

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-04-10 to 2023-04-03 Form: 10-K

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Stockholders should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other public disclosures. The risks described below highlight potential events, trends or other circumstances that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity or access to sources of financing and could adversely affect the trading price of our securities. These risks could cause our future results to differ materially from historical results and from guidance we may provide regarding our expectations of future financial performance. **RISKS RELATED TO OUR ACQUISITIONS, GROWTH STRATEGIES AND OPERATIONS** ~~The Anthony's acquisition is expected to continue to significantly change the business and operations of BurgerFi. We may face challenges integrating the businesses. As a result of the Anthony's acquisition, both the size and geographic scope of BurgerFi's business has significantly increased. We have faced, and may continue to face, challenges integrating such geographically diverse businesses and implementing a smooth transition of business focus and governance in a timely or efficient manner. In particular, if the effort we devote to the integration of our businesses with that of Anthony's diverts more management time or other resources from carrying out our operations than we originally planned, our ability to maintain and increase revenues as well as manage our costs could be impaired. Furthermore, our capacity to expand other parts of our existing businesses may be impaired. We also cannot assure that the combination of the BurgerFi and Anthony's businesses will function as we anticipate, or that significant synergies will result. Any of the above could have a material adverse effect on our business.~~ The combination of the BurgerFi and Anthony's businesses may not lead to the growth and success of the combined business that we believe will occur. We may not realize all of the synergies that we anticipated from the combination of the BurgerFi and Anthony's businesses and may not be successful in implementing our commercialization strategy. Our combined business is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the pursuit of growth in our industry, and we may not be able to successfully sell our products or realize the anticipated benefits from our distribution, collaboration and other commercial partners. If we are not able to grow the combined business of BurgerFi and Anthony's as a commercial enterprise, our financial condition will be negatively impacted. ~~Integrating the businesses of BurgerFi and Anthony's may disrupt or have a negative impact on the combined business. We could have difficulty integrating the assets, personnel, operations and business of BurgerFi and Anthony's. Risks that could impact us negatively include:~~ • the difficulty of integrating Anthony's and its concepts and operations; • the difficulty in combining our financial operations and reporting; • the potential disruption of the ongoing business and distraction of our management, including impairment of relationships with employees and partners as a result of any integration of new management personnel; • changes in our business focus and / or management; • risks related to international operations; • the potential that our investment may significantly decrease in value, which may lead to an impairment of the goodwill carrying value of the acquired business; and • the potential inability to manage an increased number of locations and employees. Our growth strategy includes pursuing opportunistic acquisitions of additional brands, and we may not find suitable acquisition candidates or successfully operate or integrate any brands that we may acquire. As part of our growth strategy, we may opportunistically acquire new brands and restaurant concepts. Competition for acquisition candidates may exist or increase in the future. Consequently, there may be fewer acquisition opportunities available to us as well as higher acquisition prices. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify, acquire, manage or successfully integrate additional brands or restaurant concepts without substantial costs, delays or operational or financial problems. Our successful positioning of our brands depends in large part on the success of our advertising and promotional efforts and our ability to continue to provide products that are desirable by our customers. Accordingly, we intend to continue to pursue a brand enhancement strategy, which includes multimedia advertising, promotional programs and public relations activities. These initiatives may require significant expenditures. If our multi-brand strategy is unsuccessful, these expenses may never be recovered. Any failure of our other marketing efforts could also have an adverse impact on us. The difficulties of integration include coordinating and consolidating geographically separated systems and facilities, integrating the management and personnel of the acquired brands, maintaining employee morale and retaining key employees, implementing our management information systems and financial accounting and reporting systems, establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and implementing operational procedures and disciplines to control costs and increase profitability. In the event we are able to acquire additional brands or restaurant concepts, the integration and operation of such acquisitions may place significant demands on our management, which could adversely affect our ability to manage our existing restaurants. In addition, we may be required to obtain additional financing to fund future acquisitions, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms or at all. An increase in food and labor costs could adversely affect our operating results. Our profitability and operating margins are dependent in part on our ability to anticipate and react to changes in food and labor costs, which have increased, and may continue to increase, significantly, which may have a negative effect on the operations and profitability of the Company. Changes in the cost or availability of certain food products could affect our ability to offer a broad menu and maintain competitive prices and could materially adversely affect our profitability and reputation. The type, variety, quality and cost of produce, beef, poultry, cheese and other commodities can be subject to change and to factors beyond our control, including weather, climate change, governmental regulation, availability and seasonality, each of which may affect our food costs or cause a disruption in our supply. Although we attempt to mitigate the impact of these cost increases as they occur through increases in selling prices, there is no assurance that we will be able to do so without causing decreases in demand for our products from our customers. We have significant outstanding indebtedness **and due to event of default on our Credit**

Agreement, we are not forecasted to have the readily available funds to repay the debt if called by the lenders, which requires that we generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy the payment and other obligations under the terms of our debt and exposes us to the risk of default and lender remedies. As of ~~February 24, 2023~~ **January 1, 2024**, the principal balance of the indebtedness under our secured credit agreement, dated as of December 15, 2021 (as amended, the "Credit Agreement") ~~which was \$ 58.5 million and~~ **was \$ 53.3 million**. In addition, on February 24, 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into a Secured Promissory Note (the "Note") with CP7 Warming Bag, L. P. ("CP7"), an affiliate of L Catterton Fund L. P. ("L Catterton"), as lender (the "Junior Lender"), pursuant to which the Junior Lender continued, amended and restated that certain delayed draw term loan **(the "Delayed Draw Term Loan")** of \$ 10 ~~,000,000~~ **,0 million**, under the Credit Agreement, which is junior subordinated secured indebtedness, and also provided \$ 5 ~~,100,000~~ **,1 million** of new junior subordinated secured indebtedness, to the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Junior Indebtedness"), for a total of \$ 15 ~~,100,000~~ **,1 million**, which Junior Indebtedness was incurred outside of the Credit Agreement. We may incur additional indebtedness for various purposes, including to fund future acquisitions and operational needs. The terms of our outstanding indebtedness provide for significant principal and interest payments, and subjects us to certain financial and non-financial covenants, including debt service leverage, coverage, and liquidity ratios, each as defined in the Credit Agreement. ~~If certain covenants are~~ **As of January 1, 2024, we were not in compliance with the minimum liquidity requirement of the Credit Agreement, which constitutes a breach of the Credit Agreement and an event of default, which may cause** the indebtedness ~~may to~~ become partially or fully due and payable on an accelerated schedule. The obligations of the Credit Agreement and the Junior Indebtedness are secured by substantially all the assets of the Company and its subsidiary guarantors. The Credit Agreement contains customary covenants that limit the Company's and such subsidiaries' ability to, among other things, grant liens, incur additional indebtedness, make acquisitions or investments, dispose of certain assets, make dividends and distributions, enter into burdensome agreements, use the proceeds of the loans in contravention to the Credit Agreement, change the nature of their businesses, make fundamental changes, make prepayments on subordinated debt, change their fiscal year, change their organizational documents and make payments of management fees, in each case subject to certain thresholds and exceptions. Our ability to meet the payment obligations under our debt depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. We cannot assure that our business will generate cash flow from operations or that other capital will be available to us, in amounts sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations under our Credit Agreement and Junior Indebtedness and to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service these obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, sell unencumbered assets (if any) or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these options, we may not be able to meet these payment obligations, and the imposition of lender remedies could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and liquidity. At this time, our long-term liquidity requirements and the adequacy of our capital resources are difficult to predict. ~~It is possible that~~ **As of January 1, 2024 we were** ~~will be~~ in breach of our covenants under our Credit Agreement ~~within the next 12 months~~, which ~~could in turn raise~~ **raises** substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We face uncertainty regarding the adequacy of our liquidity and capital resources and have extremely limited, if any, access to additional financing beyond our Credit Agreement and Junior Indebtedness. ~~In addition, we also have the Junior Indebtedness outstanding.~~ The terms of our outstanding Credit Agreement provide for significant principal and interest payments, and subject us to certain financial and non-financial covenants, including debt service leverage, coverage, and liquidity ratios, each as defined in the Credit Agreement. We cannot assure that cash on hand, cash flow from operations and any financing we are able to obtain through the Credit Agreement or Junior Indebtedness will be sufficient to continue to fund our operations and allow us to satisfy our obligations. **At this time, our long-term liquidity requirements and the adequacy of our capital resources are difficult to predict. As of January 1, 2023-2024, we were not in compliance with our the minimum liquidity requirement of the Credit Agreement, which constitutes a breach of the Credit Agreement and an event of default. Such default entitles the lenders to call the debt sooner than its maturity date of September 30, 2025. In the event the lenders do call the debt, the Company is not forecasted to have the readily available funds to repay the debt, which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the consolidated financial covenants statements are issued. We have been actively engaged in discussions with our lenders to explore potential solutions regarding the default event and its resolution. We cannot, however, predict the results of any such negotiations.** Our failure to effectively manage our growth could harm our business and operating results. Our existing personnel, management systems, financial and management controls and information systems may not be adequate to support our planned expansion. Our ability to manage our growth effectively will require us to continue to enhance these systems, procedures, and controls and to locate, hire, train and retain management and operating personnel, particularly in new markets. We may not be able to respond on a timely basis to all of the changing demands that our planned expansion will impose on management and on our existing infrastructure or be able to hire or retain the necessary management and operating personnel, which could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. These demands could cause us to operate our existing business less effectively, which in turn could cause a deterioration in the financial performance of our existing restaurants, which could lead to, among other negative financial and operational effects, an impairment of our assets. If we experience a decline in financial performance, we may decrease the number of or discontinue restaurant openings, or we may decide to close restaurants that we are unable to operate in a profitable manner. New restaurants, once opened, may not be profitable and may negatively affect restaurant sales at our existing restaurants. Our results have been, and in the future may continue to be, significantly impacted by the timing of new restaurant openings (often dictated by factors outside of our control). Our experience has been that labor and operating costs associated with a newly opened restaurant for the first several months of operation are materially greater than what can be expected after that time, both in aggregate dollars and as a percentage of restaurant sales. Our new restaurants take a period of time to reach target operating levels due to inefficiencies typically associated with new restaurants, including the training of new personnel,

