners.

This Proxy Statement is dated _____, 2023 and is first being mailed to shareholders on or about _____, 2023.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

These Questions and Answers are only summaries of the matters they discuss. They do not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read carefully the entire document, including the annexes to this Proxy Statement.

Q: Why am I receiving this Proxy Statement?

A: We are a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities. On March 8, 2021, we consummated our IPO of 15,525,000 units for which we derived gross proceeds of \$155,250,000, which included the sale of an additional 2,025,000 units for gross proceeds of approximately \$20,250,000 pursuant to the partial exercise by the underwriter of our IPO of its over-allotment option (the “Over-Allotment”). Simultaneously with the closing of our IPO, we completed the private placement of 6,105,000 warrants (the “private placement warrants”) to our Sponsor, generating gross proceeds to us of \$6,105,000. Of the gross proceeds received from our IPO, the Over-Allotment and the sale of the private placement warrants, we deposited \$155,250,000 in the Trust Account.

Like many blank check companies, our Articles provide for the return of the funds held in Trust Account to our public shareholders if we do not consummate a business combination within 24 months after the closing date of our IPO (or March 8, 2023). Our board has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to amend the Articles to extend the date we have to consummate a business combination to [], 2023 (or, if necessary, [], 2023), in order to allow us and our board to evaluate, negotiate and enter into an initial business combination, and subsequently to allow our shareholders to evaluate the initial business combination, and for us to be able to potentially consummate the initial business combination, and is submitting the proposals included herein to our shareholders to vote upon at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Q: What is being voted on?

A: You are being asked to vote on the following proposals:

- **Proposal No. 1 – The Extension Amendment Proposal** – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Articles as provided by the first resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to this Proxy Statement to extend the date by which the Company must (1) consummate a business combination, (2) cease its operations except for the purpose of winding up if it fails to consummate such business combination, and (3) redeem all of the Company’s public shares, from March 8, 2023 (which is 24 months from the closing date of our IPO) to [], 2023 (such date, the “Extended Date”) and to allow the Company, without another shareholder vote, by resolution of our board, to elect to further extend the Extended Date by [] additional months, for a total of [] months, until [], 2023 (the “Additional Extension Date”), unless the closing of the Company’s business combination has occurred prior thereto;
- **Proposal No. 2 – The Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal** – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Articles as provided by the second resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to this Proxy Statement to eliminate from the Articles the limitation that the Company shall not redeem public shares to the extent that such redemption would cause the Company’s net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001. The Redemption Limitation Amendment would allow the Company to redeem public shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed such Redemption Limitation; and
- **Proposal No. 3 – The Adjournment Proposal** – to approve, as an ordinary resolution, the adjournment of the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates or indefinitely, if necessary or convenient, either (x) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are

insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of any of the foregoing proposals or (y) if our board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the other proposals.

We are not asking you to vote on any proposed business combination at this time. If we enter into a definitive agreement relating to a business combination, we intend to file (i) promptly thereafter a current report on Form 8-K with information about the business combination, and (ii) in due course a separate proxy statement or proxy statement/prospectus pursuant to which we will seek approval of the business combination, among other things, at a separate extraordinary general meeting. If the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal are not approved, we may not be able to enter into, or consummate, a business combination. We urge you to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting regarding the Extension Amendment and the Redemption Limitation Amendment.

Unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company's net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved and the Extension is implemented, the removal of the Withdrawal Amount from the Trust Account in connection with the Election will reduce the amount held in the Trust Account following the Election. We cannot predict the amount that will remain in the Trust Account if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved and the amount remaining in the Trust Account may be only a small fraction of the approximately \$ that was in the Trust Account as of , 2023. In such event, we may need to obtain additional funds to consummate an initial business combination, and there can be no assurance that such funds will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Q: Why is the Company proposing the Extension Amendment Proposal?

A: Our Articles provide for the return of the funds held in the Trust Account to the holders of public shares if we do not consummate a business combination on or before March 8, 2023. As we explain below, we may not be able to enter into and consummate an initial business combination by that date.

We are asking for an extension of this timeframe in order to enter into and consummate a business combination. Our board currently believes that is not sufficient time before March 8, 2023 to enter into a definitive agreement relating to an initial business combination, to hold an extraordinary general meeting to obtain the shareholder approvals required in connection with a business combination and to consummate the closing of a business combination.

Accordingly, in order for us to consider, negotiate and enter into a definitive agreement relating to a business combination, for our shareholders to be able to evaluate the potential business combination and for us to be able to consummate such business combination, we will need to obtain the Extension.

Q: Why should I vote “FOR” the Extension Amendment Proposal?

A: Our Articles provide that if our shareholders approve an amendment to our Articles that would affect the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem all of our public shares if we do not consummate our initial business combination before March 8, 2023, we will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their ordinary 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. This provision of the Articles was included to protect our shareholders from having to sustain their investments for an unreasonably long period if we failed to find a suitable business combination in the timeframe contemplated by the Articles.

The Extension Amendment Proposal would give us the opportunity to consummate a business combination, which our board believes in the best interests of the Company. If you do not elect to redeem your public shares, you will retain the right to vote on any proposed initial business combination in the future and the right to redeem your public shares in connection with such initial business combination.

Our board recommends that you vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal.

Q: Will you seek any further extensions to liquidate the Trust Account?

A: Other than the extensions until the Extended Date, or the Additional Extension Date, if applicable, as of the date of this Proxy Statement, we do not anticipate seeking any further extension to consummate a business combination, although we may determine to do so in the future, if necessary.

Q: Why is the Company proposing the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal?

A: The Company is presenting the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal to facilitate the consummation of a business combination. If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and there are significant requests for redemption such that the Company’s net tangible assets would be less than \$5,000,001, the Articles would prevent the Company from being able to consummate the business combination even if all other conditions to closing are met. The Company believes that the Redemption Limitation is not needed. The purpose of such limitation was initially to ensure that, in connection with the Company’s initial business combination, the Company would continue, as we have since our IPO, to be not subject to the “penny stock” rules of the SEC, and therefore not a “blank check company” as defined under Rule 419 of the Securities Act because it complied with Rule 3a51-1(g)(1) (the “NTA Rule”). The NTA Rule is one of several exclusions from the “penny stock” rules of the SEC and we believe that we may rely on another exclusion, which relates to the Company being listed on the NYSE (Rule 3a51-1(a)(2)) (the “Exchange Rule”). Therefore, the Company intends to rely on the Exchange Rule to not be deemed a penny stock issuer.

Q: Why should I vote “FOR” the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal?

A: As discussed above, our board believes the opportunity to consummate a business combination is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Whether a holder of public shares votes in favor of or against the Extension Amendment Proposal, if such proposal is approved, the holder may, but is not required to, redeem all or a portion of her, his or its public shares for a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us

to pay our income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. Unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company to exceed the Redemption Limitation. By eliminating the Redemption Limitation, we make it more likely that we will proceed with the Extension and have the opportunity to consummate a business combination.

If holders of public shares do not elect to redeem their public shares, such holders will retain redemption rights in connection with any future initial business combination we may propose. Assuming the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, we will have until the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable, to consummate our initial business combination.

Our board recommends that you vote in favor of the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal.

Q: Why should I vote “FOR” the Adjournment Proposal?

A: If the Adjournment Proposal is not approved by our shareholders, our board may not be able to adjourn the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal.

If presented, our board recommends that you vote in favor of the Adjournment Proposal.

Q: When would the board abandon the Extension Amendment Proposal?

A: Unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we are not permitted to redeem our public shares in an amount that would cause our net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001. We will not proceed with the Extension if (i) redemptions of our public shares in connection with the vote on the Extension Amendment Proposal would cause us to have less than \$5,000,001 of net tangible assets following approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal and (ii) the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved.

Q: How do the Company insiders intend to vote their shares?

A: Our Sponsor and our independent directors collectively own 3,881,250 founder shares. Such founder shares represent 20.0% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. The founder shares carry voting rights in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal, and we have been informed by our Sponsor and our independent directors that they intend to vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal. Pursuant to a letter agreement entered into with us by our Sponsor and each of our officers and directors in connection with our IPO, our Sponsor, directors and officers and their respective affiliates are not entitled to redeem any founder shares held by them in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal.

In addition, our Sponsor, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may purchase public shares in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting. 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. None of the funds in the Trust Account will be used to purchase public shares in such transactions. Any such purchases that are completed after the record date for the Extraordinary General Meeting may include an agreement with a selling shareholder that such shareholder, for so long as he, she or it remains the record holder of the shares in question, will vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and/or will not exercise such shareholder's redemption rights with respect to the shares so purchased. The purpose of such share purchases and other transactions would be to increase the likelihood that the resolutions to be put to the Extraordinary General Meeting are approved by the requisite number of votes. In the event that such purchases do occur, the purchasers may seek to purchase shares from shareholders who would

otherwise have voted against the Extension Amendment Proposal and/or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and/or elected to redeem their shares for a portion of the funds held in the Trust Account. Any such privately negotiated purchases may be effected at purchase prices that are below or in excess of the per-share pro rata portion of the funds held in the Trust Account. Any public shares held by or subsequently purchased by our affiliates may be voted in favor of the Extension Amendment and the Redemption Limitation Amendment proposals.

Q: What vote is required to adopt the Extension Amendment Proposal?

A: The approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal requires a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Q: What vote is required to adopt the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal?

A: The approval of the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal also requires a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Q: What vote is required to approve the Adjournment Proposal?

A: The approval of the Adjournment Proposal requires an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Q: What if I do not want to vote “FOR” the Extension Amendment Proposal or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal?

A: If you do not want the Extension Amendment Proposal or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal to be approved, you must vote “AGAINST” the proposals. If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, and the Extension is implemented, then the Withdrawal Amount will be withdrawn from the Trust Account and paid pro rata to the redeeming public shareholders. You will still be entitled to make the Election if you vote against, abstain or do not vote on the Extension Amendment Proposal and/or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal.

Broker “non-votes” and abstentions will have no effect with respect to the approval of the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal or the Extension Amendment Proposal.

Q: What happens if the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved?

A: If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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,

liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Q: What happens if the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved?

A: If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved but the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved, we will not redeem public shares in an amount that would exceed the Redemption Limitation. In the event that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and we receive notice of redemptions of public shares approaching or in excess of the Redemption Limitation, we and/or our Sponsor may take action to increase our net tangible assets to avoid exceeding the Redemption Limitation. If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and the Redemption Limitation is exceeded, either because we do not take action to increase our net tangible assets or because our attempt to do so is not successful, then we will not proceed with the Extension and we will not redeem any public shares in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal, and the public shareholders will retain their shares and redemption rights.

Q: If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, what happens next?

