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

**FORM 8-K**

**CURRENT REPORT**

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): **December 21, 2018**

**MOSAIC ACQUISITION CORP.**

*( Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter )*

**Delaware**

*( State or other jurisdiction of incorporation )*

**001-38246**

*( Commission File Number )*

**98-1380306**

*( IRS Employer Identification No. )*

**375 Park Avenue  
New York, NY**

*( Address of principal executive offices )*

**10152**

*( Zip Code )*

**(212) 763-0153**

*( Registrant's telephone number, including area code )*

**Not Applicable**

*( Former name or former address, if changed since last report )*

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see General Instruction A.2 below):

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

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.

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**Item 3.03 Material Modification to Rights of Security Holders.**

Effective December 21, 2018, Mosaic Acquisition Corp. changed its jurisdiction of incorporation from Cayman Islands (the “Cayman Company”) to the State of Delaware (the “Domestication”). We refer to Mosaic Acquisition Corp. following the Domestication as the “Company”. The Company discontinued its existence as a Cayman Islands exempted company as provided under the Cayman Islands Companies Law (2018 Revision) and, pursuant to Section 388 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”), continued its existence under the DGCL as a corporation incorporated in the State of Delaware.

In connection with the Domestication, each outstanding ordinary share of the Cayman Company has become, by operation of law, one share of common stock of the Company, as described in Item 8.01 below.

The Company’s units, common stock and warrants continue to be listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbols “MOSC.U,” “MOSC” and “MOSC WS,” respectively. Upon effectiveness of the Domestication, the Company’s CUSIP numbers relating to its units, common stock and warrants changed to 61946M 209, 61946M 100 and 61946M 118, respectively.

The rights of holders of the Company’s common stock are now governed by its Delaware certificate of incorporation, its Delaware by-laws and the DGCL, each of which is described in the Cayman Company’s final proxy statement/prospectus dated December 3, 2018 relating to the Domestication, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) on December 3, 2018 (the “Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus”). The Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus is part of the Company’s registration statement on Form S-4, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 5, 2018 and was amended on November 27, 2018 (Registration No. 333-228187). The sections of the Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus entitled “Material Tax Considerations of the Domestication,” “Description of Securities” and “Comparison of Corporate Governance and Shareholder Rights” are hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 3.03 and are included in Exhibit 99.1, 99.2 and 99.3, respectively, to this Current Report on Form 8-K. The Delaware certificate of incorporation and the Delaware by-laws are filed as Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2 to this Current Report on 8-K, respectively, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 3.03. The description of the certificate of incorporation and by-laws referenced above is a summary and does not purport to be a complete description of those documents and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the copies of those documents filed as exhibits hereto.

**Item 5.03 Amendments to Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws; Change in Fiscal Year.**

The information included in Item 3.03 above is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 5.03.

**Item 5.07 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.**

On December 21, 2018, the Cayman Company held an extraordinary general meeting (the “Extraordinary General Meeting.” At the Extraordinary General Meeting, a total of 32,729,725 (75.9%) of the Company’s issued and outstanding ordinary shares held of record as of November 26, 2018, the record date for the Extraordinary General Meeting, were present either in person or by proxy, which constituted a quorum. The Company’s shareholders voted on the following proposals at the Extraordinary General Meeting, each of which was approved. The final vote tabulation for each proposal is set forth below.

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1. **Domestication Proposal** : To approve by special resolution the change of Mosaic Acquisition Corp.'s jurisdiction of incorporation by deregistering as an exempted company in the Cayman Islands and continuing and domesticating as a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

<u>For</u> 108,624,093	<u>Against</u> 1,730,632	<u>Abstain</u> 981,300
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2. **Charter Proposal** : To approve by special resolution, assuming the Domestication Proposal is approved and adopted, the adoption of the proposed new certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Mosaic Acquisition Corp. as part of the domestication.

<u>For</u> 30,999,093	<u>Against</u> 1,730,632	<u>Abstain</u> 0
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3. **Adjournment Proposal** : To approve by ordinary resolution the adjournment of the general meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the general meeting, any of the preceding proposals would not be duly approved and adopted by our shareholders.

<u>For</u> 30,922,469	<u>Against</u> 1,807,256	<u>Abstain</u> 0
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Although this proposal would have received sufficient votes to be approved, no motion to adjourn was made because the adjournment of the Extraordinary General Meeting was determined not to be necessary or appropriate.

#### **Item 8.01 Other Events.**

In accordance with Rule 12g-3(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), the shares of common stock of the Company, as the successor to the Cayman Company are deemed to be registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act.

In the Domestication, each of the Cayman Company's outstanding Class A ordinary shares and Class F ordinary shares has become, by operation of law, one share of the Company's Class A common stock or Class F common stock, respectively. Consequently, each holder of a Cayman Company unit, Class A ordinary share, Class F ordinary share or warrant immediately prior to the Domestication now holds a unit, share of Class A common stock, share of Class F common stock or warrant representing the same proportional equity interest in the Company as that shareholder held in the Cayman Company and representing the same class of security.

It is not necessary for stockholders to exchange their existing Cayman Company share certificates for new stock certificates of the Company. Until surrendered and exchanged, each certificate

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evidencing Cayman Company ordinary shares will be deemed for all purposes of the Company to evidence the identical number of shares of the Company's common stock. Holders of uncertificated shares of the Cayman Company immediately prior to the Domestication continued as holders of uncertificated common stock of the Company upon effectiveness of the Domestication.

The business, assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, as well as its principal locations and fiscal year, were the same immediately after the Domestication as they were immediately prior to the Domestication. In addition, the directors and executive officers of the Company immediately after the Domestication were the same individuals who were directors and executive officers, respectively, of the Cayman Company immediately prior to the Domestication.

If you are a U.S. holder of the Company's units, Class A common stock, Class F common stock or warrants, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax as a result of the Domestication unless you make a timely election on your filing with the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, if you are a non-U.S. holder of the Company's units, Class A common stock, Class F common stock or warrants, you may become subject to withholding tax on any dividends paid on such common stock subsequent to the effectiveness of the Domestication, unless you are eligible for a reduced rate of withholding tax under an applicable income tax treaty and you provide proper certification of its eligibility for such reduced rate. Holders of the Company's units, Class A common stock, Class F common stock and warrants are urged to review the section of the Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus entitled "Material Tax Considerations of the Domestication." That section is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 8.01 and is included in Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

#### **Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.**

(d) Exhibits.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	<a href="#">Certificate of Incorporation of Mosaic Acquisition Corp.</a>
3.2	<a href="#">By-laws of Mosaic Acquisition Corp.</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Form of Specimen Unit Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with Mosaic Cayman's registration statement on Form S-4 filed on November 5, 2018).</a>
4.2	<a href="#">Form of Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with Mosaic Cayman's registration statement on Form S-4 filed on November 5, 2018).</a>
4.3	<a href="#">Form of Specimen Warrant Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 filed with Mosaic Cayman's registration statement on Form S-4 filed on November 5, 2018).</a>
99.1	<a href="#">The section entitled "Material Tax Considerations of the Domestication" on pages 46 to 54 of Mosaic Cayman's Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) on December 3, 2018.</a>
99.2	<a href="#">The section entitled "Description of Securities" on pages 92 to 108 of Mosaic Cayman's Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) on December 3, 2018.</a>
99.3	<a href="#">The section entitled "Comparison of Corporate Governance and Shareholder Rights" on pages 109 to 112 of Mosaic Cayman's Final Proxy Statement/Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) on December 3, 2018.</a>

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**SIGNATURES**

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

**MOSAIC ACQUISITION CORP.**

Date: December 21, 2018

By: /s/ William H. Mitchell

Name: William H. Mitchell

Title: Chief Financial Officer

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**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
OF  
MOSAIC ACQUISITION CORP.**

December 21, 2018

The undersigned, for the purposes of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware, does make, file, and record this Certificate of Incorporation (this "Certificate"), and does hereby certify as follows:

**ARTICLE I  
NAME**

The name of the corporation is Mosaic Acquisition Corp. (the "Corporation").

**ARTICLE II  
NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF INCORPORATOR**

The name and mailing address of the incorporator are: William H. Mitchell, c/o Mosaic Acquisition Corp., 375 Park Avenue, Suite 2607, New York, NY 10152.

**ARTICLE III  
PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"). In addition to the powers and privileges conferred upon the Corporation by law and those incidental thereto, the Corporation shall possess and may exercise all the powers and privileges that are necessary or convenient to the conduct, promotion or attainment of the business or purposes of the Corporation, including, but not limited to, effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination, involving the Corporation and one or more businesses (a "Business Combination").

**ARTICLE IV  
REGISTERED AGENT**

The address of the Corporation's registered office in the State of Delaware is 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, County of Kent, State of Delaware, 19904, and the name of the Corporation's registered agent at such address is Cogency Global Inc.

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**ARTICLE V  
CAPITALIZATION**

Section 5.1 Authorized Capital Stock. The total number of shares of all classes of capital stock, each with a par value of \$0.0001 per share, which the Corporation is authorized to issue is 221,000,000 shares, consisting of (a) 220,000,000 shares of common stock (the “Common Stock”), including (i) 200,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock (the “Class A Common Stock”), and (ii) 20,000,000 shares of Class F Common Stock (the “Class F Common Stock”), and (b) 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock (the “Preferred Stock”).

Section 5.2 Preferred Stock. Subject to Article X of this Certificate, the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “Board”) is hereby expressly authorized to provide out of the unissued shares of the Preferred Stock for one or more series of Preferred Stock and to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series and to fix the voting rights, if any, designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional, special and other rights, if any, of each such series and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, as shall be stated in the resolution or resolutions adopted by the Board providing for the issuance of such series and included in a certificate of designation (a “Preferred Stock Designation”) filed pursuant to the DGCL, and the Board is hereby expressly vested with the authority to the full extent provided by law, now or hereafter, to adopt any such resolution or resolutions.

Section 5.3 Common Stock.

(a) Voting.

(i) Except as otherwise required by law or this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation and Section 10.9), the holders of shares of Common Stock shall exclusively possess all voting power with respect to the Corporation.

(ii) Except as otherwise required by law or this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation), the holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to one vote for each such share on each matter properly submitted to the stockholders of the Corporation on which the holders of the Common Stock are entitled to vote.

(iii) Except as otherwise required by law or this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation), at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation, holders of shares of Class A Common Stock and holders of shares of Class F Common Stock, voting together as a single class, shall have the exclusive right to vote for the election of directors and on all other matters properly submitted to a vote of the stockholders. Notwithstanding the foregoing, except as otherwise required by law or this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation), holders of shares of any series of Common Stock shall not be entitled to vote on any amendment to this Certificate (including any amendment to any Preferred Stock

Designation) that relates solely to the terms of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock or other series of Common Stock if the holders of such affected series of Preferred Stock or Common Stock, as applicable, are entitled, either separately or together with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation) or the DGCL.

(b) Class F Common Stock.

(i) Shares of Class F Common Stock shall be convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock on a one-for-one basis (the “Initial Conversion Ratio”) (A) at any time and from time to time at the option of the holder thereof and (B) automatically on the closing of a Business Combination.

(ii) Notwithstanding the Initial Conversion Ratio, in the case that additional shares of Class A Common Stock, or Equity-linked Securities (as defined below), are issued or deemed issued in excess of the amounts sold in the Corporation’s initial public offering of securities (the “Offering”) (assuming for all purposes of this Section 5.3(b)(ii) that the number of shares of Class A Common Stock sold in the Offering was equal to the number of “Class A Shares” (as defined in the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation as in effect immediately prior to the effectiveness of the filing of this Certificate) actually sold in the Offering), all issued and outstanding shares of Class F Common Stock shall automatically convert into shares of Class A Common Stock on the day of the closing of a Business Combination at such ratio that the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of all the shares of Class F Common Stock will equal, in the aggregate, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock into which such shares of Class F Common Stock would convert at the Initial Conversion Ratio *plus* (x) one quarter of a share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class A Common Stock and Equity-linked Security corresponding to one share of Class A Common Stock issued or deemed issued in connection with the consummation of a Business Combination (excluding (i) any securities or Equity-linked Securities issued or issuable to any seller in such Business Combination and (ii) any share of Class A Common Stock issued pursuant to a forward purchase agreement) and (y) one ninth of a share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class A Common Stock issued pursuant to a forward purchase agreement.

As used herein, the term “Equity-linked Securities” means any securities of the Corporation which are convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for Common Stock.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, (i) the foregoing adjustment to the Initial Conversion Ratio may be waived as to any particular issuance or deemed issuance of additional shares of Class A Common Stock or Equity-linked Securities by the written consent or agreement of holders of a majority of the shares of Class F Common Stock then outstanding consenting or agreeing separately as a single class in the manner provided in Section 5.3(b)(ii), and (ii) in no event shall the

shares of Class F Common Stock convert into shares of Class A Common Stock at a ratio that is less than one-for-one.

The foregoing conversion ratio shall also be adjusted to account for any subdivision (by stock split, subdivision, exchange, stock dividend, reclassification, recapitalization or otherwise) or combination (by reverse stock split, exchange, reclassification, recapitalization or otherwise) or similar reclassification or recapitalization of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock into a greater or lesser number of shares occurring after the original filing of this Certificate without a proportionate and corresponding subdivision, combination or similar reclassification or recapitalization of the outstanding shares of Class F Common Stock.

Each share of Class F Common Stock shall convert into its *pro rata* number of shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to this Section 5.3(b). The *pro rata* share for each holder of shares of Class F Common Stock will be determined as follows: each share of Class F Common Stock shall convert into such number of shares of Class A Common Stock as is equal to the product of one (1) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the total number of shares of Class A Common Stock into which all of the issued and outstanding shares of Class F Common Stock shall be converted pursuant to this Section 5.3(b) and the denominator of which shall be the total number of issued and outstanding shares of Class F Common Stock at the time of conversion.

(iii) Voting. Except as otherwise required by law or this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation), for so long as any shares of Class F Common Stock shall remain outstanding, the Corporation shall not, without the prior vote or written consent of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of Class F Common Stock then outstanding, voting separately as a single class, amend, alter or repeal any provision of this Certificate, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, if such amendment, alteration or repeal would alter or change the powers, preferences or relative, participating, optional or other or special rights of the shares of Class F Common Stock. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the holders of shares of Class F Common Stock may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of the outstanding shares of Class F Common Stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares of Class F Common Stock were present and voted and shall be delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business, or to the Secretary of the Corporation or another officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which minutes of proceedings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the Corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Prompt written notice of the taking of corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent of the holders of shares of Class F Common Stock shall, to the extent required by law, be given to those holders of shares of Class F Common Stock who have not consented in writing and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for

notice of such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders of shares of Class F Common Stock to take the action were delivered to the Corporation.

(c) Dividends. Subject to applicable law, the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of the Preferred Stock and the provisions of Article X hereof, the holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends and other distributions (payable in cash, property or capital stock of the Corporation) when, as and if declared thereon by the Board from time to time out of any assets or funds of the Corporation legally available therefor and shall share equally on a per share basis in such dividends and distributions.

(d) Liquidation, Dissolution or Winding Up of the Corporation. Subject to applicable law, the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of the Preferred Stock and the provisions of Article X hereof, in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation, after payment or provision for payment of the debts and other liabilities of the Corporation, the holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive all the remaining assets of the Corporation available for distribution to its stockholders, ratably in proportion to the number of shares of Class A Common Stock (on an as converted basis with respect to the shares of Class F Common Stock) held by them.

Section 5.4 Rights and Options. The Corporation has the authority to create and issue rights, warrants and options entitling the holders thereof to acquire from the Corporation any shares of its capital stock of any class or classes, with such rights, warrants and options to be evidenced by or in instrument(s) approved by the Board. The Board is empowered to set the exercise price, duration, times for exercise and other terms and conditions of such rights, warrants or options; provided, however, that the consideration to be received for any shares of capital stock issuable upon exercise thereof may not be less than the par value thereof.

## **ARTICLE VI BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Section 6.1 Board Powers. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by, or under the direction of, the Board. In addition to the powers and authority expressly conferred upon the Board by statute, this Certificate or the Bylaws of the Corporation ( "Bylaws" ), the Board is hereby empowered to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Corporation, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the DGCL, this Certificate, and any Bylaws adopted by the stockholders of the Corporation; provided, however, that no Bylaws hereafter adopted by the stockholders of the Corporation shall invalidate any prior act of the Board that would have been valid if such Bylaws had not been adopted.

Section 6.2 Number and Term.

- (a) The number of directors of the Corporation, other than those who may be elected by the holders of one or more series of the Preferred Stock voting separately by class or series, shall initially be five and may be fixed from time to time by or in the manner set forth in the Bylaws.
- (b) Subject to Section 6.5 hereof, a director shall hold office until the annual meeting for the year in which his or her term expires and until his or her successor has been elected and qualified, subject, however, to such director ' s earlier death, resignation, retirement or removal.
- (c) Unless and except to the extent that the Bylaws shall so require, the election of directors need not be by written ballot.

Section 6.3 Newly Created Directorships and Vacancies. Subject to Section 6.5 hereof, newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors and any vacancies on the Board resulting from death, resignation, retirement, removal or other cause may be filled solely and exclusively by a majority vote of the remaining directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director (and not by stockholders), and any director so chosen shall hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors to which the new directorship was added or in which the vacancy occurred and until his or her successor has been elected and qualified, subject, however, to such director ' s earlier death, resignation, retirement or removal.

Section 6.4 Election and Removal.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Certificate, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL prior to the closing of a Business Combination, the holders of shares of Class F Common Stock shall have the exclusive right to elect and remove any director, and the holders of shares of Class A Common Stock shall have no right to vote on the election or removal of any director. This Section 6.4 (a) may be amended only with the approval of holders of at least 90% of the outstanding Common Stock entitled to vote thereon.
- (b) Subject to Section 6.5 hereof and except as otherwise required by this Certificate, directors may be elected or removed from office by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the voting power of all then outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

Section 6.5 Preferred Stock—Directors. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article VI, and except as otherwise required by law, whenever the holders of one or more series of the Preferred Stock shall have the right, voting separately by class or series, to elect one or more directors, the term of office, the filling of vacancies, the removal from office without cause and other features of such directorships shall be governed by the terms of such series of the Preferred Stock as set forth in this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation).

