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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-39826
(Commission File Number)

N/A
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

388 Market Street, Suite 1300
San Francisco, CA
(Address of principal executive offices)

94111
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (628) 400-9284

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

| <u>Title of Each Class:</u> | <u>Trading Symbol(s)</u> | <u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered:</u> |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share | VII | The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC |
| Redeemable Warrants, each whole warrant exercisable for one share of Class A Common Stock for \$11.50 per share | VIIAW | The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC |
| Units, each consisting of one share of Class A Common Stock and one-half of one Redeemable Warrant | VIIAU | The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC |

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

As of May 19, 2023 there were 5,076,777 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 5,750,000 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of the registrant issued and outstanding.

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7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
Form 10-Q
For the Quarter ended March 31, 2023

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

| | MARCH 31, 2023 (unaudited) | DECEMBER 31, 2022 |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash | \$ 805,181 | \$ 1,016,853 |
| Prepaid expenses | 127,332 | 4,750 |
| Total current assets | 932,513 | 1,021,603 |
| Marketable securities held in Trust Account | 52,664,543 | 52,128,420 |
| Total Assets | \$ 53,597,056 | \$ 53,150,023 |
| LIABILITIES, COMMON STOCK SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE REDEMPTION, AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 1,581,179 | \$ 1,591,356 |
| Due to related party | 51,745 | 47,694 |
| Convertible promissory note – related party | 1,277,500 | 1,100,000 |
| Franchise tax payable | 50,000 | 80,050 |
| Income tax payable | 901,668 | 765,554 |
| Accrued expenses | 2,170,869 | 1,759,569 |
| Total current liabilities | 6,032,961 | 5,344,223 |
| Deferred underwriting fees payable | 8,050,000 | 8,050,000 |
| Derivative warrant liabilities | 1,885,000 | 1,319,500 |
| Total liabilities | 15,967,961 | 14,713,723 |
| Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5) | | |
| Class A common stock subject to possible redemption, \$0.0001 par value; 5,076,777 shares at \$10.30 and \$10.23 per share redemption value at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively | 52,267,001 | 51,916,992 |
| Stockholders' deficit | | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding | — | — |
| Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding (excluding 5,076,777 shares subject to possible redemption) | — | — |
| Class B common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,750,000 shares issued and outstanding | 575 | 575 |
| Additional paid-in capital | — | — |
| Accumulated deficit | (14,638,481) | (13,481,267) |
| Total stockholders' deficit | (14,637,906) | (13,480,692) |
| Total Liabilities, Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption, and Stockholders' Deficit | \$ 53,597,056 | \$ 53,150,023 |

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

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7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

| | For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 | For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| General and administrative expenses | \$ 592,756 | \$ 339,632 |
| Franchise tax expenses | 50,000 | 49,365 |
| Loss from operations | (642,756) | (388,997) |
| Change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities | (565,500) | 7,048,000 |
| Gain on marketable securities (net), dividends and interest, held in Trust Account | 536,123 | 13,600 |
| Other income (expense) | 1,042 | — |
| Income (loss) before taxes | (671,091) | 6,672,603 |
| Income tax expense | 136,114 | — |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (807,205) | \$ 6,672,603 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption, basic and diluted | 5,076,777 | 23,000,000 |
| Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share, Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | \$ (0.07) | \$ 0.23 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding of Class B common stock, basic and diluted | 5,750,000 | 5,750,000 |
| Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share, Class B common stock | \$ (0.07) | \$ 0.23 |

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

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

| | Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption | | Common Stock | | Additional Paid-In Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Total Stockholders' Deficit |
|---|--|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Class A | | Class B | | | | |
| | Shares | Amount | Shares | Amount | | | |
| Balance as of January 1, 2023 | — | — | 5,750,000 | \$ 575 | \$ — | \$(13,481,267) | \$(13,480,692) |
| Remeasurement of Class A common stock to redemption value | — | — | — | — | — | (350,009) | (350,009) |
| Net loss | — | — | 5,750,000 | \$ 575 | — | (807,205) | (807,205) |
| Balance as of March 31, 2023 (unaudited) | — | — | 5,750,000 | \$ 575 | \$ — | \$(14,638,481) | \$(14,637,906) |

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

| | Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption | | Common Stock | | Additional Paid-In Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Total Stockholders' Deficit |
|---|--|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Class A | | Class B | | | | |
| | Shares | Amount | Shares | Amount | | | |
| Balance as of January 1, 2022 | — | — | 5,750,000 | \$ 575 | \$ — | \$(20,143,930) | \$(20,143,355) |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | 6,672,603 | 6,672,603 |
| Balance as of March 31, 2022 (unaudited) | — | — | 5,750,000 | \$ 575 | \$ — | \$(13,471,327) | \$(13,470,752) |

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

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

| | FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 | FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 |
|--|--|--|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (807,205) | \$ 6,672,603 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Gain on marketable securities (net), dividends and interest, held in Trust Account | (536,123) | (13,600) |
| Change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities | 565,500 | (7,048,000) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Prepaid and other assets | (122,582) | 10,625 |
| Accounts payable | (10,177) | 82,562 |
| Due to related party | 4,051 | |
| Accrued expenses | 411,300 | 83,310 |
| Income tax payable | 136,114 | — |
| Franchise tax payable | (30,050) | 49,366 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | <u>(389,172)</u> | <u>(163,134)</u> |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from note payable and advances from related party | 177,500 | — |
| Offering costs paid | — | (70,000) |
| Net cash provided in (used by) financing activities | <u>177,500</u> | <u>(70,000)</u> |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash | (211,672) | (233,134) |
| Cash – beginning of period | 1,016,853 | 711,652 |
| Cash – end of period | <u>\$ 805,181</u> | <u>\$ 478,518</u> |

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

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1-Description of Organization and Business Operations***Organization and General***

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a Delaware corporation on September 18, 2020. The Company was formed for the purpose of effectuating a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or other similar business combination with one or more businesses (the “Business Combination”). The Company is an early stage and emerging growth company and, as such, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with early stage and emerging growth companies.

As of March 31, 2023, the Company has not commenced any operations. All activity for the period from September 18, 2020 (inception) through March 31, 2023, has been related to the Company’s formation and the initial public offering (“Initial Public Offering”) described below, and since the Initial Public Offering, the search for a prospective initial Business Combination. The Company will not generate any operating revenue until after the completion of its initial Business Combination, at the earliest. The Company generates non-operating income in the form of income earned on marketable securities held in the Trust Account (as defined below) and is subject to non-cash fluctuations for changes in the fair value of derivative warrant liabilities in its unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company’s fiscal year end is December 31.

Sponsor and Financing

The Company’s sponsor is 7GC & Co. Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Sponsor”). The registration statement for the Company’s Initial Public Offering was declared effective on December 22, 2020. On December 28, 2020, the Company consummated its Initial Public Offering of 23,000,000 units (the “Units” and, with respect to the Class A common stock included in the Units being offered, the “Public Shares”), including 3,000,000 additional Units to cover over-allotments (the “Over-Allotment Units”), at \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds of \$230.0 million, and incurring offering costs of approximately \$13.2 million, of which approximately \$8.1 million was for deferred underwriting commissions (Note 5).

Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the Company consummated the private placement (“Private Placement”) of 7,350,000 warrants (each, a “Private Placement Warrant” and collectively, the “Private Placement Warrants”) at a price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant to the Sponsor, generating proceeds of approximately \$7.4 million (Note 4).

Trust Account

Upon the closing of the Initial Public Offering and the Private Placement, \$230.0 million (\$10.00 per Unit) of the net proceeds of the Initial Public Offering and certain of the proceeds of the Private Placement was placed in a trust account (the “Trust Account”) in the United States, with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee, and invested 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 any money market funds meeting certain conditions of Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), which invest only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations until the earlier of: (i) the consummation of a Business Combination or (ii) the distribution of the funds in the Trust Account to the Company’s stockholders, as described below.