new market learning curves, inability to hire sufficient qualified staff, lack of brand awareness in new markets, and other factors. We may incur additional costs in new markets, particularly for transportation and distribution, which may impact the profitability of those restaurants. New restaurants may not meet our targets for operating and financial metrics or may take longer than anticipated to do so. Any new restaurants we open may not be profitable or achieve operating results similar to those of our existing restaurants, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. If we are unable to grow restaurant sales at existing restaurants, our financial performance could be adversely affected. The level of same-store sales, which has experienced declines in the BurgerFi brand and represents the change in year-over-year revenue for domestic corporate-owned restaurants open for 14 full months or longer, could affect our restaurant sales. Our ability to increase same-store sales depends, in part, on our ability to successfully implement our initiatives to re-build restaurant sales. It is possible such initiatives will not be successful, that we will not achieve our target same-store sales growth or that same-store sales growth could be negative, which may cause a decrease in restaurant sales and profit growth that would adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations, including an impairment of our assets. Our mission of being natural may subject us to risks. Our mission is a significant part of our business strategy and what we are as a company. We face, however, many challenges in carrying out our mission. We incur higher costs and other risks associated with purchasing high quality ingredients grown or raised with an emphasis on quality and responsible practices. As a result, our food and labor costs may be significantly higher than other companies who do not source high quality ingredients or pay above minimum wage. Additionally, the supply for high quality ingredients may be limited and it may take us longer to identify and secure relationships with suppliers that are able to meet our quality standards and have sufficient quantities to support our growing business. If we are unable to obtain a sufficient and consistent supply for our ingredients on a cost-effective basis, our food costs could increase or we may experience supply interruptions which could have an adverse effect on our operating margins. Additionally, some of our competitors also offer better quality ingredients, such as antibiotic-free meat. If this trend continues, it could further limit our supply for certain ingredients and we may lose our competitive advantage because it will be more difficult for our business to differentiate itself. We have a limited number of suppliers for our major products and rely on a limited number of suppliers for the majority of our domestic distribution needs. We have a limited number of suppliers for our major ingredients, including a sole supplier with respect to the BurgerFi brand buns. Due to this concentration of suppliers, the cancellation of our supply arrangements with any one of these suppliers or the disruption, delay, or inability of these suppliers to deliver these major products to our restaurants may materially and adversely affect our results of operations while we establish alternate distribution channels. In addition, if our suppliers fail to comply with food safety or other laws and regulations, or face allegations of non-compliance, their operations may be disrupted. We cannot assure that we would be able to find replacement suppliers on commercially reasonable terms or a timely basis, if at all. There can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to identify or negotiate with alternative supply and distribution sources on terms that are commercially reasonable to us. If our suppliers or distributors are unable to fulfill their obligations under their contracts or we are unable to identify alternative sources, we could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Our marketing strategies and channels will evolve and may not be successful. We incur costs and expend other resources in our marketing efforts to attract and retain guests. Our strategy includes public relations, digital and social media, promotions and in-store messaging, which require less marketing spend as compared to traditional marketing programs. As the number of restaurants increases, and as we expand into new markets, we expect to increase our investment in advertising and consider additional promotional activities. Accordingly, in the future, we expect to incur greater marketing expenditures, resulting in greater financial risk and a greater impact on our financial results. We rely heavily on social media for many of our marketing efforts. If consumer sentiment towards social media changes or a new medium of communication becomes more mainstream, we may be required to fundamentally change our current marketing strategies, which could require us to incur significantly more costs. Some of our marketing initiatives have not been and may continue to not be successful, resulting in expenses incurred without the benefit of higher revenue. Additionally, some of our competitors have greater financial resources, which enable them to spend significantly more on marketing and advertising than we can at this time. Should our competitors increase spending on marketing and advertising or our marketing funds decrease for any reason, or should our advertising and promotions be less effective than those of our competitors, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We rely on a limited number of franchisees for the operation of our franchised restaurants, and we have limited control with respect to the operations of our franchised restaurants, which could have a negative impact on our reputation and business. We rely, in part, on our franchisees and the manner in which they operate their restaurants to develop and promote our business. As of January 2-1, 2023-2024, 47-45 franchisees operated all of our domestic BurgerFi franchised restaurants, and 1 franchisee operated our international BurgerFi franchised restaurant. In 2022, we launched the Anthony's franchise brand and have signed one multi-unit development agreement **with one franchised location now open**. Our franchisees are required to operate their restaurants according to the specific guidelines we set forth, which are essential to maintaining brand integrity and reputation, all laws and regulations applicable to us and our subsidiaries and all laws and regulations applicable in the jurisdictions in which we operate. We provide training to these franchisees to integrate them into our operating strategy and culture. Because we do not, however, have day-to-day control over all of these restaurants, we cannot give assurance that there will not be differences in product and service quality, operations, labor law enforcement or marketing or that there will be adherence to all of our guidelines and applicable laws at these restaurants. In addition, if our franchisees fail to make investments necessary to maintain or improve their restaurants, guest preference for the brand could suffer. Failure of these restaurants to operate effectively, including temporary or permanent closures of the restaurant or terminations of the franchisee from our system, has adversely affected and could continue to adversely affect our cash flows from those operations or have a negative impact on our reputation or our business. The success of our franchised operations depends on our ability to establish and maintain good relationships with our franchisees. The value of our brands and the rapport

that we maintain with our franchisees are important factors for potential franchisees considering doing business with us. If we are unable to maintain good relationships with franchisees, we may be unable to renew franchise agreements and opportunities for developing new relationships with additional franchisees may be adversely affected. This, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot be certain that the developers and franchisees we select will have the business acumen necessary to open and operate successful franchised restaurants in their franchising areas. Franchisees may not have access to the financial or management resources that they need to open and successfully operate the restaurants contemplated by their agreements with us or to be able to find suitable sites on which to develop them, or they may elect to cease development or operation for other reasons. Franchisees may not be able to negotiate acceptable lease or purchase terms for the sites, obtain the necessary permits and governmental approvals, or meet construction schedules. Additionally, financing from banks and other financial institutions may not always be available to franchisees to construct and open new restaurants. Any of these factors could slow our growth from franchised operations and reduce our franchising revenue. Our franchise business model presents a number of risks, including the recent launch of the Anthony's franchise brand. Our success as a franchised business relies, in part, on the financial success and cooperation of our franchisees. Moreover, as we focus more of our business on growing the franchises, including the recent launch of the Anthony's franchise, we may not be successful in growing the brands. We receive royalties based on a percentage of sales from our franchisees. Our franchisees manage their businesses independently, and, therefore, are responsible for the day-to-day operation of their restaurants. The revenue we realize from franchised restaurants is largely dependent on the ability of our franchisees to grow their sales. Business risks affecting our operations also affect our franchisees. In particular, our franchisees have also been significantly impacted by labor shortages and inflation. If franchisee sales trends continue to decline or worsen, our financial results will continue to be negatively affected, which may be material. Additionally, a rise in minimum wages could adversely impact our and our franchisees' financial performance. The impact of events such as boycotts or protests, labor strikes, and supply chain interruptions (including due to lack of supply or price increases) could also adversely affect both us and our franchisees. Our success also relies on the willingness and ability of our independent franchisees to implement our initiatives, which may include financial investment, and to remain aligned with us on operating, value / promotional and capital-intensive reinvestment plans. The ability of franchisees to contribute to the achievement of our plans is dependent in large part on the availability to them of funding at reasonable interest rates and may be negatively impacted by the financial markets in general, by the creditworthiness of our franchisees or the Company or by banks' lending practices. If our franchisees are unwilling or unable to invest in major initiatives or are unable to obtain financing at commercially-reasonable rates, or at all, our future growth and results of operations could be adversely affected. Our operating performance could also be negatively affected if our franchisees experience food safety or other operational problems or project an image inconsistent with our brands and values, particularly if our contractual and other rights and remedies are limited, costly to exercise or subjected to litigation and potential delays. If franchisees do not successfully operate restaurants in a manner consistent with our required standards, our brands' image and reputation could be harmed, and we may elect to terminate the franchisee from our system, which in turn could hurt our business and operating results. Our ownership mix, which we continually evaluate for potential changes to determine our preferred allocation of franchise to corporate-owned stores, also affects our results and financial condition. The decision to own restaurants or to operate under franchise agreements is driven by many factors whose interrelationship is complex. The benefits of our more heavily franchised structure depend on various factors, including whether we have effectively selected franchisees that meet our rigorous standards, whether we are able to successfully integrate them into our structure and whether their performance and the resulting ownership mix supports our brand and financial objectives. An impairment in the carrying value of our goodwill or other intangible or long-lived assets could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We evaluate intangible assets and goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying value may not be recoverable. We also evaluate long-lived assets on a quarterly basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As part of our the Company's interim and annual goodwill assessments, assessment during the fiscal year 2022-2023, the there Company recorded was no goodwill impairment charges—charge of approximately \$ 66.6 million for the year ended January 2, 2023, of which \$ 49.1 million, 2024 related to the Anthony's reporting unit and \$ 17.5 million related to the BurgerFi reporting unit units primarily driven by the impact on the Company's market capitalization caused by the decrease in stock price. We The Company also recorded an asset impairment charge of \$ 6.4. 9.5 million related to property & and equipment and right-of-use assets for certain underperforming stores for the year ended January 2. 1, 2023-2024, of which \$ 6.3. 7.3 million related to BurgerFi and \$ 0.1. 2 million related to Anthony's. We cannot predict the amount and timing of any further impairment of assets, if any. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining if an indication of impairment exists. Should the value of goodwill or other intangible or long-lived assets become further impaired, there could be an adverse effect on our financial condition and consolidated results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO OPERATING IN THE RESTAURANT INDUSTRY

Incidents involving food safety and food-borne illnesses could adversely affect guests' perception of our brands, resulting in lower sales and increase operating costs. We face food safety risks, including the risk of food-borne illness and food contamination, which are common both in the restaurant industry and the food supply chain and cannot be completely eliminated. We rely on third-party food suppliers and distributors to properly handle, store and transport ingredients to our restaurants. Any failure by our suppliers, or their suppliers, could cause ingredients to be contaminated, which may be difficult to detect before the food is served. Additionally, the risk of food-borne illness may also increase whenever our food is served outside of our control, such as by third-party delivery services. Regardless of the source or cause, any report of food-borne illnesses or food safety issues, whether or not accurate, at one or more of our restaurants, including restaurants operated by our franchisees, could adversely affect our brands and reputation, which in turn could result in reduced guest traffic and lower sales. If any of our guests become ill from food-borne illnesses, we could be liable for certain damages or forced to temporarily close one or more restaurants or

choose to close as a preventative measure if we suspect there was a pathogen in our restaurants. Furthermore, any instances of food contamination, whether or not at our restaurants, could subject us or our suppliers to voluntary or involuntary food recalls and the costs to conduct such recalls could be significant and could interrupt supply to unaffected restaurants or increase the cost of ingredients. Any such material events or disruptions could adversely affect our business. Increased food commodity and energy costs, as well as shortages or interruptions, could decrease our restaurant- level operating profit margins or cause us to limit or otherwise modify our menu, which could adversely affect our business. Our profitability depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and react to changes in the price and availability of food commodities, including, among other things: beef, poultry, grains, dairy, and produce. Prices have been, and may continue to be, affected due to market changes, increased competition, the general risk of inflation, shortages or interruptions in supply due to weather, climate change, international military conflicts, trade sanctions, economic embargoes or boycotts, disease or other conditions beyond our control, or other reasons. Our business and margins have been negatively affected by, and we expect it to be continued to be negatively affected by, among other items, inflation, supply chain difficulties, labor shortages and other price increases. This and other events could increase commodity prices, cause shortages that could affect the cost and quality of the items we buy or require us to further raise prices or limit our menu options. These events, combined with other more general economic and demographic conditions, could impact our pricing and negatively affect our restaurant sales and restaurant- level operating profit margins. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to partially offset inflation and other changes in the costs of core operating resources as a result of gradually increased menu prices, more efficient purchasing practices, productivity improvements and greater economies of scale in the future. From time to time, competitive conditions could limit our menu pricing flexibility. There can be no assurance that future cost increases can be offset by increased menu prices or that increased menu prices will be fully absorbed by our guests without any resulting change to their visit frequencies or purchasing patterns. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will generate same- store sales growth in an amount sufficient to offset inflationary or other cost pressures. **We have implemented, and may continue to further implement price increases to mitigate the inflationary effects of food and labor costs; however, we cannot predict the long- term impact of these negative economic conditions on our restaurant profitability.** Shortages or interruptions in the supply of food products caused by problems in production or distribution, inclement weather, unanticipated demand or other conditions could adversely affect the availability, quality and cost of ingredients, which could adversely affect our operating results. For instance, our burgers depend on the availability of our proprietary ground beef blend. If there is an interruption of operation at our national grinder' s facility, we face an immediate risk because each restaurant typically has less than three days of beef patty inventory on hand. Any such material disruption would adversely affect our business. Labor shortages or difficulty finding qualified employees could slow our growth, harm our business and reduce our profitability. Restaurant operations are highly service oriented, and our success depends in part upon the Company' s and our franchisees' ability to attract, retain and motivate a sufficient number of qualified employees, including restaurant managers and other crew members. The market for qualified employees in our industry is very competitive and labor shortages are prevalent. An inability to recruit and retain qualified individuals has delayed and in the future may delay the planned openings of new restaurants and has adversely impacted and could in the future adversely impact our existing restaurants, both corporate- owned and franchised. Any such delays, material increases in employee turnover rate in existing restaurants or widespread employee dissatisfaction could have a material adverse effect on our and our franchisees' business and results of operations. In addition, strikes, work slowdowns or other job actions may become more common in the United States. Although none of the employees employed by us or our franchisees are represented by a labor union or are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, in the event of a strike, work slowdown or other labor unrest, the ability to adequately staff our restaurants could be impaired, which could result in reduced revenue and customer claims, and may distract our management from focusing on our business and strategic priorities. The digital and delivery business, and expansion thereof, is uncertain and subject to risk. Digital innovation and growth remain a focus for us. Our continuous investment in a sophisticated technology infrastructure, we believe, has enabled us to strategically anticipate and execute against significant industry- wide changes. We utilize advanced technology to analyze, communicate and tactically execute in virtually all aspects of the business. We have executed upon our digital strategy over the past few years, including the development and launch of our BurgerFi app, licensing agreements regarding ghost or cloud kitchens, and using various third- party delivery partners, including agreements with Uber Eats, DoorDash, Postmates, and Grubhub. As the digital space around us continues to evolve, our technology needs to evolve concurrently to stay competitive with the industry. If we do not maintain digital systems that are competitive with the industry, our digital business may be adversely affected and could damage our sales. We rely on third parties for our ordering and payment platforms, including relating to our BurgerFi mobile app and ghost kitchens. Such services performed by these third parties could be damaged or interrupted by technological issues, which could then result in a loss of sales for a period of time. Information processed by these third parties could also be impacted by cyber- attacks, which could not only negatively impact our sales, but also harm our brand image. Recognizing the rise in delivery services offered throughout the restaurant industry, we understand the importance of providing such services to guests wherever and whenever they want. We have invested in marketing to promote our delivery partnerships, which could negatively impact profitability if the business does not continue to expand. We rely on third parties, including Uber Eats, DoorDash, Postmates, and Grubhub to fulfill delivery orders timely and in a fashion that will satisfy guests. Errors in providing adequate delivery services may result in guest dissatisfaction, which could also result in loss of guest retention, loss in sales and damage to our brand image. Additionally, as with any third- party handling food, such delivery services increase the risk of food tampering while in transit. We are also subject to risk if there is a shortage of delivery drivers, which could result in a failure to meet guests' expectations. Third- party delivery services within the restaurant industry are a competitive environment and include a number of players competing for market share. If our third- party delivery providers fail to effectively compete with other third- party delivery providers in the sector, delivery business may suffer, resulting in a loss of sales. If any third- party delivery provider we associate with experiences damage to their brand image, we may also see