Section 6.6 Actions Prior to Initial Business Combination. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article VI or any provision of the Bylaws, prior to the closing of the Corporation 's initial Business Combination:

(i) Mosaic Sponsor, LLC (" Mosaic Sponsor ") shall have the right to identify from time to time a selected Director, and to identify from time to time a replacement selected Director (the " MSL Director "), in each case by providing notice in writing to the Company of such designation, re-designation or removal, provided that it continues to hold any shares of Class F Common Stock;

(ii) Fortress Mosaic Sponsor LLC (" Fortress Sponsor " and, together with Mosaic Sponsor, the " Sponsors ") shall have the right to identify from time to time a selected Director, and to identify from time to time a replacement selected Director (the " Fortress Director "), in each case by providing notice in writing to the Company of such designation, re-designation or removal, provided that it continues to hold any shares of Class F Common Stock;

(iii) if the office of the MSL Director of the Fortress Director becomes vacant by reason of the previous incumbent ceasing to be a Director, then a replacement MSL Director or Fortress Director shall be identified from among the existing Directors or appointed, by either Mosaic Sponsor or Fortress Sponsor, as applicable, by providing notice in writing to the Company of such identification or appointment. If the office of the MSL Director of the Fortress Director becomes vacant other than by reason of the previous incumbent ceasing to be a Director, then a replacement MSL Director or Fortress Director shall be identified from among the existing Directors, by either Mosaic Sponsor or Fortress Sponsor, as applicable, by providing notice in writing to the Company. Until the vacancy is filled, the Board shall not transact any business or exercise any of its powers or functions save and except as may be necessary to preserve the business and assets held by the Company. If a replacement MSL Director or Fortress Director, as applicable, is not identified within ten days after the occurrence of the vacancy, then the remaining Directors shall be entitled to transact business and exercise all of the powers and functions of the Company; and

(iv) for the avoidance of doubt, after the closing of a Business Combination, there shall no longer be a MSL Director or Fortress Director.

(v) The quorum for the transaction of business by the directors shall be: (a) if there are two or more directors, a majority of the directors then in office provided that (1) the quorum shall include the MSL Director and the Fortress Director and (2) in no case shall a quorum consist of less than one-third of the total number of directors that the Corporation would have if there were no vacancies on the Board; or (b) if there is only one director, such director.

(vi) Actions taken at any meeting of directors shall, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 141(a) of the DGCL, be decided by a majority of votes of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present, which majority shall (a) prior to the closing of a Business Combination, be a majority of the directors

then in office; provided that, if there are two or more directors, at least one director approving the matter shall be the MSL Director and at least one Director approving the matter shall be the Fortress Director, provided that the approval of a Business Combination shall comply with the requirements of the applicable stock exchange; and (b) after the closing of a Business Combination, be decided by a majority of votes of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. To the fullest extent permitted by Section 141(d) of the DGCL, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the Board (solely in the case of matters before the Board) and the chairman of any committee or subcommittee of the Board (solely in the case of matters before such committee or subcommittee) shall have a second or casting vote.

## **ARTICLE VII BYLAWS**

In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it by law, the Board shall have the power and is expressly authorized to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Bylaws. Subject to Section 6.6(vi), the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board shall be required to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Bylaws. The Bylaws also may be adopted, amended, altered or repealed by the stockholders of the Corporation; provided, however, that in addition to any vote of the holders of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation required by law or by this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation), the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all then outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required for the stockholders of the Corporation to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the Bylaws; and provided further, however, that no Bylaws hereafter adopted by the stockholders of the Corporation shall invalidate any prior act of the Board that would have been valid if such Bylaws had not been adopted.

## **ARTICLE VIII SPECIAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS; ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT**

Section 8.1 Special Meetings. Subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of the Preferred Stock and to the requirements of applicable law, special meetings of stockholders of the Corporation may be called by the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, or the Board pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the Board, and shall be called by the Secretary of the Corporation upon the request of stockholders holding, as of the date of such request, not less than ten percent in par value of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation which as of such date have the right to vote at meetings of stockholders.

Section 8.2 Advance Notice. Advance notice of stockholder nominations for the election of directors and of business to be brought by stockholders before any meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation shall be given in the manner provided in the Bylaws.

Section 8.3 Action by Written Consent. Except as may be otherwise provided for or fixed pursuant to this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation) relating to the rights of the holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders of the Corporation may be effected by a duly called annual or special meeting of such stockholders or may be effected by written consent of all of the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, other than with respect to shares of Class F Common Stock with respect to which action may be taken by written consent of the Class F stockholders necessary to adopt such action.

Section 8.4 Quorum. The holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at the meeting present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum at any general or special meeting of stockholders.

## ARTICLE IX LIMITED LIABILITY; INDEMNIFICATION

Section 9.1 Limitation of Director Liability. A director of the Corporation shall not be personally liable to the Corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the DGCL as the same exists or may hereafter be amended. Any amendment, modification or repeal of the foregoing sentence shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the Corporation hereunder in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such amendment, modification or repeal.

Section 9.2 Indemnification and Advancement of Expenses.

(a) To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended, the Corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless each person who is or was made a party or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a “proceeding”) by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or, while a director or officer of the Corporation, is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust, other enterprise or nonprofit entity, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan (an “indemnitee”), whether the basis of such proceeding is alleged action in an official capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent, or in any other capacity while serving as a director, officer, employee or agent, against all liability and loss suffered and expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys’ fees, judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement (other than judgments, fines or amounts paid in settlement in any proceeding by or in the right of the Corporation to procure a judgment in its favor)) reasonably incurred by such indemnitee in connection with such proceeding. The Corporation shall to the fullest extent not prohibited by applicable law pay the expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by an indemnitee in defending or otherwise participating in any proceeding in advance of its final disposition; provided, however, that, to the extent required by applicable law, such payment of expenses in advance of the

final disposition of the proceeding shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking, by or on behalf of the indemnitee, to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that the indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified under this Section 9.2 or otherwise. The rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses conferred by this Section 9.2 shall be contract rights and such rights shall continue as to an indemnitee who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and administrators. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 9.2(a), except for proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses, the Corporation shall indemnify and advance expenses to an indemnitee in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such indemnitee only if such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board.

(b) The rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses conferred on any indemnitee by this Section 9.2 shall not be exclusive of any other rights that any indemnitee may have or hereafter acquire under law, this Certificate, the Bylaws, an agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise.

(c) Any repeal or amendment of this Section 9.2 by the stockholders of the Corporation or by changes in law, or the adoption of any other provision of this Certificate inconsistent with this Section 9.2, shall, unless otherwise required by law, be prospective only (except to the extent such amendment or change in law permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights on a retroactive basis than permitted prior thereto), and shall not in any way diminish or adversely affect any right or protection existing at the time of such repeal or amendment or adoption of such inconsistent provision in respect of any proceeding (regardless of when such proceeding is first threatened, commenced or completed) arising out of, or related to, any act or omission occurring prior to such repeal or amendment or adoption of such inconsistent provision.

(d) This Section 9.2 shall not limit the right of the Corporation, to the extent and in the manner authorized or permitted by law, to indemnify and to advance expenses to persons other than indemnitees.

(e) To the extent an indemnitee has rights to indemnification, advancement of expenses and/or insurance provided by Sponsors or its affiliates as applicable, (i) the Corporation shall be the indemnitor of first resort (i.e., that its obligations to an indemnitee are primary and any obligation of Sponsors or its affiliates, as applicable, to advance expenses or to provide indemnification for the same expenses or liabilities incurred by an indemnitee are secondary), (ii) the Corporation shall be required to advance the full amount of expenses incurred by an indemnitee and shall be liable for the full amount of all claims, liabilities, damages, losses, costs and expenses (including amounts paid in satisfaction of judgments, in compromises and settlements, as fines and penalties and legal or other costs and reasonable expenses of investigating or defending against any claim or alleged claim) to the extent legally permitted and as required by the terms of this Certificate of Incorporation, the Bylaws and the agreements to which the Corporation is a party, without regard to any rights an indemnitee may have against Sponsors or its affiliates, as applicable, and (iii) the Corporation irrevocably waives,

relinquishes and releases Sponsors and its affiliates, as applicable, from any and all claims against them for contribution, subrogation or any other recovery of any kind in respect thereof. No advancement or payment by Sponsors or its affiliates, as applicable, on behalf of an indemnitee with respect to any claim for which an indemnitee has sought indemnification from the Corporation shall affect the foregoing, and the Sponsors and its affiliates, as applicable, shall have a right of contribution and be subrogated to the extent of such advancement or payment to all of the rights of recovery of an indemnitee against the Corporation.

**ARTICLE X**  
**BUSINESS COMBINATION REQUIREMENTS; EXISTENCE**

Section 10.1 General. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Certificate, this Article X shall apply during the period commencing upon the effectiveness of the filing of this Certificate and terminating upon the first to occur of the consummation of any Business Combination and the distribution of the funds held in the trust fund, established for the benefit of the holders of IPO Shares (defined below) pursuant to a trust agreement and funded with the net proceeds of the Offering (the “Trust Fund”), pursuant to Section 10.4. In the event of a conflict between this Article X and any other provisions of this Certificate, the provisions of this Article X shall prevail, and this Section 10.1 may be amended prior to the consummation of a Business Combination only with the approval of the holders of all of the outstanding Common Stock.

Section 10.2 Approval of a Business Combination. Prior to the consummation of any Business Combination, the Corporation shall either:

(a) submit such Business Combination to its stockholders for approval; or

(b) provide holders of IPO Shares with the opportunity to have their shares of Common Stock repurchased by means of a tender offer for an amount per share equal to such share’s pro rata share of the Trust Fund, provided that the Corporation shall not redeem shares in an amount that would cause the Corporation’s net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001.

The Corporation shall initiate any tender offer pursuant to Section 10.2(b) in accordance with Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and shall file tender offer documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission prior to completing a Business Combination which contain substantially the same financial and other information about such Business Combination and the redemption rights as is required under Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, to repurchase shares of Common Stock issued in connection with the Corporation’s domestication to the State of Delaware upon conversion of the shares of the Corporation issued in the Offering (the “IPO Shares”).

At a meeting called for the purposes of approving a Business Combination pursuant to this Article X, unless a higher standard is required by the DGCL, if a majority

of the shares of Common Stock voted are voted for the approval of the Business Combination (or, if required by the applicable stock exchange rules of any national securities exchange then in effect, including the NYSE, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the IPO Shares voted are voted for the approval of the Business Combination), the Corporation shall be authorized to consummate the Business Combination, provided that the Corporation shall not consummate any Business Combination unless the Corporation has net tangible assets of at least \$5,000,001 upon such consummation or any greater net tangible asset or cash requirement that may be contained in the agreement relating to the Business Combination.

Section 10.3 Redemption Rights.

(a) Any stockholder holding shares of Common Stock issued to persons who are not a Founder, officer or Director may, contemporaneously with any vote on a Business Combination, elect to have their IPO Shares redeemed for cash (the “IPO Redemption”), provided that no such stockholder acting together with any affiliate of his or any other person with whom he is acting in concert or as a partnership, syndicate, or other group for the purposes of acquiring, holding, or disposing of shares of Common Stock may exercise this redemption right with respect to more than 15 per cent of the IPO Shares. If so demanded, the Corporation shall pay any such redeeming Stockholder, regardless of whether he, she or it is voting for or against such proposed Business Combination, a per IPO Share redemption price equal to such IPO Share’s pro rata share of the Trust Fund (such redemption price being referred to herein as the “Redemption Price”).

(b) The Redemption Price shall be paid promptly following the consummation of the relevant Business Combination. If the proposed Business Combination is not approved or completed for any reason then such redemptions shall be cancelled and share certificates (if any) returned to the relevant stockholders as appropriate.

Section 10.4 Additional Redemption Rights. In the event that:

(a) the Corporation does not consummate a Business Combination by twenty-four months after the closing of the Offering (or twenty-seven months after the closing of the Offering if the Corporation has executed a letter of intent, agreement in principle or definitive agreement for a Business Combination within twenty-four months of the closing of the Offering but has not completed the Business Combination within such twenty-four month period), the Corporation shall: (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up; (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the IPO Shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Fund including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Fund and not previously released to the Corporation to fund its working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000 and/or to pay taxes (less up to \$100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), divided by the number of then issued and outstanding IPO Shares, which redemption will completely extinguish the rights as stockholders (including the right to

receive further liquidation distributions, if any) of the holders thereof with respect to such IPO Shares, subject to applicable law; and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of the Corporation's remaining stockholders and the Directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to its obligations under applicable law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law.

(b) the Corporation's stockholders approve an amendment to Section 10.4(a) that would affect the substance or timing of the Corporation's obligation to redeem the IPO Shares if the Corporation did not complete its Business Combination within 24 months from closing of the Offering (or 27 months from the closing of the Offering if the Corporation has executed a letter of intent, agreement in principle or definitive agreement for a Business Combination within 24 months from the closing of the Offering but has not completed the Business Combination within such 24-month period), the Corporation shall provide the holders of IPO Shares with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of such IPO Shares upon such approval at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount of the Trust Fund, including interest earned on the funds held in the Trust Fund and not previously released to the Corporation to fund its working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000 and/or to pay taxes, divided by the number of then issued and outstanding IPO Shares.

Section 10.5 Distributions from the Trust Fund. A holder of IPO Shares shall be entitled to receive distributions from the Trust Fund only in the event of an IPO Redemption, a repurchase of shares of Common Stock by means of a tender offer pursuant to Section 10.2(b), or a distribution of the Trust Fund pursuant to Section 10.4(a) or Section 10.4(b). In no other circumstance shall a holder of IPO Shares have any right or interest of any kind in the Trust Fund.

Section 10.6 Share Issuances. After the issue of IPO Shares pursuant to the Corporation's domestication to the State of Delaware, and prior to the consummation of a Business Combination, the Directors shall not issue additional shares of Common Stock or any other securities that participate in any manner in the Trust Fund or that vote as a class with IPO Shares on any Business Combination.

Section 10.7 Transactions with Affiliates. Any transaction or transactions between the Corporation and any of the below parties shall require, in addition to any approvals or votes otherwise required by applicable law or this Certificate, the approval of a majority of the independent (pursuant to the listing standards of the national securities exchange on which the Common Stock is listed) Directors then in office:

- (a) any stockholder owning an interest in the voting power of the Corporation that gives such stockholder a significant influence over the Corporation; and
- (b) any Director or executive officer of the Corporation or any affiliate or relative of such Director or executive officer.

Section 10.8 Payments to Members of the Audit Committee. Any payment made to the members of the Audit Committee (if one exists) shall require the review and approval of the Directors, with any Director interested in such payment abstaining from such review and approval.

Section 10.9 Director Conflict of Interest. A Director may vote in respect of any Business Combination in which such Director has a conflict of interest with respect to the evaluation of such Business Combination. Such Director must disclose such interest or conflict to the other Directors.

Section 10.10 Audit Committee Responsibilities. To the fullest extent permitted by Section 141(a) of the DGCL, the Audit Committee of the Board shall monitor compliance with the terms of this Article X and, if any non-compliance is identified, shall be charged with the responsibility to take all action necessary to rectify such non-compliance or otherwise cause compliance with the terms of this Article X.

Section 10.11 Affiliation with Target Business. The Corporation may enter into a Business Combination with a target business that is affiliated with the Sponsors, the Directors or executive officers of the Corporation.

## **ARTICLE XI BUSINESS COMBINATIONS**

Section 11.1 Section 203 of the DGCL. The Corporation will not be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL.

Section 11.2 Mergers and Consolidations. Subject to Article X, in addition to any lesser or greater vote required by applicable law, the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the voting power of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote thereon, voting together as single class, shall be necessary to approve any merger or consolidation of the Corporation that the DGCL requires the stockholders of the Corporation to approve.

## **ARTICLE XII CORPORATE OPPORTUNITY**

Section 12.1 Recognition of Corporate Opportunities. In recognition and anticipation of the facts that: (a) directors, managers, officers, stockholders, partners, managing stockholders, employees and/or agents of one or more stockholders of the Investor Group (each of the foregoing, an “Investor Group Related Person”) may serve as Directors and/or officers of the Corporation; and (b) the Investor Group engages, and may continue to engage in the same or similar activities or related lines of business as those in which the Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage and/or other business activities that overlap with or compete with those in which the Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage, the provisions of this Article are set forth to regulate and define the conduct of certain affairs of the Corporation as they may involve the stockholders and

the Investor Group Related Persons, and the powers, rights, duties and liabilities of the Corporation and its officers, Directors and stockholders in connection therewith.

Section 12.2 Freedom to Pursue Opportunities. To the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law, the Investor Group and the Investor Group Related Persons shall have no duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as the Corporation. To the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law, the Corporation renounces any interest or expectancy of the Corporation in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which may be a corporate opportunity for either the Investor Group or the Investor Group Related Persons, on the one hand, and the Corporation, on the other. Except to the extent expressly assumed by contract or where a corporate opportunity was presented to an Investor Group Related Person in his or her capacity as an officer or director of the Corporation, to the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law, the Investor Group and the Investor Group Related Persons shall have no duty to communicate or offer any such corporate opportunity to the Corporation and shall not be liable to the Corporation or its stockholders for breach of any fiduciary duty as a stockholder, Director and/or officer of the Corporation solely by reason of the fact that such party pursues or acquires such corporate opportunity for itself, himself or herself, directs such corporate opportunity to another person, or does not communicate information regarding such corporate opportunity to the Corporation.

Section 12.3 Competitive Opportunities. Except as provided elsewhere in this Article XII, the Corporation hereby renounces any interest or expectancy of the Corporation in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which may be a corporate opportunity for both the Corporation and the Investor Group, about which a Director and/or officer of the Corporation who is also an Investor Group Related Person acquires knowledge.

Section 12.4 Waiver. To the extent a court might hold that the conduct of any activity related to a corporate opportunity that is renounced in this Article XII to be a breach of duty to the Corporation or its stockholders, the Corporation hereby waives, to the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law, any and all claims and causes of action that the Corporation may have for such activities. To the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law, the provisions of this Article XII apply equally to activities conducted in the future and that have been conducted in the past.

Section 12.5 Definitions. As used in this Article XII, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Affiliate" shall have the meaning set forth in Rule 12b-2 promulgated under the Exchange Act;
- (b) "Applicable Law" means, with respect to any person, all provisions of laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, permits, certificates,

judgments, decisions, decrees or orders of any governmental authority applicable to such person, including expressly Section 122(17) of the DGCL;

(c) “Exchange Act” means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(d) “Investor Group” shall mean any Founder, and their respective Affiliates, and the respective successors and assigns of the foregoing.

**ARTICLE XIII  
AMENDMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**

The Corporation reserves the right at any time and from time to time to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate (including any Preferred Stock Designation), and other provisions authorized by the laws of the State of Delaware at the time in force that may be added or inserted, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by this Certificate and the DGCL; and, except as set forth in Article IX, all rights, preferences and privileges of whatever nature herein conferred upon stockholders, directors or any other persons by and pursuant to this Certificate in its present form or as hereafter amended are granted subject to the right reserved in this Article XIII; provided, however, that Article X of this Certificate may be amended only as provided therein.

**ARTICLE XIV  
INTERPRETATION AND SEVERABILITY**

If any provision or provisions (or any part thereof) of this Certificate shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable as applied to any person or entity or circumstance for any reason whatsoever, then, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, (i) the validity, legality and enforceability of such provisions in any other circumstance and of the remaining provisions of this Certificate (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Certificate containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable that is not itself held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) and the application of such provision to other persons or entities and circumstances shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby, and (ii) the provisions of this Certificate (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Certificate containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall be construed so as to permit the Corporation to protect its directors, officers, employees and agents from personal liability in respect of their faith service or for the benefit of the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted by law.

[Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this Certificate of Incorporation as of the date first set forth above.

By: /s/ William H. Mitchell

Name: William H. Mitchell

Title: Incorporator

[ *Signature Page to Certificate of Incorporation* ]

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**BY-LAWS  
OF  
MOSAIC ACQUISITION CORP.  
(THE “CORPORATION”)**

**ARTICLE I**

**OFFICES**

Section 1.1 Registered Office. The registered office of the Corporation within the State of Delaware shall be located at either (a) the principal place of business of the Corporation in the State of Delaware or (b) the office of the corporation or individual acting as the Corporation’s registered agent in Delaware.

Section 1.2 Additional Offices. The Corporation may, in addition to its registered office in the State of Delaware, have such other offices and places of business, both within and outside the State of Delaware, as the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “Board”) may from time to time determine or as the business and affairs of the Corporation may require.

**ARTICLE II**

**STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS**

Section 2.1 Annual Meetings. The annual meeting of stockholders shall be held at such place, either within or without the State of Delaware, and time and on such date as shall be determined by the Board and stated in the notice of the meeting, provided that the Board may in its sole discretion determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication pursuant to Section 8.5(a). At each annual meeting, the stockholders entitled to vote on such matters shall elect those directors of the Corporation to fill any term of a directorship that expires on the date of such annual meeting and may transact any other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Section 2.2 Special Meetings. Subject to the Certificate of Incorporation as the same may be amended or restated from time to time (the “Certificate of Incorporation”) and the rights of the holders of any outstanding series of the preferred stock of the Corporation (“Preferred Stock”), and to the requirements of applicable law, special meetings of stockholders of the Corporation may be called by the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, the Board pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the Board, and shall be called by the Secretary of the Corporation upon the request of stockholders holding, as of the date of such request, not less than ten percent in par value of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation which as of such date have the right to vote at meetings of stockholders. Special meetings of stockholders shall be held at such place, either within or without the State of Delaware, and at such time and on such date as shall be determined by the Board and stated in the notice of the meeting, provided that the Board may in its sole discretion determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication pursuant to Section 8.5(a).

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Section 2.3 Notices. Written notice of each stockholders meeting stating the place, if any, date, and time of the meeting, and the means of remote communication, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting and the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, if such date is different from the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting, shall be given in the manner permitted by Section 8.3 to each stockholder entitled to vote thereat as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting, by the Corporation not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting unless otherwise required by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”). If said notice is for a stockholders meeting other than an annual meeting, it shall in addition state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, and the business transacted at such meeting shall be limited to the matters so stated in the notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto).

Section 2.4 Quorum. Except as otherwise provided by applicable law, the Corporation’s Certificate of Incorporation, or these By-Laws, the presence, in person or by proxy, at a stockholders meeting of the holders of shares of outstanding capital stock of the Corporation representing a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at such meeting, except that when specified business is to be voted on by a class or series of stock voting as a class, the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of such class or series shall constitute a quorum of such class or series for the transaction of such business. If a quorum shall not be present or represented by proxy at any meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation, the chairman of the meeting may adjourn the meeting from time to time in the manner provided in Section 2.6 until a quorum shall attend. The stockholders present at a duly convened meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough stockholders to leave less than a quorum. Shares of its own stock belonging to the Corporation or to another corporation, if a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors of such other corporation is held, directly or indirectly, by the Corporation, shall neither be entitled to vote nor be counted for quorum purposes; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not limit the right of the Corporation or any such other corporation to vote shares held by it in a fiduciary capacity.

Section 2.5 Voting of Shares.

(a) Voting Lists. The Secretary of the Corporation (the “Secretary”) shall prepare, or shall cause the officer or agent who has charge of the stock ledger of the Corporation to prepare and make, at least 10 days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders of record entitled to vote at such meeting; provided, however, that if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote is less than 10 days before the meeting date, the list shall reflect the stockholders entitled to vote as of the tenth day before the meeting date, arranged in alphabetical order and showing the address and the number and class of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Nothing contained in this Section 2.5(a) shall require the Corporation to include electronic mail addresses or other electronic contact information on such list. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours for a period of at least

10 days prior to the meeting: (i) on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provided that the information required to gain access to such list is provided with the notice of the meeting, or (ii) during ordinary business hours, at the principal place of business of the Corporation. In the event that the Corporation determines to make the list available on an electronic network, the Corporation may take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is available only to stockholders of the Corporation. If the meeting is to be held at a place, then the list shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. If a meeting of stockholders is to be held solely by means of remote communication as permitted by Section 8.5(a), the list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access such list shall be provided with the notice of meeting. The stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the list required by this Section 2.5(a) or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

(b) Manner of Voting. At any stockholders meeting, every stockholder entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy. If authorized by the Board, the voting by stockholders or proxy holders at any meeting conducted by remote communication may be effected by a ballot submitted by electronic transmission (as defined in Section 8.3), provided that any such electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which the Corporation can determine that the electronic transmission was authorized by the stockholder or proxy holder. The Board, in its discretion, or the chairman of the meeting of stockholders, in such person's discretion, may require that any votes cast at such meeting shall be cast by written ballot (which for this purpose, shall include ballots submitted by electronic transmission in the case of meetings conducted by remote communication).

(c) Proxies. Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders or to express consent or dissent to corporate action in writing without a meeting may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. Proxies need not be filed with the Secretary until the meeting is called to order, but shall be filed with the Secretary before being voted. Without limiting the manner in which a stockholder may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder as proxy, either of the following shall constitute a valid means by which a stockholder may grant such authority:

(i) A stockholder may execute a writing authorizing another person or persons to act for such stockholder as proxy. Execution may be accomplished by the stockholder or such stockholder's authorized officer, director, employee or agent signing such writing or causing such person's signature to be affixed to such writing by any reasonable means, including, but not limited to, by facsimile signature.

(ii) A stockholder may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder as proxy by transmitting or authorizing the transmission of an electronic transmission to the person who will be the holder of the proxy or to a proxy solicitation firm, proxy support service organization or like agent duly authorized by the person who will be the holder of the proxy to receive such transmission, provided that any such electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the

electronic transmission was authorized by the stockholder. Any copy, facsimile telecommunication or other reliable reproduction of the writing or transmission authorizing another person or persons to act as proxy for a stockholder may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing or transmission for any and all purposes for which the original writing or transmission could be used; provided that such copy, facsimile telecommunication or other reproduction shall be a complete reproduction of the entire original writing or transmission.

(d) Required Vote. Subject to the rights of the holders of one or more series of Preferred Stock, voting separately by class or series, to elect directors pursuant to the terms of one or more series of Preferred Stock, at all meetings of stockholders at which a quorum is present, the election of directors shall be determined by a majority of the voting power of all then outstanding share of capital stock entitled to vote generally thereon, voting together as a single class. All other matters presented to the stockholders at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be determined by the vote of a majority of the votes cast by the stockholders present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote thereon, unless the matter is one upon which, by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation, these By-Laws or applicable stock exchange rules, a different vote is required, in which case such different vote shall govern and control the decision of such matter.

(e) Inspectors of Election. The Board may, and shall if required by law, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more persons as inspectors of election, who may be employees of the Corporation or otherwise serve the Corporation in other capacities, to act at such meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof and to make a written report thereof. The Board may appoint one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspectors of election or alternates are appointed by the Board, the chairman of the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before discharging his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspectors shall ascertain and report the number of outstanding shares and the voting power of each; determine the number of shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots; count all votes and ballots and report the results; determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors; and certify their determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting and their count of all votes and ballots. No person who is a candidate for an office at an election may serve as an inspector at such election. Each report of an inspector shall be in writing and signed by the inspector or by a majority of them if there is more than one inspector acting at such meeting. If there is more than one inspector, the report of a majority shall be the report of the inspectors.

Section 2.6 Adjournments. Any meeting of stockholders, annual or special, may be adjourned by the chairman of the meeting, from time to time, whether or not there is a quorum, to reconvene at the same or some other place. Notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the date, time, and place, if any, thereof, and the means of remote communication, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting the stockholders, or the holders of any class or series of stock entitled to vote separately as a class, as the case may be, may transact any

business that might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than 30 days, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If after the adjournment a new record date for stockholders entitled to vote is fixed for the adjourned meeting, the Board shall fix a new record date for notice of such adjourned meeting in accordance with Section 8.2, and shall give notice of the adjourned meeting to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such adjourned meeting as of the record date fixed for notice of such adjourned meeting.

Section 2.7      Advance Notice for Business.

(a)      Annual Meetings of Stockholders. No business may be transacted at an annual meeting of stockholders, other than business that is either (i) specified in the Corporation's notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto) given by or at the direction of the Board, (ii) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by or at the direction of the Board or (iii) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by any stockholder of the Corporation (x) who is a stockholder of record entitled to vote at such annual meeting on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Section 2.7(a) and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such annual meeting and (y) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 2.7(a). Notwithstanding anything in this Section 2.7(a) to the contrary, only persons nominated for election as a director in accordance with Section 3.2 will be qualified for election at such meeting.

(i)      In addition to any other applicable requirements, for business (other than nominations) to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary and such business must otherwise be a proper matter for stockholder action. Subject to Section 2.7(a)(iii), a stockholder's notice to the Secretary with respect to such business, to be timely, must be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day before the meeting or, if the first public announcement of the date of such annual meeting is less than 100 days prior to the meeting, the close of business on the 10<sup>th</sup> day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the annual meeting is first made. The public announcement of an adjournment or postponement of an annual meeting shall not commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a stockholder's notice as described in this Section 2.7(a).

(ii)      To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary with respect to any business (other than nominations) must set forth as to each such matter such stockholder proposes to bring before the annual meeting (A) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting, the text of the proposal or business (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration and in the event such business includes a proposal to amend these By-Laws, the language of the proposed amendment) and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, (B) the name and record address of such stockholder and the name and address of the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made, (C) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation that are owned beneficially and of record by such stockholder and by the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made, (D) a description of all arrangements or

understandings between such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made and any other person or persons (including their names) in connection with the proposal of such business by such stockholder, (E) any material interest of such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made in such business and (F) a representation that such stockholder (or a qualified representative of such stockholder) intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting to bring such business before the meeting.

(iii) The foregoing notice requirements of this Section 2.7(a) shall be deemed satisfied by a stockholder as to any proposal (other than nominations) if the stockholder has notified the Corporation of such stockholder's intention to present such proposal at an annual meeting in compliance with Rule 14a-8 (or any successor thereof) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and such stockholder has complied with the requirements of such Rule for inclusion of such proposal in a proxy statement prepared by the Corporation to solicit proxies for such annual meeting. No business shall be conducted at the annual meeting of stockholders except business brought before the annual meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.7(a). If the Board or the chairman of the annual meeting determines that any stockholder proposal was not made in accordance with the provisions of this Section 2.7(a) or that the information provided in a stockholder's notice does not satisfy the information requirements of this Section 2.7(a), such proposal shall not be presented for action at the annual meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 2.7(a), if the stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) does not appear at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Corporation to present the proposed business, such proposed business shall not be transacted, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such matter may have been received by the Corporation.

(iv) In addition to the provisions of this Section 2.7(a), a stockholder shall also comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder with respect to the matters set forth herein. Nothing in this Section 2.7(a) shall be deemed to affect any rights of stockholders to request inclusion of proposals in the Corporation's proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act.

(b) Special Meetings of Stockholders. Only such business shall be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting pursuant to the notice of meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the Board may be made at a special meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected pursuant to the notice of meeting only pursuant to Section 3.2.

(c) Public Announcement. For purposes of these By-Laws, "*public announcement*" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Service, Associated Press or comparable national news service or in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Sections 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (or any successor thereto).

Section 2.8 Conduct of Meetings. The chairman of each annual and special meeting of stockholders shall be the Chairman of the Board or, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer (if he or she shall be a director) or, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chief Executive Officer or if the

Chief Executive Officer is not a director, the President (if he or she shall be a director) or, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the President or if the President is not a director, such other person as shall be appointed by the Board. The date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced at the meeting by the chairman of the meeting. The Board may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of the meeting of stockholders as it shall deem appropriate. Except to the extent inconsistent with these By-Laws or such rules and regulations as adopted by the Board, the chairman of any meeting of stockholders shall have the right and authority to convene and to adjourn the meeting, to prescribe such rules, regulations and procedures and to do all such acts as, in the judgment of such chairman, are appropriate for the proper conduct of the meeting. Such rules, regulations or procedures, whether adopted by the Board or prescribed by the chairman of the meeting, may include, without limitation, the following: (a) the establishment of an agenda or order of business for the meeting; (b) rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present; (c) limitations on attendance at or participation in the meeting to stockholders of record of the Corporation, their duly authorized and constituted proxies or such other persons as the chairman of the meeting shall determine; (d) restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof; and (e) limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments by participants. Unless and to the extent determined by the Board or the chairman of the meeting, meetings of stockholders shall not be required to be held in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure. The secretary of each annual and special meeting of stockholders shall be the Secretary or, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary so appointed to act by the chairman of the meeting. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Secretary and all Assistant Secretaries, the chairman of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 2.9 Consents in Lieu of Meeting. Unless otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation, any action required to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of such stockholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by written consent of all of the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, other than with respect to shares of Class F Common Stock with respect to which action may be taken by written consent of the Class F stockholders necessary to adopt such action, and shall be delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the Corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.

No written consent shall be effective to take the corporate action referred to therein unless, within 60 days after the first date on which a written consent is delivered in the manner required by this section and the DGCL to the Corporation, written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders entitled to vote to take action are delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in Delaware, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the Corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.

## ARTICLE III

### DIRECTORS

Section 3.1 Powers; Number. Except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board, which may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by statute or by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-Laws required to be exercised or done by the stockholders. Directors need not be stockholders or residents of the State of Delaware. Subject to the Certificate of Incorporation, the number of directors shall be fixed by resolution of the Board.

Section 3.2 Advance Notice for Nomination of Directors.

(a) Only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be qualified for election as directors of the Corporation, except as may be otherwise provided by the terms of one or more series of Preferred Stock with respect to the rights of holders of one or more series of Preferred Stock to elect directors. Subject to the Certificate of Incorporation, nominations of persons for election to the Board at any annual meeting of stockholders, or at any special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors as set forth in the Corporation's notice of such special meeting, may be made (i) by or at the direction of the Board or (ii) by any stockholder of the Corporation (x) who is a stockholder of record entitled to vote in the election of directors on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Section 3.2 and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting and (y) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 3.2.

(b) In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary. To be timely, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation (i) in the case of an annual meeting, not later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day before the meeting or, if the first public announcement of the date of such annual meeting is less than 100 days prior to the meeting, the close of business on the 10<sup>th</sup> day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the annual meeting is first made; and (ii) in the case of a special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors, not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the special meeting is first made by the Corporation. In no event shall the public announcement of an adjournment or postponement of an annual meeting or special meeting commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a stockholder's notice as described in this Section 3.2.

(c) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (b) to the contrary, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the Board at an annual meeting is greater than the number of directors whose terms expire on the date of the annual meeting and there is no public announcement by the Corporation naming all of the nominees for the additional directors to be elected or specifying the size of the increased Board before the close of business on the

90th day prior to the meeting, a stockholder's notice required by this Section 3.2 shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for the additional directorships created by such increase that are to be filled by election at such annual meeting, if it shall be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the date on which such public announcement was first made by the Corporation.

(d) To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must set forth (i) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (A) the name, age, business address and residence address of the person, (B) the principal occupation or employment of the person, (C) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation that are owned beneficially or of record by the person and (D) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; and (ii) as to the stockholder giving the notice (A) the name and record address of such stockholder as they appear on the Corporation's books and the name and address of the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made, (B) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation that are owned beneficially and of record by such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made, (C) a description of all arrangements or understandings relating to the nomination to be made by such stockholder among such stockholder, the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made, each proposed nominee and any other person or persons (including their names), (D) a representation that such stockholder (or a qualified representative of such stockholder) intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the persons named in its notice and (E) any other information relating to such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Such notice must be accompanied by a written consent of each proposed nominee to being named as a nominee and to serve as a director if elected.

(e) If the Board or the chairman of the meeting of stockholders determines that any nomination was not made in accordance with the provisions of this Section 3.2, or that the information provided in a stockholder's notice does not satisfy the information requirements of this Section 3.2, then such nomination shall not be considered at the meeting in question. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 3.2, if the stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) does not appear at the meeting of stockholders of the Corporation to present the nomination, such nomination shall be disregarded, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such nomination may have been received by the Corporation.

(f) In addition to the provisions of this Section 3.2, a stockholder shall also comply with all of the applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder with respect to the matters set forth herein. Nothing in this Section 3.2 shall be deemed to affect any rights of the holders of Preferred Stock to elect directors pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation.

## ARTICLE IV

### BOARD MEETINGS

Section 4.1 Annual Meetings. The Board shall meet as soon as practicable after the adjournment of each annual stockholders meeting at the place of the annual stockholders meeting unless the Board shall fix another time and place and give notice thereof in the manner required herein for special meetings of the Board. No notice to the directors shall be necessary to legally convene this meeting, except as provided in this Section 4.1.

Section 4.2 Regular Meetings. Regularly scheduled, periodic meetings of the Board may be held without notice at such times, dates and places (within or without the State of Delaware) as shall from time to time be determined by the Board.

Section 4.3 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board (a) may be called by the Chairman of the Board or President and (b) shall be called by the Chairman of the Board, President or Secretary on the written request of a majority of directors then in office, or the sole director, as the case may be, and shall be held at such time, date and place (within or without the State of Delaware) as may be determined by the person calling the meeting or, if called upon the request of directors or the sole director, as specified in such written request. Notice of each special meeting of the Board shall be given, as provided in Section 8.3, to each director (i) at least 24 hours before the meeting if such notice is oral notice given personally or by telephone or written notice given by hand delivery or by means of a form of electronic transmission and delivery; (ii) at least two days before the meeting if such notice is sent by a nationally recognized overnight delivery service; and (iii) at least five days before the meeting if such notice is sent through the United States mail. If the Secretary shall fail or refuse to give such notice, then the notice may be given by the officer who called the meeting or the directors who requested the meeting. Any and all business that may be transacted at a regular meeting of the Board may be transacted at a special meeting. Except as may be otherwise expressly provided by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation, or these By-Laws, neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any special meeting need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting. A special meeting may be held at any time without notice if all the directors are present or if those not present waive notice of the meeting in accordance with Section 8.4.

Section 4.4 Quorum; Required Vote. Except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board shall be: (a) if there are two or more Directors, a majority of the Directors then in office provided that (1) the quorum shall include the MSL Director and Fortress Director (as those terms are defined in the Certificate of Incorporation); and (2) in no case shall a quorum consist of less than one-third of the total number of directors that the Corporation would have if there were no vacancies on the Board; or (b) if there is only one Director such Director. Except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 141(a) of the DGCL, questions arising at any meeting shall: (a) prior to the closing of a Business Combination, be decided by a majority of the voting power of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present (provided that, if there are two or more Directors, at least one Director approving the matter shall be the MSL Director and at least one Director approving the

matter shall be the Fortress Director); provided that the approval of a Business Combination will comply with the applicable requirements of the designated stock exchange; and (b) after the closing of a Business Combination, be decided by a majority of the voting power of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present, except as may be otherwise specifically provided by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the Board (in the case of matters before the Board only) shall have a second or casting vote. If a quorum shall not be present at any meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present.