A: We will continue our efforts to enter into and consummate an initial business combination.

Upon approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal by the requisite number of votes, the amendments to our Articles that are set forth in Annex A hereto will become effective. We will remain a reporting company under the Exchange Act and our units, public shares and public warrants will remain publicly traded.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, the removal of the Withdrawal Amount from the Trust Account will reduce the amount remaining in the Trust Account and increase the percentage interest of our ordinary shares held by our Sponsor and our independent directors as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved but we do not consummate our initial business combination by the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable (or, if the date by which we have to consummate a business combination is further extended at a duly called extraordinary general meeting, such later date), 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 (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 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, 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company to exceed the Redemption Limitation following approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal.

Q: What happens to the Company warrants if the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved?

A: If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Q: What happens to the Company's warrants if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved?

A: If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, we will retain the blank check company restrictions previously applicable to us and continue to attempt to consummate an initial business combination until the Extended Date or Additional Extension Date, as applicable. The Company's warrants will remain outstanding and only become exercisable 30 days after the completion of an initial business combination, provided we have an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants and a current prospectus relating to them is available (or we permit holders to exercise warrants on a cashless basis).

Q: How are the funds in the Trust Account currently being held?

A: With respect to the regulation of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") like the Company, on March 30, 2022, the SEC issued proposed rules (the "SPAC Rule Proposals") relating to, among other items, disclosures in business combination transactions involving SPACs and private operating companies; the condensed financial statement requirements applicable to transactions involving shell companies; the use of projections by SPACs in SEC filings in connection with proposed business combination transactions; the potential liability of certain participants in proposed business combination transactions; and the extent to which SPACs could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), including a proposed rule that would provide SPACs a safe harbor from treatment as an investment company if they satisfy certain conditions that limit a SPAC's duration, asset composition, business purpose and activities.

With regard to the SEC's investment company proposals included in the SPAC Rule Proposals, while the funds in the Trust Account have, since our IPO, been held only in 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, to mitigate the risk of being viewed as operating an unregistered investment company (including pursuant to the subjective test of Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act), we will, on or prior to the 24-month anniversary of the effective date of the registration statement relating to our IPO, instruct Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the trustee with respect to the Trust Account, to liquidate the U.S. government securities 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. As a result, following such liquidation, we

will 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 redemptions of public shares or liquidation of the Company.

Q: *If I do not exercise my redemption rights in connection with the Extension Amendment, would I still be able to exercise my redemption rights in connection with any future initial business combination?*

A: Unless you elect to redeem your shares in connection with the Extension Amendment as described in this Proxy Statement, you will be able to exercise redemption rights in respect of any future initial business combination subject to any limitations set forth in our Articles.

Q: *How do I change my vote?*

A: You may change your vote by sending a later-dated, signed proxy card to the Company at Altimar Acquisition Corp. III, 40 West 5th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10019, so that it is received prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting or by attending the Extraordinary General Meeting in person and voting (including by virtual means as provided below). You also may revoke your proxy by sending a notice of revocation to the same address, which must be received by the Company prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Please note, however, that if on the record date your shares were held, not in your name, but rather in an account at a brokerage firm, custodian bank or other nominee, then you are the beneficial owner of shares held in “street name” and these proxy materials are being forwarded to you by that organization. If your shares are held in street name and you wish to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting and vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, you must bring to the Extraordinary General Meeting a legal proxy from the broker, bank or other nominee holding your shares, confirming your beneficial ownership of the shares and giving you the right to vote your shares.

Any shareholder wishing to attend the virtual Extraordinary General Meeting should register for the meeting by _____, 2023 (five business days prior to the date of the Extraordinary General Meeting). To register for the Extraordinary General Meeting, please follow the following instructions as applicable to the nature of your ownership of ordinary shares:

- If your shares are registered in your name with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and you wish to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting online, go to [_____], enter the control number included on your proxy card and click on the “Click here to preregister for the online meeting” link at the top of the page. Just prior to the start of the meeting you will need to log back into the meeting site using your control number. Pre-registration is recommended but is not required in order to attend.
- Beneficial shareholders (those whose shares are held through a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other holder of record) who wish to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting online and vote must obtain a legal proxy by contacting their account representative at the bank, broker, or other nominee that holds their shares and e-mail a copy (a legible photograph is sufficient) of their legal proxy to proxy@continentalstock.com. Continental will issue a control number and email it back with the meeting information.

Q: *How are votes counted and what vote is required to approve each of the proposals?*

A: Votes will be counted by the inspector of election appointed for the Extraordinary General Meeting, who will separately count “FOR” and “AGAINST” votes, abstentions and broker non-votes.

The Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal must be approved as a special resolution under the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands and the Articles, being the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the

Extraordinary General Meeting. The approval of the Adjournment Proposal requires an ordinary resolution under Cayman Island law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting. Accordingly, if a valid quorum is established, a shareholder's failure to vote by proxy or to vote in person (including by virtual means) at the Extraordinary General Meeting, as well as abstentions and broker non-votes, which will not count as votes cast, will have no effect on the outcome of any vote on any of the proposals.

Q: If my shares are held in "street name," will my broker automatically vote them for me?

A: No. Under the rules of various national and regional securities exchanges, your broker, bank or other nominee cannot vote your shares with respect to non-discretionary matters unless you provide instructions on how to vote in accordance with the information and procedures provided to you by your broker, bank, or nominee. We believe all the proposals presented to the shareholders will be considered non-discretionary and therefore your broker, bank or other nominee cannot vote your shares without your instruction. Your bank, broker or other nominee can vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote. You should instruct your broker to vote your shares in accordance with directions you provide. If your shares are held by your broker as your nominee, which we refer to as being held in "street name," you may need to obtain a proxy form from the institution that holds your shares and follow the instructions included on that form regarding how to instruct your broker to vote your shares.

Q: What is a quorum requirement?

A: A quorum of our shareholders is necessary to hold a valid Extraordinary General Meeting. A quorum will be present at the Extraordinary General Meeting if the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting are represented in person (including by virtual means) or by proxy. As of the record date for the Extraordinary General Meeting, the holders of at least ordinary shares would be required to achieve a quorum.

Your shares will be counted towards the quorum only if you submit a valid proxy (or one is submitted on your behalf by your broker, bank or other nominee) or if you vote in person (including by virtual means) at the Extraordinary General Meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted towards the quorum requirement, but will not count as a vote cast at the Extraordinary General Meeting. In the absence of a quorum, the chairman of the meeting has power to adjourn the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Q: Who can vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting?

A: Only holders of record of our ordinary shares at the close of business on _____, 2023 are entitled to have their vote counted at the Extraordinary General Meeting and any adjournments thereof. On this record date, _____ ordinary shares (consisting of _____ Class A ordinary shares and _____ Class B ordinary shares) were outstanding and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Shareholder of Record: Shares Registered in Your Name. If on the record date your shares were registered directly in your name with our transfer agent, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (our "transfer agent"), then you are a shareholder of record. As a shareholder of record, you may vote in person (including by virtual means) at the Extraordinary General Meeting or vote by proxy. Whether or not you plan to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting in person, we urge you to fill out and return the enclosed proxy card to ensure your vote is counted.

Beneficial Owner: Shares Registered in the Name of a Broker or Bank. If on the record date your shares were held, not in your name, but rather in an account at a brokerage firm, bank, dealer or other similar organization, then you are the beneficial owner of shares held in "street name" and these proxy materials are being forwarded to you by that organization. As a beneficial owner, you have the right to direct your broker or other agent on how to vote the shares in your account. You are also invited to attend the Extraordinary

General Meeting. However, since you are not the shareholder of record, you may not vote your shares in person at the Extraordinary General Meeting unless you request and obtain a valid proxy from your broker or other agent.

Q: Does the board recommend voting for the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal?

A: Yes. After careful consideration of the terms and conditions of these proposals, our board has determined that the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and, if presented, the Adjournment Proposal are in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. The board recommends that our shareholders vote "FOR" the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal.

Q: What interests do the Company's Sponsor, directors and officers have in the approval of the proposals?

A: Our Sponsor, directors and officers have interests in the proposals that may be different from, or in addition to, your interests as a shareholder. These interests include, among other things, director or indirect ownership of founder shares and warrants that may become exercisable in the future and advances that will not be repaid in the event of our winding up and the possibility of future compensatory arrangements. See the section entitled "The Extraordinary General Meeting—Interests of our Sponsor, Directors and Officers."

Q: Do I have dissenters' or appraisal rights if I object to the Extension Amendment Proposal and/or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal?

A: Our shareholders do not have dissenters' rights or appraisal rights in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal under Cayman Islands law.

Q: What do I need to do now?

A: We urge you to read carefully and consider the information contained in this Proxy Statement, including the annexes hereto, and to consider how the proposals will affect you as a shareholder. You should then vote as soon as possible in accordance with the instructions provided in this Proxy Statement and on the enclosed proxy card.

Q: How do I vote?

A: If you are a holder of record of our ordinary shares, you may vote in person (including by virtual means as provided herein) at the Extraordinary General Meeting or by submitting a proxy for the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Whether or not you plan to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting in person (including by virtual means), we urge you to vote by proxy to ensure your vote is counted. You may submit your proxy by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card in the accompanying pre-addressed postage paid envelope. You may still attend the Extraordinary General Meeting and vote in person if you have already voted by proxy.

If your ordinary shares are held in "street name" by a broker or other agent, you have the right to direct your broker or other agent on how to vote the shares in your account. You are also invited to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting. However, since you are not the shareholder of record, you may not vote your shares in person at the Extraordinary General Meeting unless you request and obtain a valid proxy from your broker or other agent.

Q: How do I redeem my ordinary shares?

A: Each of our public shareholders may submit an Election to, subject to the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the implementation of the Extension, redeem all or a portion of its, his or her public shares at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. If you do not make an Election to redeem your public shares, you will also be able to redeem your public shares in connection with any proposed initial business combination, or if we have not consummated our initial business combination by the Extended Date or Additional Extension Date, as applicable.

In order to tender your ordinary shares (and/or deliver your share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms) for redemption, you must elect either to physically tender your share certificates to Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the Company's transfer agent, at Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 1 State Street 30th Floor, New York, New York, 10004, Attn: Mark Zimkind, mzimkind@continentalstock.com, or to tender your ordinary shares (and/or deliver your share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms) to our transfer agent electronically using The Depository Trust Company's ("DTC") DWAC (Deposit/Withdrawal At Custodian) system, which election would likely be determined based on the manner in which you hold your shares. If you are a holder of public shares and you intend to seek redemption of your shares, you will need to deliver your shares to our transfer agent (together with any applicable share certificates and redemption forms), either physically or electronically through DTC, at the address above prior to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on _____, 2023 (two business days prior to the date of Extraordinary General Meeting).