ramifications due to our association with them. Additionally, some of our competitors have greater financial resources to spend on marketing and advertising around their digital and delivery campaigns than we have. Should our competitors increase their spend in these areas, or if our advertising and promotions are less effective than our competitors, there could be an adverse impact on our business in this space. We face significant competition for guests, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business could be adversely affected. The restaurant industry is intensely competitive with many well-established companies that compete directly and indirectly with us with respect to taste, price, food quality, service, value, design and location. We compete in the restaurant industry with multi-unit national, regional and locally owned and / or operated limited-service restaurants and full-service restaurants. We compete with (1) restaurants, (2) other fast casual restaurants, (3) quick service restaurants, and (4) casual dining restaurants. We may also compete with companies outside of the traditional restaurant industry, such as grocery store chains, meal subscription services, and delicatessens, especially those that target customers who seek high-quality food, as well as convenience food stores, cafeterias, and other dining outlets. Many of our competitors have existed longer than we have and may have a more established market presence, better locations and greater name recognition nationally or in some of the local markets in which we operate or plan to open restaurants. Some of our competitors may also have significantly greater financial, marketing, personnel, and other resources than we do. They may also operate more restaurants than we do and may be able to take advantage of greater economies of scale than we can given our current size. Our competition continues to intensify as new competitors enter the burger and premium pizza, fast-casual, quick service, and casual dining segments. Many of our competitors emphasize low cost “value meal” menu options or other programs that provide price discounts on their menu offerings, a strategy we do not currently pursue. We also face increasing competitive pressures from some of our competitors, who also offer better quality ingredients, such as antibiotic-free meat. Our continued success depends, in part, on the continued popularity of our menus and the experience we offer guests at our restaurants. If we are unable to continue to compete effectively, customer traffic, restaurant sales, and restaurant-level operating profit margins could decline, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations ~~would~~ ~~could~~ be adversely affected. We are subject to risks associated with leasing property subject to long-term non-cancelable leases. We do not own any real property, and all of our corporate-owned restaurants are located on leased premises. The leases for our restaurants generally have initial terms averaging ten years and typically provide for two to four five-year renewal options as well as rent escalations. Generally, our leases are net leases that require us to pay our share of the costs of real estate taxes, utilities, building operating expenses, insurance and other charges in addition to rent. We generally cannot cancel these leases. Additional sites that we lease are likely to be subject to similar long-term non-cancelable leases. If we close a restaurant, which we have done and anticipate that we may need to do so again in the normal course of business, we may still be obligated to perform our monetary obligations under the applicable lease, including, among other things, payment of the base rent for the remaining lease term. In addition, as each of our leases expire, we may fail to negotiate renewals, either on commercially acceptable terms or at all, which could cause us to close restaurants in desirable locations. We depend on cash flows from operations to pay our lease expenses and to fulfill other cash needs. If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, and sufficient funds are not otherwise available to us from borrowings or other sources, we may not be able to service our lease obligations or fund our other liquidity and capital needs, which would materially affect our business. Restaurant companies have been the target of class action lawsuits and other proceedings that are costly, divert management attention and, if successful, could result in our payment of substantial damages or settlement costs. Our business is subject to the risk of, and we are party to, including a ~~shareholder~~ ~~stockholder~~ class action lawsuit, litigation by employees, guests, suppliers, franchisees, stockholders, or others through private actions, class actions, administrative proceedings, regulatory actions, or other litigation. The outcome of litigation, particularly class action and regulatory actions, is difficult to assess or quantify. In recent years, restaurant companies have been subject to lawsuits, including class action lawsuits, alleging violations of federal and state laws regarding workplace and employment matters, discrimination, and similar matters. A number of these lawsuits have resulted in the payment of substantial damages by the defendants. Similar lawsuits have been instituted from time to time alleging violations of various federal and state wage and hour laws regarding, among other things, employee meal deductions, overtime eligibility of assistant managers, and failure to pay for all hours worked. Additionally, our guests could file complaints or lawsuits against us alleging that we are responsible for some illness or injury they suffered at or after a visit to one of our restaurants, including actions seeking damages resulting from food-borne illnesses or accidents in our restaurants. We are also subject to a variety of other claims from third parties arising in the ordinary course of our business, including contract claims. The restaurant industry has also been subject to a growing number of claims that the menus and actions of restaurant chains have led to the obesity of certain of their customers. Regardless of whether any claims against us are valid or whether we are liable, claims may be expensive to defend and may divert time and money away from our operations. In addition, they may generate negative publicity, which could reduce guest traffic and restaurant sales. Insurance may not be available at all or in sufficient amounts with respect to these or other matters. A judgment or other liability in excess of our insurance coverage for any claims or any adverse publicity resulting from claims could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Our business is subject to risks related to its sale of alcoholic beverages. We serve beer and wine at most of our restaurants. Alcoholic beverage control regulations generally require our restaurants to apply to a state authority and, in certain locations, county or municipal authorities for a license that must be renewed annually and may be revoked or suspended for cause at any time. Alcoholic beverage control regulations relate to numerous aspects of daily operations of our restaurants, including minimum age of patrons and employees, hours of operation, advertising, trade practices, wholesale purchasing, other relationships with alcohol manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors, inventory control and handling, and the storage and dispensing of alcoholic beverages. Any future failure to comply with these regulations and obtain or retain licenses could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We are also subject in certain states to “dram shop” statutes, which generally provide a person injured by an intoxicated person the right to recover damages from an establishment that wrongfully served alcoholic beverages to the intoxicated person. We carry liquor liability

coverage as part of our existing comprehensive general liability insurance. Litigation against restaurant chains has resulted in significant judgments and settlements under dram shop statutes. Because these cases often seek punitive damages, which may not be covered by insurance, such litigation could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. Regardless of whether any claims against us are valid or whether we are liable, claims may be expensive to defend and may divert time and resources away from operations and hurt our financial performance. A judgment significantly in excess of our insurance coverage or not covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. OTHER RISK FACTORS AFFECTING OUR BUSINESS

We and our franchisees may be adversely affected by climate change. We, our franchisees, and our supply chain are subject to risks and costs arising from the effects of climate change, greenhouse gases, and diminishing energy and water resources. Climate change may have a negative effect on agricultural productivity which may result in decreased availability or less favorable pricing for certain commodities used in our products, such as beef, chicken, potatoes and dairy. Climate change may also increase the frequency or severity of weather-related events and natural disasters. Such adverse weather-related impacts may disrupt our operations, cause restaurant closures or delay the opening of new restaurants, and / or increase the costs of (and decrease the availability of) food and other supplies needed for our operations. In turn this could result in reduced profitability for our franchisees and our Company restaurants and reduced system-wide sales and franchise revenue for us. In addition, various legislative and regulatory efforts to combat climate change may increase in the future, which could result in additional taxes, increased expenses and otherwise disrupt or adversely impact our business and / or our growth prospects. We are subject to increasing and evolving requirements and expectations with respect to social, governance and environmental sustainability matters, which could expose us to numerous risks. There has been an increased focus, including from investors, the public and governmental and nongovernmental authorities, on social, governance and environmental sustainability matters, such as climate change, greenhouse gases, packaging and waste, human rights, diversity, sustainable supply chain practices, animal health and welfare, deforestation, land, energy and water use and other corporate responsibility matters. We and our franchisees are and may become subject to changing rules, regulations and consumer or investor expectations with respect to these matters. As the result of these evolving requirements and increased expectations, as well as our commitment to sustainability matters, we may continue to establish or expand goals, commitments or targets, take actions to meet such goals, commitments and targets and provide expanded disclosure on these matters. These goals could be difficult and expensive to implement, the technologies needed to implement them may not be cost effective and may not advance at a sufficient pace, we may be criticized for the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of disclosures and we are not able to mandate compliance by our franchisees with any of these goals. Further, goals may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and processes that continue to evolve, assumptions that are subject to change, and other risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. If our data, processes and reporting with respect to social and environmental matters are incomplete or inaccurate, or if we fail to achieve progress with respect to these goals on a timely basis, or if our franchisees are not able to meet consumer or investor expectations, consumer and investor trust in our brands may suffer which could diminish the value of our brands and adversely affect our business.

Security breaches of either confidential guest information in connection with, among other things, our electronic processing of credit and debit card transactions or mobile ordering app, or confidential employee information may adversely affect our business. Our business requires the collection, transmission, and retention of large volumes of guest and employee data, including credit and debit card numbers and other personally identifiable information, in various information technology systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract to provide services. The integrity and protection of that guest and employee data is critical to us. The techniques and sophistication used to conduct cyber-attacks and breaches of information technology systems, as well as the sources and targets of these attacks, change frequently and are often not recognized until such attacks are launched or have been in place for a period of time. Our information technology networks and infrastructure or those of our third-party vendors and other service providers could be vulnerable to damage, disruptions, shutdowns or breaches of confidential information due to criminal conduct, employee error or malfeasance, utility failures, natural disasters, or other catastrophic events. Due to these scenarios, we cannot provide assurance that we will be successful in preventing such breaches or data loss. Additionally, the information, security, and privacy requirements imposed by governmental regulation are increasingly demanding. Our systems may not be able to satisfy these changing requirements or may require significant additional investments or time to do so. Efforts to hack or breach security measures, failures of systems or software to operate as designed or intended, viruses, operator error, or inadvertent releases of data all threaten our and our service providers' information systems and records. A breach in the security of our information technology systems or those of our service providers could lead to an interruption in the operation of our systems, resulting in operational inefficiencies and a loss of profits. Additionally, a significant theft, loss or misappropriation of, or access to, guests' or other proprietary data or other breach of our information technology systems could result in fines, legal claims, or proceedings, including regulatory investigations and actions, or liability for failure to comply with privacy and information security laws, which could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation, and expose us to claims from guests and employees, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. If we experience a material failure or interruption in our systems, our business could be adversely impacted. Our ability to efficiently and effectively manage our business depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of our information technology systems. Our operations depend upon our ability to protect our computer equipment and systems against damage from physical theft, fire, power loss, telecommunications failure, or other catastrophic events, as well as from internal and external security breaches, viruses and other disruptive problems. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, maintenance problems, upgrading or transitioning to new platforms, expanding our systems as we grow or a breach in security of these systems could result in interruptions to or delays in our business and

