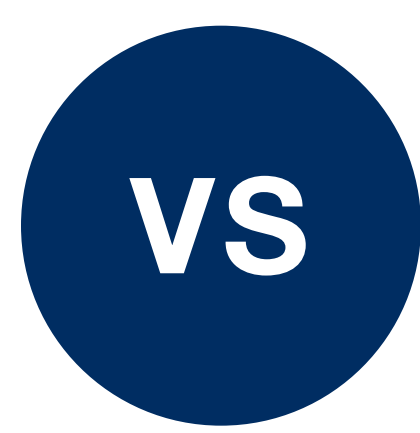


# What's the right choice for your business?



## IPO

(initial public offering)



## SPAC

(special purpose acquisition company)

### STRUCTURE



### REVERSE MERGER

SPAC raises capital through a separate IPO to facilitate the search for a merger candidate, which typically is a private operating company; after SPAC merger, private company becomes public.

### PUBLIC OFFERING

New equity shares are listed on an exchange for the public to buy and sell.

### TARGET VALUATION



### ACCELERATED PRICE DISCOVERY

Target valuation is less volatile and known sooner in the process.

### DELAYED PRICE DISCOVERY

IPO valuation can be volatile and take time to determine.

### TIMING



### DEFINED

SPAC life cycle is typically 18 to 24 months. If merger timing is delayed or merger candidate is not viewed favorably, SPAC investors can redeem their original investment, and merger might not occur.

### NOT DEFINED

Timing can last from a few months to multiple years, depending on market conditions and organizational readiness.

### MARKETING



### NO ROADSHOWS

Marketability is determined by shareholder vote.

### ROADSHOWS

Underwriters test the waters to generate investor interest.

### COST



### LOW UPFRONT, INDIRECT LATER

There are little to no underwriting and roadshow costs; sponsor's promotion is a real but indirect cost.

### HIGH UPFRONT, ABSORBED LATER

Initial underwriter and roadshow costs are absorbed by the offering proceeds.

### REPORTING



### VARIES BY CIRCUMSTANCES

There are different legal reporting obligations and sometimes fewer financial reporting accommodations in registration.

### VARIES BY CIRCUMSTANCES

Financial reporting obligations and available accommodations differ based on specific circumstances and profile of the registrant.