With respect to the regulation of SPACs like our company, on March 30, 2022, the SEC issued proposed rules relating to, among other items, the circumstances in which SPACs could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, in December 2022 we instructed Continental, the trustee of the trust account, to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in an interest-bearing demand deposit account until the earlier of consummation of our initial business combination or liquidation. This may reduce the amount of interest earned by the funds in the trust account. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the funds in the trust account are held solely in an interest-bearing demand deposit account.

Initial Business Combination

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

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

If the Company seeks stockholder approval of a Business Combination and it does not conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, the Company’s amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the “Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation”) provides that, a Public Stockholder, together with any affiliate of such stockholder or any other person with whom such stockholder is acting in concert or as a “group” (as defined under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)), will be restricted from seeking redemption rights with respect to 15% or more of the Public Shares without the Company’s prior written consent.

The Public Stockholders will be entitled to redeem their shares for a pro rata portion of the amount then in the Trust Account (initially \$10.00 per share, plus any pro rata interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay its tax obligations). The per-share amount to be distributed to Public Stockholders who redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions the Company will pay to the representative of the underwriters (as discussed in Note 5). There will be no redemption rights upon the completion of a Business Combination with respect to the Company’s warrants. These shares of Class A common stock are recorded at a redemption value and classified as temporary equity, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 480 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity.”

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

The Sponsor has agreed (a) to vote its Founder Shares (as defined in Note 4) and any Public Shares purchased during or after the Initial Public Offering in favor of a Business Combination, (b) not to propose an amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation with respect to the Company’s pre-Business Combination activities prior to the consummation of a Business Combination unless the Company provides dissenting Public Stockholders with the opportunity to redeem their Public Shares in conjunction with any such amendment; (c) not to redeem any shares (including the Founder Shares) and Private Placement Warrants (including underlying securities) into the right to receive cash from the Trust Account in connection with a stockholder vote to approve a Business Combination (or to sell any shares in a tender offer in connection with a Business Combination if the Company does not seek stockholder approval in connection therewith) or a vote to amend the provisions of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation relating to stockholders’ rights of pre-Business Combination activity and (d) that the Founder Shares and Private Placement Warrants (including underlying securities) shall not participate in any liquidating distributions upon winding up if a Business Combination is not consummated. However, the Sponsor will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the Trust Account with respect to any Public Shares purchased during or after the Initial Public Offering if the Company fails to complete its Business Combination.

If the Company is unable to complete a Business Combination by June 28, 2023, or such earlier date as determined by the Company’s board of directors (the “Board” and such period, the “Combination Period”), the Company will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but no more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the Public Shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to the Company to pay taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding Public Shares, which redemption will completely extinguish Public Stockholders’ rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of the remaining stockholders and the Board, proceed to commence a voluntary liquidation and thereby a formal dissolution of the Company, subject in each case to its obligations to provide for claims of creditors and the requirement of applicable law. The representative of the underwriters has agreed to waive its rights to the deferred underwriting commission held in the Trust Account in the event the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the funds held in the Trust Account that will be available to fund the redemption of the Public Shares. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the assets remaining available for distribution will be less than the Initial Public Offering price per Unit (\$10.00).

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Sponsor has agreed that it will be liable to the Company if and to the extent any claims by a third party for services rendered or products sold to the Company, or a prospective target business with which the Company has entered into a written letter of intent, confidentiality or similar agreement or business combination agreement, reduce the amount of funds in the Trust Account to below the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per public share and (ii) the actual amount per public share held in the Trust Account as of the day of liquidation of the Trust Account, if less than \$10.00 per share due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, less taxes payable, provided that such liability will not apply to any claims by a third party or prospective target business who executed a waiver of any and all rights to monies held in the Trust Account (whether or not such waiver is enforceable) nor will it apply to any claims under the Company's indemnity of the underwriters of the Initial Public Offering against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). However, the Company has not asked the Sponsor to reserve for such indemnification obligations, nor has the Company independently verified whether the Sponsor has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations. None of the Company's officers or directors will indemnify the Company for claims by third parties including, without limitation, claims by vendors and prospective target businesses.

Proposed Business Combination

On December 8, 2022, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization (the "Merger Agreement") with Banzai International Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Banzai"), 7GC Merger Sub I, Inc., a Delaware corporation and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of 7GC ("First Merger Sub"), and 7GC Merger Sub II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of 7GC ("Second Merger Sub" and, together with First Merger Sub, the "Merger Subs" and each, a "Merger Sub").

Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, the parties thereto will enter into a business combination transaction (the "Proposed Business Combination" and together with the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, the "Transactions"), pursuant to which, among other things, (i) First Merger Sub will merge with and into Banzai (the "First Merger"), with Banzai surviving as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Surviving Corporation"), and, (ii) immediately following the First Merger, the Surviving Corporation will merge with and into Second Merger Sub (the "Second Merger" and, together with the First Merger, the "Mergers"), with the Second Merger Sub surviving the Second Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of 7GC. At the closing of the Transactions (the "Closing"), 7GC will change its name to Banzai International, Inc., and its common stock is expected to be listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq").

The Proposed Business Combination values the combined company resulting from the completion of the Proposed Business Combination at a pro forma enterprise value of approximately \$380 million. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the consideration to be paid to security holders of Banzai prior to the First Effective Time (such time as defined in the Merger Agreement and such holders, the "Pre-Closing Holders") in the First Merger is \$293,000,000, subject to certain adjustments contained in the Merger Agreement, including a reduction of \$7,672,000 and addition of the 7GC Transaction Expenses (as defined in the Merger Agreement) in excess of the deferred underwriting fees from the Initial Public Offering and \$10,000,000, in each case as more specifically set forth in the Merger Agreement. The consideration will be paid in stock, comprised of shares of the Company's Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "7GC New Class A Shares"), which will have one vote per share, and the Company's Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "7GC New Class B Shares"), which will have ten votes per share, in each case, as such classes of common stock exist as of immediately following the First Effective Time, and in cash in lieu of any fractional 7GC New Class A Shares or 7GC New Class B Shares that would otherwise be owed to any Pre-Closing Holder, as well as restricted 7GC New Class A Shares subject to the vesting and forfeiture provisions provided for in the Merger Agreement and described in the Merger Agreement (collectively, the "Earn Out Shares").

The consummation of the Transactions is subject to customary closing conditions for transactions involving special purpose acquisition companies, including, among others: (i) approval of the 7GC Stockholder Matters (as defined in the Merger Agreement) by the Company's stockholders, (ii) the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, (iii) no order, statute, or regulation enjoining or prohibiting the consummation of the Transactions being in force, (iv) the Registration Statement/Proxy Statement (as defined in the Merger Agreement) having become effective, (v) the 7GC New Class A Shares (including the Earn Out Shares) to be issued pursuant to the Merger Agreement having been approved for listing on Nasdaq, (vi) the Company having at least \$5,000,001 of net tangible assets remaining after redemptions by the Company's stockholders, (vii) consummation of the acquisition by Banzai of Hyros Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Hyros"), pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 8, 2022 (the "Hyros Purchase Agreement"), by and among Banzai, Hero Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Banzai (the "Hyros Merger Sub"), Hyros and the stockholder representative party thereto (the "Stockholder Representative"), and (viii) customary bring-down conditions. Additionally, the obligations of Banzai and its subsidiaries to consummate the Transactions are also conditioned upon, among others, (A) the Company having delivered to Banzai executed copies of the Registration Rights Agreement and the Exchange Agent Agreement (as defined in the Merger Agreement), and evidence that the second amended and restated certificate of incorporation of the Company has been filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware, and (B) the sum of (i) the cash proceeds to be received by the Company at Closing from the Trust Account established by the Company in connection with the Transactions (after, for the avoidance of doubt, giving effect to redemptions by the Company's stockholders), (ii) the \$100,000,000 equity commitment by GEM Global Yield LLC SCS and GEM Yield Bahamas Limited under the Share Purchase Agreement dated as of May 27, 2022 and (iii) the unrestricted cash on the balance sheet of Banzai as of immediately prior to the Closing equaling or exceeding \$100,000,000.