guest service and reduce efficiency in our operations. If our information technology systems fail and our redundant systems or disaster recovery plans are not adequate to address such failures, our revenue and profits could be reduced, and the reputation of our brands and our business could be materially adversely affected. In addition, remediation of such problems could result in significant, unplanned capital investments. Additionally, as we continue to evolve our digital platforms and enhance our internal systems, we place increasing reliance on third parties to provide infrastructure and other support services. We may be adversely affected if any of our third-party service providers experience any interruptions in their systems, which then could potentially impact the services we receive from them and cause a material failure or interruption in our own systems. We depend on key members of our executive management team. We depend on the leadership and experience of key members of our management team. The loss of the services of any of our executive management team members could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects, as we may not be able to find suitable individuals to replace such personnel on a timely basis or without incurring increased costs, or at all. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our officers. We believe that our future success will depend on our continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified personnel. There is a high level of competition for experienced, successful personnel in our industry. Our inability to meet our executive staffing requirements in the future could impair our growth and harm our business. We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which, in turn, could harm the value of our brands and adversely affect our business. Our ability to implement our business plan successfully depends in part on our ability to further build brand recognition using our trademarks, service marks, proprietary products, and other intellectual property, including our name and logos and the unique character and atmosphere of our restaurants. We rely on United States and foreign trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, as well as franchise agreements, non-disclosure agreements, and confidentiality and other contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property. Nevertheless, our competitors may develop similar menu items and concepts, and adequate remedies may not be available in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and other intellectual property. We may not be able to adequately protect our trademarks and service marks, and our competitors and others may successfully challenge the validity and / or enforceability of our trademarks and service marks and other intellectual property. Additionally, we may be prohibited from entering into certain new markets due to restrictions surrounding competitors' trademarks. The steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property in the United States and in foreign countries may not be adequate. We may also from time to time be required to institute litigation to enforce our trademarks, service marks and other intellectual property. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could negatively affect our sales, profitability, and prospects regardless of whether we are able to successfully enforce our rights. Our insurance coverage may not provide adequate levels of coverage against claims. We maintain various insurance policies for employee health, workers' compensation, cyber security, general liability, and property damage. We believe that we maintain insurance customary for businesses of our size and type. There are, however, types of losses we may incur that cannot be insured against or that we believe are not economically reasonable to insure. Such losses could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

REGULATORY AND LEGAL RISKS We are subject to many federal, state and local laws, as well as other statutory and regulatory requirements, with which compliance is both costly and complex. Failure to comply with, or changes in these laws or requirements, could have an adverse impact on our business. We are subject to extensive federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations, as well as other statutory and regulatory requirements, including those related to: (1) nutritional content labeling and disclosure requirements; (2) food safety regulations; (3) local licensure, building, and zoning regulations; (4) employment regulations; (5) the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (the "PPACA"); (6) the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") and similar state laws; (7) privacy and cybersecurity; and (8) laws and regulations related to our franchised operations. The impact of current laws and regulations, the effect of future changes in laws or regulations that impose additional requirements and the consequences of litigation relating to current or future laws and regulations, uncertainty around future changes in laws made by new regulatory administrations or our inability to respond effectively to significant regulatory or public policy issues, could increase our compliance and other costs of doing business and, therefore, have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Failure to comply with the laws and regulatory requirements of federal, state, and local authorities could result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses, administrative enforcement actions, fines and civil and criminal liability. In addition, certain laws, including the ADA, could require us to expend significant funds to make modifications to our restaurants if we fail to comply with applicable standards. Compliance with all of these laws and regulations can be costly and can increase our exposure to litigation or governmental investigations or proceedings. Failure to comply with laws and regulations relating to our franchised operations could negatively affect our licensing sales and our relationships with our franchisees. Our franchised operations are subject to laws enacted by a number of states, rules and regulations promulgated by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission and certain rules and requirements regulating licensing activities in foreign countries. Failure to comply with new or existing franchising laws, rules and regulations in any jurisdiction or to obtain required government approvals could negatively affect our licensing sales and our relationships with our franchisees. Nutritional content labeling and disclosure requirements may change consumer buying habits in a way that adversely impacts our sales. In recent years, there has been an increased legislative, regulatory and consumer focus on the food industry, including nutritional and advertising practices. These changes have resulted in, and may continue to result in, the enactment of laws and regulations that impact the ingredients and nutritional content of our menu offerings, or laws and regulations requiring us to disclose the nutritional content of our food offerings. For example, a number of states, counties, and cities have enacted menu labeling laws requiring multi-unit restaurant operators to disclose certain nutritional information to customers or have enacted legislation restricting the use of certain types of ingredients in restaurants. Furthermore, the PPACA establishes a uniform, federal requirement for certain restaurants to post certain nutritional information on their menus. Specifically, the PPACA amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to require certain chain restaurants to publish the total number of calories of standard menu items on menus and menu boards, along with a statement that puts this calorie information in the context of a total daily

calorie intake. These labeling laws may also change consumer buying habits in a way that adversely impacts our sales. Additionally, an unfavorable report on, or reaction to, our menu ingredients, the size of our portions or the nutritional content of our menu items could negatively influence the demand for our offerings. Failure to comply with local licensure, building, and zoning regulations could adversely affect our business. The development and operation of restaurants depend, to a significant extent, on the selection of suitable sites, which are subject to zoning, land use, environmental, traffic, liquor laws, and other regulations and requirements. We also are subject to licensing and regulation by state and local authorities relating to health, sanitation, safety, and fire standards. Typically, licenses, permits and approvals under such laws and regulations must be renewed annually and may be revoked, suspended, or denied renewal for cause at any time if governmental authorities determine that our conduct violates applicable regulations. Difficulties or failure to maintain or obtain the required licenses, permits, and approvals could adversely affect our existing restaurants and delay or result in our decision to cancel the opening of new restaurants, which could adversely affect our business. Failure to comply with privacy and cybersecurity laws and regulations could cause us to face litigation and penalties that could adversely affect our business, financial conditions, and results of operations. Our business requires the collection, transmission, and retention of large volumes of guest and employee data, including credit and debit card numbers and other personally identifiable information, in various information technology systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract to provide services. The collection and use of such information are regulated at the federal and state levels. Regulatory requirements, both domestic and internationally, have been changing and increasing regulation relating to the privacy, security, and protection of data. Such regulatory requirements may become more prevalent in other states and jurisdictions as well. It is our responsibility to ensure that we are complying with these laws by taking the appropriate measures as well as monitoring our practices as these laws continue to evolve. As our environment continues to evolve in this digital age and reliance upon new technologies, for example, cloud computing and its digital methods of ordering, become even more prevalent, it is imperative we secure the private and sensitive information we collect. Failure to do so, whether through fault of our own information systems or those of outsourced third-party providers, could not only cause us to fail to comply with these laws and regulations, but also could cause us to face litigation and penalties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our brand's reputation and our image as an employer could also be harmed by these types of security breaches or regulatory violations. Changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We are subject to taxes by the U. S. federal, state, local and foreign tax authorities, and our tax liabilities will be affected by the allocation of expenses to differing jurisdictions. Our future effective tax rates could be subject to volatility or adversely affected by a number of factors, including: (1) changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; (2) expected timing and amount of the release of any tax valuation allowance; (3) tax effects of stock-based compensation; and (4) changes in tax laws, regulations, or interpretations thereof. We may also be subject to audits of our income, sales and other transaction taxes by U. S. federal, state, local and foreign taxing authorities. Outcomes from these audits could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. An "ownership change" could limit our ability to utilize tax loss and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income. We have certain general business credit tax credits ("Tax Attributes"). Our ability to use these Tax Attributes to offset future taxable income may be significantly limited if we experience an "ownership change," as discussed below. Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("IRC" or "Internal Revenue Code"), and regulations promulgated by the U. S. Treasury Department, we may carry forward or otherwise utilize the Tax Attributes in certain circumstances to offset any current and future taxable income and thus reduce our federal income tax liability, subject to certain requirements and restrictions. To the extent that the Tax Attributes do not otherwise become limited, we believe that we will have available a significant amount of Tax Attributes in future years, and therefore the Tax Attributes could be a substantial asset to us. However, if we experience an "ownership change," as defined in Section 382 of the IRC, our ability to use the Tax Attributes may be substantially limited, and the timing of the usage of the Tax Attributes could be substantially delayed, which could therefore significantly impair the value of that asset. In general, an "ownership change" under Section 382 occurs if the percentage of stock owned by an entity's 5% stockholders (as defined for tax purposes) increases by more than 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period. An entity that experiences an ownership change generally will be subject to an annual limitation on its pre-ownership change tax loss and credit carryforwards equal to the equity value of the entity immediately before the ownership change, multiplied by the long-term, tax-exempt rate posted monthly by the Internal Revenue Service (subject to certain adjustments). The annual limitation would be increased each year to the extent that there is an unused limitation in a prior year. The limitation on our ability to utilize the Tax Attributes arising from an ownership change under Section 382 of the IRC would depend on the value of our equity at the time of any ownership change. If we were to experience an "ownership change," it is possible that a significant portion of our tax loss and credit carryforwards could expire before we would be able to use them to offset future taxable income. If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial information or comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price. As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), and the listing standards of Nasdaq. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. It also requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure of any material weaknesses in such controls. ~~If As an emerging growth company, if we become a large accelerated filer or when we are no longer an emerging growth company and become an accelerated filer, we will be required to have our independent registered public accounting firm provide an attestation report on the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. To maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we anticipate that we will expend significant resources,~~

including accounting- related costs and significant management oversight. We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will continue to increase our legal, accounting, and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time consuming and costly, and place significant strain on our personnel, systems, and resources. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting also could adversely affect the results of management evaluations and independent registered public accounting firm audits of our internal control over financial reporting that we may become required to include in our periodic reports that will be filed with the SEC. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which may have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on Nasdaq. We have significant stockholders whose interests may differ from those of our public stockholders. As of ~~March 27, 2023~~ **January 1, 2023** ~~2024~~, approximately ~~61-69~~ **8-1** % of the voting power of our common stock was held, directly or indirectly, by our current board of directors, executive officers and greater than 5 % beneficial owners. Certain of these, and other, stockholders, including L. Catterton as discussed below, for the foreseeable future, have influence over corporate management and affairs, as well as matters requiring stockholder approval, and they will be able to participate in the election of the members of our board of directors, including amendments to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and our Amended and Restated Bylaws and approval of significant corporate transactions, including mergers and sales of substantially all of our assets. Our board of directors will have the authority, subject to the terms of our indebtedness and applicable rules and regulations, to issue additional stock, implement stock repurchase programs, declare dividends and make other decisions. It is possible that the interests of these stockholders may in some circumstances conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders. This could influence their decisions, including with regard to whether and when to dispose of assets and whether and when to incur new or refinance existing indebtedness. In addition, the determination of future tax reporting positions, the structuring of future transactions and the handling of any future challenges by any taxing authorities to our tax reporting positions may take into consideration these stockholders' tax or other considerations, which may differ from our considerations or those of our other stockholders. On February 27, 2023, the Company filed an amended and restated certificate of designation, dated as of February 24, 2023 (the "A & R CoD"), with the Delaware Secretary of State regarding the Company's shares of preferred stock, par value \$ 0.0001 per share, designated as Series A Preferred Stock (the "Series A Junior Preferred Stock"), to amend certain powers, designations, preferences and other rights set forth therein, as more fully described below, to be effective February 27, 2023. As of ~~January 2-1, 2023~~ **2024**, CP7, an affiliate of Cardboard Box LLC and L Catterton, ~~holds~~ **held** substantially all of the issued and outstanding shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The A & R CoD added a provision providing that, subject to certain limitations, CP7 shall have the right (but not the obligation) to designate up to two directors to the Company's Board of Directors. In addition, the A & R CoD added to the list of major decisions of the Company that require the written consent of the holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock the following actions: (x) hire, appoint, remove, replace, terminate or otherwise change the Chief Executive Officer or fail to consult with holders of a majority of the then outstanding shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock prior to any other hiring, removal, replacement, termination or appointment of any other executive officer of the Corporation and (y) except as required by applicable law, amend, waive or modify any rights under, terminate or approve (1) any incurrence of debt or guarantee thereof involving more than \$ 2, 500, 000, or (2) any incurrence of debt or guarantee thereof between the Company or any of its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and any director, officer or stockholder of the Company or any of their respective affiliates, on the other hand. (1) and (2) above are subject to certain exceptions set forth in the A & R CoD, including the Credit Agreement. The A & R CoD added a provision providing that in the event the Company fails to timely redeem any shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock on November 3, 2027, the applicable dividend rate shall automatically increase to the lesser of (A) the sum of 10.00 % plus the applicable 2 % default rate (with such aggregate rate increasing by an additional 0.35 % per quarter from and after November 3, 2027), or (B) the maximum rate that may be applied under applicable law, unless waived in writing by a majority of the outstanding shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The A & R also added a provision providing that in the event the Company fails to timely redeem any shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock in connection with a Qualified Financing (as defined in the A & R CoD) or on November 3, 2027 (a "Default"), the Company agrees to promptly commence a debt or equity financing transaction or sale process to solicit proposals for the sale of the Company and its subsidiaries (or, alternatively, the sale of material assets) designed to yield the maximum cash proceeds to the Company available for redemption of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock as promptly as practicable, but in any event, within 12 months from the date of the Default. If on or after November 3, 2026, the Company is aware that it is reasonably unlikely to have sufficient cash to timely effect the redemption in full of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock when first due, the Company shall, prior to such anticipated due date, take reasonable steps to engage an investment banking firm of national standing (and other appropriate professionals) to conduct preparatory work for such a financing transaction and sale process of the Company and its subsidiaries to provide for such transaction to occur as promptly as possible after any failure for a timely redemption of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock. For further description of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock, see Risk Factor-" Our common stock ranks junior to our Series A Junior Preferred Stock." Our anti-takeover provisions could prevent or delay a change in control of the Company, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our stockholders. Provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control of the Company, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions include: (1) the authority to issue "blank check" preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt; (2) our classified board of