Q: How do I withdraw my election to redeem my ordinary shares?

A: If you tender your ordinary shares (and/or delivered your share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms) for redemption to our transfer agent and decide prior to the vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting not to redeem your shares, you may request that our transfer agent return the shares (physically or electronically). You may make such request by contacting our transfer agent at the address listed above. Any request for redemption, once made by a holder of public shares, may not be withdrawn once submitted to us unless our board determines (in its sole discretion) to permit the withdrawal of such redemption request (which it may do in whole or in part).

Q: What should I do if I receive more than one set of voting materials?

A: You may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this Proxy Statement and multiple proxy cards or voting instruction cards, if your shares are registered in more than one name or are registered in different accounts. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate voting instruction card for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy card and voting instruction card that you receive in order to cast a vote with respect to all of your shares.

Q: Who is paying for this proxy solicitation?

A: We will pay for the entire cost of soliciting proxies. We have engaged _____ to assist in the solicitation of proxies for the Extraordinary General Meeting. We have agreed to pay _____ a fee of \$ _____. We will also reimburse _____ for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and will indemnify _____ and its affiliates against certain claims, liabilities, losses, damages and expenses. In addition to these mailed proxy materials, our directors and officers may also solicit proxies in person, by telephone or by other means of communication. These parties will not be paid any additional compensation for soliciting proxies. We may also reimburse brokerage firms, banks and other agents for the cost of forwarding proxy materials to beneficial owners.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you have questions about the proposals or if you need additional copies of the Proxy Statement or the enclosed proxy card you should contact our proxy solicitor:

Shareholders may call toll-free: _____

Banks and Brokerage Firms, please call: _____

Email: _____

If you have questions regarding the certification of your position or tendering your ordinary shares (and/or delivering your share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms), please contact:

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company

1 State Street 30th Floor

New York, New York 10004

Attention: Mark Zimkind

Email: mzimkind@continentalstock.com

You may also obtain additional information about us from documents we file with the SEC by following the instructions in the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information.”

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Proxy Statement contains statements that are forward-looking and as such are not historical facts. This includes, without limitation, statements regarding the Company's financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of management for future operations. These statements constitute projections, forecasts and forward-looking statements, and are not guarantees of performance. They involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these statements. Such statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. When used in this Proxy Statement, words such as "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "possible," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "strive," "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. When the Company discusses its strategies or plans, it is making projections, forecasts or forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the beliefs of, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to, the Company's management. Actual results and shareholders' value will be affected by a variety of risks and factors, including, without limitation, international, national and local economic conditions, merger, acquisition and business combination risks, financing risks, geo-political risks, acts of terror or war, and those risk factors described under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 8, 2022, in this Proxy Statement and in other reports the Company files with the SEC. Many of the risks and factors that will determine these results and shareholders' value are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict.

All such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Proxy Statement. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Company's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on the Company's behalf are qualified in their entirety by this "Forward-Looking Statements" section.

RISK FACTORS

You should consider carefully all of the risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 8, 2022 and in the other reports we file with the SEC before making a decision to invest in our securities. Furthermore, if any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely affected or we could face liquidation. In that event, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results or result in our liquidation.

If we were deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, we may be forced to abandon our efforts to consummate an initial business combination and instead be required to liquidate the Company. To avoid that result, on or shortly prior to the 24-month anniversary of the effective date of the registration statement relating to our IPO, we will liquidate securities held in the Trust Account and instead hold all funds in the Trust Account in cash. As a result, following such liquidation, we will likely receive minimal interest, if any, on the funds held in the Trust Account, which would reduce the dollar amount that our public shareholders would receive upon any redemption or liquidation of the Company.

On March 30, 2022, the SEC issued the SPAC Rule Proposals, relating, among other things, to circumstances in SPACs such as us could potentially be subject to the Investment Company Act and the regulations thereunder. The SPAC Rule Proposals would provide a safe harbor for such companies from the definition of “investment company” under Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act, provided that a SPAC satisfies certain criteria. To comply with the duration limitation of the proposed safe harbor, a SPAC would have a limited time period to announce and complete a de-SPAC transaction. Specifically, to comply with the safe harbor, the SPAC Rule Proposals would require a SPAC to file a report on Form 8-K announcing that it has entered into an agreement with a target company for an initial business combination no later than 18 months after the effective date of the registration statement relating to the SPAC’s initial public offering. Such SPAC would then be required to complete its initial business combination no later than 24 months after the effective date of the registration statement relating to its initial public offering.

There is currently uncertainty concerning the applicability of the Investment Company Act to a SPAC, including a company like ours, that has not entered into a definitive agreement within 24 months after the effective date of the registration statement relating to its initial public offering or that does not consummate its initial business combination within 24 months after such date. We cannot be sure as to whether we will be able to enter into a definitive business combination agreement within 24 months after the effective date of the registration statement relating to our IPO, or whether we will be able to consummate our initial business combination within 24 months of such date. As a result, it is possible that a claim could be made that we have been operating as an unregistered investment company. If we were deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, we might be forced to abandon our efforts to consummate an initial business combination and instead be required to liquidate. If we are required to liquidate, our investors would not be able to realize the benefits of owning shares in a successor operating business, including the potential appreciation in the value of our shares and warrants following such a transaction, and our warrants would expire worthless.

The funds in the Trust Account have, since our IPO, been held only in 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. However, to mitigate the risk of us being deemed to have been operating as an unregistered investment company (including under the subjective test of Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act), we will, on or shortly prior to the 24-month anniversary of

the effective date of the registration statement relating to our initial public offering, instruct Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the trustee with respect to the Trust Account, to liquidate the U.S. government securities 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. As a result, following such liquidation, we will 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.

In addition, even prior to the 24-month anniversary of the effective date of the registration statement relating to our IPO, 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 securities or in money market funds invested exclusively in such securities, even prior to the 24-month anniversary, there is a greater risk that we may be considered an unregistered investment company, in which case we may be required to liquidate. Accordingly, we may determine, in our discretion, to liquidate the securities held in the Trust Account at any time, even prior to the 24-month anniversary, 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 of our public shares or liquidation of the Company.

In the event the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved and effected, the ability of our public shareholders to exercise redemption rights with respect to a large number of our public shares may adversely affect the liquidity of our securities.

A public shareholder may request that the Company redeem all or a portion of such public shareholder's ordinary shares for cash. The ability of our public shareholders to exercise such redemption rights with respect to a large number of our public shares may adversely affect the liquidity of our Class A ordinary shares. As a result, you may be unable to sell your Class A ordinary shares even if the market price per share is higher than the per-share redemption price paid to public shareholders who elect to redeem their shares.

We may be subject to an excise tax under the newly enacted Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 in connection with the redemption of our Class A ordinary shares after December 31, 2022.

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, enacted in August 2022, imposes a new U.S. federal 1% excise tax on certain repurchases (including redemptions) of stock by "covered corporations" occurring after December 31, 2022, with certain exceptions. This excise tax is imposed on the repurchasing corporation itself, not its shareholders from which shares are repurchased. Because we are a "blank check" Cayman Islands corporation with no subsidiaries or previous merger or acquisition activity, we are not currently a "covered corporation" for this purpose. The amount of the excise tax is generally 1% of the fair market value of the shares repurchased at the time of the repurchase. However, for purposes of calculating the excise tax, repurchasing corporations are permitted to net the fair market value of certain new stock issuances against the fair market value of stock repurchases during the same taxable year. In addition, certain other exceptions apply to the excise tax. On December 27, 2022, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") issued a notice that it intends to publish proposed regulations addressing the application of the excise tax (the "Notice"). To provide taxpayers with interim guidance, the Notice describes certain rules upon which taxpayers are generally entitled to rely until publication of the proposed regulations, which the Treasury has stated it anticipates will be consistent with the guidance provided in the Notice.

Any redemption or other repurchase that occurs after December 31, 2022 in connection with a business combination that involves our combination with a U.S. entity and/or our re-domestication as a U.S. corporation may be subject to the excise tax. In the event of such a combination with a U.S. entity or re-domestication as a U.S. corporation, whether and to what extent we would be subject to the excise tax would depend on a number of factors, including (i) the fair market value of the redemptions and repurchases in connection with any such business combination, (ii) the amount of any stock issued in connection with the business combination, (iii) the

status of the target (for example, whether the target is a domestic corporation) and the structure of any such business combination, (iv) the nature and amount of any “PIPE” or other equity issuances in connection with any such business combination (or otherwise issued not in connection with such business combination but issued within the same taxable year of the business combination) and (v) the content of regulations and other guidance from the Treasury. 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. The foregoing could cause a reduction in our ability to complete a business combination or the cash available on hand to complete a business combination.

Any business combination may be subject to U.S. foreign investment regulations, which may impose conditions on or prevent the consummation of our initial business combination. Such conditions or limitations could also potentially make our public shares less attractive to investors or cause our future investments to be subject to U.S. foreign investment regulations.

Investments that involve the acquisition of, or investment in, a U.S. business by a non-U.S. investor may be subject to U.S. laws that regulate foreign investments in U.S. businesses and access by foreign persons to technology developed and produced in the United States. These laws include Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018, and the regulations at 31 C.F.R. Parts 800 and 802, as amended, administered by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”).

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 a “foreign person” (in each case, as such terms are defined in 31 C.F.R. Part 800) always are subject to CFIUS jurisdiction. Significant CFIUS reform legislation, which was fully implemented through regulations that became effective in 2020, expanded the scope of CFIUS’s jurisdiction to 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,” “covered investment critical infrastructure” and/or “sensitive personal data” (in each case, as such terms are defined in 31 C.F.R. Part 800).

Our Sponsor is not “controlled” (as defined in 31 C.F.R. 800.208) by one or more foreign persons, such that the Sponsor’s involvement in any business combination may be a “covered transaction” (as defined in 31 C.F.R. 800.213). However, it is possible that non-U.S. persons could be involved in our business combination, or that a non-controlling member of our Sponsor may be considered to have “substantial ties” to a foreign person under CFIUS, which may increase the risk that our Business Combination becomes subject to regulatory review, including a potential mandatory or voluntary review by CFIUS, and that restrictions, limitations or conditions will be imposed by CFIUS. Therefore, we risk CFIUS intervention in connection with a business combination. Further, depending on the beneficial ownership of any prospective target company and the composition and governance rights of any PIPE investors in connection with a business combination, a business combination could result in investments that would be considered by CFIUS to be covered investments or a covered control transaction that CFIUS would have authority to review.