Section 4.5 Consent In Lieu of Meeting. Unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board or any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, and the writing or writings or electronic transmission or transmissions (or paper reproductions thereof) are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form.

Section 4.6 Organization. The chairman of each meeting of the Board shall be the Chairman of the Board or, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer (if he or she shall be a director) or, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chief Executive Officer or if the Chief Executive Officer is not a director, the President (if he or she shall be a director) or in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the President or if the President is not a director, a chairman elected from the directors present. The Secretary shall act as secretary of all meetings of the Board. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary shall perform the duties of the Secretary at such meeting. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Secretary and all Assistant Secretaries, the chairman of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

## ARTICLE V

### COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS

Section 5.1 Establishment. The Board may by resolution of the Board designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the Corporation. Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and report the same to the Board when required by the resolution designating such committee. The Board shall have the power at any time to fill vacancies in, to change the membership of, or to dissolve any such committee.

Section 5.2 Available Powers. Any committee established pursuant to Section 5.1 hereof, to the extent permitted by applicable law and by resolution of the Board, shall have and may exercise all of the powers and authority of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation, and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers that may require it.

Section 5.3 Alternate Members. The Board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of such committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of the committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he, she or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board to act at the meeting in place of any such absent or disqualified member.

Section 5.4 Procedures. Unless the Board otherwise provides, the time, date, place, if any, and notice of meetings of a committee shall be determined by such committee. At meetings of a committee, a majority of the number of members of the committee (but not including any alternate member, unless such alternate member has replaced any absent or disqualified member at the time of, or in connection with, such meeting) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The act of a majority of the members present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee, except as otherwise specifically provided by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation, these By-Laws or the Board. If a quorum is not present at a meeting of a committee, the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than an announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present. Unless the Board otherwise provides and except as provided in these By-Laws, each committee designated by the Board may make, alter, amend and repeal rules for the conduct of its business. In the absence of such rules each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the Board is authorized to conduct its business pursuant to Article III and Article IV of these By-Laws.

## ARTICLE VI

### OFFICERS

Section 6.1 Officers. The officers of the Corporation elected by the Board shall be a Chief Executive Officer, a Chief Financial Officer, a Secretary and such other officers (including without limitation, a Chairman of the Board, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Assistant Secretaries and a Treasurer) as the Board from time to time may determine. Officers elected by the Board shall each have such powers and duties as generally pertain to their respective offices, subject to the specific provisions of this Article VI. Such officers shall also have such powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred by the Board. The Chief Executive Officer or President may also appoint such other officers (including without limitation one or more Vice Presidents and Controllers) as may be necessary or desirable for the conduct of the business of the Corporation. Such other officers shall have such powers and duties and shall hold their offices for such terms as may be provided in these By-Laws or as may be prescribed by the Board or, if such officer has been appointed by the Chief Executive Officer or President, as may be prescribed by the appointing officer.

(a) Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall be a Director and shall preside when present at all meetings of the stockholders and the Board. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer (if he or she shall be a director) shall preside when present at all meetings of the stockholders and the Board. The powers and duties of the Chairman of the Board shall not include supervision or control of the preparation of the financial statements of the Corporation (other than through

participation as a member of the Board). The position of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer may be held by the same person.

(b) Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Corporation and general control of all of its business subject to the ultimate authority of the Board, and shall be responsible for the execution of the policies of the Board with respect to such matters. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer (if he or she shall be a director) shall preside when present at all meetings of the stockholders and the Board. The position of Chief Executive Officer and President may be held by the same person.

(c) President. The President shall make recommendations to the Chief Executive Officer on all operational matters that would normally be reserved for the final executive responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the President (if he or she shall be a director) shall preside when present at all meetings of the stockholders and the Board. The President shall also perform such duties and have such powers as shall be designated by the Board. The position of President and Chief Executive Officer may be held by the same person.

(d) Vice Presidents. In the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the President, the Vice President (or in the event there be more than one Vice President, the Vice Presidents in the order designated by the Board) shall perform the duties and have the powers of the President. Any one or more of the Vice Presidents may be given an additional designation of rank or function.

(e) Secretary.

(i) The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the stockholders, the Board and (as required) committees of the Board and shall record the proceedings of such meetings in books to be kept for that purpose. The Secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the stockholders and special meetings of the Board and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board, the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer or President. The Secretary shall have custody of the corporate seal of the Corporation and the Secretary, or any Assistant Secretary, shall have authority to affix the same to any instrument requiring it, and when so affixed, it may be attested by his or her signature or by the signature of such Assistant Secretary. The Board may give general authority to any other officer to affix the seal of the Corporation and to attest the affixing thereof by his or her signature.

(ii) The Secretary shall keep, or cause to be kept, at the principal executive office of the Corporation or at the office of the Corporation's transfer agent or registrar, if one has been appointed, a stock ledger, or duplicate stock ledger, showing the names of the stockholders and their addresses, the number and classes of shares held by each and, with respect to certificated shares, the number and date of certificates issued for the same and the number and date of certificates cancelled.

(f) Assistant Secretaries. The Assistant Secretary or, if there be more than one, the Assistant Secretaries in the order determined by the Board shall, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Secretary, perform the duties and have the powers of the Secretary.

(g) Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall perform all duties commonly incident to that office (including, without limitation, the care and custody of the funds and securities of the Corporation, which from time to time may come into the Chief Financial Officer's hands and the deposit of the funds of the Corporation in such banks or trust companies as the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or the President may authorize).

(h) Treasurer. The Treasurer shall, in the absence (or inability or refusal to act) of the Chief Financial Officer, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Financial Officer.

Section 6.2 Term of Office; Removal; Vacancies. The elected officers of the Corporation shall be appointed by the Board and shall hold office until their successors are duly elected by the Board and qualified or until their earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, or removal from office. Any officer may be removed, with or without cause, at any time by the Board. Any officer appointed by the Chief Executive Officer or President may also be removed, with or without cause, by the Chief Executive Officer or President, as the case may be, unless the Board otherwise provides. Any vacancy occurring in any elected office of the Corporation may be filled by the Board. Any vacancy occurring in any office appointed by the Chief Executive Officer or President may be filled by the Chief Executive Officer, or President, as the case may be, unless the Board then determines that such office shall thereupon be elected by the Board, in which case the Board shall elect such officer.

Section 6.3 Other Officers. The Board may delegate the power to appoint such other officers and agents, and may also remove such officers and agents or delegate the power to remove same, as it shall from time to time deem necessary or desirable.

Section 6.4 Multiple Officeholders; Stockholder and Director Officers. Any number of offices may be held by the same person unless the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws otherwise provide. Officers need not be stockholders or residents of the State of Delaware.

## ARTICLE VII

### SHARES

Section 7.1 Certificated and Uncertificated Shares. The shares of the Corporation may be certificated or uncertificated, subject to the sole discretion of the Board and the requirements of the DGCL.

Section 7.2 Multiple Classes of Stock. If the Corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class, the Corporation shall (a) cause the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or

restrictions of such preferences and/or rights to be set forth in full or summarized on the face or back of any certificate that the Corporation issues to represent shares of such class or series of stock or (b) in the case of uncertificated shares, within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of such shares, send to the registered owner thereof a written notice containing the information required to be set forth on certificates as specified in clause (a) above; provided, however, that, except as otherwise provided by applicable law, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, there may be set forth on the face or back of such certificate or, in the case of uncertificated shares, on such written notice, a statement that the Corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who so requests the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences or rights.

Section 7.3      Signatures. Each certificate representing capital stock of the Corporation shall be signed by or in the name of the Corporation by any two authorized officers of the Corporation. Any or all the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate is issued, such certificate may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if such person were such officer, transfer agent or registrar on the date of issue.

Section 7.4      Consideration and Payment for Shares.

(a)      Subject to applicable law and the Certificate of Incorporation, shares of stock may be issued for such consideration, having in the case of shares with par value a value not less than the par value thereof, and to such persons, as determined from time to time by the Board. The consideration may consist of any tangible or intangible property or any benefit to the Corporation including cash, promissory notes, services performed, contracts for services to be performed or other securities, or any combination thereof.

(b)      Subject to applicable law and the Certificate of Incorporation, shares may not be issued until the full amount of the consideration has been paid, unless upon the face or back of each certificate issued to represent any partly paid shares of capital stock or upon the books and records of the Corporation in the case of partly paid uncertificated shares, there shall have been set forth the total amount of the consideration to be paid therefor and the amount paid thereon up to and including the time said certificate representing certificated shares or said uncertificated shares are issued.

Section 7.5      Lost, Destroyed or Wrongfully Taken Certificates.

(a)      If an owner of a certificate representing shares claims that such certificate has been lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken, the Corporation shall issue a new certificate representing such shares or such shares in uncertificated form if the owner: (i) requests such a new certificate before the Corporation has notice that the certificate representing such shares has been acquired by a protected purchaser; (ii) if requested by the Corporation, delivers to the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify the Corporation against any claim that may be made against the Corporation on account of the alleged loss, wrongful taking or destruction of

such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate or uncertificated shares; and (iii) satisfies other reasonable requirements imposed by the Corporation.

(b) If a certificate representing shares has been lost, apparently destroyed or wrongfully taken, and the owner fails to notify the Corporation of that fact within a reasonable time after the owner has notice of such loss, apparent destruction or wrongful taking and the Corporation registers a transfer of such shares before receiving notification, the owner shall be precluded from asserting against the Corporation any claim for registering such transfer or a claim to a new certificate representing such shares or such shares in uncertificated form.

Section 7.6 Transfer of Stock.

(a) If a certificate representing shares of the Corporation is presented to the Corporation with an endorsement requesting the registration of transfer of such shares or an instruction is presented to the Corporation requesting the registration of transfer of uncertificated shares, the Corporation shall register the transfer as requested if:

(i) in the case of certificated shares, the certificate representing such shares has been surrendered;

(ii) (A) with respect to certificated shares, the endorsement is made by the person specified by the certificate as entitled to such shares; (B) with respect to uncertificated shares, an instruction is made by the registered owner of such uncertificated shares; or (C) with respect to certificated shares or uncertificated shares, the endorsement or instruction is made by any other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of the appropriate person;

(iii) the Corporation has received a guarantee of signature of the person signing such endorsement or instruction or such other reasonable assurance that the endorsement or instruction is genuine and authorized as the Corporation may request;

(iv) the transfer does not violate any restriction on transfer imposed by the Corporation that is enforceable in accordance with Section 7.8(a); and

(v) such other conditions for such transfer as shall be provided for under applicable law have been satisfied.

(b) Whenever any transfer of shares shall be made for collateral security and not absolutely, the Corporation shall so record such fact in the entry of transfer if, when the certificate for such shares is presented to the Corporation for transfer or, if such shares are uncertificated, when the instruction for registration of transfer thereof is presented to the Corporation, both the transferor and transferee request the Corporation to do so.

Section 7.7 Registered Stockholders. Before due presentment for registration of transfer of a certificate representing shares of the Corporation or of an instruction requesting registration of transfer of uncertificated shares, the Corporation may treat the registered owner as the person exclusively entitled to inspect for any proper purpose the stock ledger and the other books and records of the Corporation, vote such shares, receive dividends or notifications with

respect to such shares and otherwise exercise all the rights and powers of the owner of such shares, except that a person who is the beneficial owner of such shares (if held in a voting trust or by a nominee on behalf of such person) may, upon providing documentary evidence of beneficial ownership of such shares and satisfying such other conditions as are provided under applicable law, may also so inspect the books and records of the Corporation.

Section 7.8 Effect of the Corporation's Restriction on Transfer.

(a) A written restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of shares of the Corporation or on the amount of shares of the Corporation that may be owned by any person or group of persons, if permitted by the DGCL and noted conspicuously on the certificate representing such shares or, in the case of uncertificated shares, contained in a notice, offering circular or prospectus sent by the Corporation to the registered owner of such shares within a reasonable time prior to or after the issuance or transfer of such shares, may be enforced against the holder of such shares or any successor or transferee of the holder including an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian or other fiduciary entrusted with like responsibility for the person or estate of the holder.

(b) A restriction imposed by the Corporation on the transfer or the registration of shares of the Corporation or on the amount of shares of the Corporation that may be owned by any person or group of persons, even if otherwise lawful, is ineffective against a person without actual knowledge of such restriction unless: (i) the shares are certificated and such restriction is noted conspicuously on the certificate; or (ii) the shares are uncertificated and such restriction was contained in a notice, offering circular or prospectus sent by the Corporation to the registered owner of such shares within a reasonable time prior to or after the issuance or transfer of such shares.

Section 7.9 Regulations. The Board shall have power and authority to make such additional rules and regulations, subject to any applicable requirement of law, as the Board may deem necessary and appropriate with respect to the issue, transfer or registration of transfer of shares of stock or certificates representing shares. The Board may appoint one or more transfer agents or registrars and may require for the validity thereof that certificates representing shares bear the signature of any transfer agent or registrar so appointed.

## ARTICLE VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

Section 8.1 Place of Meetings. If the place of any meeting of stockholders, the Board or committee of the Board for which notice is required under these By-Laws is not designated in the notice of such meeting, such meeting shall be held at the principal business office of the Corporation; provided, however, if the Board has, in its sole discretion, determined that a meeting shall not be held at any place, but instead shall be held by means of remote communication pursuant to Section 8.5 hereof, then such meeting shall not be held at any place.

Section 8.2      Fixing Record Dates.

(a)      In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board may fix a record date, which shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board, and which record date shall not be more than 60 nor less than 10 days before the date of such meeting. If the Board so fixes a date, such date shall also be the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting unless the Board determines, at the time it fixes such record date, that a later date on or before the date of the meeting shall be the date for making such determination. If no record date is fixed by the Board, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the business day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the business day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting, and in such case shall also fix as the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of such adjourned meeting the same or an earlier date as that fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to vote in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Section 8.2(a) at the adjourned meeting.

(b)      In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the stockholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall be not more than 60 days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board adopts the resolution relating thereto.

Section 8.3      Means of Giving Notice.

(a)      Notice to Directors. Whenever under applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws notice is required to be given to any director, such notice shall be given either (i) in writing and sent by mail, or by a nationally recognized delivery service, (ii) by means of facsimile telecommunication or other form of electronic transmission, or (iii) by oral notice given personally or by telephone. A notice to a director will be deemed given as follows: (i) if given by hand delivery, orally, or by telephone, when actually received by the director, (ii) if sent through the United States mail, when deposited in the United States mail, with postage and fees thereon prepaid, addressed to the director at the director's address appearing on the records of the Corporation, (iii) if sent for next day delivery by a nationally recognized overnight delivery service, when deposited with such service, with fees thereon prepaid, addressed to the director at the director's address appearing on the records of the Corporation, (iv) if sent by facsimile telecommunication, when sent to the facsimile transmission number for such director appearing on the records of the Corporation, (v) if sent by electronic mail, when sent to the electronic mail address for such director appearing on the records of the Corporation, or (vi) if sent by any other form of electronic transmission, when sent to the address, location or number (as applicable) for such director appearing on the records of the Corporation.

(b) Notice to Stockholders. Whenever under applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws notice is required to be given to any stockholder, such notice may be given (i) in writing and sent either by hand delivery, through the United States mail, or by a nationally recognized overnight delivery service for next day delivery, or (ii) by means of a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder, to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions set forth in Section 232 of the DGCL. A notice to a stockholder shall be deemed given as follows: (i) if given by hand delivery, when actually received by the stockholder, (ii) if sent through the United States mail, when deposited in the United States mail, with postage and fees thereon prepaid, addressed to the stockholder at the stockholder's address appearing on the stock ledger of the Corporation, (iii) if sent for next day delivery by a nationally recognized overnight delivery service, when deposited with such service, with fees thereon prepaid, addressed to the stockholder at the stockholder's address appearing on the stock ledger of the Corporation, and (iv) if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder to whom the notice is given and otherwise meeting the requirements set forth above, (A) if by facsimile transmission, when directed to a number at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice, (B) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice, (C) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the stockholder of such specified posting, upon the later of (1) such posting and (2) the giving of such separate notice, and (D) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when directed to the stockholder. A stockholder may revoke such stockholder's consent to receiving notice by means of electronic communication by giving written notice of such revocation to the Corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (1) the Corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the Corporation in accordance with such consent and (2) such inability becomes known to the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary or to the Corporation's transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice; provided, however, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action.

(c) Electronic Transmission. "Electronic transmission" means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process, including but not limited to transmission by telex, facsimile telecommunication, electronic mail, telegram and cablegram.

(d) Notice to Stockholders Sharing Same Address. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively by the Corporation to stockholders, any notice to stockholders given by the Corporation under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws shall be effective if given by a single written notice to stockholders who share an address if consented to by the stockholders at that address to whom such notice is given. A stockholder may revoke such stockholder's consent by delivering written notice of such revocation to the Corporation. Any stockholder who fails to object in writing to the Corporation within 60 days of having been given written notice by the Corporation of its intention to send such a single written notice shall be deemed to have consented to receiving such single written notice.

(e) Exceptions to Notice Requirements. Whenever notice is required to be given, under the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, to any person with whom communication is unlawful, the giving of such notice to such person shall not be required and there shall be no duty to apply to any governmental authority or agency for a license or permit to give such notice to such person. Any action or meeting that shall be taken or held without notice to any such person with whom communication is unlawful shall have the same force and effect as if such notice had been duly given. In the event that the action taken by the Corporation is such as to require the filing of a certificate with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, the certificate shall state, if such is the fact and if notice is required, that notice was given to all persons entitled to receive notice except such persons with whom communication is unlawful.

Section 8.4 Waiver of Notice. Whenever any notice is required to be given under applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation, or these By-Laws, a written waiver of such notice, signed by the person or persons entitled to said notice, or a waiver by electronic transmission by the person entitled to said notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to such required notice. All such waivers shall be kept with the books of the Corporation. Attendance at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a person attends for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning thereof to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

Section 8.5 Meeting Attendance via Remote Communication Equipment.

(a) Stockholder Meetings. If authorized by the Board in its sole discretion, and subject to such guidelines and procedures as the Board may adopt, stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting and proxy holders not physically present at a meeting of stockholders may, by means of remote communication:

(i) participate in a meeting of stockholders; and

(ii) be deemed present in person and vote at a meeting of stockholders, whether such meeting is to be held at a designated place or solely by means of remote communication, provided that (A) the Corporation shall implement reasonable measures to verify that each person deemed present and permitted to vote at the meeting by means of remote communication is a stockholder or proxy holder, (B) the Corporation shall implement reasonable measures to provide such stockholders and proxy holders a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and, if entitled to vote, to vote on matters submitted to the applicable stockholders, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with such proceedings, and (C) if any stockholder or proxy holder votes or takes other action at the meeting by means of remote communication, a record of such votes or other action shall be maintained by the Corporation.