directors, which provides that not all members of our board of directors are elected at one time; (3) prohibitions regarding the use of cumulative voting for the election of directors; (4) limitations on the ability of stockholders to call special meetings or amend our Amended and Restated Bylaws; (5) requirements that all stockholder actions be taken at a meeting of our stockholders; and (6) advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors of their choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions. In addition, because our board of directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempt by our stockholders to replace current members of our management team. In addition, Delaware law, to which the Company is subject, prohibits it, except under specified circumstances, from engaging in any mergers, significant sales of stock or assets or business combinations with any stockholder or group of stockholders who owns at least 15 % of its common stock. The provision of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation requiring exclusive venue in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware for certain types of lawsuits may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers. Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation includes an exclusive venue provision. This provision requires, to the fullest extent permitted by law, that (1) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of our Company, (2) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, (3) any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of Delaware General Corporation Law or our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation or the Amended and Restated Bylaws, or (5) any action asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine will have to be brought only in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware. This choice-of-forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with the Company or its directors, officers or other employees and may result in increased costs to a stockholder who has to bring a claim in a forum that is not convenient to the stockholder, which may discourage such lawsuits. If a court were to find the exclusive forum provision of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation inapplicable or unenforceable with respect to one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and result in a diversion of the time and resources of our management and board of directors. As a "smaller reporting company" we are permitted to provide less disclosure than larger public companies, which may make our common stock less attractive to investors. We are currently a "smaller reporting company," as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. As a smaller reporting company, we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies. Consequently, it may be more challenging for investors to analyze our results of operations and financial prospects, which may result in less investor confidence. Investors may find our common stock less attractive as a result of our smaller reporting company status. If some investors find our common stock less attractive, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock, and our stock price may be more volatile.

The Company's Emerging Growth Company status has expired, which could increase the costs and demands placed upon our management. We were deemed an "emerging growth company" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as defined in amended (the "Securities Act"), and if we take advantage of certain exemptions from disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies, this could make our securities less attractive to investors and may make it more difficult to compare our performance with other -- **the public companies.** The Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (**the "JOBS Act"**), until January 1, 2024. Since permits "emerging growth companies" like us to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other -- **the designation public companies that are not emerging growth companies.** As long as **has expired for our** we qualify as an emerging growth company **status**, we expect the costs would be permitted, and demands placed upon our management to increase, as we intend to, **omit must comply with additional disclosure and accounting requirements under applicable SEC and Nasdaq rules and regulations.** Complying with **the these auditor's attestation requirements is costly and time consuming, and has placed significant demands on internal control over our management and on our administrative and operational resources.** If we are unable to comply with these requirements in a timely and effective fashion, our ability to comply with our financial reporting **requirements and other rules** that apply would otherwise be required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as described above. We also intend to take advantage of the exemption provided under the JOBS Act from the requirements to submit say-on-pay, say-on-frequency and say-on-golden parachute votes to our stockholders, and we will avail ourselves of reduced executive compensation disclosure that is already available to smaller reporting companies. In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that we can take advantage of the exemption from complying with new or revised accounting standards provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act as long as we are an emerging growth company. An emerging growth company can therefore delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would **could be impaired** otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of these benefits until we are no longer an **and emerging growth company or our business, prospects,** until we affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of this exemption. Our financial statements may therefore not **condition and results of operations could be harmed** comparable to those of companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. We will continue to be an emerging growth company until the earliest to occur of (1) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion (as indexed for inflation), (2) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of securities by OPES at its initial public offering on March 16, 2018, (3) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt, or (4) the date on which we are deemed to be a "large accelerated filer," as defined under the Exchange Act. Until such time that we lose "emerging growth company" status, which currently is anticipated by the end of fiscal year 2023, it is unclear if investors will find our securities less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading

market for our securities, and our stock prices may be more volatile and could cause our stock prices to decline. We may be unable to maintain the listing of our securities in the future. **On January 23, 2024, we received a notice (the “ Notice ”) from the Listing Qualifications Department (the “ Staff ”) of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“ Nasdaq ”) notifying us that we are not in compliance with the minimum bid price requirement set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rules 5450 (a) (1) (the “ Bid Price Rule ”) for continued listing. The Bid Price Rule requires listed securities to maintain a minimum bid price of \$ 1. 00 per share, and Nasdaq Listing Rule 5810 (c) (3) (A) (the “ Compliance Period Rule ”) provides that a failure to meet the minimum bid price requirement exists if the deficiency continues for a period of 30 consecutive business days. The Notice has no immediate effect on the listing of our common stock or warrants on the Nasdaq Global Market. In accordance with the Compliance Period Rule, we have 180 calendar days to regain compliance. If, at any time before the end of this 180- day period, or through July 22, 2024, the closing bid price of our common stock closes at or above \$ 1. 00 per share for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days, subject to the Staff’ s discretion to extend this period pursuant to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5810 (c) (3) (H), the Staff will provide written notification that we have achieved compliance with the Bid Price Rule. If we do not regain compliance during this 180- day period, we may be eligible for additional time to regain compliance pursuant to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5810 (c) (3) (A) (ii) by transferring to the Nasdaq Capital Market. To qualify, we would need to submit a Transfer Application and a \$ 5, 000 application fee. In addition, we would be required to meet the continued listing requirement for market value of publicly held shares and all other initial listing standards for the Nasdaq Capital Market, except the minimum bid price requirement. In addition, we would be required to notify Nasdaq of our intent to cure the minimum bid price deficiency during the second compliance period by effecting a reverse stock split if necessary. We intend to continue to monitor the closing bid price of our common stock and seek to regain compliance with all applicable Nasdaq requirements within the allotted compliance periods. If we do not regain compliance within the allotted compliance periods, including any extensions that may be granted by the Staff, the Staff will provide notice that our common stock will be subject to delisting. We would then be entitled to appeal that determination to a Nasdaq hearings panel. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in maintaining the listing of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market, or, if transferred, on the Nasdaq Capital Market .** If we fail to meet the continued listing requirements of the Nasdaq, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including: (1) a limited availability of market quotations for our securities; (2) reduced liquidity with respect to our securities; (3) a determination that our shares are a “ penny stock ” if they are not already determined to be a “ penny stock ” at the time of such failure to meet such requirements, which will require brokers trading in our securities to adhere to more stringent rules, possibly resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our securities; (4) a limited amount of news and analyst coverage for us; and (5) a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR CAPITAL STOCK If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline. The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us, our business, our market, or our competitors. Securities and industry analysts do not currently, and may never, publish research on us. Research coverage from industry analysts may be limited. If no securities or industry analysts commence coverage of us, our stock price and trading volume could be negatively impacted. If any of the analysts who may cover us change their recommendation regarding our stock adversely, provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price would likely decline. If any analyst who may cover us ceases coverage of us or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our stock could decrease, which could cause our stock price and trading volume to decline. A significant number of shares of our common stock are subject to issuance upon exercise of the outstanding warrants, which upon such exercise may result in dilution to our security holders. Outstanding warrants (including (A) warrants to purchase shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$ 11. 50 per share, issued in connection with the IPO (the “ Public Warrants ”) and (B) (i) warrants to purchase shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$ 11. 50 per share, which consist of warrants that are part of the units issued to Lion Point Capital, L. P. (“ Lion Point”) and Lionheart Equities, under the Amended and Restated Forward Purchase Contracts that the Company entered into, at the time of the BurgerFi acquisition, with Lion Point and Lionheart Equities, (ii) private placement warrants and (iii) working capital warrants, all of which were issued pursuant to private placement exemptions (together with (i) and (ii), the “ Private Warrants ”)) ~~and warrants exercisable for shares underlying units outstanding pursuant to the unit purchase option to purchase units of the Company issued to EarlyBirdCapital and its designees in connection with the IPO (the “ Unit Purchase Option ”) to purchase shares of our common stock~~ are exercisable at a price of \$ 11. 50 per share. Refer to Note 12, “ Stockholders' Equity, ” as it relates to the number of warrants and options outstanding as of fiscal year end. To the extent such warrants are exercised, additional shares of our common stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to our existing holders of common stock and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. The Company’ s shares of common stock are currently deemed a “ penny stock, ” which may make it more difficult for investors to sell their common stock. The SEC has adopted regulations which generally define “ penny stock ” to be any equity security that has a market price less than \$ 5. 00 per common share or an exercise price of less than \$ 5. 00 per common share, subject to certain exceptions. The Company’ s securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker- dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and “ accredited investors. ” The term “ accredited investor ” refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$ 5, 000, 000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$ 1, 000, 000, exclusive of their principal residence, or annual income exceeding \$ 200, 000 or \$ 300, 000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker- dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market.

The broker- dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker- dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer' s account. The bid and offer quotations and the broker- dealer and salesperson compensation information must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer' s confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker- dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser' s written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker- dealers to trade its securities. The Company believes that the penny stock rules may discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of its common stock. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market by our existing stockholders could cause our stock price to decline. Continued sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market or the perception that these sales might occur has depressed and may continue to depress the market price of our shares of common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable to predict the effect that sales may have on the prevailing market price of our common stock. Trading volatility and the price of our common stock may be adversely affected by many factors. Many factors are expected to affect the volatility and price of our common stock in addition to its operating results and prospects. Some of these factors, several of which are outside our control, are the following: • the unpredictable nature of economic and market conditions; • governmental action or inaction in light of key indicators of economic activity or events that can significantly influence financial markets, and media reports and commentary about economic, trade or other matters, even when the matter in question does not directly relate to our business; • trading activity in our common stock or trading activity in derivative instruments with respect to our common stock or debt securities, which can be affected by market commentary (including commentary that may be unreliable or incomplete); and • investor confidence, driven in part by expectations about our performance. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up or Deemed Liquidation Event (as defined in the A & R CoD), the holders of Series A Junior Preferred Stock are entitled to be paid out of the assets of the Company available for distribution to its stockholders before any payment is made to the holders of our common stock. The rights of our holders of common stock to participate in the distribution of our assets rank junior to the prior claims of our current and future creditors, the Series A Junior Preferred Stock and any future series or class of preferred stock we may issue that ranks senior to our common stock. Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation authorizes us to issue up to 10, 000, 000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$ 0. 0001 per share, in one or more series on terms determined by our board of directors. As a result of the Anthony' s acquisition, shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock were issued. The issuance of Series A Junior Preferred Stock in connection with the Anthony' s acquisition and any other future offerings of debt or senior equity securities may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. If we decide to issue debt or senior equity securities in the future, it is possible that these securities will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock ranks senior to the Common Stock and may be redeemed at the option of the Company at any time and must be redeemed by the Company in limited circumstances. Additionally, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock or common stock and may result in dilution to holders of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock or common stock. We and, indirectly, our stockholders will bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities. Because our decision to issue debt or equity securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we do not know the amount, timing or nature of any future offerings. Thus, holders of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock and common stock will bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our capital securities and diluting the value of their holdings in us. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock is entitled to both preference dividends and participating dividends and no dividends, may be declared or paid on our common stock until (i) such preference dividends and participating dividends have been paid in full or (ii) all such dividends have been declared and a sum sufficient for the payment of them has been set aside for the benefit of the holders of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The terms of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock place significant limitations on our ability to pay dividends on shares of our common stock, and payments made on the Series A Junior Preferred Stock are expected to significantly reduce or eliminate any cash that we might otherwise have available for the payment of dividends on shares of common stock. In particular, no dividends may be declared or paid on our common stock until (i) any accrued and unpaid preference dividends and participating dividends (as described below) with respect to the Series A Junior Preferred Stock have been paid in full or (ii) all such dividends have been or contemporaneously are declared and a sum sufficient for the payment of them has been or is set aside for the benefit of the holders of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock. In addition, holders of Series A Junior Preferred Stock are entitled to participate in dividends paid to holders of our common stock to the same extent as if such holders of Series A Junior Preferred Stock had shares of common stock in accordance with the terms of the A & R CoD. As a result, the success of an investment in the common stock may depend entirely upon any future appreciation in the value of the common stock. There is no guarantee that the common stock will appreciate in value or even maintain its initial value. ~~Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments. Not applicable. Item 2. Properties. Our BurgerFi and Anthony' s brand restaurants are primarily end- cap facilities, and, to a lesser extent in- line or free- standing. Two of our franchised restaurants feature a drive- thru. As of January 2, 2023, for all of the corporate- owned restaurants, we lease the premises in which our corporate- owned restaurants are operating. Our restaurant leases generally have initial terms averaging ten years, with two to four renewal options of five years each. Most restaurant leases provide for a specified annual rent, although some call for additional or contingent rent. Generally, leases are " net leases " that require the restaurant to pay a pro rata share of property taxes, insurance and common area maintenance costs. As of January 2, 2023, our restaurant system consisted of 114~~