To the extent that this occurs, CFIUS or another U.S. governmental agency could choose to review a business combination or past or proposed transactions involving new or existing foreign investors in the prospective target company, even if a filing with CFIUS is or was not required at the time of such transaction. Any review and approval of an investment or transaction by CFIUS may have outsized impacts on transaction certainty, timing, feasibility and cost, among other things. CFIUS policies and agency practices are rapidly evolving, and in the event that CFIUS reviews a business combination or one or more proposed or existing investments by foreign investors in a prospective target company, there can be no assurances that such investors will be able to maintain, or proceed with, such investments on terms acceptable to the parties to a business combination or such investors. Among other things, CFIUS could seek to impose limitations or restrictions on, or

prohibit, a business combination or investments by such investors. CFIUS could also order us to divest all or a portion of a target company if we had proceeded without first obtaining CFIUS clearance.

If CFIUS elects to review a business combination, the time necessary to complete such review of the business combination or a decision by CFIUS to prohibit the business combination could prevent us from completing a business combination prior to March 8, 2023 or the Extended Date (or the Additional Extension Date), as applicable.

If we are not able to consummate a business combination by March 8, 2023 or the Extended Date (or the Additional Extension Date), as applicable, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. Finally, the Company's public shareholders will not receive the benefit of any price appreciation of our public shares that might result from a business combination with a target company.

There are no assurances that the Extension will enable us to complete a business combination.

Approving the Extension Amendment Proposal involves a number of risks. Even if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, the Company can provide no assurances that an initial business combination will be consummated prior to the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date. Our ability to consummate any business combination is dependent on a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, the Company expects to continue searching for a target business with which to effectuate an initial business combination. If the Company enters into a definitive business combination agreement, the Company expects to seek shareholder approval of a business combination by means of a proxy statement or a proxy statement/prospectus that will be filed with the SEC. The proxy statement or proxy statement/prospectus cannot be filed with the SEC until a business combination agreement is entered into, and the Company cannot complete a business combination unless the proxy statement or proxy statement/prospectus is finalized and delivered to our shareholders.

We are required to offer shareholders the opportunity to redeem shares in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal, and we will be required to offer shareholders redemption rights again in connection with any shareholder vote to approve a business combination. Even if the Extension Amendment Proposal or a business combination are approved by our shareholders, it is possible that redemptions will leave us with insufficient cash to consummate a business combination on commercially acceptable terms, or at all.

The fact that we will have separate redemption periods in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal and a business combination vote could exacerbate these risks. Other than in connection with a redemption offer or liquidation, our shareholders may be unable to recover their investment except through sales of our shares on the open market. The price of our shares may be volatile, and there can be no assurance that shareholders will be able to dispose of our shares at favorable prices, or at all.

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

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

On March 30, 2022, the SEC issued proposed rules (the “2022 Proposed Rules”) relating to, among other items, enhancing disclosures in business combination transactions involving SPACs and private operating companies; amending the financial statement requirements applicable to transactions involving shell companies; effectively limiting the use of projections in SEC filings in connection with proposed business combination transactions; increasing the potential liability of certain participants in proposed business combination transactions; and the extent to which SPACs could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. The 2022 Proposed Rules, if adopted, whether in the form proposed or in revised form, and certain positions and legal conclusions expressed by the SEC in connection with the 2022 Proposed Rules, may materially adversely affect our ability to negotiate and complete our Business Combination and may increase the costs and time related thereto.

Since the Sponsor and our directors and officers will lose their entire investment in us if an initial business combination is not completed, they may have a conflict of interest in the approval of the proposals at the Special Meeting.

There will be no distribution from the Trust Account with respect to the founder shares or private placement warrants or their respective underlying warrants, which will expire worthless, in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, our Sponsor and our officers and directors will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of 3,593,750 founder shares that were issued to the Sponsor prior to our IPO and 6,105,000 private placement warrants that were purchased by the Sponsor in a private placement which occurred simultaneously with the completion of our IPO. Such persons have waived their rights to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to these securities, and all of such investments would expire worthless if an initial business combination is not consummated.

Additionally, such persons can earn a positive rate of return on their overall investment in the combined company after an initial business combination, even if other holders of our shares experience a negative rate of return, due to the Sponsor having initially purchased the founder shares for an aggregate of \$25,000. The personal and financial interests of our Sponsor, directors and officers may influence their motivation in identifying and selecting a target for a business combination and consummating a business combination and therefore may have interests different from, or in addition to, your interests as a shareholder in connection with the proposals at the Special Meeting.

The New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) 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, Class A ordinary shares and warrants are listed on the NYSE. We cannot assure you that our securities will continue to be listed on the NYSE in the future, following the Extension or prior a business combination. In order to continue listing our securities on the NYSE prior to a business combination, we must maintain certain financial, distribution and share price levels. In general, we must maintain a minimum number of holders of our securities. Additionally, in connection with a business combination, we will be required to

demonstrate compliance with the NYSE's initial listing requirements, which are more rigorous than the NYSE's continued listing requirements, in order to continue to maintain the listing of our securities on the NYSE. For instance, our share price would generally be required to be at least \$4 per share. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet those initial listing requirements at that time.

If the NYSE delists any of our securities from trading on its exchange and we are not able to list such securities on another national securities exchange, we expect such 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;
- a determination that our Class A ordinary shares are 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; and
- 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, Class A ordinary shares and warrants are listed on the NYSE, our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants qualify as covered securities under such statute. 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 the NYSE, our securities would not qualify as covered securities under such statute and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities.

BACKGROUND

We are a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities.

On March 8, 2021, we consummated our IPO of 15,525,000 units (the “units”), with each unit consisting of one Class A ordinary share, par value \$0.0001 per share, which we refer to (together with any shares issued in exchange thereof) as the “public shares,” and one-fourth of one redeemable warrant, generating gross proceeds of \$155,250,000. On March 8, 2021, the underwriter of our IPO partially exercised the over-allotment option to purchase an additional 2,025,000 units (the “over-allotment units”). On March 8, 2021, we completed the sale of the over-allotment units to the underwriter (the “Over-Allotment”), generating gross proceeds of approximately \$2,025,000.

Simultaneously with the closing of our IPO, we completed the private placement of 6,105,000 private placement warrants, at a purchase price of \$1.00 per private placement warrant, to our Sponsor, generating gross proceeds to us of \$6,105,000. The private placement warrants are identical to the warrants sold as part of the units in our IPO except that, so long as they are held by our Sponsor or its permitted transferees, they (1) may be exercised for cash or on a cashless basis, (2) are not subject to being called for redemption (except in certain circumstances when the public warrants are called for redemption and a certain price per public share threshold is met), (3) subject to certain limited exceptions, will be subject to transfer restrictions until 30 days following the consummation of our initial business combination and (4) they (including the ordinary shares issuable upon exercise thereof) are entitled to registration rights.

Of the gross proceeds received from our IPO, the Over-Allotment and the sale of the private placement warrants, \$155,250,000 was deposited in the Trust Account.

The proceeds held in the Trust Account may be invested by the trustee only in 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. As of _____, 2023, funds held in the Trust Account totaled approximately \$ _____, and were held in U.S. Treasury Bills with a maturity of 185 days or less and in money market funds which invest in U.S. Treasury securities. However, to mitigate the risk of being viewed as operating as an unregistered investment company (including pursuant to the subjective test of Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act), we will, on or prior to the 24-month anniversary of the effective date of the registration statement relating to our IPO, instruct Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the trustee with respect to the Trust Account, to liquidate the U.S. government securities 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. As a result, following such liquidation, we will 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 of public shares or liquidation of the Company.

Our Sponsor, directors and officers have interests in the proposals that may be different from, or in addition to, your interests as a shareholder. These interests include, among other things, director or indirect ownership of founder shares and warrants that may become exercisable in the future and advances that will not be repaid in the event of our winding up and the possibility of future compensatory arrangements. See the section entitled “*The Extraordinary General Meeting—Interests of our Sponsor, Directors and Officers.*”

On the record date of the Extraordinary General Meeting, there were _____ ordinary shares outstanding, of which _____ were public shares and _____ were founder shares. The founder shares carry voting rights in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and

the Adjournment Proposal, and we have been informed by our Sponsor, which holds 3,821,250 founder shares, and our independent directors, who hold the remaining founder shares, that they intend to vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal.

Our principal executive offices are located at 40 West 57th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10019 and our telephone number is (212) 287-6767.

THE EXTENSION AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

We are proposing to amend our Articles to extend the date by which we have to consummate a business combination to the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

The purpose of the Extension Amendment is to allow us more time to enter into and consummate an initial business combination, which our board believes is in the best interest of the Company. The Articles currently provide that we have until March 8, 2023 to consummate our initial business combination. In order for us to consider, negotiate and enter into a definitive agreement relating to a business combination, for our shareholders to be able to evaluate the potential business combination and for us to be able to consummate such business combination, we will need to obtain the Extension in order to extend the date by which we must (1) consummate our initial business combination, (2) cease our operations except for the purpose of winding up if we fail to consummate such business combination, and (3) redeem all the public shares, from March 8, 2023 to the Extended Date or Additional Extension Date, as applicable.

A copy of the proposed amendments to the Articles of the Company is attached to this Proxy Statement under the first resolution in Annex A.

Reasons for the Extension Amendment Proposal

Our Articles provide that if our shareholders approve an amendment to our Articles that would affect the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem all of our public shares if we do not consummate our initial business combination before March 8, 2023, we will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their ordinary 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. We believe that this provision of the Articles was included to protect our shareholders from having to sustain their investments for an unreasonably long period if we failed to find a suitable business combination in the timeframe contemplated by the Articles.

The purpose of the Extension Amendment is to allow us more time to enter into and consummate a business combination. The Articles currently provide that we have until March 8, 2023 to consummate our initial business combination. Our board has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to seek an extension of

such date and have our shareholders approve the Extension Amendment Proposal to allow for additional time to consider, negotiate and enter into a definitive agreement relating to our initial business combination, to hold an extraordinary general meeting to obtain the shareholder approvals required in connection with a business combination and to consummate the closing of a business combination. Without the Extension, if we are unable to complete a business combination on or before March 8, 2023, we would be precluded from completing our initial business combination and would be forced to liquidate.