The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC on December 8, 2022 including additional details, the Merger Agreement, and related supporting agreements.

Stockholders Meeting, Trust Account Redemptions, Extension of Combination Period and Additional Trust Deposits

On December 21, 2022, the Company held a special meeting of stockholders in lieu of an annual meeting of stockholders (the "Meeting"). At the Meeting, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the "Extension Amendment") to extend the date by which the Company must consummate its initial Business Combination from December 28, 2022, within 24 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering, to June 28, 2023, or such earlier date as determined by the Board (the "Extension"). Also on December 21, 2022, the Company filed the Extension Amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

Stockholders holding 17,923,223 Public Shares exercised their right to redeem such shares for a pro rata portion of the funds in the Trust Account. Following redemptions, the Company has 5,076,777 Public Shares outstanding. After the satisfaction of such redemptions the balance of the Trust Account was approximately \$52.1 million.

In connection with the Extension, the Sponsor agreed to deposit into the Trust Account an aggregate of \$900,000 plus \$300,000 for each of the three subsequent calendar months commencing on March 29, 2023. As of March 31, 2023, \$900,000 was deposited into the Trust Account for the benefit of the Public Stockholders. The Company issued an unsecured promissory note in connection with these fundings. See Note 4.

Liquidity and Going Concern

As of March 31, 2023, the Company had approximately \$805,000 of cash in its operating account and a working capital deficit of approximately \$3.8 million (excluding the convertible promissory note – related party). During the period ended March 31, 2023 no amounts were withdrawn from the Trust Account. During the year ended December 31, 2022, approximately \$1.1 million was withdrawn from the Trust Account to pay tax obligations, and as of March 31, 2023, approximately \$297,000 of tax obligations can be withdrawn from the Trust Account.

Subsequent to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, the Company’s liquidity has been satisfied through the net proceeds from the consummation of the Initial Public Offering and the Private Placement held outside of the Trust Account and loans from the Sponsor. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2022, approximately \$1.1 million of the gain on investments held in the Trust Account was requested and released from the Trust Account in order to pay the Company’s tax obligations. In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, the Sponsor or an affiliate of the Sponsor, or certain of the Company’s officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, provide the Company Working Capital Loans (as defined in Note 4).

On December 21, 2022, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note (the “Note”) to the Sponsor, which provides for borrowings from time to time of up to an aggregate of \$2,300,000. Up to \$500,000 of the Note may be drawn and used for working capital purposes (a “Working Capital Drawdown”) and up to \$1,800,000 of the Note may be drawn and used to finance deposits to the Trust Account (an “Extension Drawdown”). As of March 31, 2023 there was \$377,500 outstanding as a Working Capital Drawdown under this Note and \$900,000 outstanding as an Extension Drawdown. As of December 31, 2022, there was \$200,000 outstanding as a Working Capital Drawdown under this Note and \$900,000 outstanding as an Extension Drawdown. See Note 4.

The Company has incurred and expects to incur significant costs in pursuit of its Proposed Business Combination, which resulted in the Company’s accrued expenses being greater than the cash balance in its operating account. In connection with the Company’s assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC Topic 205-40, “Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern,” management has determined that the working capital deficit and the mandatory liquidation date and subsequent dissolution raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If the Company is unable to complete a Business Combination by June 28, 2023, or such earlier date as determined by the Board, then the Company will cease all operations except for the purpose of liquidating. Management intends to close the Business Combination prior to the termination date. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities should the Company be required to liquidate after June 28, 2023, or such earlier date as determined by the Board.

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2-Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments necessary for the fair statement of the balances and results for the periods presented. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2023, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected through December 31, 2023 or any future period.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of 7GC & Co. Holdings Inc., its subsidiaries where we have controlling financial interests. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in the Form 10-K filed by the Company with the SEC on March 31, 2023.

Emerging Growth Company

The Company is an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), and it may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in its periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

Further, Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such an election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period, which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard.

This may make comparison of the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements with those of another public company that is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company that has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. One of the most significant accounting estimates included in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements is the determination of the fair value of the warrant liabilities. Such estimates may be subject to change as more current information becomes available and accordingly the actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash accounts in a financial institution, which, at times, may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limit of \$250,000, and any investments held in the Trust Account. Any loss incurred or a lack of access to such funds could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The Trust Account as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 was held in an interest-bearing demand deposit account.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company held no cash or cash equivalents outside the Trust Account as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021.

Investments Held in the Trust Account

The Company's portfolio of investments held in the Trust Account prior to the extension period was comprised of U.S. government securities, within the meaning set forth in Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act, with a maturity of 185 days or less, or investments in money market funds that invest in U.S. government securities and generally have a readily determinable fair value, or a combination thereof. When the Company's investments held in the Trust Account are comprised of U.S. government securities, the investments are classified as trading securities. When the Company's investments held in the Trust Account are comprised of money market funds, the investments are recognized at fair value. Trading securities and investments in money market funds are presented on the condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from the change in fair value of these securities is included in gain on investments held in the Trust Account in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The estimated fair values of investments held in the Trust Account are determined using available market information.

In December 2022 the Company instructed the trustee of the Trust Account to liquidate the investments held in the Trust Account and instead to hold the funds in the Trust Account in an interest-bearing demand deposit account until the earlier of consummation of a Business Combination and liquidation of the Company. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the funds in the Trust Account are held solely in an interest-bearing demand deposit account.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheets, which qualify as financial instruments under FASB ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements," equals or approximates the fair value for such assets and liabilities either because of the short-term nature of the instruments or because the instrument is recognized at fair value.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for sale of an asset or paid for transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). These tiers consist of:

- Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and
- Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, such as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

In some circumstances, the inputs used to measure fair value might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those instances, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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Offering Costs

Offering costs consist of legal, accounting, underwriting fees and other costs directly related to the Initial Public Offering. Offering costs are allocated to the separable financial instruments issued in the Initial Public Offering based on a relative fair value basis, compared to total proceeds received. Offering costs associated with derivative warrant liabilities are expensed as incurred, presented as non-operating expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. Offering costs associated with the Public Shares were charged against the carrying value of the Class A common stock subject to possible redemption upon the completion of the Initial Public Offering. The Company classifies deferred underwriting commissions as non-current liabilities as their liquidation is not reasonably expected to require the use of current assets or require the creation of current liabilities.

Derivative Warrant Liabilities

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market, or foreign currency risks. The Company evaluates all of its financial instruments, including issued stock purchase warrants, to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives, pursuant to ASC 480 and FASB ASC Topic 815, “Derivatives and Hedging” (“ASC 815”). The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period.

The warrants issued in connection with the Initial Public Offering (the “Public Warrants”) and the Private Placement Warrants are recognized as derivative liabilities in accordance with ASC 815. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. The liabilities are subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the Public Warrants issued in connection with the Public Offering and Private Placement Warrants were initially measured at fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation model and subsequently, the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants have been estimated using a Black-Scholes model at each measurement date. The fair value of Public Warrants issued in connection with the Initial Public Offering have subsequently been measured based on the listed market price of such warrants. The determination of the fair value of the warrant liabilities may be subject to change as more current information becomes available and accordingly the actual results could differ significantly. Derivative warrant liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities as their liquidation is not reasonably expected to require the use of current assets or require the creation of current liabilities.