restaurants comprised of 25 corporate-owned restaurants and 89 franchised restaurants located in the United States and Saudi Arabia. We previously leased our executive offices, consisting of approximately 16,500 square feet in North Palm Beach, Florida, for a term expiring in 2023, with an option to renew. In January 2022, we exercised our right to terminate this North Palm Beach lease effective as of July 2022. We currently lease approximately 35,000 square feet in Fort Lauderdale, Florida for our executive offices, for a term expiring in 2032, with an option to renew. Please see Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence for information about this lease. We believe our current office space is suitable and adequate for its intended purposes and provides opportunity for expansion. The following chart shows the number of restaurants in each of the states in which we operated as of January 2, 2023:

State / Country	Corporate-Operated	Franchise-Operated	Total Domestic
Alabama	33	—	33
Alaska	11	—	11
Arizona	11	—	11
Colorado	11	—	11
Connecticut	11	—	11
Delaware	2	—	2
Florida	513	788	1301
Georgia	44	—	44
Illinois	11	—	11
Indiana	22	—	22
Kansas	11	—	11
Kentucky	22	—	22
Maryland	178	—	178
Massachusetts	4	—	4
Michigan	11	—	11
Nevada	11	—	11
New Jersey	8	19	27
New York	64	10	74
North Carolina	44	—	44
Ohio	22	—	22
Pennsylvania	113	14	127
Puerto Rico	—	33	33
Rhode Island	1	—	1
South Carolina	22	—	22
Tennessee	112	—	112
Texas	11	—	11
Virginia	44	—	44
International: Saudi Arabia	—	11	11
Total	858	917	1775

Item 3. Legal Proceedings. Information regarding our legal proceedings can be found under the Contingencies sections of Note 7 “Commitments and Contingencies,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements included within this report.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures. PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. Trading Market BurgerFi’s shares of common stock and public warrants, are each traded on Nasdaq, under the symbols “BFI,” and “BFHW,” respectively. Each Public Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of common stock at a price of \$ 11.50 per share. BurgerFi’s common stock and Public Warrants commenced trading on Nasdaq on March 16, 2018. Record Holders As of March 27, 2023, we had 23,823,105 shares of common stock outstanding and 131 record holders of our common stock. Dividends BurgerFi has not paid any cash dividends on its shares of common stock to date. The payment of any dividends within the discretion of the board of directors. It is the present intention of the board of directors to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our business operations and, accordingly, the board of directors does not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Item 6. Reserved

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and footnotes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview The Company is a leading multi-brand restaurant company that develops, markets and acquires fast-casual and premium-casual dining restaurant concepts around the world, including corporate-owned stores and franchises. As of January 2, 2023, we were the owner and franchisor of the two following brands: BurgerFi. BurgerFi is a fast-casual “better burger” concept, renowned for delivering an exceptional, all-natural premium “better burger” experience in a refined, contemporary environment. BurgerFi’s chef-driven menu offerings and eco-friendly restaurant design drive our brand communication. It offers a classic American menu of premium burgers, hot dogs, crispy chicken, frozen custard, hand-cut fries, shakes, beer, wine and more. Originally founded in 2011 in Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Florida, the purpose was simple — “ReDefining” the way the world eats burgers by providing an upscale burger offering, at a fast-casual price point. BurgerFi is committed to an uncompromising and rewarding dining experience that promises fresh food of transparent quality. Since its inception, BurgerFi has grown to 114 BurgerFi locations, and as of January 2, 2023, was comprised of 25 corporate-owned restaurants and 89 franchised restaurants in 2 countries and 23 states, as well as Puerto Rico. BurgerFi was named “The Very Best Burger” at the 2023 edition of the nationally acclaimed SOBE Wine and Food Festival, “Best Fast Casual Restaurant” in USA Today’s 10Best 2022 Readers’ Choice Awards for the second consecutive year, QSR Magazine’s Breakout Brand of 2020 and Fast Casual’s 2021 # 1 Brand of the Year. In 2021, in Consumer Report’s Chain Reaction Report, BurgerFi was praised for serving “no antibiotic beef” across all its restaurants and Consumer Reports awarded BurgerFi an “A-Grade Angus Beef” rating for the third consecutive year. Anthony’s. Anthony’s is a premium pizza and wing brand operating 60 corporate-owned casual restaurant locations, as of January 2, 2023. Anthony’s prides itself on serving fresh, never frozen, high-quality ingredients. The concept is centered around a 900-degree coal fired oven, and its menu offers “well-done” pizza, coal fired chicken wings, homemade meatballs, and a variety of handcrafted sandwiches and salads. The restaurants also feature a deep wine and craft beer selection to round out the menu. The pizzas are prepared using a unique coal-fired oven to quickly seal in natural flavors while creating a lightly charred crust. Anthony’s provides a differentiated offering among its casual dining peers driven by its coal-fired oven, which enables the use of fresh, high-quality ingredients with quicker ticket times. Since its inception in 2002, the Anthony’s brand has grown to 60 corporate-owned locations, as of January 2, 2023, primarily along the East coast and has restaurants in eight states, including Florida (28), Pennsylvania (11), New Jersey (8), New York (5), Massachusetts (4), Delaware (2), Maryland (1), and Rhode Island (1). Anthony’s was named “The Best Pizza Chain in America” by USA Today’s Great American Bites and “Top 3 Best Major Pizza Chain” by Mashed in 2021. Acquisition On November 3, 2021, we completed the Anthony’s acquisition, which through its subsidiaries, owns and operates casual dining pizza restaurants under the trade name Anthony’s Coal Fired Pizza & Wings. The results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Anthony’s is included in our consolidated financial statements as of the closing date of the acquisition. Segments We have two operating and reportable segments: (1) BurgerFi and (2) Anthony’s. Our business generates revenue from the following sources: (i) restaurant sales, (ii) royalty and other fees, consisting primarily of royalties based on a percentage of sales reported by franchised restaurants and paid by franchisees, and (iii) franchise fees, consisting primarily of licensing fees paid by franchisees. Prior to the Anthony’s acquisition in November 2021, the Company had one reportable segment. Key Metrics Systemwide Restaurant Sales “Systemwide Restaurant Sales” are not revenues to the Company, however the Company records royalty revenue based as a percentage of Systemwide Restaurant Sales. Systemwide Restaurant Sales is presented as informational data in order to understand the aggregation of franchised stores sales, ghost kitchen and corporate-owned store sales performance. Systemwide Restaurant Sales growth refers to the percentage change in sales at all franchised restaurants, ghost kitchens and corporate-owned restaurants in one period from the same period in the prior year. Systemwide Restaurant Same Store Sales growth refers to the percentage change in sales at all

franchised restaurants, ghost kitchens, and corporate-owned restaurants once the restaurant has been in operation after 14 months. See definition below under Digital Channel discussion for Same Store Sales. Corporate-Owned Restaurant Sales “Corporate-Owned Restaurant Sales” represent the sales generated only by corporate-owned restaurants. Corporate-Owned Restaurant Sales growth refers to the percentage change in sales at all corporate-owned restaurants in one period from the same period in the prior year. Corporate-Owned Restaurant Same-Store Sales growth refers to the percentage change in sales at all corporate-owned restaurants once the restaurant has been in operation after 14 months. These measures highlight the performance of existing corporate-owned restaurants. Franchise Restaurant Sales “Franchise Restaurant Sales” represent the sales generated only by franchisee-owned restaurants and are not recorded as revenue, however, the royalties based on a percentage of these franchise restaurant sales are recorded as revenue. Franchise Restaurant Sales growth refers to the percentage change in sales at all franchised restaurants in one period from the same period in the prior year. Franchise Restaurant Same-Store Sales growth refers to the percentage change in sales at all franchised restaurants once the restaurant has been in operation after 14 months. These measures highlight the performance of existing franchised restaurants. We use the measure of “Same Store Sales” to evaluate the performance of our store base, which excludes the impact of new stores and closed stores, in both periods under comparison. We include a restaurant in the calculation of Same-Store Sales once it has been in operation after 14 months. A restaurant that is temporarily closed, is included in the Same-Store Sales computation. A restaurant that is closed permanently, such as upon termination of the lease, or other permanent closure, is immediately removed from the Same-Store Sales computation. Our calculation of Same-Store Sales may not be comparable to others in the industry.

Digital Channel Orders We use the measure of “Digital Channel” percentage of systemwide sales to evaluate the performance of our investments made in our digital platform and partnerships with third party delivery partners. We believe our digital platform capabilities are a vital element to continuing to serve our customers and will continue to be a differentiator for the Company as compared to some of our competitors. Digital Channel as percentages of systemwide sales are indicative of the sales placed through our digital platforms and the percentage of those digital sales when compared to total sales at all our franchised and corporate-owned restaurants. Unless otherwise stated, “Systemwide Restaurant Sales”, “Systemwide Sales Growth”, and “Same-Store Sales” are presented on a systemwide basis, which means they include franchise restaurants and corporate-owned restaurants. Franchise restaurant sales represent sales at all franchise restaurants and are revenues to our franchisees. We do not record franchise sales as revenues; however, our royalty revenues and brand royalty revenues are calculated based on a percentage of franchise sales. The following key metrics are important indicators of the overall direction of our business, including trends in sales and the effectiveness of our marketing, operating, and growth initiatives. By providing these key metrics, we believe we are enhancing investors’ understanding of our business as well as assisting investors in evaluating how well we are executing our strategic initiatives.:

(in thousands, except for percentage data) Year Ended January 2, 2023

Year Ended December 31, 2021	Systemwide Restaurant Sales	\$ 289,640	Systemwide Restaurant Sales Growth	31%
Year Ended December 31, 2021	Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales	\$ 166,124	Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth	2%
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Systemwide Restaurant Sales	\$ 167,201	Systemwide Restaurant Sales Growth	189%
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales	\$ 35,371	Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth	106%

Corporate-Owned Restaurant Sales Growth 6% 39% Corporate-Owned Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth 2% 14% Franchise Restaurant Sales \$ 123,442 \$ 127,165 Franchise Restaurant Sales Growth (7)% 30% Franchise Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth (6)% 15% Digital Channel % of Systemwide Sales 35% 39% Year Ended January 2, 2023

Year Ended December 31, 2021	BurgerFi Anthony's	\$ 160,821	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Sales	\$ 166,124
Year Ended December 31, 2021	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Sales Growth	(3)%	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth	(7)%
Year Ended January 2, 2023	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Sales	\$ 128,819	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Sales Growth	5%
Year Ended January 2, 2023	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales	\$ 33,435	BurgerFi Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth	10%

Corporate-Owned Restaurant Sales Growth 10% 5% 39% Corporate-Owned Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth (11)% 5% 14% Franchise Restaurant Sales \$ 123,442 N/A \$ 127,165 Franchise Restaurant Sales Growth (7)% N/A 30% Franchise Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth (6)% N/A 15% Digital Channel % of Systemwide Sales 33% 37% 39% 1. Refer to “Key Metrics Definitions” and “About Non-GAAP Financial Measures” sections below. 2. Included within Systemwide Restaurant Sales Growth, Systemwide Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth, Corporate-Owned Restaurant Sales Growth and Corporate-Owned Restaurant Same-Store Sales Growth data presented above is information for Anthony's for the respective periods in 2021 which is presented only for informational purposes as Anthony's was not under common ownership until November 2021, the date of acquisition. 3. Includes only BurgerFi We present our results of operations as reported in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The results of operations of Anthony's is included in our consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date of November 3, 2021.