Our board currently believes that it is improbable that we will be able to negotiate and complete our initial business combination before March 8, 2023. Accordingly, our board believes that in order for us to potentially consummate an initial business combination, we will need to obtain the Extension. If you do not elect to redeem your public shares, you will retain the right to vote on any proposed initial business combination in the future and the right to redeem your public shares in connection with such initial business combination.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is Not Approved

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), 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 in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is Approved

Upon approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal by the requisite number of votes, the amendments to our Articles that are set forth under the first resolution in Annex A hereto will become effective. We will remain a reporting company under the Exchange Act, and our units, public shares and public warrants will remain publicly traded.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved and the Extension is implemented, the removal of the Withdrawal Amount from the Trust Account in connection with the Election will reduce the amount held in the Trust Account following the Election. We cannot predict the amount that will remain in the Trust Account if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved and the amount remaining in the Trust Account may be only a small fraction of the approximately \$ _____ that was in the Trust Account as of _____, 2023. In such event, we may need to obtain additional funds to consummate our initial business combination, and there can be no assurance that such funds will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved but we do not consummate our initial business combination by the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable (or, if the date by which we have to consummate a business combination is further extended at a duly called extraordinary general meeting, such later date), 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law.

We cannot assure you that the per-share distribution from the Trust Account, if we liquidate, will not be less than \$10.00 due to unforeseen claims of creditors. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company to exceed the Redemption Limitation. In the event that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and we receive notice of redemptions of public shares approaching or in excess of the Redemption Limitation, we and/or our Sponsor may take action to increase our net tangible assets to avoid exceeding the Redemption Limitation.

Redemption Rights

Each of our public shareholders may submit an Election to, subject to the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the implementation of the Extension, redeem all or a portion of its, his or her public shares at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. You will also be able to redeem your public shares in connection with any proposed initial business combination, or if we have not consummated our initial business combination by the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable.

TO DEMAND REDEMPTION, PRIOR TO 5:00 P.M. EASTERN TIME ON _____, 2023 (TWO BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING), YOU SHOULD ELECT EITHER TO PHYSICALLY TENDER YOUR SHARES (AND/OR DELIVER YOUR SHARE CERTIFICATE(S) (IF ANY) AND OTHER REDEMPTION FORMS) TO OUR TRANSFER AGENT AT CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER & TRUST COMPANY, 1 STATE STREET 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10004, ATTN: MARK ZIMKIND, MZIMKIND@CONTINENTALSTOCK.COM, OR TO TENDER YOUR SHARES (AND/OR DELIVER YOUR SHARE CERTIFICATE(S) (IF ANY) AND OTHER REDEMPTION FORMS) TO OUR TRANSFER AGENT ELECTRONICALLY USING DTC'S DWAC (DEPOSIT/WITHDRAWAL AT CUSTODIAN), WHICH ELECTION WOULD LIKELY BE DETERMINED BASED ON THE MANNER IN WHICH YOU HOLD YOUR SHARES. YOU SHOULD ENSURE THAT YOUR BANK OR BROKER COMPLIES WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFIED ELSEWHERE HEREIN.

Through the DWAC system, this electronic delivery process can be accomplished by the shareholder, whether or not such shareholder is a record holder or its, his or her shares are held in "street name," by contacting our transfer agent or the shareholder's broker and requesting delivery of its, his or her shares through the DWAC system. Delivering shares physically may take significantly longer. In order to obtain a physical share certificate, a shareholder's broker and/or clearing broker, DTC, and our transfer agent will need to act together to facilitate this request. 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. Our transfer agent will typically charge the tendering broker \$100 and the broker would determine whether or not to pass this cost on to the redeeming holder. It is our understanding that shareholders should generally allot at least two weeks to obtain physical certificates from our transfer agent. We do not have any control over this process or over the brokers or DTC, and it may take longer than two weeks to obtain a physical share certificate. Such shareholders will have less time to make their investment decisions than those shareholders that tender their shares through the DWAC system.

Shareholders who request physical share certificates and wish to redeem may be unable to meet the deadline for tendering their shares before exercising their redemption rights and thus will be unable to redeem their shares.

Certificates that have not been tendered in accordance with these procedures prior to the vote on the Extension Amendment Proposal at the Extraordinary General Meeting will not be redeemed for cash held in the Trust Account on the redemption date. In the event that a public shareholder tenders its, his or her shares and decides prior to the vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting that it, he or she does not want to redeem such shares, the shareholder may withdraw the tender. If you tender your ordinary shares (and/or delivered your share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms) for redemption to our transfer agent and decide prior to the vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting not to redeem your shares, you may request that our transfer agent return the shares (physically or electronically). You may make such request by contacting our transfer agent at the address listed above. Any request for redemption, once made by a holder of public shares, may not be withdrawn once submitted to us unless our board determines (in its sole discretion) to permit the withdrawal of such redemption request (which it may do in whole or in part). In the event that a public shareholder tenders shares and the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved, such shares will not be redeemed and will be returned (along with any applicable share certificates) to the shareholder promptly following the determination that the Extension Amendment Proposal will not be approved. Our transfer agent will hold any share certificates of public shareholders that make the Election until such shares are redeemed for cash or returned to such shareholders.

If properly demanded, we will redeem each public share for per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. Based upon the amount in the Trust Account as of _____, 2023, which was approximately \$ _____, we anticipate that the per-share price at which public shares will be redeemed from cash held in the Trust Account will be approximately \$ _____ at the time of the Extraordinary General Meeting. The closing price of the public shares on NYSE on _____, 2023, the most recent practicable closing price prior to the mailing of this Proxy Statement, was \$ _____. We cannot assure shareholders that they will be able to sell their shares in the open market, even if the market price per share is higher than the redemption price stated above, as there may not be sufficient liquidity in our securities when such shareholders wish to sell their shares.

If you exercise your redemption rights, you will be exchanging your ordinary shares for cash and will no longer own the shares. You will be entitled to receive cash for these shares only if you properly demand redemption and tender your ordinary shares (and/or deliver your share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms) to our transfer agent prior to the vote on the Extension Amendment Proposal at the Extraordinary General Meeting. We anticipate that a public shareholder who tenders ordinary shares (and/or deliver share certificate(s) (if any) and other redemption forms) for redemption in connection with the vote to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal would receive payment of the redemption price for such shares soon after the effectiveness of the Extension Amendment.

THE REDEMPTION LIMITATION AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

We are proposing to amend our Articles as provided by the second resolution in the amendment to the Articles in the form set forth in Annex A of this Proxy Statement to eliminate from the Articles the Redemption Limitation in order to allow the Company to redeem public shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation.

Reasons for the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal

Our board believes the opportunity to consummate a business combination is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. The purpose of such limitation was initially to ensure that, in connection with the Company's initial business combination, the Company would continue, as we have since our IPO, to be not subject to the "penny stock" rules of the SEC, and therefore not a "blank check company" as defined under Rule 419 of the Securities Act because it complied with Rule 3a51-1(g)(1) (the "NTA Rule"). The NTA Rule is one of several exclusions from the "penny stock" rules of the SEC and we believe that we may rely on another exclusion, which relates to the Company being listed on the NYSE (Rule 3a51-1(a)(2)) (the "Exchange Rule"). Therefore, the Company believes that the Redemption Limitation is not needed, and intends to rely on the Exchange Rule to not be deemed a penny stock issuer.

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and there are significant requests for redemption such that the Company's net tangible assets would be less than \$5,000,001, the Articles would prevent the Company from being able to consummate the business combination even if all other conditions to closing are met.

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is Not Approved

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved, we will not redeem public shares to the extent that accepting all properly submitted redemption requests would exceed the Redemption Limitation. In the event that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and we receive notice of redemptions of public shares approaching or in excess of the Redemption Limitation, we and/or our Sponsor may take action to increase our net tangible assets to avoid exceeding the Redemption Limitation.

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is Approved

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, our Articles will be amended pursuant to the second resolution in the form set forth in Annex A of this Proxy Statement effective on the date of the approval.

A copy of the proposed amendments to the Articles of the Company is attached to this Proxy Statement under the second resolution in Annex A.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS MAKING THE ELECTION

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to U.S. Holders (as defined below) and Non-U.S. Holders (as defined below) making the Election if the Extension is implemented. Because the components of a unit are generally 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 warrant components of the unit. As a result, the discussion below with respect to 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 constitute the units).

This discussion is limited to certain U.S. federal income tax considerations of making the Election to beneficial owners of our securities who hold their Class A ordinary shares as capital assets under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). This discussion assumes that any consideration received (or deemed received) by a holder in connection with the Election will be in U.S. dollars. This discussion is a summary only and does not consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of a unit by a prospective investor in light of its particular circumstances, including:

- our sponsor, founders, officers or directors;
- banks, financial institutions or financial services entities;
- broker-dealers;
- dealers in securities or foreign currencies;
- persons deemed to sell our securities under the constructive sale provisions of the Code;
- taxpayers that are subject to the mark-to-market accounting rules for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- tax-exempt entities;
- S-corporations;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- qualified foreign pension funds (or any entities the interests of which are held by a qualified foreign pension fund);
- controlled foreign corporations;
- passive foreign investment companies;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, persons subject to the "applicable financial statement" rules of Section 451(b) of the Code, or persons that actually or constructively own five percent or more of our shares by vote or value;
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- persons that acquired our securities pursuant to an exercise of employee share options, in connection with employee share incentive plans or otherwise as compensation or in connection with services;
- persons that hold our securities as part of a straddle, constructive sale, hedging, conversion or other integrated or similar transaction;
- persons that actually or constructively own five percent or more of our voting shares or five percent or more of the total value of all classes of our shares;
- persons holding founder shares or private placement warrants;

- U.S. Holders (as defined below) that are required to pay the 3.8 percent tax on “net investment income” or “undistributed net investment income”; or
- U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

Moreover, the discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Code, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof. Those authorities may be repealed, revoked, modified or subject to differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis, so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. Furthermore, this discussion does not address any aspect of U.S. federal non-income tax laws, such as gift, estate or Medicare contribution tax laws, or state, local or non-U.S. tax laws.

We have not sought, and will not seek, a ruling from the IRS as to any U.S. federal income tax consequence described herein. The IRS may disagree with the discussion herein, and its determination may be upheld by a court. Moreover, there can be no assurance that future legislation, regulations, administrative rulings or court decisions will not adversely affect the accuracy of the statements in this discussion.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is created or organized (or treated as created or organized) in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation 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 have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (B) it has in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person.

This discussion does not consider the tax treatment of partnerships or other pass-through entities or persons who hold our securities through such entities. If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is the beneficial owner of our securities, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partner and the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our securities, we urge you to consult your own tax advisor.

THIS DISCUSSION IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY, IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH MAKING THE ELECTION AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAREFUL TAX PLANNING. EACH INVESTOR CONSIDERING WHETHER TO MAKE THE ELECTION TO REDEEM ITS CLASS A ORDINARY SHARES IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO SUCH INVESTOR OF MAKING THE ELECTION, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND NON-UNITED STATES TAX LAWS, AS WELL AS UNDER ANY APPLICABLE TAX TREATY.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Non-Redeeming Shareholders

A shareholder who does not elect to redeem its Class A ordinary shares will continue to own its Class A ordinary shares and warrants, if any, and will not recognize any income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes by reason of the Extension.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Redemption to U.S. Holders of Class A Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, the treatment of the redemption of a U.S. Holder's Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the Election for U.S. federal income tax purposes will depend on whether the redemption qualifies as a sale of the Class A ordinary shares under Section 302 of the Code.