Class A Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption

The Company accounts for its Class A common stock subject to possible redemption in accordance with the guidance in ASC Topic 480 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity.” Class A common stock subject to mandatory redemption (if any) are classified as liability instruments and are measured at fair value. Conditionally redeemable Class A common stock (including shares of Class A common stock that feature redemption rights that are either within the control of the holder or subject to redemption upon the occurrence of uncertain events not solely within the Company’s control) are classified as temporary equity. At all other times, Class A common stock are classified as stockholders’ equity. The Company’s Class A common stock feature certain redemption rights that are considered to be outside of the Company’s control and subject to occurrence of uncertain future events. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, 5,076,777 shares of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption were presented as temporary equity, outside of the stockholders’ deficit section of the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Under ASC 480-10-S99, the Company has elected to recognize changes in the redemption value immediately as they occur and adjust the carrying value of the security to equal the redemption value at the end of the reporting period. This method would view the end of the reporting period as if it were also the redemption date of the security. Effective with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the Company recognized the accretion from initial book value to redemption amount, which resulted in charges against additional paid-in capital (to the extent available) and accumulated deficit. Subsequent changes result from redemptions and the Extension payments deposited in the Trust Account. The changes in the carrying value of the common stock, subject to possible redemption, result in charges against additional paid-in capital (to the extent available) and accumulated deficit.

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Net Income Per Share of Common Stock

The Company complies with accounting and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC Topic 260, "Earnings Per Share." The Company has two classes of shares, which are referred to as Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Income and losses are shared pro rata between the two classes of shares. This presentation assumes a Business Combination as the most likely outcome. Net income per share of common stock is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the respective period.

The calculation of diluted net income per common share does not consider the effect of the warrants issued in connection with the Initial Public Offering and the Private Placement to purchase an aggregate of 18,850,000 shares of Class A common stock in the calculation of diluted income per common share, because their exercise is contingent upon future events. As a result, diluted net income per common share is the same as basic net income per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. Accretion associated with the redeemable Class A common stock is excluded from earnings per share as the redemption value approximates fair value.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used to compute basic and diluted net income per share for each class of common stock:

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2023 | | 2022 | |
| | Class A | Class B | Class A | Class B |
| Basic and diluted net income per common share: | | | | |
| <i>Numerator:</i> | | | | |
| Allocation of net (loss) income | \$ (378,506) | \$ (428,699) | \$ 5,338,082 | \$1,334,521 |
| <i>Denominator:</i> | | | | |
| Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding | 5,076,777 | 5,750,000 | 23,000,000 | 5,750,000 |
| Basic and diluted net income per common share | <u>\$ (0.07)</u> | <u>\$ (0.07)</u> | <u>\$ 0.23</u> | <u>\$ 0.23</u> |

Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that included the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, deferred taxes were offset by their full valuation allowances.

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ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position. The Company is subject to income tax examinations by major taxing authorities since inception.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

Note 3-Initial Public Offering

On December 28, 2020, the Company consummated its Initial Public Offering of 23,000,000 Units, including 3,000,000 Over-Allotment Units, at \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds of \$230.0 million, and incurring offering costs of approximately \$13.2 million, of which approximately \$8.1 million was for deferred underwriting commissions.

Each Unit consists of one share of Class A common stock, and one-half of one redeemable warrant (each, a "Public Warrant"). Each Public Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (see Note 8).

Note 4-Related Party Transactions

Founder Shares

On September 18, 2020, the Sponsor purchased 5,031,250 shares of the Company's Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, (the "Founder Shares") for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000, or approximately \$0.005 per share. On December 1, 2020, the Sponsor transferred 25,000 Founder Shares to each of the Company's four director nominees. In December 2020, the Company effected a stock dividend of approximately 0.143 shares for each share of Class B common stock outstanding, resulting in an aggregate of 5,750,000 Founder Shares outstanding. Certain of the initial stockholders then retransferred an aggregate of 14,286 shares back to the Sponsor. Of the 5,750,000 Founder Shares outstanding, up to 750,000 shares were subject to forfeiture by the Sponsor to the extent that the underwriters' over-allotment was not exercised in full, so that the initial stockholders would own 20.0% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares after the Initial Public Offering. The underwriters exercised their over-allotment option in full on December 28, 2020; thus, the 750,000 Founder Shares were no longer subject to forfeiture.

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

Private Placement Warrants

Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the Company consummated the Private Placement of 7,350,000 Private Placement Warrants at a price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant to the Sponsor, generating proceeds of approximately \$7.4 million.

Each warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of the Company's Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share. Certain proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants were added to the net proceeds from the Initial Public Offering held in the Trust Account. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, the proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants will be used to fund the redemption of the Public Shares (subject to the requirement of applicable law) and the Private Placement Warrants will expire worthless.

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Related Party Loans

In order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, the Company's Sponsor, an affiliate of the Sponsor, or the Company's officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, loan the Company funds as may be required (the "Working Capital Loans"). Such Working Capital Loans would be evidenced by promissory notes. The notes would either be repaid upon consummation of a Business Combination, without interest, or, at the lenders' discretion, up to \$1.5 million of notes may be converted upon consummation of a Business Combination into additional Private Placement Warrants at a price of \$1.00 per Warrant. In the event that a Business Combination does not close, the Company may use a portion of proceeds held outside the Trust Account to repay the Working Capital Loans, but no proceeds held in the Trust Account would be used to repay the Working Capital Loans. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had nothing outstanding under this Working Capital Loan.

On December 21, 2022, the Company issued the Note to the Sponsor, which provides for borrowings from time to time of up to an aggregate of \$2,300,000. Up to \$500,000 of the Note may be drawn and used for Working Capital Drawdowns and up to \$1,800,000 of the Note may be drawn and used for Extension Drawdowns. The Company borrowed \$1,100,000 under the Note on December 21, 2022, \$900,000 of which was an Extension Drawdown and \$200,000 of which was a Working Capital Drawdown. The Note does not bear interest and is repayable in full upon the earlier of the consummation of a Business Combination or the date the Company liquidates the Trust Account upon the failure of the Company to consummate a Business Combination within the requisite time period. Upon the consummation of a Business Combination, the Sponsor shall have the option, but not the obligation, to convert the principal balance of the Note, in whole or in part, into that number of shares of Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, of the Company (the "Converted Shares") equal to the principal amount of the Note so converted divided by \$10.00. The terms of the Converted Shares, if issued, will be identical to the terms of the Company's Public Shares, except that the Converted Shares (x) will not be registered under the Securities Act, and (y) will be subject to the terms of that certain letter agreement, dated as of December 22, 2020, among the Company, the Sponsor, and certain other parties thereto. The Note is subject to customary events of default, the occurrence of which automatically trigger the unpaid principal balance of the Note and all other sums payable with regard to the Note becoming immediately due and payable. On February 9, 2023 the Company borrowed an additional \$177,500 under the Note which was a Working Capital Drawdown.

Administrative Support Agreement

The Company agreed to pay \$10,000 a month for office space, utilities, and secretarial and administrative support to the Sponsor. Services commenced on the date the securities were first listed on Nasdaq and will terminate upon the earlier of the consummation by the Company of a Business Combination or the liquidation of the Company. In the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company incurred approximately \$30,000 in expenses for these services. These expenses were included in general and administrative expenses on the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. There was \$10,000 and \$0 outstanding balance for such services as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Due to Related Party

In the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Sponsor paid certain expenses on behalf of the Company, there were no such expenses in the first three months ended March 31, 2022. As of March 31, 2023, the outstanding balance for such advances were approximately \$52,000, which was included in due to related party in current liabilities on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. There was \$48,000 of such advances outstanding as of December 31, 2022.