(b) Board Meetings. Unless otherwise restricted by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, members of the Board or any committee thereof may participate in a meeting of the Board or any committee thereof by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons

participating in the meeting can hear each other. Such participation in a meeting shall constitute presence in person at the meeting, except where a person participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning thereof to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

Section 8.6 Dividends. The Board may from time to time declare, and the Corporation may pay, dividends (payable in cash, property or shares of the Corporation's capital stock) on the Corporation's outstanding shares of capital stock, subject to applicable law and the Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 8.7 Reserves. The Board may set apart out of the funds of the Corporation available for dividends a reserve or reserves for any proper purpose and may abolish any such reserve.

Section 8.8 Contracts and Negotiable Instruments. Except as otherwise provided by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, any contract, bond, deed, lease, mortgage or other instrument may be executed and delivered in the name and on behalf of the Corporation by such officer or officers or other employee or employees of the Corporation as the Board may from time to time authorize. Such authority may be general or confined to specific instances as the Board may determine. The Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Financial Officer, the Treasurer or any Vice President may execute and deliver any contract, bond, deed, lease, mortgage or other instrument in the name and on behalf of the Corporation. Subject to any restrictions imposed by the Board, the Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Officer, President, the Chief Financial Officer, the Treasurer or any Vice President may delegate powers to execute and deliver any contract, bond, deed, lease, mortgage or other instrument in the name and on behalf of the Corporation to other officers or employees of the Corporation under such person's supervision and authority, it being understood, however, that any such delegation of power shall not relieve such officer of responsibility with respect to the exercise of such delegated power.

Section 8.9 Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be fixed by the Board.

Section 8.10 Seal. The Board may adopt a corporate seal, which shall be in such form as the Board determines. The seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed, affixed or otherwise reproduced.

Section 8.11 Books and Records. The books and records of the Corporation may be kept within or outside the State of Delaware at such place or places as may from time to time be designated by the Board.

Section 8.12 Resignation. Any director, committee member or officer may resign by giving notice thereof in writing or by electronic transmission to the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President or the Secretary. The resignation shall take effect at the time it is delivered unless the resignation specifies a later effective date or an effective date determined upon the happening of an event or events. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 8.13 Surety Bonds. Such officers, employees and agents of the Corporation (if any) as the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President or the Board may direct, from time to time, shall be bonded for the faithful performance of their duties and for the restoration to the Corporation, in case of their death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal from office, of all books, papers, vouchers, money and other property of whatever kind in their possession or under their control belonging to the Corporation, in such amounts and by such surety companies as the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President or the Board may determine. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the Corporation and the bonds so furnished shall be in the custody of the Secretary.

Section 8.14 Securities of Other Entities. Powers of attorney, proxies, waivers of notice of meeting, consents in writing and other instruments relating to securities or similar interests of other entities owned by the Corporation may be executed in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation by the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President, any Vice President or any officers authorized by the Board. Any such officer may, in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation, take all such action as any such officer may deem advisable to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of such security or interest holders of any other entity in which the Corporation may own securities or similar interests, or to consent in writing, in the name of the Corporation as such holder, to any action by such entity, and at any such meeting or with respect to any such consent shall possess and may exercise any and all rights and power incident to the ownership of such securities or interests which, as the owner thereof, the Corporation might have exercised and possessed. The Board may from time to time confer like powers upon any other person or persons.

Section 8.15 Amendments. The Board shall have the power to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the By-Laws. The affirmative vote of a majority of the Board shall be required to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the By-Laws. The By-Laws also may be adopted, amended, altered or repealed by the stockholders; provided, however, that in addition to any vote of the holders of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation required by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required for the stockholders to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the By-Laws.

**MATERIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE DOMESTICATION**

The following discussion, to the extent it constitutes matters of law and legal conclusions, is the opinion of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, counsel to Mosaic Cayman, regarding the material U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the domestication, and the ownership and disposition of our units, Class A common stock and warrants (which we refer to collectively as our securities) acquired pursuant to the domestication. Because the components of a unit are separable at the option of the holder, the holder of a unit generally should be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as the owner of the underlying Class A ordinary share and warrant components of the unit, as the case may be. As a result, the discussion below with respect to actual holders of Class A ordinary shares and warrants should also apply to holders of units (as the deemed owners of the underlying Class A ordinary shares and warrants that comprise the units). This discussion applies only to securities that are held as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “ Code ” ), and administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations ( “ Treasury Regulations ” ) as of the date hereof, changes to any of which after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus may affect the tax consequences described herein. We have not requested, and will not request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “ IRS ” ) with respect to any of the U.S. federal income tax consequences described below, and as a result there can be no assurance that the IRS will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions we have reached and describe herein. This discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. taxation, or any U.S. federal taxes other than income taxes (such as gift and estate taxes).

This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including the alternative minimum tax, and the different consequences that may apply if you are subject to special rules that apply to certain types of investors, such as:

- financial institutions;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- insurance companies;
- dealers or traders subject to a mark-to-market method of accounting with respect to the securities;
- persons holding the securities as part of a “ straddle, ” hedge, integrated transaction or similar transaction;
- persons who acquired the securities through the exercise or cancellation of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for their services;
- U.S. holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- U.S. expatriates;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- U.S. holders owning or considered as owning 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares;
- persons that are subject to “ applicable financial statement rules ” under Section 451(b) of the Code; and
- tax-exempt entities.

If you are a partnership or other pass-through entity (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership or pass-through entity) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of your partners or other owners will generally depend on the status of the partners (or other owners) and your activities. If you are a partner (or other owner) of a partnership or other pass-through entity that acquires our securities, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of owning and disposing of our securities.

You are urged to consult your tax advisor with respect to the application of U.S. federal tax laws to your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

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## U.S. Holders

This section applies to you if you are a “ U.S. holder. ” A U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our units, Class A ordinary shares or warrants who or that is:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons (as defined in the Code) have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) it has a valid election in effect under Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

### *Consequences of the Domestication—F Reorganization*

Although no authority directly addressing the tax consequences of the domestication exists, the domestication should qualify as a “ reorganization ” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code (an “ F Reorganization ” ). Pursuant to the domestication, Mosaic Cayman will change its jurisdiction of incorporation from the Cayman Islands to Delaware. Because the domestication should qualify as an F Reorganization, U.S. holders generally should not recognize gain or loss on the domestication for U.S. federal income tax purposes, except as provided below under the caption headings “— *Effects of Section 367* ” and “— *Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations* , ” and the domestication should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if Mosaic Cayman (i) transferred all of its assets and liabilities to Mosaic Delaware in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock and warrants of Mosaic Delaware; and (ii) then distributed the common stock and warrants of Mosaic Delaware to the shareholders and warrant holders of Mosaic Cayman in liquidation of Mosaic Cayman. The taxable year of Mosaic Cayman will be deemed to end on the date of the domestication. Assuming the domestication qualifies as an F Reorganization: (i) the tax basis of a share of Mosaic Delaware common stock or a Mosaic Delaware warrant received by a U.S. holder in the domestication will equal the U.S. holder ’ s adjusted tax basis in the Mosaic Cayman ordinary share or warrant, as the case may be, surrendered in exchange therefor, increased by any amount included in the income of such U.S. holder as a result of Section 367 of the Code (as discussed below), and (ii) the holding period for a share of Mosaic Delaware common stock or a Mosaic Delaware warrant received by a U.S. holder will include such U.S. holder ’ s holding period for the Mosaic Cayman ordinary share or warrant surrendered in exchange therefor.

If the domestication fails to qualify as an F Reorganization, a U.S. holder generally would recognize gain or loss with respect to its Mosaic Cayman securities in an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of Mosaic Delaware securities received in the domestication and the U.S. holder ’ s adjusted tax basis in his Mosaic Cayman securities surrendered in the domestication. In such event, such U.S. holder ’ s basis in Mosaic Delaware securities would be equal to their fair market value on the date of the domestication, and such U.S. holder ’ s holding period for Mosaic Delaware securities would begin on the day following the date of the domestication.

### *Distributions*

Following the domestication, a U.S. holder generally would be required to include in gross income the amount of any distribution of cash or other property paid on Mosaic Delaware ’ s Class A common stock. A distribution on such stock generally would be treated as U.S. source dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent the distribution is paid out of Mosaic Delaware ’ s current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Such amount would be includible in gross income by a U.S. holder on the date that such U.S. holder actually or constructively receives the distribution in accordance with such U.S. holder ’ s regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by Mosaic Delaware to a corporate U.S. holder would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to domestic corporations in respect of

dividends received from other domestic corporations as long as such corporate U.S. holder satisfies the holding period requirement for the dividends received deduction, with such holding period beginning on the day after the domestication. With respect to non-corporate U.S. holders, such dividends generally would be taxed at the lower applicable long-term capital gains rate (see “— Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants).

#### *Effects of Section 367*

Section 367 of the Code applies to certain non-recognition transactions involving foreign corporations, including the domestication of a foreign corporation in an F Reorganization. When it applies, Section 367 imposes income tax on certain U.S. persons in connection with transactions that would otherwise generally be tax-free.

A U.S. holder who, on the day of domestication, beneficially owns (directly, indirectly or constructively, taking into account a U.S. holder’s ownership of our warrants) our Class A ordinary shares with a fair market value of \$50,000 or more, but less than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our ordinary shares entitled to vote and less than 10% of the total value of all classes of our ordinary shares, may elect to recognize gain with respect to the domestication or, in the alternative, recognize the net positive earnings and profits amount as described below. Complex attribution rules apply in determining whether a U.S. holder owns 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our ordinary shares entitled to vote or owns 10% or more of the total value of all classes of our ordinary shares. All U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to those attribution rules.

Unless a U.S. holder makes the “all earnings and profits” election as described below, such holder generally must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to shares received in the domestication. Any such gain would be equal to the excess of the fair market value of the new shares and warrants received over the U.S. holder’s adjusted basis in the Class A ordinary shares and warrants surrendered in exchange therefor. Such gain would be capital gain, and would be long-term capital gain if the holder held our shares for longer than one year.

In lieu of recognizing any gain as described in the preceding paragraph, a U.S. holder may elect to include the “all earnings and profits” amount attributable to our Class A ordinary shares under Section 367(b). There are, however, strict conditions for making this election. This election must comply with applicable Treasury Regulations and generally must include, among other things: (i) a statement that the domestication is a Section 367(b) exchange; (ii) a complete description of the domestication, (iii) a description of any stock, securities or other consideration transferred or received in the domestication, (iv) a statement describing the amounts required to be taken into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (v) a statement that the U.S. holder is making the election that includes (A) a copy of the information that the U.S. holder received from us establishing and substantiating the U.S. holder’s all earnings and profits amount with respect to the U.S. holder’s shares and warrants, and (B) a representation that the U.S. holder has notified the Company that the U.S. holder is making the election, and (vi) certain other information required to be furnished with the U.S. holder’s tax return or otherwise furnished pursuant to the Code or the Treasury Regulations thereunder. In addition, the election must be attached by the U.S. holder to its timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the year of the domestication, and the U.S. holder must send notice to the Company of the election no later than the date such tax return is filed. In connection with this election, we intend to provide each U.S. holder eligible to make such an election with information regarding our earnings and profits upon request. We do not expect to have a material amount of earnings and profits as of the date of domestication.

**U.S. HOLDERS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING WHETHER TO MAKE THIS ELECTION AND, IF THE ELECTION IS DETERMINED TO BE ADVISABLE, THE APPROPRIATE FILING REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THIS ELECTION.**

ALL U.S. HOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DOMESTICATION TO THEM.

*Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations*

In addition to Section 367(b) of the Code, the domestication may be a taxable event to U.S. holders to the extent that Section 1291(f) of the Code applies, if Mosaic Cayman is or ever was a PFIC under Section 1297 of the Code.

In general, if you are a U.S. holder, we would be a PFIC with respect to you if for any taxable year in which you held our shares:

- at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year was passive income, or
- at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets was attributable to assets that produced, or were held for the production of, passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, rents and royalties (other than rents or royalties derived from the active conduct of a trade or business) and gains from the disposition of passive assets. If a foreign corporation is classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder owns stock in the foreign corporation, the foreign corporation generally remains thereafter classified as a PFIC with respect to that U.S. holder.

Pursuant to a start-up exception, however, a corporation will not be a PFIC for the first taxable year the corporation has gross income (the “ start-up year ”), if (1) no predecessor of the corporation was a PFIC; (2) the corporation satisfies the IRS that it will not be a PFIC for either of the first two taxable years following the start-up year; and (3) the corporation is not in fact a PFIC for either of those years. Due to the fact that the net proceeds of the offering of our securities were held in a non-interest bearing trust account until January 2018 located in the United States with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company acting as trustee, we intend to take the position that, although subject to uncertainty, the start-up year under the start-up exception will be the 2018 taxable period of Mosaic Cayman ending on the date of the domestication, and, accordingly, we would not be treated as a PFIC for 2018 prior to the domestication assuming we qualify for the start-up exception. Accordingly, Mosaic Cayman believes that it is not and has never been a PFIC. As a result, the domestication should not be a taxable event for any U.S. holder based on an application of the PFIC rules.

Section 1291(f) of the Code requires that, to the extent provided in regulations, a U.S. person that disposes of stock of a PFIC must recognize gain notwithstanding any other provision of the Code. No final Treasury regulations are currently in effect under Section 1291(f) of the Code. Proposed Treasury regulations under Section 1291(f), or the “ Proposed Regulations, ” were promulgated in 1992, with a retroactive effective date once they become finalized. If finalized in their current form, those regulations may require taxable gain recognition by a U.S. holder subject to the PFIC rules with respect to its exchange of Mosaic Cayman securities for Mosaic Delaware securities in the domestication if Mosaic Cayman were classified as a PFIC at any time during such U.S. holder ’ s holding period in Mosaic securities. Any such gain would be treated as an “ excess distribution ” made in the year of the domestication and subject to special tax and interest charge rules. In addition, the regulations would provide coordinating rules with Section 367(b) of the Code, whereby, if the gain recognition rule of the Proposed Regulations applied to a disposition of PFIC stock that results from a transfer with respect to which Section 367(b) requires the shareholder to recognize gain or include an amount in income as a distribution under Section 301 of the Code, the gain realized on the transfer is taxable as an excess distribution under Section 1291 of the Code, and the excess, if any, of the amount to be included in income under Section 367(b) over the gain realized under Section 1291 is taxable as provided under Section 367(b). See the discussion above under the section entitled “—Effect of Section 367 . ”

It is difficult to predict whether, in what form and with what effective date, final Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code will be adopted. The PFIC rules are very complex and are affected by various factors in addition to those described above. Accordingly, U.S. holders of our ordinary shares and

warrants are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the PFIC rules to our ordinary shares and warrants under their particular circumstances.

#### *Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants*

Upon a sale or other taxable disposition of Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock or warrants, including as a result of a dissolution and liquidation if Mosaic Delaware does not consummate an initial business combination within the required time period, and subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Class A common stock or warrants.

Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period for the Class A common stock or warrants so disposed of exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. holders are eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Generally, the amount of gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder would be an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition (or, if the Class A common stock or warrants are held as part of units at the time of the disposition, the portion of the amount realized on such disposition that is allocated to the Class A common stock or warrants based upon the then fair market values of the Class A common stock and the warrants included in the units) and (ii) the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A common stock or warrants so disposed of. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A common stock or warrants generally will equal the U.S. holder's acquisition cost less, in the case of a Class A common stock, any prior distributions treated as a return of capital.

#### *Redemption of Class A Common Stock of Mosaic Delaware*

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, if a U.S. holder's Class A common stock is redeemed pursuant to the redemption provisions described in this proxy statement/prospectus under "Description of Securities — Common Stock" or if Mosaic Delaware purchases a U.S. holder's Class A common stock in an open market transaction, the treatment of the transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes will depend on whether the redemption qualifies as a sale of the Class A common stock under Section 302 of the Code. If the redemption qualifies as a sale of the Class A common stock, the U.S. holder would be treated as described under "U.S. Holders — Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants" above. If the redemption does not qualify as a sale of Class A common stock, the U.S. holder would be treated as receiving a corporate distribution with the tax consequences described above under "U.S. Holders — Distributions." Whether a redemption qualifies for sale treatment will depend largely on the total number of shares of Mosaic Delaware stock treated as held by the U.S. holder (including any stock constructively owned by the U.S. holder as a result of owning warrants) relative to all of Mosaic Delaware's stock outstanding both before and after the redemption. The redemption of Class A common stock generally will be treated as a sale of the Class A common stock (rather than as a corporate distribution) if the redemption (i) is "substantially disproportionate" with respect to the U.S. holder, (ii) results in a "complete termination" of the U.S. holder's interest in us or (iii) is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" with respect to the U.S. holder. These tests are explained more fully below.

In determining whether any of the foregoing tests is satisfied, a U.S. holder takes into account not only stock actually owned by the U.S. holder, but also Mosaic Delaware stock that is constructively owned by it. A U.S. holder may constructively own, in addition to stock owned directly, stock owned by certain related individuals and entities in which the U.S. holder has an interest or that have an interest in such U.S. holder, as well as any stock the U.S. holder has a right to acquire by exercise of an option, which would generally include Class A common stock which could be acquired pursuant to the exercise of the warrants. In order to meet the substantially disproportionate test, the percentage of Mosaic Delaware's outstanding voting stock actually and constructively owned by the U.S. holder immediately following the redemption of Class A

common stock must, among other requirements, be less than 80% of the percentage of Mosaic Delaware's outstanding voting stock actually and constructively owned by the U.S. holder immediately before the redemption. There will be a complete termination of a U.S. holder's interest if either (i) all of Mosaic Delaware's stock actually and constructively owned by the U.S. holder are redeemed or (ii) all of Mosaic Delaware's stock actually owned by the U.S. holder are redeemed and the U.S. holder is eligible to waive, and effectively waives in accordance with specific rules, the attribution of common stock owned by certain family members and the U.S. holder does not constructively own any other common stock. The redemption of the Class A common stock will not be essentially equivalent to a dividend if a U.S. holder's conversion results in a "meaningful reduction" of the U.S. holder's proportionate interest in Mosaic Delaware. Whether the redemption will result in a meaningful reduction in a U.S. holder's proportionate interest in Mosaic Delaware will depend on the particular facts and circumstances. However, the IRS has indicated in a published ruling that even a small reduction in the proportionate interest of a small minority stockholder in a publicly held corporation who exercises no control over corporate affairs may constitute such a "meaningful reduction." A U.S. holder is urged to consult with its own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of a redemption.

If none of the foregoing tests is satisfied, then the redemption will be treated as a corporate distribution and the distribution will be taxable under Section 301 of the Code as described under "U.S. Holders — Distributions," above. After the application of those rules, any remaining tax basis of the U.S. holder in its redeemed Class A common stock will be added to the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its remaining common stock, or, if it has none, to the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its warrants or possibly in other shares of common stock constructively owned by it.