(in thousands) Year Ended January 2, 2023

Year Ended December 31, 2021	Revenue: Restaurant sales	\$ 167,201
Year Ended December 31, 2021	Royalty and other fees	\$ 57,790
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Royalty and other fees	\$ 9,733
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Royalty-brand development and co-op	\$ 1,987
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Total Revenue	\$ 178,920
Year Ended December 31, 2021	Operating Expenses: Food, beverage and paper costs	\$ 48,487
Year Ended December 31, 2021	Labor and related expenses	\$ 15,153
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Food, beverage and paper costs	\$ 49,785
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Labor and related expenses	\$ 16,272
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Other operating expenses	\$ 30,277
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Occupancy and related expenses	\$ 15,607
Year Ended January 2, 2023	General and administrative expenses	\$ 25,974
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 17,138
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Share-based compensation expense	\$ 10,239
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Brand development, co-op and advertising expense	\$ 3,870
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	\$ 66,569
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Asset impairment	\$ 6,946
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Store closure costs	\$ 1,949
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Restructuring costs	\$ 1,459
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Pre-opening costs	\$ 474
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Total Operating Expenses	\$ 278,774
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Operating Loss	\$ (100,054)
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Other income, net	\$ 2,675
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Gain on change in value of warrant liability	\$ 2,511
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Interest expense, net	\$ (8,659)
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Loss before Income Taxes	\$ (103,527)
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Income tax benefit (expense)	\$ 95,312
Year Ended January 2, 2023	Net Loss	\$ (103,432)

Year Ended December 31, 2021 Revenue: Restaurant sales \$ 167,201 \$ 57,790 Comparison of the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 For the year ended January 2, 2023, the Company's restaurant sales increased by approximately \$ 109.4 million or 189% as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily related to the acquisition of Anthony's included for 12 months while in the prior year it was only included for nine weeks, which contributed approximately \$ 106.4

million, or 97% of the increase in restaurant sales. The remaining increase of \$ 3 million resulted from an increase in sales related to new BurgerFi restaurant openings and higher average transaction values, offset by lower same-store sales. For the Anthony's brand, same-store sales increased 5% primarily due to an increase in average transaction values. For the BurgerFi brand, same-store sales decreased 11% in corporate-owned locations, respectively. Royalty and Other Fees Royalty and other fees increased by approximately \$ 0.6 million, or 7% for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily driven by higher franchise fees realized as a result of franchise agreement terminations during the period. Royalties — Brand Development and Co-op Royalties — brand development and co-op advertising decreased by approximately \$ 0.2 million, or 10% for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our franchisees' sales for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. Franchise restaurant same-store sales decreased by 6%. Restaurant Level Operating Expenses Restaurant level operating expenses are as follows: Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021* (in thousands, except for percentage data) In dollars As a % of restaurant sales In dollars As a % of restaurant sales Consolidated: Restaurant sales \$ 167, 201 100% \$ 57, 790 100.0% Restaurant level operating expenses: Food, beverage and paper costs \$ 48, 487 29.0% \$ 17, 153 29.7% Labor and related expenses 49, 785 29.8% 16, 272 28.2% Other operating expenses 30, 277 18.1% 12, 039 20.8% Occupancy and related expenses 15, 607 9.3% 4, 940 8.5% Total \$ 144, 156 86.2% \$ 50, 404 87.2% Anthony's *: Restaurant sales \$ 128, 819 100% \$ 22, 419 100.0% Restaurant level operating expenses: Food, beverage and paper costs \$ 36, 618 28.4% \$ 6, 419 28.6% Labor and related expenses 38, 789 30.1% 6, 679 29.8% Other operating expenses 22, 237 17.3% 4, 321 19.3% Occupancy and related expenses 11, 798 9.2% 1, 931 8.6% Total \$ 109, 442 85.0% \$ 19, 350 86.3% BurgerFi: Restaurant sales \$ 38, 382 100% \$ 35, 371 100.0% Restaurant level operating expenses: Food, beverage and paper costs \$ 11, 869 30.9% \$ 10, 734 30.3% Labor and related expenses 10, 996 28.6% 9, 593 27.1% Other operating expenses 8, 040 20.9% 7, 718 21.8% Occupancy and related expenses 3, 809 9.9% 3, 009 8.5% Total \$ 34, 714 90.4% \$ 31, 054 87.8% * Amounts for Anthony's are only presented from November 3, 2021, the date of acquisition. As such, expenses as a percentage of sales for Anthony's are not necessarily representative or comparable of that of a full period for Anthony's. Total restaurant level operating expenses as a percentage of revenue was 86.2% for the year ended January 2, 2023 and 87.2% the year ended December 31, 2021. Restaurant-level operating expenses for the fiscal year of 2022 were approximately \$ 144.2 million compared to approximately \$ 50.4 million million in the fiscal year 2021; the increase was driven by the inclusion of a full year of Anthony's operations, while the prior year included only nine weeks. For the Anthony's brand, restaurant-level operating expenses, as a percentage of sales, decreased 1.3% for the fiscal year 2022, compared to the fiscal year 2021, primarily due to lower other operating expenses and reduction in food costs due to continued stabilization of commodity costs, especially in chicken wing prices, partially offset by higher labor costs. For the BurgerFi brand, restaurant-level operating expenses, as a percentage of sales, increased 2.6% for the fiscal year 2022, compared to the fiscal year 2021, primarily due to lower leverage on fixed costs driven by lower same-store sales. Food, Beverage and Paper Costs Food, beverage, and paper costs for the year ended January 2, 2023 increased by approximately \$ 31.3 million, or 183% as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily related to the acquisition of Anthony's, which contributed approximately \$ 30.2 million, or 96% of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 1.1 million related to additional BurgerFi locations. As a percentage of corporate restaurant sales, food, beverage and paper costs were 29.0% for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to 29.7% for the year ended December 31, 2021. This 0.7% percentage of sales improvement primarily resulted from lower food costs due to continued stabilization of commodity costs, especially in chicken wing prices at Anthony's. Labor and Related Expenses Labor and related expenses for the year ended January 2, 2023 increased by approximately \$ 33.5 million, or 206% as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily related to the acquisition of Anthony's, which contributed approximately \$ 32.1 million, or 96% of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 1.4 million related to additional BurgerFi restaurants and higher wages. As a percentage of corporate restaurant sales, labor and related expenses were 29.8% for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to 28.2% for the year ended December 31, 2021. This 1.6% percentage of corporate restaurant sales increase is due to lower same-store sales at existing BurgerFi locations and increased labor costs experienced in both of our restaurant brands as compared to that of the prior year stemming from higher wages. Other Operating Expenses Other operating expenses for the year ended January 2, 2023 increased by approximately \$ 18.2 million, or 151% as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily related to the acquisition of Anthony's, which contributed approximately \$ 17.9 million, or 98% of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 0.3 million related to BurgerFi. As a percentage of corporate restaurant sales, other operating expenses were 18.1% for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to 20.8% for the year ended December 31, 2021. This 2.7% in percentage of corporate restaurant sales improvement primarily relates to sales increases during the year ended January 2, 2023, creating leverage on certain store operating costs that are not variable with sales and cost reduction initiatives. Occupancy and Related Expenses Occupancy and related expenses for the year ended January 2, 2023 increased by approximately \$ 10.7 million, or 216% as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily related to the acquisition of Anthony's, which contributed approximately \$ 9.9 million, or 93% of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 0.8 million related to BurgerFi. As a percentage of corporate restaurant sales, occupancy and related expenses, which are primarily fixed in nature, were 9.3% for the year ended January 2, 2023 and 8.5% the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase of 0.8% in percentage of corporate restaurant sales is primarily driven by the result of higher occupancy percent of sales for new BurgerFi restaurants and BurgerFi negative same-store sales resulting in lower leverage on fixed costs. General and Administrative Expenses General and administrative expenses for the year ended January 2, 2023 increased by approximately \$ 8.7 million, or 50% as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase partially related to Anthony's general and administrative expenses, being included for the full year, which contributed approximately \$ 7.8 million, or 89% of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 0.9 million related to BurgerFi and was primarily driven by higher legal, professional, and insurance

fees and labor and related costs during the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. These increases were a result of investments made related to the integration of Anthony's, costs associated with legal settlements, and insurance costs, partially offset by the absence of merger's and acquisition costs incurred during 2022 compared to such costs incurred during 2021. Depreciation and Amortization Expense Depreciation and amortization expense was \$ 17.1 million for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to \$ 10.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase of \$ 7.1 million was primarily due to the acquisition of Anthony's for the full year which contributed approximately \$ 6.2 million or 88 % of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 0.9 million was primarily attributable to more assets placed in service as a result of more corporate-owned BurgerFi stores opened during the prior year. Share-Based Compensation Expense Share-based compensation expense was \$ 10.2 million for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to \$ 7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 primarily as a result of a greater number of unrestricted restricted stock grants and restricted stock unit awards under the Company's 2020 Omnibus Equity Stock Incentive Plan as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. Brand Development, Co-op and Advertising Expense Brand development and co-op advertising increased by approximately \$ 1.4 million, or 57 % for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase primarily relates to the acquisition of Anthony's for the full year which contributed \$ 1.3 million of the increase. Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment As part of the Company's interim and annual goodwill impairment assessment during fiscal year 2022, the Company recorded goodwill impairment charges of approximately \$ 66.6 million for the year ended January 2, 2023, of which \$ 49.1 million related to the Anthony's reporting unit and \$ 17.5 million related to the BurgerFi reporting unit. These charges were primarily driven by the impact on the Company's market capitalization caused by the decrease in stock price experienced during the period. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$ 114.8 million for the BurgerFi reporting unit. This impairment charge was primarily related to a goodwill impairment charge of \$ 106.5 million and a definite-lived intangible asset impairment charge of \$ 7.7 million. The majority of the goodwill impairment amount was driven by the impact on the Company's market capitalization due to the decrease in stock price during 2021, coupled with a significant decline in the equity values of our peers. The impairment amount for definite-lived intangible assets was primarily the result of a change in estimate of the remaining life of a licensing agreement. The Company recorded a non-cash asset impairment charge of \$ 6.9 million related to property & equipment and right-of-use assets for certain underperforming stores for the year ended January 2, 2023 of which \$ 6.7 million related to BurgerFi and \$ 0.2 million related to Anthony's. Store Closure Costs Store closure costs were \$ 1.9 million for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to \$ 0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2021 primarily as a result of the Company's decision to close its commissary during 2022 and, to not open certain stores under development partially offset by the net gain on three store transfers to a franchisee for BurgerFi and the closure of one Anthony's store in October 2022. Store closure costs include asset impairment expenses, and contract termination expenses including lease termination, rent expense and other expenses incurred by a restaurant after the Company's decision to cease development or closure of a restaurant. Store closure costs can fluctuate significantly from period to period based on the number and timing of restaurant closures and the specific closing costs incurred for each restaurant. Restructuring Costs Restructuring costs for the year ended January 2, 2023 of \$ 1.5 million included severance costs and other termination benefits related to the departure of members of executive management and professional fees and other costs incurred in connection with our Credit Facility requirements to raise additional capital or debt. See Note 9, "Debt," for further discussion of our credit facilities and indebtedness. Pre-opening Costs Pre-opening costs were \$ 0.5 million for the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to \$ 2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 primarily as a result of opening three new stores during the year ended January 2, 2023 compared to ten during the year ended December 31, 2021. Pre-opening costs include all expenses incurred by a restaurant prior to the restaurant's opening for business. These pre-opening costs include costs to relocate and reimburse restaurant management staff members, costs to recruit and train hourly restaurant staff members, wages, travel, and lodging costs for our training team and other support staff members, as well as rent expense. Pre-opening costs can fluctuate significantly from period to period based on the number and timing of restaurant openings and the specific pre-opening costs incurred for each restaurant. Other Income, net Other income, net for the year ended January 2, 2023 was \$ 2.7 million and related to recording an Employee Retention Credit made available through the amended Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act legislation. Other income, net was \$ 2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 as a result of \$ 2.2 million of debt forgiveness on all of our PPP loans, offset by loss on disposal of assets. Change in Value of Warrant Liability The Company recorded a non-cash gain of approximately \$ 2.5 million during the year ended January 2, 2023 related to change in the fair value of the warrant liability as compared to a gain of \$ 13.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase in the gain is primarily attributable to the decrease in value of the warrant liability primarily due to a decrease in the trading price of our common stock. Interest Expense Interest expense was approximately \$ 8.7 million during the year ended January 2, 2023 as compared to \$ 1.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of \$ 7.3 million. Interest expense related to the debt assumed as part of the Anthony's acquisition contributed to \$ 4.1 million of the increase. The remaining increase of \$ 3.2 million in non-cash interest expense related to the accretion in value of redeemable preferred stock. Income Tax Expense (Benefit) For the year ended January 2, 2023, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$ 0.1 million, primarily as a result of a valuation allowance on the Company's deferred tax assets. This resulted in an effective tax rate of less than 1.0 %. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$ 0.3 million. Net loss for the year ended January 2, 2023 was \$ 103.4 million compared to a net loss of \$ 121.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The improvement in net loss of \$ 18.1 million was primarily due to \$ 41.3 million in lower non-cash impairment charges and the results of a full year of Anthony's operations, while the prior year included only nine weeks. The improvement of \$ 18.1 million in net loss was also partially offset by \$ 11.3 million of lower gains on change in value of warrant liability, \$ 7.3 million increase in interest expense, \$ 7.1 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense, \$ 2.7 million increase in share-based compensation expense and \$ 1.