Note 5-Commitments & Contingencies**Registration Rights**

The holders of the Founder Shares, Private Placement Warrants and any warrants that may be issued upon conversion of the Working Capital Loans (and any shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and warrants that may be issued upon conversion of Working Capital Loans and upon conversion of the Founder Shares) were entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration rights agreement signed on the effective date of the Initial Public Offering. The holders of these securities were entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form demands, that the Company register such securities. In addition, the holders have certain "piggy-back" registration rights with respect to registration statements filed subsequent to the consummation of a Business Combination. The registration rights agreement does not contain liquidating damages or other cash settlement provisions resulting from delays in registering the Company's securities. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

Underwriting Agreement

The underwriters were entitled to a cash underwriting discount of 2.0% of the gross proceeds of the Initial Public Offering, or \$4.6 million in the aggregate. In addition, the representative of the underwriters is entitled to a deferred fee of 3.5% of the gross proceeds of the Initial Public Offering, or approximately \$8.1 million. The deferred fee will become payable to the representative of the underwriters from the amounts held in the Trust Account solely in the event that the Company completes a Business Combination, subject to the terms of the underwriting agreement.

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Risks and Uncertainties

Various social and political circumstances in the United States and around the world (including wars and other forms of conflict, including rising trade tensions between the United States and China, and other uncertainties regarding actual and potential shifts in the United States and foreign, trade, economic and other policies with other countries, terrorist acts, security operations and catastrophic events such as fires, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes and global health epidemics), may also contribute to increased market volatility and economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. Specifically, the continuing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and resulting market volatility could adversely affect the Company's ability to complete a business combination. In response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the United States and other countries have imposed sanctions or other restrictive actions against Russia. Any of the above factors, including sanctions, export controls, tariffs, trade wars and other governmental actions, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to complete a business combination and the value of the Company's securities.

Management continues to evaluate the impact of these types of risks and has concluded that while it is reasonably possible that these risks and uncertainties could have a negative effect on the Company's financial position, results of its operations and/or search for a target company, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IR Act") was signed into federal law. The IR Act provides for, among other things, a new U.S. federal 1% excise tax on certain repurchases of stock by publicly traded U.S. domestic corporations and certain U.S. domestic subsidiaries of publicly traded foreign corporations occurring on or after January 1, 2023. The excise tax is imposed on the repurchasing corporation itself, not its shareholders from which shares are repurchased. 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 exceptions apply to the excise tax. The U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") has been given authority to provide regulations and other guidance to carry out and prevent the abuse or avoidance of the excise tax. Any share redemption or other share repurchase that occurs after December 31, 2022, in connection with a Business Combination, extension vote or otherwise, may be subject to the excise tax. Whether and to what extent the Company would be subject to the excise tax in connection with a Business Combination, extension vote or otherwise will depend on a number of factors, including (i) the fair market value of the redemptions and repurchases in connection with the Business Combination, extension or otherwise, (ii) the structure of a Business Combination, (iii) the nature and amount of any "PIPE" or other equity issuances in connection with a Business Combination (or otherwise issued not in connection with a Business Combination but issued within the same taxable year of a Business Combination) and (iv) the content of regulations and other guidance from the Treasury. In addition, because the excise tax would be payable by the Company and not by the redeeming holder, the mechanics of any required payment of the excise tax have not been determined. In order to mitigate the current uncertainty surrounding the implementation of the IR Act, the Sponsor, or a designee, agreed to indemnify the Company for any excise tax liabilities with respect to any future redemptions that occur after December 31, 2022 and prior to or in connection with a Business Combination or liquidation of the Company. The foregoing would mitigate a potential reduction in the cash available on hand to complete a Business Combination and in the Company's ability to complete a Business Combination.

Note 6-Derivative Warrant Liabilities

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had 11,500,000 Public Warrants and 7,350,000 Private Placement Warrants outstanding.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Public Warrants will become exercisable on the later of (a) 30 days after the consummation of a Business Combination or (b) 12 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering, provided in each case that the Company has an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants and a current prospectus relating to them is available (or the Company permits holders to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis under certain circumstances). The Company has agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 15 business days after the closing of the initial Business Combination, it will its best efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement covering the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants, to cause such registration statement to become effective and to maintain a current prospectus relating to those shares of Class A common stock until the warrants expire or are redeemed. If a registration statement covering the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective by the 60th business day after the closing of the initial Business Combination, the warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when the Company will have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a “cashless basis” in accordance with Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act or another exemption. If that exemption, or another exemption, is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis.

The warrants have an exercise price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustments, and will expire five years from the consummation of a Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. The exercise price and number of shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a share dividend, or recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation. In addition, if (x) the Company issues additional shares of Class A common stock or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of its initial Business Combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per share of Class A common stock (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by the Company’s board of directors and, in the case of any such issuance to the Sponsor or its affiliates, without taking into account any Founder Shares held by the Sponsor or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the “Newly Issued Price”), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of the Company’s initial Business Combination on the date of the consummation of such initial Business Combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume weighted average trading price of the Company’s common stock during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which the Company consummates its initial Business Combination (such price, the “Market Value”) is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger price described below will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price.

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

Once the Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Warrants (except for the Private Placement Warrants):

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per Warrant;
- upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption (the “30-day redemption period”); and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price of the Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period commencing once the Warrants become exercisable and ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company will not redeem the warrants unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is effective and a current prospectus relating to those shares of Class A common stock is available throughout the 30-day redemption period, except if the warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis and such cashless exercise is exempt from registration under the Securities Act. If and when the warrants become redeemable by the Company, it may not exercise its redemption right if the issuance of shares of common stock upon exercise of the warrants is not exempt from registration or qualification under applicable state blue sky laws or the Company is unable to effect such registration or qualification.

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

Note 7-Class A Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption

The Company's Class A common stock feature certain redemption rights that are considered to be outside of the Company's control and subject to the occurrence of future events. The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of Class A common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Holders of the Company's Class A common stock are entitled to one vote for each share. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were 5,076,777 shares of Class A common stock outstanding, which were all subject to possible redemption and are classified outside of permanent equity in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. On December 2, 2022, the Company held the stockholders meeting described in Note 1. Stockholders holding 17,923,223 Public Shares exercised their right to redeem such shares for a pro rata portion of the funds in the Trust Account. In addition, as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, \$900,000 was deposited by the Company in to the Trust Account for the benefit of the public stockholders.

The Class A common stock subject to possible redemption reflected on the condensed consolidated balance sheets is reconciled on the following table:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Gross proceeds | \$ 230,000,000 |
| Less: | |
| Amount allocated to Public Warrants | (13,340,000) |
| Class A common stock issuance costs | (12,403,774) |
| Plus: | |
| Accretion of carrying value to redemption value | 28,519,292 |
| Redemption of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption | (180,858,526) |
| Class A common stock subject to possible redemption, December 31, 2022 | 51,916,992 |
| Increase in redemption value of Class A common stock subject to redemption | 350,009 |
| Class A common stock subject to possible redemption, March 31, 2023 | <u>\$ 52,267,001</u> |

Note 8-Stockholders' Deficit

Preferred stock-The Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding.

Class A common stock-The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of Class A common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were 5,076,777 shares of Class A common stock outstanding, including 5,076,777 shares of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption that were classified as temporary equity in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets (see Note 7).

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Class B common stock—The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of Class B common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were 5,750,000 shares of Class B common stock outstanding with no shares subject to forfeiture.