Subject to the passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") rules discussed below, if the redemption qualifies as a sale of Class A ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the taxable disposition of our Class A ordinary shares. Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for such Class A ordinary shares or warrants exceeds one year. It is unclear, however, whether certain redemption rights of the Class A ordinary shares may have suspended the running of the applicable holding period for this purpose.

The amount of gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale or other taxable disposition generally will be equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash received in such disposition and (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A ordinary shares so disposed of. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A ordinary shares generally will equal the U.S. Holder's acquisition cost (that is, the portion of the purchase price of a unit allocated to a Class A ordinary share or the U.S. Holder's initial basis for the Class A ordinary shares received upon exercise of a whole warrant) reduced by any prior distributions treated as a return of capital. Long-term capital gain realized by a non-corporate U.S. Holder is currently eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

If the redemption does not qualify as a sale of Class A ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder will be treated as receiving a corporate distribution from the Company. Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a U.S. Holder generally will be required to include in gross income as dividends the amount of any distribution paid on our Class A ordinary shares 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 amount will be includable in gross income by such U.S. Holder who actually or constructively receives the distribution in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. 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 described below, distributions in excess of such earnings and profits generally will be applied against and reduce the U.S. Holder's basis in its Class A 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 Class A ordinary shares (see "—Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Ordinary Shares and Warrants" below).

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Holders, under tax laws currently in effect and subject to certain exceptions (including, but not limited to, dividends treated as investment income for purposes of investment interest deduction limitations), dividends generally will be taxed at the lower applicable long-term capital gains rate only if our Class A ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, the Company is not treated as a PFIC at the time the dividend was paid or in the preceding year and provided certain holding period requirements are met. It is unclear, however, whether certain redemption rights of Class A ordinary shares may have suspended the running of the applicable holding period for this purpose. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of such lower rate for any dividends paid with respect to our Class A ordinary shares.

Whether a redemption qualifies for sale 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 described in the following paragraph) relative to all of our shares outstanding both before and after such redemption. The redemption of Class A ordinary shares generally will be treated as a sale of the Class A ordinary shares (rather than as a corporate distribution) if such 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.

For the purposes of the tests described below, in determining whether any of the foregoing tests are satisfied, a U.S. Holder takes into account not only our Class A ordinary shares actually owned by the U.S. Holder, but also our shares that are constructively owned by such U.S. Holder for this purpose. 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 which 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 percent 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 of ours. The redemption of the Class A ordinary shares will not be essentially equivalent to a dividend with respect to a U.S. Holder if it results 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 are satisfied, then the redemption will be treated as a corporate distribution and the tax effects will be as described 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 such U.S. Holder.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult with their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of a redemption.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

A foreign (i.e., non-U.S.) corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (i) 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 or (ii) at least 50% of its assets in a taxable year (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, we believe it is likely that we were a PFIC for our prior taxable years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022. Our PFIC status for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2023, however, depends in part on whether we complete a business combination prior to the end of such year, as well as the timing and specifics of any business combination. Because these and other facts on which any determination of PFIC status are based may not be known until the close of our current taxable year,

there can be no assurances with respect to our PFIC status for such year. Even if we are not a PFIC for our current taxable year, a determination that we were a PFIC for any prior taxable year will continue to apply to any U.S. Holders who held our securities during such prior taxable years, absent certain elections described below.

Accordingly, if a U.S. Holder did not make either a timely and valid 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) Class A ordinary shares, a QEF election along with a purging election, or a mark-to-market election, each as described below, such U.S. 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 Class A ordinary shares or warrants (which may include gain realized by reason of transfer of Class A ordinary shares or warrants that would otherwise qualify as nonrecognition transactions for U.S. federal income tax purposes) 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 Class A 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 Class A ordinary shares).

Under these rules:

- the U.S. Holder’s gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Class A ordinary shares or warrants;
- the amount allocated to the U.S. Holder’s taxable year in which the U.S. Holder recognized the 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
- an additional tax equal to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the U.S. Holder with respect to 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 may avoid the PFIC tax consequences described above in respect of our Class A ordinary shares (but not our warrants) by making a timely and valid QEF election (if eligible to do so) 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. A U.S. Holder generally 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 Class A ordinary shares. If a U.S. Holder that exercises such warrants to acquire our Class A ordinary shares and properly makes a QEF election with respect to the newly acquired Class A ordinary shares (or has previously made a QEF election with respect to our Class A ordinary shares), the QEF election will apply to the newly acquired Class A ordinary shares. Notwithstanding such QEF election, 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 Class A 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. Under one type of purging election, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have sold such shares at their fair market value and any gain recognized on such deemed sale will be treated as an excess distribution, as described above. As a result of this election, the U.S. Holder will have additional basis (to the extent of any gain recognized on the deemed sale) and, solely for purposes of the PFIC rules, a new holding period in the Class A ordinary shares acquired upon the exercise of the warrants. U.S.

Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the application of the rules governing purging elections to their particular circumstances (including a potential separate “deemed dividend” purging election that may be available if we are a controlled foreign corporation).

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. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability and tax consequences of a retroactive QEF election under their particular circumstances.

In order to comply with the requirements of a QEF election, a U.S. Holder must receive a PFIC Annual Information Statement from us. Upon written request, 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 is no assurance that we will timely provide such required information. There is also 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 Class A ordinary shares, and the excess distribution rules discussed above 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 Class A ordinary shares generally will be taxable as capital gain and no additional tax or interest charge will be imposed under the PFIC rules. As discussed above, if we are a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder of our Class A ordinary shares that has made a QEF election will be currently taxed on its pro rata share of our earnings and profits, whether or not distributed for such year. A subsequent distribution of such earnings and profits that were previously included in income generally should not be taxable when distributed to such U.S. Holder. 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. In addition, if we are not a PFIC for any taxable year, such U.S. Holder will not be subject to the QEF inclusion regime with respect to our Class A ordinary shares for such taxable year.

Alternatively, if we are a PFIC and our Class A ordinary shares constitute “marketable stock,” a U.S. Holder may avoid the adverse PFIC tax consequences discussed above if such U.S. Holder, at the close of the first taxable year in which it holds (or is deemed to hold) our Class A ordinary shares, makes a mark-to-market election with respect to such shares for such taxable year. Such U.S. Holder generally will include for each of its taxable years as ordinary income the excess, if any, of the fair market value of its Class A ordinary shares at the end of such year over its adjusted basis in its Class A ordinary shares. The U.S. Holder also will recognize an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis of its Class A ordinary shares over the fair market value of its Class A 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 Class A 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 its Class A 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 “marketable stock,” generally, stock that is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the NYSE (on which we intend to list the Class A 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 made, a mark-to-market election would be effective for the taxable year for which the election

was made and for all subsequent taxable years unless the ordinary shares ceased to qualify as “marketable stock” for purposes of the PFIC rules or the IRS consented to the revocation of the election. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability and tax consequences of a mark-to-market election with respect to our Class A ordinary shares under their particular circumstances.

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 mark-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.

The rules dealing with PFICs and with the QEF and mark-to-market elections are very complex and are affected by various factors in addition to those described above. Accordingly, U.S. Holders of our Class A ordinary shares and warrants are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the PFIC rules to our securities under their particular circumstances.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Redemption to Non-U.S. Holders of Class A Ordinary Shares

This section applies to you if you are a “Non-U.S. Holder.” As used herein, the term “Non-U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of our units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants (other than a partnership or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) who or that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a non-resident alien individual (other than certain former citizens and residents of the United States subject to U.S. tax as expatriates);
- a foreign corporation; or
- an estate or trust that is not a U.S. Holder;

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. If you are such an individual, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the sale or other disposition of our securities.

Except as otherwise discussed in this section, a Non-U.S. Holder who makes the Election will generally be treated in the same manner as a U.S. shareholder for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See the discussion above under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Redemption to U.S. Holders of Class A Ordinary Shares.” However, notwithstanding such characterization, any Non-U.S. Holder redeeming its Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the Election generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain recognized or dividends received as a result of the redemption unless the gain or dividends is effectively connected with such non-U.S. Holder’s conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. shareholder). Dividends (including constructive 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 tax treaty rate.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Proceeds from the redemption of our Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the Election may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible United States 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 on the appropriate tax form. 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.

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.

The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth above is included for general information only and may not be applicable depending upon a holder's particular situation. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences to them of the redemption pursuant to the Election, including the tax consequences under state, local, estate, foreign and other tax laws and tax treaties and the possible effects of changes in U.S. or other tax laws.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Date, Time and Place. The Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at _____ on _____, 2023 at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, located at 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, or at such other time, on such other date and at such other place to which the meeting may be postponed or adjourned, or to attend virtually via the Internet. While shareholders are encouraged to attend the meeting virtually, you will be permitted to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting in person at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP. You will be able to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting online, vote and submit your questions during the Extraordinary General Meeting by visiting <https://www.cstproxy.com/> [_____] /2023. If you do not have Internet capabilities, you can listen to the Extraordinary General Meeting by phone dialing +1 800-450-7155 (toll-free) within the U.S. and Canada or +1 857-999-9155 (standard rates apply) outside of the U.S. and Canada. When prompted enter the pin number [_____]#. This option is listen-only, and you will not be able to vote or enter questions during the Extraordinary General Meeting if you choose to participate telephonically. The sole purpose of the Extraordinary General Meeting is to consider and vote upon the following proposals described in this Proxy Statement.

Voting Power; Record Date. You will be entitled to vote or direct votes to be cast at the Extraordinary General Meeting if you owned the ordinary shares at the close of business on _____, 2023, the record date for the Extraordinary General Meeting. You will have one vote per proposal for each ordinary share you owned at that time. The Company warrants do not carry voting rights.

Votes Required. The approval of each of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal requires a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting. The approval of the Adjournment Proposal requires an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will not count as a vote cast at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

On the record date of the Extraordinary General Meeting, there were _____ ordinary shares outstanding, of which _____ were public shares and _____ were founder shares. The founder shares carry voting rights in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal, and we have been informed by our Sponsor, which holds 3,821,250 founder shares, and our independent directors, who hold the remaining founder shares, that they intend to vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal.

If you do not want the Extension Amendment Proposal to be approved, you must vote "AGAINST" such proposal. If you do not want the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal to be approved, you must vote "AGAINST" such proposal. If the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved, and the Extension is implemented, then the Withdrawal Amount will be withdrawn from the Trust Account and paid pro rata to the redeeming public shareholders. You will still be entitled to make the Election if you vote against, abstain or do not vote on the Extension Amendment Proposal and/or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal.