U.S. holders that actually or constructively own five percent (or, if Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock are not then publicly traded, one percent) or more of Mosaic Delaware's common stock (by vote or value) may be subject to special reporting requirements with respect to a redemption of Class A common stock, and such holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors with respect to their reporting requirements.

#### *Exercise or Lapse of a Warrant*

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above and except as discussed below with respect to the cashless exercise of a warrant, a U.S. holder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the acquisition of a share of common stock on the exercise of a warrant for cash. A U.S. holder's initial tax basis in a share of Class A common stock received upon exercise of the warrant generally will be an amount equal to the sum of the U.S. holder's initial investment in the warrant and the exercise price. The U.S. holder's holding period for a share of Class A common stock received upon exercise of the warrant will begin on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the warrants and will not include the period during which the U.S. holder held the warrants. If a warrant is allowed to lapse unexercised, a U.S. holder generally will recognize a capital loss equal to such holder's tax basis in the warrant.

The tax consequences of a cashless exercise of a warrant are not clear under current tax law. A cashless exercise may be tax-free, either because the exercise is not a gain realization event or because the exercise is treated as a recapitalization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In either tax-free situation, a U.S. holder's basis in the Class A common stock received would equal the holder's basis in the warrant. If the cashless exercise were treated as not being a gain realization event, a U.S. holder's holding period in the Class A common stock would be treated as commencing on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the warrant. If the cashless exercise were treated as a recapitalization, the holding period of the Class A common stock would include the holding period of the warrant. It is also possible that a cashless exercise could be treated in part as a taxable exchange in which gain or loss would be recognized. In such event, a U.S. holder could be deemed to have surrendered warrants equal to the number of shares of Class A common stock having a value equal to the exercise price for the total number of warrants to be exercised. The U.S. holder would recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of the common stock received represented by the warrants deemed surrendered and the U.S. holder's tax basis in the warrants deemed surrendered. In that case, a U.S. holder's tax basis in the Class A common stock received would equal the sum of the fair market value of

the common stock represented by the warrants deemed surrendered and the U.S. holder's tax basis in the warrants exercised. A U.S. holder's holding period for the Class A common stock would commence on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the warrant.

#### *Possible Constructive Distributions*

The terms of the warrants provide for an adjustment to the number of shares of common stock for which the warrants may be exercised or to the exercise price of the warrants in certain events, as discussed under "Description of Securities — Warrants — Public Stockholders' Warrants." An adjustment which has the effect of preventing dilution generally is not taxable. The U.S. holders of the warrants would, however, be treated as receiving a constructive distribution from Mosaic Delaware if, for example, the adjustment increases the warrant holders' proportionate interest in Mosaic Delaware's assets or earnings and profits (e.g., through an increase in the number of shares of common stock that would be obtained upon exercise) as a result of a distribution of cash to the holders of Mosaic Delaware's common stock which is taxable to the U.S. holders of such common stock in substantially the same manner as described under "U.S. Holders — Distributions" above. Despite not receiving an actual cash distribution, such constructive distribution would be subject to tax as described under that section in substantially the same manner as if the U.S. holders of the warrants received a cash distribution from us equal to the fair market value of such increased interest.

#### *Additional Tax on Net Investment Income*

Certain U.S. holders that are individuals, estates and trusts are required to pay a 3.8 percent tax on "net investment income" (or in the case of an estate or trust, "undistributed net investment income"), which generally includes, among other things, interest on, and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of, the securities, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. You are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding the applicability of this additional tax to your ownership and disposition of the securities.

#### **Non-U.S. Holders**

This section applies to you if you are a "Non-U.S. holder." A Non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants who or that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

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

but generally does not include an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition. If you are such an individual, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the sale or other disposition of Mosaic Delaware's securities.

#### *Effects of the Domestication on Non-U.S. Holders of Mosaic Delaware's Class A Common Stock or Warrants*

We do not expect for the domestication to result in any U.S. tax consequences to Non-U.S. holders of our securities. The following describes U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock and warrants by a Non-U.S. holder after the domestication.

#### *Distributions*

In general, any distributions made to a Non-U.S. holder on Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock, to the extent paid out of Mosaic Delaware's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under

U.S. federal income tax principles), will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, provided such dividends are not effectively connected with the Non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States, will be subject to withholding tax from the gross amount of the dividend at a rate of 30%, unless such Non-U.S. holder is eligible for a reduced rate of withholding tax under an applicable income tax treaty and provides proper certification of its eligibility for such reduced rate (usually on an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable).

Dividends paid by Mosaic Delaware to a Non-U.S. holder that are effectively connected with such Non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (or if a tax treaty applies are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. holder) will generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided such Non-U.S. holder complies with certain certification and disclosure requirements (usually by providing an IRS Form W-8ECI). Instead, such dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the same regular U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to a comparable U.S. holder and, in the case of a Non-U.S. holder that is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or a lower applicable tax treaty rate.

*Gain on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Mosaic Delaware's Class A Common Stock and Warrants*

A Non-U.S. holder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on a sale or other disposition of Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock or warrants unless:

- (i) such Non-U.S. holder is an individual who was present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other requirements are met, in which case any gain realized would generally be subject to a flat 30% U.S. federal income tax,
- (ii) the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. holder in the United States (and, if an applicable treaty so requires, is attributable to the conduct of trade or business through a permanent establishment or fixed base in the United States in which case the gain would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at the regular graduated rates and in the manner applicable to U.S. holders and, if the Non-U.S. holder is a corporation, an additional "branch profits tax" may also apply), or
- (iii) Mosaic Delaware is or has been a U.S. real property holding corporation at any time within the five-year period preceding the disposition or the Non-U.S. holder's holding period, whichever period is shorter, and either (i) Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock has ceased to be regularly traded on an established securities market or (ii) the Non-U.S. holder has owned or is deemed to have owned, at any time within the five-year period preceding the disposition or the Non-U.S. holder's holding period, whichever period is shorter, more than 5% of Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock.

If the third bullet point above applies to a Non-U.S. holder, gain recognized by such holder on the sale, exchange or other disposition of Mosaic Delaware's Class A common stock or warrants will be subject to tax at generally applicable U.S. federal income tax rates. In addition, a buyer of such stock or warrants from a Non-U.S. holder may be required to withhold U.S. income tax at a rate of 15% of the amount realized upon such disposition. Mosaic Delaware would be classified as a U.S. real property holding corporation if the fair market value of its "United States real property interests" equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Mosaic Delaware does not expect to be classified as a U.S. real property holding corporation following the domestication. However, such determination is factual and in nature and subject to change and no assurance can be provided as to whether Mosaic Delaware is or will be a U.S. real property holding corporation with respect to a Non-U.S. holder following the domestication or at any future time.

ALL NON-U.S. HOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DOMESTICATION TO THEM.

*Information Reporting and Backup Withholding*

Dividend payments with respect to Mosaic Delaware 's Class A common stock and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of Mosaic Delaware 's Class A common stock may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible U.S. backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes other required certifications, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding and establishes such exempt status. A Non-U.S. holder generally will eliminate the requirement for information reporting and backup withholding by providing certification of its foreign status, under penalties of perjury, on a duly executed applicable IRS Form W-8 or by otherwise establishing an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a U.S. holder 's U.S. federal income tax liability, and a holder generally may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

## DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

We are proposing to become a Delaware corporation and our affairs would be governed by our proposed certificate, the DGCL and the laws of the State of Delaware. Pursuant to our proposed certificate, we will be authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value each, 20,000,000 shares of Class F common stock, \$0.0001 par value and 1,000,000 undesignated preferred shares, \$0.0001 par value each. Upon completion of the domestication, assuming no further separation of Mosaic Cayman's units following the record date for the general meeting, our issued and outstanding capitalization will consist of: (a) 14,975,966 units containing one share of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and one-third of one warrant, each whole warrant of which entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Class A Common Stock, (b) 8,625,000 shares of Class F common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, (c) 19,524,034 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, (d) 6,508,007 warrants, each of which entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Class A common stock, and (e) 5,933,334 private placement warrants, each of which entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Class A common stock.

As of the record date, there were (i) 14,975,966 units containing one Class A ordinary share, par value \$0.0001 per share, and one-third of one warrant, each whole warrant of which entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Class A ordinary share, (ii) 19,524,034 Class A ordinary shares outstanding, held of record by approximately one holder, (iii) 8,625,000 Class F ordinary shares outstanding, held of record by approximately two holders, (iv) 6,508,007 public warrants outstanding, held of record by approximately one holder, (v) 5,933,334 private placement warrants outstanding, held of record by approximately two holders and (vi) no preferred shares outstanding. Such numbers do not include DTC participants or beneficial owners holding shares through nominee names.

The following description summarizes the material terms of our securities following the domestication (assuming its completion), as set out more particularly in our proposed certificate. Because it is only a summary, it may not contain all the information that is important to you.

### Units

Each unit was offered in the IPO at a price of \$10.00 and consists of one share of Class A common stock and one-third of one warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as described in this proxy statement/prospectus. Warrants must be exercised for one whole share of Class A common stock. The holders of our units have the option to continue to hold units or separate their units into the component securities. Holders need to have their brokers contact our transfer agent in order to separate the units into shares of Class A common stock and warrants. No fractional warrants were issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants trade. Accordingly, unless you purchase at least three units, you are not able to receive or trade a whole warrant.

### Common Stock

Upon the closing of the IPO, 43,125,000 ordinary shares were outstanding, including:

- 34,500,000 Class A ordinary shares underlying the units; and
- 8,625,000 Class F ordinary shares held by our initial shareholders.

On the effective date of the domestication, each currently issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares will become, by operation of law, one share of Class A common stock. Similarly, each currently issued and outstanding Class F ordinary share will become, by operation of law, one share of Class F common stock.

Class A common stockholders and Class F common stockholders of record are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters to be voted on by shareholders and vote together as a single class, except as required by law or the applicable rules of the NYSE then in effect; provided, that holders of our Class F common stock have the right to elect all of our directors prior to our initial business combination, and each

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director will need to receive the vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Class F common stock in order to be elected, and holders of our Class A common stock will not be entitled to vote on the election of directors during such time. These provisions of our proposed certificate may only be amended by a special resolution passed by a majority of at least 90% of our common shares voting in a general meeting. Unless specified in the DGCL, our proposed certificate or applicable stock exchange rules, the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of our common stock that are voted is required to approve any matter voted on by our stockholders (other than the election of directors), and the affirmative vote of a majority of our founder shares is required to approve the election of directors. Approval of certain actions requires a special resolution under Delaware law and pursuant to our proposed certificate; such actions include amending our proposed certificate and approving a statutory merger or consolidation with another company. Directors are elected for a term of two years. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the election of directors. Our stockholders are entitled to receive ratable dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor.

Because our proposed certificate authorizes the issuance of up to 200,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, if we were to enter into a business combination, we may (depending on the terms of such a business combination) be required to increase the number of shares of common stock which we are authorized to issue at the same time as our stockholders vote on the business combination to the extent we seek stockholder approval in connection with our initial business combination.

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance requirements, we are not required to hold an annual meeting until no later than one year after our first fiscal year end following our listing on the NYSE. Under Section 211(b) of the DGCL, we are, however, required to hold an annual meeting of stockholders for the purposes of electing directors in accordance with our bylaws unless such election is made by written consent in lieu of such a meeting. We may not hold an annual meeting of stockholders to elect new directors prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, and thus we may not be in compliance with Section 211(b) of the DGCL, which requires an annual meeting. Therefore, if our stockholders want us to hold an annual meeting prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, they may attempt to force us to hold one by submitting an application to the Delaware Court of Chancery in accordance with Section 211(c) of the DGCL.

We will provide our public stockholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their public shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account as of two business days prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to fund our working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000, and/or to pay our taxes, divided by the number of then outstanding shares of common stock, subject to the limitations described herein. The amount in the trust account is initially anticipated to be \$10.00 per share of common stock. The per-share amount we will distribute to investors who properly redeem their shares will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions we will pay to the underwriters. Our sponsors, officers and directors entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and any public shares held by them in connection with the completion of our initial business combination.

Unlike many blank check companies that hold stockholder votes and conduct proxy solicitations in conjunction with their initial business combinations and provide for related redemptions of public shares for cash upon completion of such initial business combinations even when a vote is not required by law, if a stockholder vote is not required by law and we do not decide to hold a stockholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will, pursuant to our proposed certificate, conduct the redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules of the SEC, and file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing our initial business combination. Our proposed certificate will require these tender offer documents to contain substantially the same financial and other information about the initial business combination and the redemption rights as is required under the SEC's proxy rules. If, however, a stockholder approval of the transaction is required by law, or we decide to obtain stockholder approval for business or other legal reasons, we will, like many blank check companies, offer to redeem shares in conjunction with a proxy solicitation pursuant to the proxy rules and not pursuant to the tender offer rules. If we seek stockholder

approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock voted are voted in favor of the business combination (or, if the applicable rules of the NYSE then in effect require, a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock held by public stockholders are voted in favor of the business transaction). Unless restricted by NYSE rules, a quorum for such meeting will consist of the holders present in person or by proxy of shares of outstanding shares of the company representing a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of the company entitled to vote at such meeting. Unless restricted by NYSE rules, our initial shareholders will count towards such quorum. However, the participation of our sponsors, officers, directors, advisors or any of their affiliates in privately-negotiated transactions (as described in this proxy statement/prospectus), if any, could result in the approval of our initial business combination even if a majority of our public shareholders vote, or indicate their intention to vote, against such business combination unless restricted by applicable NYSE rules. For purposes of seeking approval of the majority of our outstanding shares of common stock, non-votes will have no effect on the approval of our initial business combination once a quorum is obtained. We intend to give approximately 30 days (but not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days) prior written notice of any such meeting, if required, at which a vote shall be taken to approve our initial business combination.

If we seek stockholder approval in connection with our initial business combination, our initial shareholders, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree), pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, to vote any founder shares held by them and any public shares purchased during or after the IPO in favor of our initial business combination. As a result, in addition to our initial shareholders' founder shares, we would need 12,937,500, or approximately 37.5%, of 34,500,000 public shares sold in the IPO to be voted in favor of a transaction in order to have such initial business combination approved (or, if the applicable rules of the NYSE then in effect require approval by a majority of the votes cast by public stockholders, we would need 17,250,001 of public shares sold in the IPO to be voted in favor of a transaction in order to have such initial business combination approved). Additionally, each public stockholder may elect to redeem its public shares without voting, and if it does vote, irrespective of whether it votes for or against the proposed transaction. These quorum and voting thresholds and the letter agreement may make it more likely that we will consummate our initial business combination.

If we seek stockholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our proposed certificate will provide 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 Exchange Act), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the ordinary shares sold in the IPO, which we refer to as the "Excess Shares." However, we would not be restricting our stockholders' ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our initial business combination. Our stockholders' inability to redeem the Excess Shares will reduce their influence over our ability to complete our initial business combination, and such stockholders could suffer a material loss in their investment if they sell such Excess Shares on the open market. Additionally, such shareholders will not receive redemption distributions with respect to the Excess Shares if we complete the business combination. And, as a result, such stockholders will continue to hold that number of shares exceeding 15% and, in order to dispose such shares would be required to sell their shares in open market transactions, potentially at a loss.

Pursuant to our proposed certificate, if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO (or 27 months from the closing of the IPO if we have executed a letter of intent, agreement in principle or definitive agreement for an initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO but have not completed the initial business combination within such 24-month 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, subject to lawfully available funds therefor, redeem the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to fund our working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000, and/or to pay our 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 liquidating distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining stockholders and our board of directors, dissolve and liquidate, subject in each case to our obligations under Delaware law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. Our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any founder shares held by them if we fail to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO (or 27 months, as applicable). However, to the extent our initial shareholders acquire public shares, they are entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to such public shares if we fail to complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time period.

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the company after a business combination, our stockholders are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining available for distribution to them after payment of liabilities and after provision is made for each class of shares, if any, having preference over the ordinary shares. Our stockholders have no preemptive or other subscription rights. There are no sinking fund provisions applicable to the shares of common stock, except that we will provide our stockholders with the opportunity to redeem their public shares for cash equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to fund our working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000, and/or to pay our taxes, upon the completion of our initial business combination, subject to the limitations described herein.

### **Founder Shares**

The founder shares are identical to the public shares of Class A common stock, and holders of founder shares have the same stockholder rights as public stockholders, except that (i) holders of the founder shares have the right to vote on the election of directors prior to our initial business combination, (ii) the founder shares are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below, and (iii) our sponsors, officers and directors have entered into a letter agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed (A) to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and any public shares held by them in connection with the completion of our initial business combination and (B) to waive their rights to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any founder shares held by them if we fail to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO (or 27 months, as applicable), although they will be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account with respect to any public shares they hold if we fail to complete our initial business combination within such time period, (iv) the founder shares are shares of Class F common stock that are automatically convertible into shares of Class A common stock at the time of our initial business combination, or earlier at the option of the holder, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment pursuant to certain anti-dilution rights, as described herein and (v) are entitled to registration rights. If we submit our initial business combination to our public stockholders for a vote, our initial stockholders, officers and directors have agreed (and their permitted transferees will agree), pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement entered into with us, to vote any founder shares held by them and any public shares purchased during or after the IPO in favor of our initial business combination.

The shares of Class F common stock will automatically convert into shares of Class A common stock at the time of our initial business combination on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like, and subject to further adjustment as provided herein. 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 sold in the IPO and related to the closing of our initial business combination, the ratio at which shares of Class F common stock shall convert into shares of Class A common stock will be adjusted (unless the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Class F common stock agree to waive such anti-dilution 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 F common stock will equal, in the aggregate, 20% of the sum of the total number of all shares of common stock outstanding upon completion of the IPO plus all shares of Class A common stock and equity-linked securities issued or deemed issued in connection with the business combination, excluding

any shares or equity-linked securities issued, or to be issued, to any seller in the business combination and excluding forward purchase shares sold to the anchor investors. The conversion ratio of the shares of Class F common stock into shares of Class A common stock will be further adjusted in connection with the forward purchase shares sold to the anchor investors such that the sponsors will receive upon the closing of our initial business combination an aggregate number of additional shares of Class A common stock equal to one ninth of the aggregate number of forward purchase shares sold to the anchor investors. Holders of founder shares may also elect to convert their shares of Class F common stock into an equal number of shares of Class A common stock, subject to adjustment as provided above, at any time.

With certain limited exceptions, the founder shares are not transferable, assignable or salable (except to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with our sponsors, each of whom will be subject to the same transfer restrictions) until the earlier of (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination, (B) subsequent to our initial business combination, if the last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination, or (C) following the completion of our initial business combination, such future date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their common stock for cash, securities or other property.