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

Note 9-Fair Value Measurements

The following tables present information about the Company’s financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques that the Company utilized to determine such fair value.

March 31, 2023

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)</u> | <u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u> | <u>Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u> |
|--|--|--|--|
| Liabilities: | | | |
| Derivative warrant liabilities – Public | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,150,000 |
| Derivative warrant liabilities – Private Placement | \$ — | \$ 735,000 | \$ — |

December 31, 2022

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)</u> | <u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u> | <u>Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u> |
|--|--|--|--|
| Liabilities: | | | |
| Derivative warrant liabilities – Public | \$805,000 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Derivative warrant liabilities – Private Placement | \$ — | \$ 514,500 | \$ — |

There were no assets that were required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. Transfers to/from Levels 1, 2, and 3 are recognized at the beginning of the reporting period. The estimated fair value of the Public Warrants transferred from a Level 3 measurement to a Level 1 fair value measurement, as the Public Warrants were separately listed and traded in February 2021. The estimated fair value of the Private Placement Warrants was transferred from a Level 3 fair value measurement to a Level 2 fair value measurement in the fourth quarter of 2022. As the transfer of Private Placement Warrants to anyone who is not a permitted transferee would result in the Private Placement Warrants having substantially the same terms as the Public Warrants, the Company determined that the fair value of each Private Placement Warrant is equivalent to that of each Public Warrant due to the low probability of the redemption feature only applicable to the Public Warrants being triggered. The Public Warrants were transferred to Level 2 in the first quarter of 2023 due to the low trading volume of the security.

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fair values of the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants were initially measured at fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation model and subsequently, the fair values of the Private Placement Warrants have continued to be measured using a Monte Carlo simulation model through September 30, 2022 and have since then relied on the quoted listed trading price of the Public Warrants. The fair values of Public Warrants have been measured based on the listed market price of such warrants, a Level 1 measurement, since the three months ended March 31, 2021 reporting period.

In the periods ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company recognized a benefit (loss) of approximately (\$0.6) million and \$10.3 million, respectively, resulting from changes in the fair value of the derivative warrant liabilities, presented as change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The estimated fair values of the Private Placement Warrants and the Public Warrants prior to being separately listed and traded, were initially determined using Level 3 inputs. Inherent in a Monte Carlo simulation are assumptions related to expected stock-price volatility, expected life, risk-free interest rate and dividend yield. The Company estimates the volatility of its common stock warrants based on implied volatility from the Company's traded warrants and from historical volatility of select peer company's common stock that matches the expected remaining life of the warrants. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve on the grant date for a maturity similar to the expected remaining life of the warrants. The expected life of the warrants is assumed to be equivalent to their remaining contractual term. The dividend rate is based on the historical rate, which the Company anticipates remaining at zero.

The changes in the fair value of the Level 3 derivative warrant liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2022, are summarized as follows:

| | <u>2022</u> |
|--|--------------|
| Derivative warrant liabilities at January 1, 2022 | \$ 4,557,000 |
| Change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities | (2,793,000) |
| Transfer of Public Warrants to Level 1 | — |
| Derivative warrant liabilities at March 31, 2022 | \$ 1,764,000 |

Note 10-Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the condensed consolidated balance sheet date up to the date that the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements were issued and determined that there have been no events that have occurred that would require adjustments to the disclosures in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

References to the “Company,” “7GC Co. Holdings, Inc.,” “7GC,” “our,” “us” or “we” refer to 7GC Co. Holdings, Inc. The following discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report. Certain information contained in the discussion and analysis set forth below includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the “Quarterly Report”) including, without limitation, statements under this “Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” regarding our financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward- looking statements. When used in this Quarterly Report, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend” and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. Actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors detailed in our filings with the SEC. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are qualified in their entirety by this paragraph.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this Quarterly Report under “Item 1. Financial Statements”. Certain information contained in the discussion and analysis set forth below includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties.

Overview

We are a blank check company incorporated in Delaware on September 18, 2020. We were formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses (the “Business Combination”). We are an emerging growth company and, as such, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with emerging growth companies.

Sponsor and Financing

Our Sponsor is 7GC & Co. Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. The registration statement for our Initial Public Offering (“IPO Registration Statement”) was declared effective on December 22, 2020. On December 28, 2020, we consummated the Initial Public Offering of 23,000,000 units (the “Units” and, with respect to the Class A common stock included in the Units being offered, the “Public Shares”), including 3,000,000 additional Units to cover over-allotments (the “Over-Allotment Units”), at \$10.00 per Unit, generating gross proceeds of \$230.0 million, and incurring offering costs of approximately \$13.2 million, of which approximately \$8.1 million was for deferred underwriting commissions.

Simultaneously with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, we consummated the private placement (“Private Placement”) of 7,350,000 warrants (each, a “Private Placement Warrant” and collectively, the “Private Placement Warrants”) at a price of \$1.00 per Private Placement Warrant to the Sponsor, generating proceeds of approximately \$7.4 million.

Trust Account

Upon the closing of our initial public offering and the private placement, \$230.0 million (\$10.00 per unit) of the net proceeds of our initial public offering and certain of the proceeds of the private placement was placed in the trust account, with Continental acting as trustee, and invested 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 of Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act, which invested only in direct U.S. government treasury obligations.

With respect to the regulation of SPACs like our company, on March 30, 2022, the SEC issued proposed rules relating to, among other items, the circumstances in which SPACs could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. To mitigate the risk that we might be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, in December 2022 we instructed Continental, the trustee of the trust account, to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in an interest-bearing demand deposit account until the earlier of consummation of our initial business combination or liquidation. This may reduce the amount of interest earned by the funds in the trust account. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the funds in the trust account are held solely in an interest-bearing demand deposit account.

Initial Business Combination

If we are unable to complete an initial business combination by June 28, 2023, or such earlier date as determined by the Board (the “Combination Period”), we will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but no more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the Public Shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to us to pay taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then outstanding Public Shares, which redemption will completely extinguish Public Stockholders’ rights as stockholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of the remaining stockholders and our board of directors, proceed to commence our voluntary liquidation and thereby our formal dissolution, subject in each case our obligations to provide for claims of creditors and the requirement of applicable law. The representative of the underwriters has agreed to waive its rights to the deferred underwriting commission held in the Trust Account in the event we do not complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period, and, in such event, such amounts will be included with the funds held in the Trust Account that will be available to fund the redemption of the Public Shares. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the assets remaining available for distribution will be less than the Initial Public Offering price per Unit (\$10.00).

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Stockholders Meeting, Trust Account Redemptions, Extension of Combination Period and Additional Trust Deposits

On December 21, 2022, the Company held a special meeting of stockholders in lieu of an annual meeting of stockholders (the “Meeting”). At the Meeting, the Company’s stockholders approved an amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “Extension Amendment”) to extend the date by which the Company must consummate its initial Business Combination from December 28, 2022, or within 24 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering, to June 28, 2023, or such earlier date as determined by the Board (the “Extension”). Also on December 21, 2022, the Company filed the Extension Amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

Stockholders holding 17,923,223 Public Shares exercised their right to redeem such shares for a pro rata portion of the funds in the Trust Account. Following redemptions, the Company has 5,076,777 Public Shares outstanding. After the satisfaction of such redemptions the balance of the Trust Account was approximately \$52.1 million.

In connection with the Extension, the Sponsor agreed to deposit into the Trust Account an aggregate of \$900,000 plus \$300,000 for each of the three subsequent calendar months commencing on March 29, 2023. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, \$900,000 was deposited into the Trust Account for the benefit of the Public Stockholders. The Company issued an unsecured promissory note in connection with these fundings. See Note 4 to the accompanying financial statements.