Broker "non-votes" and abstentions will have no effect with respect to the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal, Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal or the Adjournment Proposal.

Proxies; Board Solicitation; Proxy Solicitor. Your proxy is being solicited on behalf of our board on the proposals to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal being presented to shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting. We have engaged _____ to assist in the

solicitation of proxies for the Extraordinary General Meeting. No recommendation is being made as to whether you should elect to redeem your shares. Proxies may be solicited in person, by telephone or other means of communication. If you grant a proxy, you may still revoke your proxy and vote your shares in person (including by virtual means as provided herein) at the Extraordinary General Meeting. You may contact _____ at:

Shareholders may call toll-free: _____
Banks and Brokerage Firms, please call: _____

Required Vote

The approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal requires a special resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

The approval of the Adjournment Proposal requires an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, as contemplated by our IPO prospectus and in accordance with our Articles, 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. We cannot assure you that the per-share distribution from the Trust Account, if we liquidate, will not be less than \$10.00 due to unforeseen claims of creditors. There will be no redemption rights or liquidating distributions with respect to our warrants, which will expire worthless in the event of our winding up. In the event of a liquidation, the holders of our founder shares, including our Sponsor, will not receive any monies held in the Trust Account as a result of their ownership of the founder shares.

Additionally, unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company to exceed the Redemption Limitation. However, in the event that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is not approved and we receive notice of redemptions of public shares approaching or in excess of the Redemption Limitation, we and/or our Sponsor may take action to increase our net tangible assets to avoid exceeding the Redemption Limitation.

In addition, our Sponsor, directors, officers, advisors or any of their affiliates may purchase public shares in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting. 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. None of the funds in the Trust Account will be used to purchase public shares in such transactions. Any such purchases that are completed after the record date for the Extraordinary General Meeting may include an agreement with a selling shareholder that such shareholder, for so long as he, she or it remains the record holder of the shares in question, will vote in favor of the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and/or will not

exercise such shareholder's redemption rights with respect to the shares so purchased. The purpose of such share purchases and other transactions would be to increase the likelihood that the resolutions to be put to the Extraordinary General Meeting are approved by the requisite number of votes. In the event that such purchases do occur, the purchasers may seek to purchase shares from shareholders who would otherwise have voted against the Extension Amendment Proposal and/or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and/or elected to redeem their shares for a portion of the funds held in the Trust Account. Any such privately negotiated purchases may be effected at purchase prices that are below or in excess of the per-share pro rata portion of the funds held in the Trust Account. Any public shares held by or subsequently purchased by our affiliates may be voted in favor of the Extension Amendment and the Redemption Limitation Amendment proposals. Our Sponsor, directors, officers, advisors and their affiliates 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 during a restricted period under Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

Interests of our Sponsor, Directors and Officers

When you consider the recommendation of our board, you should keep in mind that our Sponsor, directors and officers have interests that may be different from, or in addition to, your interests as a shareholder. These interests include, among other things, the interests listed below:

- If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved and we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, or by the Extended Date (or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable) if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved by the requisite number of votes (or, if the date by which we have to consummate a business combination is further extended at a duly called extraordinary general meeting, such later date), 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 earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (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 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, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (2) and (3), to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. In such event, the founder shares, which are owned by our Sponsor and our independent directors, would be worthless because following the redemption of the public shares, we would likely have few, if any, net assets and because our holders of our founder shares have agreed to waive their rights to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to the founder shares if we fail to consummate our initial business combination within the required period.
- Our Sponsor, officers and directors beneficially own an aggregate of 3,881,250 Class B Ordinary Shares, which shares were acquired in connection with the IPO and would become worthless if the Company does not complete a business combination by March 8, 2023 (or the Extended Date if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved and effected), as such shareholders have waived any redemption right with respect to these shares.
- In addition, simultaneously with the closing of our IPO and the closing of the Over-Allotment, we sold an aggregate of 6,105,000 private placement warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant in private placement transactions to our Sponsor. The private placement warrants are each exercisable for one Class A ordinary share at \$11.50 per share. If we do not consummate our initial business combination by March 8, 2023, or by the Extended Date (or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable) if the Extension Amendment Proposal is approved by the requisite number of votes (or, if the date by which we have to consummate a business combination is further extended at a duly called extraordinary

general meeting, such later date), then the proceeds from the sale of the private placement warrants will be part of the liquidating distribution to the public shareholders and the warrants held by our Sponsor will be worthless.

- Our directors and executive officers may continue to be directors and officers of any acquired business after the consummation of an initial business combination. As such, in the future, if they continue as directors and officers following such initial business combination, our directors and executive officers will receive any cash fees, share options or share awards that a post-business combination board of directors determines to pay to its directors and officers.
- In order to protect the amounts held in the Trust Account, our Sponsor 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 the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per public share and (ii) the actual amount per public share held in the Trust Account as of the date of the liquidation of the Trust Account if less than \$10.00 per public share due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of the interest that may be withdrawn to pay our tax obligations, provided that such liability will not apply to any claims by a third party or prospective target business that executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the Trust Account, nor will it apply to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriter of our IPO against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The Board's Reasons for the Extension Amendment Proposal and Its Recommendation

As discussed below, after careful consideration of all relevant factors, our board has determined that the Extension Amendment is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Our board has approved and declared advisable adoption of the Extension Amendment Proposal and recommends that you vote "FOR" such proposal.

Our Articles currently provide that we have until March 8, 2023 to consummate our initial business combination. Our Articles provide that if our shareholders approve an amendment to our Articles that would affect the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem all of our public shares if we do not consummate our initial business combination before March 8, 2023, we will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their ordinary 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 earned on the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay income taxes, if any, *divided by* the number of then-outstanding public shares. We believe that this provision of the Articles was included to protect our shareholders from having to sustain their investments for an unreasonably long period if we failed to find a suitable business combination in the timeframe contemplated by the Articles.

We believe that it is in the best interests of the Company to extend the date that we have to consummate a business combination to the Extended Date or, if necessary, the Additional Extension Date in order to allow us to enter into an initial business combination, our shareholders to then evaluate the initial business combination and for us to be able to consummate the initial business combination.

After careful consideration of all relevant factors, our board determined that the Extension Amendment is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Resolutions to be Voted Upon

The full text of the resolution to be proposed in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal is set out as the first resolution in the amendment to the Articles in the form set forth in Annex A of this Proxy Statement.

Our board unanimously recommends that our shareholders vote "FOR" the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal.

The Board's Reasons for the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and Its Recommendation

As discussed below, after careful consideration of all relevant factors, our board has determined that the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Our board has approved and declared advisable adoption of the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and recommends that you vote "FOR" such proposal.

Our board believes the opportunity to consummate a business combination is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Unless the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is approved, we will not proceed with the Extension if redemptions of our public shares would cause the Company to exceed the Redemption Limitation. By eliminating the Redemption Limitation, we make it more likely that we will proceed with the Extension and have the opportunity to consummate a business combination.

After careful consideration of all relevant factors, our board determined that the Redemption Limitation Amendment is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Resolutions to be Voted Upon

The full text of the resolution to be proposed in connection with the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal is set out as the second resolution in the amendment to the Articles in the form set forth in Annex A of this Proxy Statement.

Our board unanimously recommends that our shareholders vote "FOR" the approval of the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal.

THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL

Overview

The Adjournment Proposal, if adopted, will allow our board to adjourn the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates or indefinitely, if necessary or convenient, either (x) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Extension Amendment Proposal and/or the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal or (y) if our board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the Extension Amendment Proposal and the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal. In no event will our board adjourn the Extraordinary General Meeting for more than 30 days.

Consequences if the Adjournment Proposal is Not Approved

If the Adjournment Proposal is not approved by our shareholders, our board may not be able to adjourn the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies or if our board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the other proposals.

Resolution to be Voted Upon

The full text of the resolution to be proposed is as follows:

“RESOLVED, as an ordinary resolution, that the adjournment of the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates to be determined by the chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting, or indefinitely, if necessary or convenient, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies or if the Board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the other proposals be confirmed, ratified and approved in all respects.”

Vote Required for approval

The Adjournment Proposal must be approved as an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares who, being present and entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will not count as a vote cast at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Recommendation of the Board

If presented, our board unanimously recommends that our shareholders vote “FOR” the approval of the Adjournment Proposal.

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of the ordinary shares as of 2023, based on information obtained from the persons named below, with respect to the beneficial ownership of shares of the ordinary shares, by:

- each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our Class A ordinary shares or Class B ordinary shares;
- each of our executive officers and directors; and
- all our executive officers and directors as a group.

As of the record date, there were a total of ordinary shares outstanding. 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 private placement warrants as these are not exercisable within 60 days of , 2023.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Number of Class A Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Approximate Percentage of Outstanding Class A Ordinary Shares ⁽³⁾	Number of Class B Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Approximate Percentage of Outstanding Class B Ordinary Shares ⁽³⁾
Directors and Executive Officers:⁽²⁾				
Payne Brown	—	—	10,000	*
Rick Jelinek	—	—	10,000	*
Roma Khanna	—	—	10,000	*
Wendy Lai	—	—	—	— %
Michael Rubenstein	—	—	10,000	*
Vijay Sondhi	—	—	10,000	*
Michael Vorhaus	—	—	10,000	*
Tom Wasserman	—	—	—	— %
All directors and executive officers as a group (8 individuals)	—	—	60,000	*
5% Shareholders:				
Altimar Sponsor III, LLC (our sponsor) ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	3,821,250	19.8%
Sculptor Capital LP (“Sculptor”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	941,085	6.1%	—	—
Sculptor Capital II LP (“Sculptor-II”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	941,085	6.1%	—	—
Sculptor Capital Holding Corp. (“SCHC”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	941,085	6.1%	—	—
Sculptor Capital Holding II LLC (“SCHC-II”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	941,085	6.1%	—	—
Sculptor Capital Management, Inc. (“SCU”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	941,085	6.1%	—	—
Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd (“SCMF”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	807,630	5.2%	—	—
Sculptor Special Funding, LP (“NRMD”) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	807,630	5.2%	—	—

* Less than one percent

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each named person is c/o Altimar Acquisition Corp. III, 40 West 57th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10019.

(2) Interests shown consist solely of founder shares, classified as Class B ordinary shares. Such shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares at the time of our initial business combination or earlier at the option of the holders thereof.