Prior to the IPO, we entered into forward purchase agreements pursuant to which the anchor investors (including an affiliate of Fortress Mosaic Sponsor LLC) have agreed to purchase the forward purchase shares in a private placement to occur concurrently with the closing of our initial business combination. The obligations under the forward purchase agreements do not depend on whether any shares of Class A common stock are redeemed by our public shareholders. In connection with these agreements, if the last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock is less than \$11.00 (as adjusted for share splits, share combinations and the like) for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the first anniversary of our initial business combination, each anchor investor may purchase from the sponsors, at a price per share of Class A common stock of \$0.01, a number of contingent call shares no greater than (a) the number of forward purchase shares issued and sold to such anchor investor less any forward purchase shares sold by such anchor investor prior to its exercise of the right to purchase such contingent call shares *divided by* (b) 18 (as adjusted for share splits, share combinations and the like). See “— Forward Purchase Agreements.”

### **Preferred Shares**

Our proposed certificate will provide that preferred shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series. Our board of directors will be authorized to fix the voting rights, if any, designations, powers, preferences, the relative, participating, optional or other special rights and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, applicable to the shares of each series. Our board of directors will be able to, without stockholder approval, issue preferred shares with voting and other rights that could adversely affect the voting power and other rights of the holders of the shares of common stock and could have anti-takeover effects. The ability of our board of directors to issue preferred shares without stockholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us or the removal of existing management. We have no preferred shares outstanding at the date hereof. Although we do not currently intend to issue any preferred shares, we cannot assure you that we will not do so in the future.

### **Warrants**

#### *Public Shareholders' Warrants*

Each whole warrant entitles the registered holder to purchase one share of Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below, at any time commencing on the later of 12 months from the closing of the IPO or 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination. A warrant holder may exercise its warrants only for a whole number of shares of Class A common stock. This means only a whole warrant may be exercised at a given time by a warrant holder. No fractional warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade. Accordingly, unless you

purchase at least three units, you will not be able to receive or trade a whole warrant. The warrants will expire five years after the completion of our initial business combination, at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, or earlier upon redemption or liquidation.

We will not be obligated to deliver any shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the exercise of a warrant and will have no obligation to settle such warrant exercise unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the shares of Class A common stock underlying the warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating thereto is current, subject to our satisfying our obligations described below with respect to registration. No warrant will be exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, and we will not be obligated to issue any shares to holders seeking to exercise their warrants, unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption is available. In the event that the conditions in the two immediately preceding sentences are not satisfied with respect to a warrant, the holder of such warrant will not be entitled to exercise such warrant and such warrant may have no value and expire worthless. In no event will we be required to net cash settle any warrant. In the event that a registration statement is not effective for the exercised warrants, the purchaser of a unit containing such warrant will have paid the full purchase price for the unit solely for the share of Class A common stock underlying such unit.

We have agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than fifteen (15) business days, after the closing of our initial business combination, we will use our best efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement registering the issuance, under the Securities Act, of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants. We will use our best efforts to cause the same to become effective and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement, and a current prospectus relating thereto, until the expiration of the warrants in accordance with the provisions of the warrant agreement. Notwithstanding the above, if our shares of Class A common stock are at the time of any exercise of a warrant not listed on a national securities exchange such that it satisfies the definition of a “covered security” under Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act, we may, at our option, require holders of public warrants who exercise their warrants to do so on a “cashless basis” in accordance with Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act and, in the event we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, but will use our best efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available.

*Redemption of warrants for cash. Once the warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the warrants:*

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon not less than 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption (the “30-day redemption period”) to each warrant holder; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

We have established the last of the redemption criterion discussed above to prevent a redemption call unless there is at the time of the call a significant premium to the warrant exercise price. If the foregoing conditions are satisfied and we issue a notice of redemption of the warrants, each warrant holder will be entitled to exercise his, her or its warrant prior to the scheduled redemption date. However, the price of the shares of Class A common stock may fall below the \$18.00 redemption trigger price as well as the \$11.50 warrant exercise price after the redemption notice is issued.

*Redemption of warrants for shares of Class A common stock . Commencing ninety days after the warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding warrants (except as described herein with respect to the private placement warrants):*

- in whole and not in part;

- at a price equal to a number of shares of Class A common stock to be determined by reference to the table below, based on the redemption date and the “ fair market value ” of our shares of Class A common stock (as defined below) except as otherwise described below;
- upon a minimum of 30 days ’ prior written notice of redemption; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price of our shares of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share (as adjusted per share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, reclassifications, recapitalizations and the like) on the trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

The numbers in the table below represent the “ *redemption prices* , ” or the number of shares of Class A common stock that a warrant holder will receive upon redemption by us pursuant to this redemption feature, based on the “ fair market value ” of our shares of Class A common stock on the corresponding redemption date, determined based on the average of the last reported sales price for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants, and the number of months that the corresponding redemption date precedes the expiration date of the warrants, each as set forth in the table below.

The stock prices set forth in the column headings of the table below will be adjusted as of any date on which the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant is adjusted as set forth in the first three paragraphs under the heading “— Anti-dilution Adjustments ” below. The adjusted stock prices in the column headings will equal the stock prices immediately prior to such adjustment, *multiplied by* a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a warrant immediately prior to such adjustment and the denominator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a warrant as so adjusted. The number of shares in the table below shall be adjusted in the same manner and at the same time as the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant.

Redemption Date (period to expiration of warrants)	Fair Market Value of Class A Common Stock								
	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$17.00	\$18.00
57 months	0.257	0.277	0.294	0.310	0.324	0.337	0.348	0.358	0.365
54 months	0.252	0.272	0.291	0.307	0.322	0.335	0.347	0.357	0.365
51 months	0.246	0.268	0.287	0.304	0.320	0.333	0.346	0.357	0.365
48 months	0.241	0.263	0.283	0.301	0.317	0.332	0.344	0.356	0.365
45 months	0.235	0.258	0.279	0.298	0.315	0.330	0.343	0.356	0.365
42 months	0.228	0.252	0.274	0.294	0.312	0.328	0.342	0.355	0.364
39 months	0.221	0.246	0.269	0.290	0.309	0.325	0.340	0.354	0.364
36 months	0.213	0.239	0.263	0.285	0.305	0.323	0.339	0.353	0.364
Redemption Date (period to expiration of warrants)	Fair Market Value of Class A Common Stock								
33 months	0.205	0.232	0.257	0.280	0.301	0.320	0.337	0.352	0.364
30 months	0.196	0.224	0.250	0.274	0.297	0.316	0.335	0.351	0.364
27 months	0.185	0.214	0.242	0.268	0.291	0.313	0.332	0.350	0.364
24 months	0.173	0.204	0.233	0.260	0.285	0.308	0.329	0.348	0.364
21 months	0.161	0.193	0.223	0.252	0.279	0.304	0.326	0.347	0.364
18 months	0.146	0.179	0.211	0.242	0.271	0.298	0.322	0.345	0.363
15 months	0.130	0.164	0.197	0.230	0.262	0.291	0.317	0.342	0.363
12 months	0.111	0.146	0.181	0.216	0.250	0.282	0.312	0.339	0.363
9 months	0.090	0.125	0.162	0.199	0.237	0.272	0.305	0.336	0.362
6 months	0.065	0.099	0.137	0.178	0.219	0.259	0.296	0.331	0.362
3 months	0.034	0.065	0.104	0.150	0.197	0.243	0.286	0.326	0.361
0 months	—	—	0.042	0.115	0.179	0.233	0.281	0.323	0.361

The “ fair market value ” of our shares of Class A common stock shall mean the average last reported sale price of our shares of Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants.

The exact fair market value and redemption date may not be set forth in the table above, in which case, if the fair market value is between two values in the table or the redemption date is between two redemption dates in the table, the number of shares of Class A common stock to be issued for each warrant redeemed will be determined by a straight-line interpolation between the number of shares set forth for the higher and lower fair market values and the earlier and later redemption dates, as applicable, based on a 365 or 366-day year applicable. For example, if the average last reported sale price of our shares of Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading date prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the warrants is \$11 per share, and at such time there are 57 months until the expiration of the warrants, we may choose to, pursuant to this redemption feature, redeem the warrants at a “ redemption price ” of 0.277 shares of Class A common stock for each whole warrant. For an example where the exact fair market value and redemption date are not as set forth in the table above, if the average last reported sale price of our shares of Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading date prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the warrants is \$13.50 per share, and at such time there are 38 months until the expiration of the warrants, we may choose to, pursuant to this redemption feature, redeem the warrants at a “ redemption price ” of 0.298 shares of Class A common stock for each whole warrant. Finally, as reflected in the table above, we can redeem the warrants for no consideration in the event that the warrants are “ out of the money ” (i.e. the trading price of our Class A common stock is below the exercise price of the warrants) and about to expire.

Any public warrants held by our officers or directors will be subject to this redemption feature, except that such officers and directors shall only receive “ fair market value ” for such public warrants so redeemed ( “ fair market value ” for such public warrants held by our officers or directors being defined as the last sale price of the public warrants on such redemption date).

This redemption feature differs from the typical warrant redemption features used in other blank check offerings, which typically only provide for a redemption of warrants for cash (other than the private placement warrants) when the trading price for the Class A common stock exceeds \$18.00 per share for a specified period of time. This redemption feature is structured to allow for all of the outstanding warrants (other than the private placement warrants) be redeemed when the shares of Class A common stock are trading at or above \$10.00 per share, which may be at a time when the trading price of our shares of Class A common stock is below the exercise price of the warrants. We have established this redemption feature to provide the warrants with an additional liquidity feature, which provides us with the flexibility to redeem the warrants for shares of Class A common stock, instead of cash, for “ fair value ” without the warrants having to reach the \$18.00 per share threshold set forth above under “— Redemption of Warrants for Cash. ” Holders of the warrants will, in effect, receive a number of shares having a value reflecting a premium for their warrants, based on the “ *redemption price* ” as determined pursuant to the above table. We have calculated the “ *redemption prices* ” as set forth in the table above to reflect a premium in value as compared to the expected trading price that the warrants would be expected to trade. This redemption right provides us not only with an additional mechanism by which to redeem all of the outstanding warrants, in this case, for shares of Class A common stock, and therefore have certainty as to (i) our capital structure as the warrants would no longer be outstanding and would have been exercised or redeemed and (ii) to the amount of cash provided by the exercise of the warrants and available to us, and also provides a ceiling to the theoretical value of the warrants as it locks in the “ *redemption prices* ” we would pay to warrant holders if we chose to redeem warrants in this manner. While we will effectively be required to pay a “ premium ” to warrant holders if we choose to exercise this redemption right, it will allow us to quickly proceed with a redemption of the warrants for shares of Class A common stock if we determine it is in our best interest to do so. As such, we would redeem the warrants in this manner when we believe it is in our best interest to update our capital structure to remove the warrants and pay the premium to the warrant holders. In particular, it would allow us to quickly redeem the warrants for shares of Class A common stock, without having to negotiate a redemption price with the warrant holders, which in some situations, may allow us to more quickly and easily close a business combination. And for this right, we are effectively agreeing to pay

a premium to the warrant holders. In addition, the warrant holders will have the ability to exercise the warrants prior to redemption if they should choose to do so.

As stated above, we can redeem the warrants when the shares of Class A common stock are trading at a price starting at \$10, which is below the exercise price of \$11.50, because it will provide certainty with respect to our capital structure and cash position while providing warrant holders with a premium (in the form of Class A common stock). If we choose to redeem the warrants when the shares of Class A common stock are trading at a price below the exercise price of the warrants, this could result in the warrant holders receiving fewer shares of Class A common stock than they would have received if they had chosen to wait to exercise their warrants for shares of Class A common stock if and when such shares of Class A common stock were trading at a price higher than the exercise price of \$11.50.

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

*Redemption procedures and cashless exercise.* If we call the warrants for redemption as described above, our management will have the option to require any holder that wishes to exercise his, her or its warrant to do so on a “cashless basis.” In determining whether to require all holders to exercise their warrants on a “cashless basis,” our management will consider, among other factors, our cash position, the number of warrants that are outstanding and the dilutive effect on our shareholders of issuing the maximum number of shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of our warrants. If our management takes advantage of this option, all holders of warrants would pay the exercise price by surrendering their warrants for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying the warrants, multiplied by the excess of the “fair market value” (defined below) over the exercise price of the warrants by (y) the fair market value. The “fair market value” shall mean the average last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants. If our management takes advantage of this option, the notice of redemption will contain the information necessary to calculate the number of shares of Class A common stock to be received upon exercise of the warrants, including the “fair market value” in such case. Requiring a cashless exercise in this manner will reduce the number of shares to be issued and thereby lessen the dilutive effect of a warrant redemption. We believe this feature is an attractive option to us if we do not need the cash from the exercise of the warrants after our initial business combination. If we call our warrants for redemption and our management does not take advantage of this option, our sponsors and their permitted transferees would still be entitled to exercise their private placement warrants for cash or on a cashless basis using the same formula described above that other warrant holders would have been required to use had all warrant holders been required to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis, as described in more detail below.

A holder of a warrant may notify us in writing in the event it elects to be subject to a requirement that such holder will not have the right to exercise such warrant, to the extent that after giving effect to such exercise, such person (together with such person’s affiliates), to the warrant agent’s actual knowledge, would beneficially own in excess of 9.8% (or such other amount as a holder may specify) of the shares of Class A common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise.

*Anti-dilution Adjustments.* If the number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock is increased by a capitalization (or share dividend) payable in shares of Class A common stock to all or substantially all holders of shares of Class A common stock, or by a split-up of shares of Class A common stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such capitalization (or share dividend), split-up or similar event, the number of shares of Class A common stock issuable on exercise of each warrant will be increased in proportion to such increase in the outstanding shares of Class A common stock. A rights offering to holders of shares of Class A common stock entitling holders to purchase shares of Class A common stock at a price less than the fair market value will be deemed a share dividend of a number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product of (i) the number of shares of Class A common stock actually sold in such rights offering (or issuable under any other equity securities sold in such rights offering that are convertible into or exercisable for shares of Class A common stock) multiplied by (ii) one (1) minus the quotient of (x) the

price per share of Class A common stock paid in such rights offering divided by (y) the fair market value. For these purposes (i) if the rights offering is for securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of Class A common stock, in determining the price payable for shares of Class A common stock, there will be taken into account any consideration received for such rights, as well as any additional amount payable upon exercise or conversion and (ii) fair market value means the volume weighted average price of shares of Class A common stock as reported during the ten (10) trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the first date on which the shares of Class A common stock trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, without the right to receive such rights.

In addition, if we, at any time while the warrants are outstanding and unexpired, pay a dividend or make a distribution in cash, securities or other assets to all or substantially all holders of shares of Class A common stock on account of such shares of Class A common stock (or other common stock into which the warrants are convertible), other than (a) as described above, (b) certain ordinary cash dividends, (c) to satisfy the redemption rights of the holders of Shares of Class A common stock in connection with a proposed initial business combination, (d) to satisfy the redemption rights of the holders of shares of Class A common stock in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our shares of Class A common stock if we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO (or 27 months, as applicable), or (e) in connection with the redemption of our public shares upon our failure to complete our initial business combination, then the warrant exercise price will be decreased, effective immediately after the effective date of such event, by the amount of cash and/or the fair market value of any securities or other assets paid on each share of Class A common stock in respect of such event.

If the number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock is decreased by a consolidation, combination, reverse share split or reclassification of shares of Class A common stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such consolidation, combination, reverse share split, reclassification or similar event, the number of shares of Class A common stock issuable on exercise of each warrant will be decreased in proportion to such decrease in outstanding shares of Class A common stock.

Whenever the number of shares of Class A common stock purchasable upon the exercise of the warrants is adjusted, as described above, the warrant exercise price will be adjusted by multiplying the warrant exercise price immediately prior to such adjustment by a fraction (x) the numerator of which will be the number of shares of Class A common stock purchasable upon the exercise of the warrants immediately prior to such adjustment, and (y) the denominator of which will be the number of shares of Class A common stock so purchasable immediately thereafter.

In case of any reclassification or reorganization of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock (other than those described above or that solely affects the par value of such shares of Class A common stock), or in the case of any merger or consolidation of us with or into another corporation (other than a consolidation or merger in which we are the continuing corporation and that does not result in any reclassification or reorganization of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock), or in the case of any sale or conveyance to another corporation or entity of the assets or other property of us as an entirety or substantially as an entirety in connection with which we are dissolved, the holders of the warrants will thereafter have the right to purchase and receive, upon the basis and upon the terms and conditions specified in the warrants and in lieu of our shares of Class A common stock immediately theretofore purchasable and receivable upon the exercise of the rights represented thereby, the kind and amount of shares of stock or other securities or property (including cash) receivable upon such reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation, or upon a dissolution following any such sale or transfer, that the holder of the warrants would have received if such holder had exercised their warrants immediately prior to such event. However, if such holders were entitled to exercise a right of election as to the kind or amount of securities, cash or other assets receivable upon such consolidation or merger, then the kind and amount of securities, cash or other assets for which each warrant will become exercisable will be deemed to be the weighted average of the kind and amount received per share by such holders in such consolidation or merger that affirmatively make such election, and if a tender, exchange or redemption offer has been made to and accepted by such holders (other than a tender, exchange or redemption offer made by the company in connection with redemption rights held by stockholders of the company as provided for in the

company's proposed certificate or as a result of the redemption of shares of Class A common stock by the company if a proposed initial business combination is presented to the stockholders of the company for approval) under circumstances in which, upon completion of such tender or exchange offer, the maker thereof, together with members of any group (within the meaning of Rule 13d-5(b)(1) under the Exchange Act) of which such maker is a part, and together with any affiliate or associate of such maker (within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) and any members of any such group of which any such affiliate or associate is a part, own beneficially (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock, the holder of a warrant will be entitled to receive the highest amount of cash, securities or other property to which such holder would actually have been entitled as a stockholder if such warrant holder had exercised the warrant prior to the expiration of such tender or exchange offer, accepted such offer and all of the

The warrants may be exercised upon surrender of the warrant certificate on or prior to the expiration date at the offices of the warrant agent, with the exercise form on the reverse side of the warrant certificate completed and executed as indicated, accompanied by full payment of the exercise price (or on a cashless basis, if applicable), by certified or official bank check payable to us, for the number of warrants being exercised. The warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of shares of Class A common stock and any voting rights until they exercise their warrants and receive shares of Class A common stock. After the issuance of shares of Class A common stock upon exercise of the warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by shareholders.

No fractional warrants are issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants trade.

#### *Private Placement Warrants*

The private placement warrants (including the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the private placement warrants) will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination (except, among other limited exceptions as described under "Principal Stockholders — Transfers of Founder Shares and Private Placement Warrants," to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with our sponsors) and they will not be redeemable by us so long as they are held by our sponsors or their permitted transferees. Otherwise, the private placement warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the warrants sold as part of the units in the IPO. If the private placement warrants are held by holders other than our sponsors or their permitted transferees, the private placement warrants are redeemable by us and exercisable by the holders on the same basis as the warrants included in the units being sold in the IPO.