Proposed Business Combination

On December 8, 2022, the Company entered in to the Banzai Merger Agreement with Banzai and the Merger Subs. Pursuant to the terms of the Banzai Merger Agreement, the parties thereto will enter into the Banzai Business Combination and the other Banzai Transactions, pursuant to which, among other things, (i) First Merger Sub will merge with and into Banzai, with Banzai surviving as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the company, and (ii) immediately after the First Merger, Banzai will merge with and into Second Merger Sub, with the Second Merger Sub surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. At the closing of the Banzai Transactions, the company will change its name to Banzai International, Inc., and its common stock is expected to be listed on Nasdaq.

The Banzai Business Combination is expected to be consummated after the required approval by the stockholders of the company and the satisfaction of certain other conditions described in the Banzai Merger Agreement.

Liquidity and Going Concern

As of March 31, 2023, the Company had approximately \$805,000 of cash in its operating account and a working capital deficit of approximately \$3.8 million (excluding the convertible promissory note – related party). During the period ended March 31, 2023 no amounts were withdrawn from the Trust Account. During the year ended December 31, 2022, approximately \$1.1 million was withdrawn from the Trust Account to pay tax obligations, and as of March 31, 2023, approximately \$297,000 of tax obligations can be withdrawn from the Trust Account.

Subsequent to the consummation of the Initial Public Offering, our liquidity has been satisfied through the net proceeds from the consummation of the Initial Public Offering and the Private Placement held outside of the Trust Account. Additionally, during the three months ended March 31, 2023, none of the interest earned on our investments held in the Trust Account was requested and released to us in order to pay our tax obligations. In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, our Sponsor or an affiliate of our Sponsor, or certain of our officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, provide us with Working Capital Loans. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there were no Working Capital Loans outstanding.

On December 21, 2022, we issued the Extension Note to our sponsor, which provides for borrowings from time to time of up to an aggregate of \$2,300,000. Up to \$500,000 of the Extension Note may be drawn and used for Working Capital Drawdowns and up to \$1,800,000 of the Extension Note may be drawn and used for Extension Drawdowns. As of December 31, 2022, there was \$377,500 outstanding as a Working Capital Drawdown under the Extension Note and \$900,000 outstanding as an Extension Drawdown. The Extension Note does not bear interest and is repayable in full upon the earlier of the consummation of an initial business combination or the date the Company liquidates the trust account upon the failure to consummate an initial business combination within the requisite time period. Upon the consummation of an initial business combination, our sponsor shall have the option, but not the obligation, to convert the principal balance of the Extension Note, in whole or in part, into that number of Converted Shares equal to the principal amount of the Extension Note so converted divided by \$10.00. The terms of the Converted Shares, if issued, will be identical to the terms of our public shares, except that the Converted Shares (x) will not be registered under the Securities Act and (y) will be subject to the terms of that certain letter agreement, dated as of December 22, 2020, among our Company, our sponsor, and certain other parties thereto. The Extension Note is subject to customary events of default, the occurrence of which automatically trigger the unpaid principal balance of the Extension Note and all other sums payable with regard to the Extension Note becoming immediately due and payable.

In December 2022, we instructed Continental to liquidate the investments held in the trust account and instead to hold the funds in the trust account in an interest-bearing demand deposit account at Morgan Stanley, with Continental continuing to act as trustee, until the earlier of the consummation of our initial business combination or our liquidation. As a result, following the liquidation of investments in the trust account, the remaining proceeds from the initial public offering and private placement are no longer invested in U.S. government securities or money market funds.

We have incurred and expect to incur significant costs in pursuit of a Business Combination which resulted in our accrued expenses being greater than the cash balance in our operating bank account. In connection with our assessment of going concern considerations in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 205-40, “Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern,” management has determined that the working capital deficit and the mandatory liquidation date and subsequent dissolution raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to complete a Business Combination by June 28, 2023, then we will cease all operations except for the purpose of liquidating. Management intends to close the business transaction prior to the termination date. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities should we be required to liquidate after June 28, 2023.

Various social and political circumstances in the United States and around the world (including wars and other forms of conflict, including rising trade tensions between the United States and China, and other uncertainties regarding actual and potential shifts in the United States and foreign, trade, economic and other policies with other countries, terrorist acts, security operations and catastrophic events such as fires, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes,

hurricanes and global health epidemics), may also contribute to increased market volatility and economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. Specifically, the continuing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and resulting market volatility could adversely affect the Company's ability to complete a business combination. In response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the United States and other countries have imposed sanctions or other restrictive actions against Russia. Any of the above factors, including sanctions, export controls, tariffs, trade wars and other governmental actions, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to complete a business combination and the value of the Company's securities.

Management continues to evaluate the impact of these types of risks and has concluded that while it is reasonably possible that these risks and uncertainties could have a negative effect on our Company's financial position, results of its operations and/or search for a target company, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the “IR Act”) was signed into federal law. The IR Act provides for, among other things, a new U.S. federal 1% excise tax on certain repurchases of stock by publicly traded U.S. domestic corporations and certain U.S. domestic subsidiaries of publicly traded foreign corporations occurring on or after January 1, 2023. The excise tax is imposed on the repurchasing corporation itself, not its shareholders from which shares are repurchased. 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 exceptions apply to the excise tax. The U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) has been given authority to provide regulations and other guidance to carry out and prevent the abuse or avoidance of the excise tax. Any share redemption or other share repurchase that occur after December 31, 2022, in connection with a Business Combination, extension vote or otherwise, may be subject to the excise tax. Whether and to what extent our would be subject to the excise tax in connection with a Business Combination, extension vote or otherwise will depend on a number of factors, including (i) the fair market value of the redemptions and repurchases in connection with the Business Combination, extension or otherwise, (ii) the structure of a Business Combination, (iii) the nature and amount of any “PIPE” or other equity issuances in connection with a Business Combination (or otherwise issued not in connection with a Business Combination but issued within the same taxable year of a Business Combination) and (iv) the content of regulations and other guidance from the Treasury. In addition, because the excise tax would be payable to us and not by the redeeming holder, the mechanics of any required payment of the excise tax have not been determined. In order to mitigate the current uncertainty surrounding the implementation of the IR Act, our sponsor, or a designee, agreed to indemnify us for any excise tax liabilities with respect to any future redemptions that occur after December 31, 2022 and prior to or in connection with an initial business combination or liquidation of the Company. The foregoing would mitigate a potential reduction in the cash available on hand to complete a business combination and in our ability to complete a business combination.

Results of Operations

Our entire activity since inception up to March 31, 2023, was in preparation for our formation and the Initial Public Offering. We will not be generating any operating revenues until the closing and completion of our initial Business Combination.

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, we had a net loss of approximately \$807,000, which consisted of approximately \$565,000 in loss from the change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities, approximately \$593,000 in general and administrative expenses, approximately \$50,000 in franchise tax expense and approximately \$136,000 in income tax expenses, offset by approximately \$536,123 in gain on investments held in the Trust Account.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, we had net income of approximately \$6.7 million, which consisted of approximately \$7.0 million in income from the change in fair value of derivative warrant liabilities, and approximately \$14,000 in interest gain on investments held in the Trust Account, partly offset by approximately \$340,000 in general and administrative expenses and approximately \$49,000 in franchise tax expense.