(3) The percentage of beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares is based on a total of 15,525,000 Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2022. For the founder shares and Altimar Sponsor III, LLC shares, the percentage of beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares is based on a total of 15,525,000 Class A ordinary shares and 3,881,250 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2022, and assumes conversion of all Class B ordinary shares into Class A ordinary shares.

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- (4) The shares reported above are held in the name of our sponsor. Our sponsor is controlled by HPS. Based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 11, 2022, by Altimar Sponsor III, LLC. The address of Altimar Sponsor III, LLC is 40 West 57th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, New York 10019.
- (5) Sculptor, a Delaware limited partnership, is the principal investment manager to a number of private funds and discretionary accounts (collectively, the "Accounts"). Sculptor-II, a Delaware limited partnership that is wholly owned by Sculptor, also serves as the investment manager to certain of the Accounts. SCHC, a Delaware corporation, serves as the general partner of Sculptor. SCHC-II, a Delaware limited liability company that is wholly owned by Sculptor, serves as the sole general partner of Sculptor-II. SCU, a Delaware limited liability company, is a holding company that is the sole shareholder of SCHC and the ultimate parent company of Sculptor and Sculptor-II. SCMF is a Cayman Islands company. Sculptor is the investment adviser to SCMF. NRMD is a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership that is wholly owned by SCMF. The address of the principal business office of Sculptor, Sculptor-II, SCHC, SCHC-II, and SCU is 9 West 57 Street, 39Floor, New York, NY 10019. The address of the principal business office of SCMF is c/o State Street (Cayman) Trust, Limited, 1Nexus Way - Suite #5203, PO Box 896, Heliconia Courtyard, Camana Bay, Grand Cayman, KY1-1103, Cayman. The address of the principal business office of NRMD is c/o Maples FS Limited, P.O. Box 1093, Queensgate House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1102, Cayman Islands.
- (6) According to a Schedule 13G filed on July 8, 2022, Sculptor and Sculptor-II serve as the principal investment managers to the Accounts and thus may be deemed beneficial owners of the Ordinary Shares in the Accounts managed by Sculptor and Sculptor-II. SCHC-II serves as the sole general partner of Sculptor-II and is wholly owned by Sculptor. SCHC serves as the sole general partner of Sculptor. As such, SCHC andSCHC-II may be deemed to control Sculptor as well as Sculptor-II and, therefore, may be deemed to be the beneficial owners of the ordinary shares as indicated in the table. SCU is the sole shareholder of SCHC, and, for purposes of this table, may be deemed a beneficial owner of the ordinary shares reported herein. Sculptor, Sculptor-II, SCHC, SCHC-II and SCU have shared voting and dispositive power.

HOUSEHOLDING INFORMATION

Unless we have received contrary instructions, we may send a single copy of this Proxy Statement to any household at which two or more shareholders reside if we believe the shareholders are members of the same family. This process, known as “householding,” reduces the volume of duplicate information received at any one household and helps to reduce our expenses. However, if shareholders prefer to receive multiple sets of our disclosure documents at the same address this year or in future years, the shareholders should follow the instructions described below. Similarly, if an address is shared with another shareholder and together both of the shareholders would like to receive only a single set of our disclosure documents, the shareholders should follow these instructions:

- if the shares are registered in the name of the shareholder, the shareholder should contact us at our offices at 40 West 5th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10019, to inform us of the shareholder’s request; or
- if a bank, broker or other nominee holds the shares, the shareholder should contact the bank, broker or other nominee directly.

FUTURE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

If the Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal and the Extension Amendment Proposal are approved and the Extension is implemented, we anticipate that we will hold another extraordinary general meeting before the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable, to consider and vote upon approval of our initial business combination and other related matters. Accordingly, if we consummate a business combination within the required timeframe, the Company’s next annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at a future date to be determined by the post-business combination company. If the Extension Amendment Proposal is not approved, or if it is approved but we do not consummate a business combination before the Extended Date or the Additional Extension Date, as applicable, the Company will dissolve and liquidate and there will be no annual general meeting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC as required by the Exchange Act. You can read our SEC filings, including this Proxy Statement, at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

If you would like additional copies of this Proxy Statement or if you have questions about the proposals to be presented at the Extraordinary General Meeting, you should contact our proxy solicitation agent at the following address and telephone number:

Shareholders may call toll-free: _____
Banks and Brokerage Firms, please call: _____
Email: _____

You may also obtain these documents by requesting them in writing from us by addressing such request to us at Altimar Acquisition Corp. III, 40 West 57th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10019.

If you are a shareholder of the Company and would like to request documents, please do so by _____, **2023 (five business days prior to the date of the Extraordinary General Meeting), in order to receive them before the Extraordinary General Meeting.** If you request any documents from us, we will mail them to you by first class mail, or another equally prompt means.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III**

ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III
(the "Company")

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

FIRST, RESOLVED, as a special resolution THAT, effective immediately, the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be amended by:

- (a) amending Article 51.7 by deleting the following introduction of such sub-section:
- "In the event that the Company does not consummate a Business Combination within 24 months from the consummation of the IPO, or such later time as the Members may approve in accordance with the Articles, the Company shall:"
- and replacing it with the following:
- "In the event that either the Company does not consummate a Business Combination by _____, 2023 (the "Extended Date"), or by _____, 2023 (the "Additional Extension Date") if the board of Directors of the Company, prior to the Extended Date, resolves to extend the deadline date for the consummation by the Company of a Business Combination to the Additional Extension Date, or by such later time as the Members may approve in accordance with the Articles, the Company shall.:"; and
- (b) amending Article 51.8(a) by deleting the words:
- "within 24 months from the consummation of the IPO"
- and replacing them with the words:
- "by the Extended Date or, if applicable, the Additional Extension Date"; and
- (c) amending and Article 51.10(b) by deleting the words:
- "business combination beyond 24 months from the closing of this offering"
- and replacing them with the words:
- "Business Combination beyond the Extended Date or, if applicable, the Additional Extension Date".

SECOND, RESOLVED, as a special resolution THAT, effective immediately, the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be amended by:

- (a) amending Article 51.4 by deleting the following words:
- "the Company shall be authorised to consummate such Business Combination, provided that the Company shall not consummate such Business Combination unless the Company has net tangible assets of at least US\$5,000,001 immediately prior to, or upon such consummation of, or any greater net tangible asset or cash requirement that may be contained in the agreement relating to, such Business Combination"
- and replacing them with the words:
- "the Company shall be authorised to consummate a Business Combination only with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution"; and
- (b) deleting in its entirety the last sentence of Article 51.5; and
- (c) deleting in its entirety the last sentence of Article 51.8.

PRELIMINARY PROXY CARD — SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

ALTIMAR ACQUISITION CORP. III
THIS PROXY IS SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON [REDACTED], 2023.

The undersigned, revoking any previous proxies relating to these shares, hereby acknowledges receipt of the Proxy Statement dated [REDACTED], 2023, in connection with the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED], 2023 at the offices of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, located at 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, or at such other time, on such other date and at such other place to which the meeting may be postponed or adjourned, or to attend virtually via the Internet. The undersigned hereby appoints [REDACTED], the attorneys and proxies of the undersigned, with power of substitution to each, to vote all ordinary shares of Altimar Acquisition Corp. III (the "Company") registered in the name provided, which the undersigned is entitled to vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting, and at any adjournments thereof, with all the powers the undersigned would have if personally present. Without limiting the general authorization hereby given, said proxies are, and each of them is, instructed to vote or act as follows on the proposals set forth in the accompanying Proxy Statement.

THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY THIS PROXY WHEN PROPERLY EXECUTED WILL BE VOTED IN THE MANNER DIRECTED HEREIN BY THE UNDERSIGNED STOCKHOLDER. IF YOU RETURN A SIGNED AND DATED PROXY BUT NO DIRECTION IS MADE, YOUR ORDINARY SHARES WILL NOT BE VOTED. PLEASE MARK, SIGN, DATE AND RETURN THE PROXY CARD PROMPTLY.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on [REDACTED], 2023:

The notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting and the accompanying Proxy Statement are available at [REDACTED].

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" PROPOSALS 1 THROUGH 3.

Please mark as indicated in this example

Proposal No. 1 – The Extension Amendment Proposal – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as may be amended from time to time, the "Articles") as provided by the first resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to the accompanying Proxy Statement (the "Extension Amendment") to extend the date (the "Extension") by which the Company must (1) consummate a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities (a "business combination"), (2) cease its operations except for the purpose of winding up if it fails to consummate such business combination, and (3) redeem all of the Company's Class A ordinary shares included as part of the units sold in the Company's initial public offering (such shares, including any shares issued in exchange thereof, the "public shares") that was consummated on March 8, 2021 (our "IPO"), from March 8, 2023 (which is 24 months from the closing date of our IPO) to [REDACTED], 2023 (such date, the "Extended Date") and to allow the Company, without another shareholder vote, by resolution of the Company's board of directors (our "board"), to elect to further extend the Extended Date by [REDACTED] additional months, for a total of [REDACTED] months, until [REDACTED], 2023 (the "Additional Extension Date"), unless the closing of the Company's business combination has occurred prior thereto.

FOR
AGAINST
ABSTAIN

Proposal No. 2 – The Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal – to approve, as a special resolution, the amendment of the Articles as provided by the second resolution in the form set forth in Annex A to the accompanying Proxy Statement (the "Redemption Limitation Amendment") to eliminate from the Articles the limitation that the Company shall not redeem public shares to the extent that such redemption would cause the Company's net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001 (the "Redemption Limitation"). The Redemption Limitation Amendment would allow the Company to redeem public shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation.

FOR
AGAINST
ABSTAIN

Proposal No. 3 – The Adjournment Proposal – to approve, as an ordinary resolution, the adjournment of the Extraordinary General Meeting to a later date or dates or indefinitely, if necessary or convenient, either (x) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of any of the foregoing proposals or (y) if our board determines before the Extraordinary General Meeting that it is not necessary or no longer desirable to proceed with the other proposals.

FOR
AGAINST
ABSTAIN

Date: _____, 2023

Stockholder's Signature

Stockholder's Signature (if held jointly)

Signature should agree with name printed hereon. If shares are held in the name of more than one person, EACH joint owner should sign. Executors, administrators, trustees, guardians and attorneys should indicate the capacity in which they sign. Attorneys should submit powers of attorney.

PLEASE SIGN, DATE AND RETURN THE PROXY IN THE ENVELOPE ENCLOSED TO CONTINENTAL STOCK TRANSFER & TRUST COMPANY. THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED IN THE MANNER DIRECTED HEREIN BY THE ABOVE SIGNED STOCKHOLDER. IF YOU RETURN A SIGNED AND DATED PROXY BUT NO DIRECTION IS MADE, YOUR ORDINARY SHARES WILL NOT BE VOTED.