If holders of the private placement warrants elect to exercise them on a cashless basis, they would pay the exercise price by surrendering his, her or its warrants for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying the warrants, multiplied by the excess of the "fair market value" (defined below) over the exercise price of the warrants by (y) the fair market value. The "fair market value" shall mean the average last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of warrant exercise is sent to the warrant agent. The reason that we have agreed that these warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis so long as they are held by our sponsors and their permitted transferees is because it is not known at this time whether they will be affiliated with us following a business combination. If they remain affiliated with us, their ability to sell our securities in the open market will be significantly limited. We expect to have policies in place that prohibit insiders from selling our securities except during specific periods of time. Even during such periods of time when insiders will be permitted to sell our securities, an insider cannot trade in our securities if he or she is in possession of material non-public information. Accordingly, unlike public stockholders who could exercise their warrants and sell the shares of Class A common stock received upon such exercise freely in the open market in order to recoup the cost of such exercise, the insiders could be significantly restricted from selling such securities. As a result, we believe that allowing the holders to exercise such warrants on a cashless basis is appropriate.

## Dividends

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

## Our Transfer Agent and Warrant Agent

The transfer agent for our common stock and warrant agent for our warrants is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company. We have agreed to indemnify Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company in its roles as transfer agent and warrant agent, its agents and each of its shareholders, directors, officers and employees against all liabilities, including judgments, costs and reasonable counsel fees that may arise out of acts performed or omitted for its activities in that capacity, except for any liability due to any gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith of the indemnified person or entity.

## Forward Purchase Agreements

Certain anchor investors (including an affiliate of Fortress Mosaic Sponsor LLC) have entered into forward purchase agreements pursuant to which they have agreed to purchase an aggregate of 15,789,474 shares of Class A common stock at a purchase price of \$9.50 *multiplied by* the number of shares of Class A common stock purchased, or approximately \$150,000,000 in the aggregate, in a private placement to occur concurrently with the closing of our initial business combination. The shares of Class A common stock to be purchased by the anchor investors are referred to herein as the forward purchase shares. In connection with the forward purchase shares sold to the anchor investors, the sponsors will receive (by way of an adjustment to their existing shares of Class F common stock) an aggregate number of additional shares of Class F common stock equal to one ninth of the aggregate number of forward purchase shares sold to the anchor investors.

If the last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock is less than \$11.00 (as adjusted as described in the following paragraph, the “ Call Trigger Price ” ) for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the first anniversary of our initial business combination, each anchor investor may purchase from the sponsors, at a price per share of Class A common stock of \$0.01, a number of contingent call shares no greater than (a) the number of forward purchase shares issued and sold to such anchor investor less any forward purchase shares sold by such anchor investor prior to its exercise of the right to purchase such contingent call shares *divided by* (b) 18 (as described in the following paragraph, the “ Call Cap ” ).

If after our initial business combination and prior to any purchase by an anchor investor of shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the immediately preceding paragraph (x) the number of issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock is increased by a split-up of shares of Class A common stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such split-up or other similar event, the Call Cap shall be increased in proportion, and the Call Trigger Price shall be decreased in inverse proportion, to such change in the number of issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock and (y) the number of issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock is decreased by a combination of shares of Class A common stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such combination or other similar event, the Call Cap shall be decreased in proportion, and the Call Trigger Price shall be increased in inverse proportion, to such change in the number of issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock.

The forward purchase agreements also provide that the anchor investors are entitled to a right of first offer with respect to any proposed sale of additional equity or equity-linked securities by us for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our initial business combination (other than forward purchase shares) and registration rights with respect to their forward purchase securities.

The proceeds from the sale of the forward purchase shares may be used as part of the consideration to the sellers in the initial business combination, expenses in connection with our initial business combination or for working capital in the post-transaction company. These purchases will be required to be made regardless of whether any shares of Class A common stock are redeemed by our public stockholders and are intended to provide us with a minimum funding level for our initial business combination.

The forward purchase agreements provide that prior to our initial business combination each anchor investor has the right to designate one individual to be, at its election, either elected as a member of our board of directors or a non-voting observer of our board of directors.

The anchor investors will have no right to the funds held in the trust account except with respect to any public shares owned by them.

### **Our Proposed Certificate**

Our proposed certificate contains certain requirements and restrictions that will apply to us until the completion of our initial business combination. These provisions (other than amendments relating to the election of directors, which require the approval of a majority of at least 90% of our shares of common stock voting in a general meeting) cannot be amended without a special resolution. Other than as described above, our proposed certificate will provide that special resolutions must be approved either by at least two-thirds of our shareholders who attend and vote at a shareholder meeting, or by a unanimous written resolution of all of our shareholders. Our initial shareholders, who collectively beneficially own 20% of our shares of common stock, may participate in any vote to amend our proposed certificate and will have the discretion to vote in any manner they choose.

Specifically, our proposed certificate will provide, among other things, that

- if we are unable to complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO (or 27 months from the closing of the IPO if we have executed a letter of intent, agreement in principle or definitive agreement for an initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO but have not completed the initial business combination within such 24-month period), we will (i) cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up, (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, subject to lawfully available funds therefor, redeem 100% of the public shares, at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to fund our working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000, and/or to pay our 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 shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidating distributions, if any), subject to applicable law, and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of our remaining shareholders and our board of directors, dissolve and liquidate;
- prior to our initial business combination, we may not issue additional shares of common stock that would entitle the holders thereof to (i) receive funds from the trust account or (ii) vote on any initial business combination;
- although we do not intend to enter into a business combination with a target business that is affiliated with our sponsors, our directors or our officers, we are not prohibited from doing so. In the event we enter into such a transaction, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm that is a member of FINRA, or from an independent accounting firm, that such a business combination is fair to our company from a financial point of view;
- if a shareholder vote on our initial business combination is not required by law and we do not decide to hold a shareholder vote for business or other legal reasons, we will offer to redeem our public shares pursuant to Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E of the Exchange Act, and will file tender offer documents with the SEC prior to completing our initial business combination which contain substantially the same financial and other information about our initial business

- combination and the redemption rights as is required under Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act;
- our initial business combination must occur with one or more operating businesses or assets with a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the net assets held in the trust account (net of amounts disbursed to management for working capital purposes and excluding the amount of any deferred underwriting discount held in trust) at the time of our signing a definitive agreement in connection with our initial business combination;
  - if our shareholders approve an amendment to our proposed certificate that would affect the substance or timing of our obligation to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO (or 27 months from the closing of the IPO if we have executed a letter of intent, agreement in principle or definitive agreement for an initial business combination within 24 months from the closing of the IPO but have not completed the initial business combination within such 24-month period), we will provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their shares of common stock upon such approval at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to fund our working capital requirements, subject to an annual limit of \$750,000, and/or to pay our taxes, divided by the number of then outstanding public shares;
  - we will not effectuate our initial business combination with another blank check company or a similar company with nominal operations; and
  - Fortress and its affiliates will not have a duty to communicate or offer any business opportunity to us, except to the extent that a business opportunity is presented to an individual who is an affiliate of Fortress, solely in his capacity as an officer or director of the company.

In addition, our proposed certificate will provide that under no circumstances will we redeem our public shares in an amount that would cause our net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001.

### **Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of our Proposed Certificate**

Our authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred shares are available for future issuances without stockholder approval and could be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future offerings to raise additional capital, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved shares of common stock and preferred shares could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

### **Securities Eligible for Future Sale**

We have 43,125,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Of these shares, the 34,500,000 shares of Class A common stock are freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any shares purchased by one of our affiliates within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act. All of the remaining 8,625,000 shares of Class F common stock and all 5,933,334 private placement warrants are restricted securities under Rule 144, in that they were issued in private transactions not involving a public offering, and the shares of Class F common stock and private placement warrants are subject to transfer restrictions as set forth elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. These restricted securities will be entitled to registration rights as more fully described below under “— Registration Rights. ”

### **Rule 144**

Pursuant to Rule 144, a person who has beneficially owned restricted shares of common stock or warrants for at least six months would be entitled to sell their securities provided that (i) such person is not deemed to have been one of our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale and (ii) we are subject to the Exchange Act periodic reporting requirements for at least three months before the

sale and have filed all required reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the 12 months (or such shorter period as we were required to file reports) preceding the sale. Persons who have beneficially owned restricted shares of common stock or warrants for at least six months but who are our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale, would be subject to additional restrictions, by which such person would be entitled to sell within any three-month period only a number of securities that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the total number of shares of Class A common stock then outstanding, which equals 431,250, on an as converted basis; or
- the average weekly reported trading volume of the shares of Class A common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also limited by manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us.

#### **Restrictions on the Use of Rule 144 by Shell Companies or Former Shell Companies**

Rule 144 is not available for the resale of securities initially issued by shell companies (other than business combination related shell companies) or issuers that have been at any time previously a shell company. However, Rule 144 also includes an important exception to this prohibition if the following conditions are met:

- the issuer of the securities that was formerly a shell company has ceased to be a shell company;
- the issuer of the securities is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- the issuer of the securities has filed all Exchange Act reports and material required to be filed, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials), other than Current Reports on Form 8-K; and
- at least one year has elapsed from the time that the issuer filed current Form 10 type information with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is not a shell company.

As a result, our initial shareholders will be able to sell their founder shares and our sponsors will be able to sell their private placement warrants, as applicable, pursuant to Rule 144 without registration one year after we have completed our initial business combination.

#### **Registration Rights**

The holders of the founder shares, private placement warrants and warrants that may be issued upon conversion of working capital loans, if any, will have registration rights to require us to register a sale of any of our securities held by them (in the case of the founder shares, only after conversion to our shares of Class A common stock) pursuant to a registration rights agreement. These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that we register such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have certain “piggy-back” registration rights to include such securities in other registration statements filed by us and rights to require us to register for resale such securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. However, the registration rights agreement provides that we will not permit any registration statement filed under the Securities Act to become effective until termination of the applicable lock-up period, which occurs (i) in the case of the founder shares, on the earlier of (A) one year after the completion of our initial business combination, (B) subsequent to our initial business combination, if the last reported sale price of the shares of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination, or (C) following the completion of our initial business combination, such future date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their shares of common stock for cash, securities or other property, and (ii) in the case of the private placement warrants and the respective shares of Class A common stock underlying such warrants, 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination. We will bear the costs and expenses incurred in connection with filing any such registration statements.

Pursuant to the forward purchase agreements, we have agreed that we will use our commercially reasonable efforts (i) to file within 30 days after the closing of the initial business combination a registration statement with the SEC for a secondary offering of the forward purchase shares purchased in connection with our initial business combination, (ii) to cause such registration statement to be declared effective promptly thereafter and (iii) to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement until the earlier of (A) the date on which the anchor investor ceases to hold the securities covered thereby and (B) the date all of the securities covered thereby can be sold publicly without restriction or limitation under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, in each case subject to certain conditions and limitations set forth in the forward purchase agreements. In addition, we have agreed that we will use our commercially reasonable efforts (i) within 30 days after the purchase of any contingent call shares by an anchor investor, to include such contingent call shares in a registration statement with the SEC for a secondary offering of such contingent call shares, (ii) to cause such registration statement, if not already effective, to be declared effective promptly thereafter and (iii) to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement until the earlier of (A) the date on which the anchor investor ceases to hold the securities covered thereby and (B) the date all of the securities covered thereby can be sold publicly without restriction or limitation under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, in each case subject to certain conditions and limitations set forth in the forward purchase agreements.

#### **NYSE Listing**

Our units, Class A ordinary shares and warrants are listed on the NYSE under the symbols “MOSC.U,” “MOSC” and “MOSC WS,” respectively. Following the domestication, we expect that our units, Class A common stock and warrants will continue to be listed on the NYSE under the same ticker symbols.

## COMPARISON OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

We are currently an exempted company incorporated under the Companies Law. The Companies Law and our current memorandum and articles of association govern the rights of Mosaic Cayman's shareholders. The Companies Law differs in some material respects from the Delaware General Corporation Law. In addition, there are differences between our current memorandum and articles of association and our proposed organizational documents arising from, among other things, the difference between the Companies Law and the DGCL and the typical form of organizational documents under each such body of law. Some of the provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws are not necessarily the same as a typical Delaware corporation because we have utilized certain elective provisions of the DGCL to conform our corporate governance following our domestication to the substantive rights afforded to our shareholders under the Companies Law and our memorandum and articles of association prior to the domestication.

Below is a summary chart outlining important similarities and differences in the corporate governance and shareholder/shareholder rights associated with each of Mosaic Cayman and Mosaic Delaware according to applicable law and/or the organizational documents of Mosaic Cayman and Mosaic Delaware. You also should review the proposed certificate and proposed bylaws of Mosaic attached hereto as Annexes A and B to this proxy statement/prospectus, as well as the Delaware corporate law and corporate laws of the Cayman Islands, including the Companies Law, to understand how these laws apply to Mosaic Cayman and Mosaic Delaware.

	<u>Delaware</u>	<u>Cayman Islands</u>
<b>Stockholder/Shareholder Approval of Business Combinations; Approval of Statutory Mergers</b>	<p>In addition to the approval and redemption requirements in connection with an initial business combination, as described under “Description of Securities”, mergers generally require approval of a majority of all outstanding shares. Our certificate of incorporation provides that in addition to any lesser or greater vote required by applicable law, the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the voting power of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon shall be necessary to approve any merger or consolidation of the corporation that the DGCL requires the stockholders of the corporation to approve.</p> <p>Mergers in which less than 20% of the acquirer's stock is issued generally do not require acquirer stockholder approval.</p> <p>Mergers in which one corporation owns 90% or more of a second corporation may be completed without the vote of the second</p>	<p>In addition to the approval and redemption requirements in connection with an initial business combination, as described under “Description of Securities”, mergers require approval of two-thirds of the shares present and voting at a shareholder meeting, and any other authorization as may be specified in the relevant articles of association.</p> <p>Parties holding certain security interests in the constituent companies must also consent.</p> <p>All mergers (other than parent/subsidiary mergers) require shareholder approval — there is no exception for smaller mergers.</p> <p>If holders of not less than 90% of each class or series (generally excluding shares already owned by the acquiror) approve of a tender</p>

corporation's board of directors or stockholders.

offer, then the remaining shareholders are generally compelled, subject to court approval, to transfer their shares on the same terms as the accepting shareholders.

A Cayman Islands company may also be acquired through a "scheme of arrangement" sanctioned by a Cayman Islands court and approved by 50%+1 in number and 75% in value of shareholders in attendance and voting at a shareholders' meeting.

**Special Vote Required for Combinations with Interested Stockholders/Shareholders**

We have opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL, which requires that a corporation may not engage in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the time of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder.

No similar provision to Section 203 of the DGCL.

**Stockholder/Shareholder Votes for Routine Matters**

Generally, approval of routine corporate matters that are put to a stockholder vote require the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present and entitled to vote on the subject matter.

Subject to the articles of association, matters which require shareholder approval, whether under Cayman Islands statute or the company's articles of association, are determined (subject to quorum requirements) by simple majority of the shares present and voting at a meeting of shareholders. Where the proposed action requires approval by "Special Resolution" the approval of not less than two-thirds of the shares present and voting at a meeting of shareholders is required.

**Appraisal Rights**

Generally a stockholder of a publicly traded corporation does not have appraisal rights in connection with a merger.

Minority shareholders that dissent to a merger are entitled to be paid the fair market value of their shares, which if necessary may ultimately be determined by the court.

**Stockholder/Shareholder Meetings; Quorum**

Stockholder approval of amendments of charter

Subject to the articles of association, matters which

documents require a majority of outstanding shares; most other stockholder approvals require a majority of those present and voting, provided a quorum is present.

require shareholder approval, whether under Cayman Islands statute or the company's articles of association, are determined by simple majority of the shares present and voting at a meeting of shareholders. Where the proposed action requires approval by "Special Resolution" (such as the amendment of the company's constitutional documents) the approval of not less than two-thirds of the shares present and voting at a meeting of shareholders is required.

Quorum is set in the charter documents, but cannot be less than one-third of outstanding shares. Our certificate of incorporation provides that the presence, in person or by proxy, of a majority of our outstanding shares shall constitute a quorum.

Quorum is set in the company's articles of association. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that the presence, in person or by proxy, of a majority of our outstanding shares shall constitute a quorum.

**Stockholder/Shareholder Consent to Action Without Meeting**

The certificate of incorporation may provide that its stockholders may not act by written consent. Our certificate of incorporation provides that except for certain actions by our Class F stockholders prior to a business combination, shareholder consents must be unanimous.

The articles of association may provide that shareholders may not act by written resolution. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that except for certain actions by our Class F shareholders prior to a business combination, shareholders written consents must be unanimous.

**Stockholder/Shareholder Ability to Call a Special Meeting**

Stockholder may call a special meeting.

Shareholder may call a special meeting.

**Inspection of Books and Records**

Any stockholder may inspect the corporation's books and records for a

Shareholders generally do not have any rights to inspect or obtain copies of the register of

	proper purpose during the usual hours for business.	shareholders or other corporate records of a company.
<b>Stockholder/Shareholder Lawsuits</b>	A stockholder may bring a derivative suit subject to procedural requirements.	In the Cayman Islands, the decision to institute proceedings on behalf of a company is generally taken by the company ' s board of directors. A shareholder may be entitled to bring a derivative action on behalf of the company in certain circumstances.
<b>Election and Removal of Directors</b>	Prior to our initial business combination all of our directors may be elected or removed by a two-thirds vote of our Class F stockholders. After our initial business combination (in connection with which our Class F shares will be converted to Class A shares) directors may be elected and removed by a majority vote off our stockholders.	Prior to our initial business combination all of our directors may be elected or removed by a two-thirds vote of our Class F shareholders. After our initial business combination (in connection with which our Class F shares will be converted to Class A shares) directors may be elected and removed by a majority vote off our shareholders.
<b>Classified or Staggered Boards</b>	Classified boards are permitted. Our board is not classified.	Classified boards are permitted. Our board is not classified.
<b>Fiduciary Duties of Directors</b>	Directors must exercise a duty of care and duty of loyalty and good faith to the company and its stockholders.	A director owes fiduciary duties to a company, including to exercise loyalty, honesty and good faith to the company as a whole.  In addition to fiduciary duties, directors owe a duty of care, diligence and skill.  Such duties are owed to the company but may be owed direct to creditors or shareholders in certain limited circumstances.
<b>Indemnification of Directors and Officers</b>	A Delaware corporation is generally permitted to indemnify its	A Cayman Islands company is generally permitted to indemnify its directors or officers except with regard to

directors and officers acting in good faith. Our organizational documents and written agreements with our officers and directors provide that we will indemnify our officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by law.

fraud or willful default. Our organizational documents and written agreements with our officers and directors provide that we will indemnify our officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by law.

**Limited Liability of Directors**

Liability of directors may be limited, except with regard to breaches of duty of loyalty, intentional misconduct, unlawful repurchases or dividends, or improper personal benefit. Our organizational documents limit the liability of our directors to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Liability of directors may be limited, except, with regard to their own fraud or willful default. Our organizational documents limit the liability of our directors to the fullest extent permitted by law.