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Contractual Obligations

Registration Rights

The holders of the Founder Shares, Private Placement Warrants and any warrants that may be issued upon conversion of the Working Capital Loans (and any shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and warrants that may be issued upon conversion of Working Capital Loans and upon conversion of the Founder Shares) are entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration rights agreement signed on the effective date of the IPO Registration Statement. The holders of these securities are entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form demands, that we register such securities. In addition, the holders have certain “piggy-back” registration rights with respect to registration statements filed subsequent to the consummation of a Business Combination. The registration rights agreement does not contain liquidating damages or other cash settlement provisions resulting from delays in registering our securities. We will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

Underwriting Agreement

The underwriters were entitled to a cash underwriting discount of 2.0% of the gross proceeds of the Initial Public Offering, or \$4.6 million in the aggregate. In addition, the representative of the underwriters is entitled to a deferred fee of 3.5% of the gross proceeds of the Initial Public Offering, or approximately \$8.1 million. The deferred fee will become payable to the representative of the underwriters from the amounts held in the Trust Account solely in the event that we complete a Business Combination, subject to the terms of the underwriting agreement.

Critical Accounting Policies

Derivative Warrant Liabilities

We do not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market, or foreign currency risks. We evaluate all of our financial instruments, including issued stock purchase warrants, to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives, pursuant to ASC Topic 480 “Distinguishing Liabilities From Equity (“ASC 480”) and ASC Topic 815, “Derivatives and Hedging” (“ASC 815”). The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

The Public Warrants and the Private Placement Warrants are recognized as derivative liabilities in accordance with ASC 815. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. The liabilities are subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the Public Warrants issued in the Initial Public Offering and the Private Placement Warrants were initially measured at fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation model and subsequently, the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants have been estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model at each measurement date. The fair value of the Public Warrants issued in connection with the Initial Public Offering have subsequently been measured based on the listed market price of such warrants. The determination of the fair value of the warrant liability may be subject to change as more current information becomes available and accordingly the actual results could differ significantly. Derivative warrant liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities as their liquidation is not reasonably expected to require the use of current assets or require the creation of current liabilities.

Class A Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption

We account for our Class A common stock subject to possible redemption in accordance with the guidance in ASC Topic 480 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity.” Shares of Class A common stock subject to mandatory redemption (if any) are classified as liability instruments and are measured at fair value. Shares of conditionally redeemable Class A common stock (including Class A common stock that feature redemption rights that are either within the control of the holder or subject to redemption upon the occurrence of uncertain events not solely within our control) are classified as temporary equity. At all other times, shares of Class A common stock are classified as stockholders’ equity. Our Class A common stock features certain redemption rights that are considered to be outside of our control and subject to the occurrence of uncertain future events. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, 5,076,777 shares of Class A common stock subject to possible redemption are presented as temporary equity, outside of the stockholders’ deficit section of our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Under ASC 480-10-S99, we have elected to recognize changes in the redemption value immediately as they occur and adjust the carrying value of the security to equal the redemption value at the end of the reporting period. This method would view the end of the reporting period as if it were also the redemption date of the security. Effective with the closing of the Initial Public Offering, we recognized the accretion from initial book value to redemption amount, which resulted in charges against additional paid-in capital (to the extent available) and accumulated deficit. Subsequent changes result from Extension payments deposited in the Trust Account. The changes in the carrying value of the common stock, subject to possible redemption, result in charges against additional paid-in capital (to the extent available) and accumulated deficit.

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Net Income Per Common Stock

We comply with accounting and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share.” We have two classes of shares, which are referred to as Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Income and losses are shared pro rata between the two classes of shares. This presentation assumes as Business Combination as the most likely outcome. Net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the respective period.

The calculation of diluted net income per common share does not consider the effect of the warrants issued in connection with the Initial Public Offering and the Private Placement to purchase an aggregate of 18,850,000 shares of Class A common stock in the calculation of diluted income per common share, because their exercise is contingent upon future events. Accretion associated with the redeemable Class A common stock is excluded from earnings per share as the redemption value approximates fair value.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Our management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material impact on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

JOBS Act

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

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

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Factors That May Adversely Affect Our Results of Operations

Our results of operations and our ability to complete an initial Business Combination may be adversely affected by various factors that could cause economic uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets, many of which are beyond our control. Our business could be impacted by, among other things, downturns in the financial markets or in economic conditions, increases in oil prices, inflation, increases in interest rates, supply chain disruptions, declines in consumer confidence and spending, the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including resurgences and the emergence of new variants, and geopolitical instability, such as the military conflict in Ukraine. We cannot at this time fully predict the likelihood of one or more of the above events, their duration or magnitude or the extent to which they may negatively impact our business and our ability to complete an initial Business Combination.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”), and are not required to provide the information otherwise required under this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2023. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2023.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2023 covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

As of the date of this Quarterly Report, other than as set forth below, there have been no material changes with respect to those risk factors previously disclosed in our (i) IPO Registration Statement, (ii) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, as filed with the SEC on March 31, 2023, and (iii) Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2022, June 30, 2022, and September 30, 2022, as filed with the SEC on May 16, 2022, August 12, 2022, and November 10, 2022, respectively. Any of these factors could result in a significant or material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Additional risks could arise that may also affect our business or ability to consummate an initial Business Combination. We may disclose changes to such risk factors or disclose additional risk factors from time to time in our future filings with the SEC.

Market conditions, economic uncertainty or downturns could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and our ability to consummate a Business Combination.

In recent years, the United States and other markets have experienced cyclical or episodic downturns, and worldwide economic conditions remain uncertain, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, the Ukraine-Russia conflict, instability in the U.S. and global banking systems, rising fuel prices, increasing interest rates or foreign exchange rates and high inflation and the possibility of a recession. A significant downturn in economic conditions may make it more difficult for us to consummate a Business Combination.

We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any future economic slowdown or any subsequent recovery generally, or in any industry. If the conditions in the general economy and the markets in which we operate worsen from present levels, our business, financial condition, operating results and our ability to consummate a Business Combination could be adversely affected. For example, in January 2023, the outstanding national debt of the U.S. government reached its statutory limit. The U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury Department") has announced that, since then, it has been using extraordinary measures to prevent the U.S. government's default on its payment obligations, and to extend the time that the U.S. government has to raise its statutory debt limit or otherwise resolve its funding situation. The failure by Congress to raise the federal debt ceiling could have severe repercussions within the U.S. and to global credit and financial markets. If Congress does not raise the debt ceiling, the U.S. government could default on its payment obligations, or experience delays in making payments when due. A payment default or delay by the U.S. government, or continued uncertainty surrounding the U.S. debt ceiling, could result in a variety of adverse effects for financial markets, market participants and U.S. and global economic conditions. In addition, U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns have increased the possibility a downgrade in the credit rating of the U.S. government and could result in economic slowdowns or a recession in the U.S. Although U.S. lawmakers have passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling on multiple occasions, ratings agencies have lowered or threatened to lower the long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States as a result of disputes over the debt ceiling. The impact of a potential downgrade to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or its perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect economic conditions, as well as our business, financial condition, operating results and our ability to consummate a Business Combination.

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Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

| <u>Exhibit Number</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-----------------------|---|
| 31.1* | Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2* | Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1** | Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2** | Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 101.INS* | Inline XBRL Instance Document |
| 101.SCH* | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL* | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF* | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB* | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE* | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |
| 104* | Cover Page Interactive Data File |

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

SIGNATURE

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

Dated: May 19, 2023

7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.

By: /s/ Jack Leeney
Name: Jack Leeney
Title: Chief Executive Officer

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

I, Jack Leeney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of 7GC & Co. Holdings Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2023

By: /s/ Jack Leeney

Jack Leeney
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

I, Christopher Walsh, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of 7GC & Co. Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2023

By: /s/ Christopher Walsh

Christopher Walsh
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of 7GC & Co. Holdings Inc. (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jack Leeney, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: May 19, 2023

By: /s/ Jack Leeney

Jack Leeney
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of 7GC & Co. Holdings Inc. (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Christopher Walsh, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: May 19, 2023

By: /s/ Christopher Walsh

Christopher Walsh

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)