9 million increase in store closure costs. Non-U. S. GAAP Financial Measures As appropriate, we supplement our reported U. S. GAAP financial information with certain non-U. S. GAAP financial measures, including earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (“Adjusted EBITDA”). We define Adjusted EBITDA as net loss before goodwill and asset impairment charges, gain on change in value of warrant liability, interest expense (which includes non-cash interest on preferred stock and interest accretion on related party notes), income tax benefit (expense), depreciation and amortization expense, share-based compensation expense, pre-opening costs, employee retention credits and PPP loan gain, store closure costs and other, net, legal settlements, restructuring costs and, merger, acquisition and integration costs. We use Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate our performance, both internally and as compared with our peers, because this measure excludes certain items that may not be indicative of our core operating results, as well as items that can vary widely across different industries or among companies within the same industry. We believe that this adjusted measure provides a baseline for analyzing trends in our underlying business. We believe that this non-U. S. GAAP financial measure provides meaningful information and helps investors understand our financial results and assess our prospects for future performance. Because non-U. S. GAAP financial measures are not standardized, it may not be possible to compare these financial measures with other companies’ non-U. S. GAAP financial measures having the same or similar names. These financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, as substitutes for, or alternative measures of, reported net income or diluted earnings per share, and should be viewed in conjunction with the most comparable U. S. GAAP financial measures and the provided reconciliations thereto. We believe this non-U. S. GAAP financial measure, when viewed together with our U. S. GAAP results and the related reconciliations, provides a more complete understanding of our business. We strongly encourage investors to review our consolidated financial statements and publicly filed reports in their entirety and not rely on any single financial measure. Below is a reconciliation of Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, net loss on a consolidated basis and by segment for the years ended: Consolidated BurgerFi Anthony’s Year Ended (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Net Loss \$ (103, 432) \$ (121, 494) \$ (50, 375) \$ (121, 352) \$ (53, 057) \$ (142) Goodwill and asset impairment charges 73, 515 114, 797 24, 195 114, 797 49, 320 — Gain on change in value of warrant liability (2, 511) (13, 811) (2, 511) (13, 811) — Interest expense 8, 659 1, 406 3, 843 673 4, 816 733 Income tax (benefit) expense (95) 31 224 047 3 (35) (161) Depreciation and amortization expense 17, 138 10, 060 9, 571 8, 694 7, 567 1, 366 Share-based compensation expense 10, 239 7, 573 10, 239 7, 573 — Pre-opening costs 474 1, 905 474 1, 905 — Employee retention credits / PPP loan gain (2, 626) (2, 237) (2, 626) (2, 237) — Store closure costs and other, net 1, 934 324 1, 899 279 354 5 Legal settlements 1, 623 689 1, 588 689 35 Restructuring costs 1, 459 — 696 — 763 — Merger, acquisition, and integration costs 2, 787 4, 275 2, 633 4, 119 154 156 Adjusted EBITDA \$ 9, 164 \$ 3, 799 \$ (134) \$ 1, 802 \$ 9, 298 \$ 1, 997 Liquidity and Capital Resources Our primary sources of liquidity are cash from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand. As of January 2, 2023, we maintained a cash and cash equivalents balance of approximately \$ 11.9 million. Our primary requirements for liquidity are to fund our working capital needs, operating and finance lease obligations, capital expenditures and general corporate needs. Our requirements for working capital are generally not significant because our guests pay for their food and beverage purchases in cash or on debit or credit cards at the time of the sale and we are able to sell many of our inventory items before payment is due to the supplier of such items. Our ongoing capital expenditures are principally related to remodels and maintenance as well as investments in our digital and corporate infrastructure. We estimate our capital expenditures will be approximately \$ 1.0 million–\$ 2.0 million for the year ending January 1, 2024 and primarily used for minor remodeling and equipment replacements in existing locations. We have implemented, and may continue to further implement price increases to mitigate the inflationary effects of food and labor costs, however we cannot predict the long-term impact of these negative economic conditions on our restaurant profitability. We currently believe we are able to pay our obligations as they become due for at least the next 12 months and for the foreseeable future, with our cash flow generated from operations and our cash on hand balance of \$ 11.9 million. The following table presents the summary cash flow information for the periods indicated (in thousands): Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Net cash (used in) provided by: Operating activities \$ 2, 168 \$ (7, 467) Investing activities (1, 549) (5, 015) Financing activities (3, 591) (13, 012) Net decrease in cash \$ (2, 972) \$ (25, 494) Cash Flows (Used in) Provided By Operating Activities During the year ended January 2, 2023, cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities were approximately \$ 2.2 million. The cash flows used in operating activities resulted from results of operations, non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities During the year ended January 2, 2023, cash flows (used in) investing activities were approximately \$ 1.5 million, which was primarily the result of constructing two stores, and minor remodel equipment replacements in existing locations of \$ 2.5 million offset by \$ 1.1 million of proceeds from sale of property & equipment in connection with the sale of three corporate-owned BurgerFi restaurants to franchisees. Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities During the year ended January 2, 2023, cash flows (used in) financing activities were approximately \$ 3.6 million, which was primarily related to principal payments on borrowings of approximately \$ 3.3 million. On November 3, 2021, as part of the Anthony’s acquisition, the Company joined a credit agreement with a syndicate of commercial banks (as amended, the “Credit Agreement”). The Credit Agreement, which was scheduled to terminate on June 15, 2024, provides the Company with lender financing structured as a \$ 57.8 million term loan and a \$ 4 million revolving loan. The terms of the Credit Agreement require the Company to repay the principal of the term loan in quarterly installments of approximately \$ 0.8 million with the balance due at the maturity date. The principal amount of revolving loans is due and payable in full on the maturity date. The loan and revolving line of credit are secured by substantially all of the Company’s assets and incurred interest on outstanding amounts of 4.75% until December 31, 2022. Effective March 9, 2022, certain of the covenants of (i) the Company and Plastic Tripod, Inc., as the borrowers (the “Borrowers”), and (ii) the subsidiary guarantors (the “Guarantors”) party to the Credit Agreement were amended (such amendment herein referred to as the “Twelfth Amendment”). Pursuant to the terms of the Twelfth Amendment, the Borrowers and Guarantors agreed to pay incremental deferred interest of 2% per annum, in the event that the obligations under the Credit

Agreement were not repaid on or prior to June 15, 2023; provided, however, that if no event of default has occurred and is continuing then (1) no incremental deferred interest will be due if all of the obligations under the Credit Agreement have been paid on or prior to December 31, 2022, and (2) only 50 % of the incremental deferred interest will be owed if all of the obligations under the Credit Agreement have been paid from and after January 1, 2023 and on or prior to March 31, 2023. The Credit Agreement was further amended on December 7, 2022 (such amendment herein referred to as the “Thirteenth Amendment”) by amending certain covenants of the Credit Agreement and extending the maturity date from June 15, 2024 to September 30, 2025. The amendment also provided for periodic increases to the annual rate of interest changing the rate per annum to (1) 5.75 % from January 1, 2023 through June 15, 2023; (2) 6.75 % per annum from June 16, 2023 through December 31, 2023; (3) 7.25 % per annum from January 1, 2024 through June 15, 2024; and (4) 7.75 % per annum from and after June 16, 2024 through maturity. In addition, the 2 % incremental deferred interest implemented on March 9, 2022 was reduced to 1 % beginning January 3, 2023 and will be eliminated at December 31, 2023. In addition, the terms of the Thirteenth Amendment provided for additional increases to the interest rate by 0.5 % commencing on January 1, 2024 through June 15, 2024 and by 0.5 % on June 16, 2024 through maturity. The terms of the Thirteenth Amendment also provided for a change in the timing of paying approximately \$ 0.3 million of deferred interest payments previously scheduled to be paid on June 16, 2023, to be paid monthly from January to June 2023, while deferring the balance of deferred interest amount of approximately \$ 1.3 million from June 15, 2023 to December 31, 2023. The Borrowers and Guarantors also agreed to obtain \$ 5,000,000 in net cash proceeds from (x) a shelf registration and equity issuance by not later than January 2, 2023, or (y) issuance of unsecured subordinated debt by not later than January 30, 2023, referred to as the “Initial New Capital Infusion Covenant”. Under the terms of the Thirteenth Amendment, certain modifications were made to the accounting definitions in the Credit Agreement to bring such definitions in line with Company practices and needs. In addition, under the terms of the Thirteenth Amendment, the Borrowers and Guarantors agreed to reset their consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio as follows: (a) maintain a quarterly consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio greater than (i) 7.00 to 1.00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about December 31, 2022, (ii) 7.00 to 1.00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about March 31, 2023, and (iii) 6.50 to 1.00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about June 30, 2023 and the end of each fiscal quarter thereafter; (b) maintain a quarterly minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.10 to 1.00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about December 31, 2022 and the end of each fiscal quarter thereafter; and (c) the liquidity requirement of the Credit Agreement remains unchanged; provided, that in the event the Company has not received by January 2, 2023 at least \$ 5,000,000 in net cash proceeds as a result of shelf registration and equity issuance then the required liquidity amount as of January 2, 2023 is reduced to \$ 9,500,000. The consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio, fixed charge coverage ratio and liquidity are computed in accordance with the Credit Agreement. If upon delivery of the quarterly financial statements, the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company ending after January 2, 2023 was less than 1.15 to 1.00, then Borrowers and Guarantors agreed to engage a consulting firm to help with certain operational activities and other matters as reasonably determined; provided, that, if after delivery of the quarterly financial statements, (x) the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of each of the two prior consecutive fiscal quarters of Company was greater than 1.15 to 1.00, and (y) the consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio as of the end of each of the two prior consecutive fiscal quarters of Company was less than the correlative amount of the consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio required for the financial covenants for such fiscal quarters by 0.25 basis points or more, then retention of the consulting firm shall not be required during the following fiscal quarter. On February 1, 2023, the Credit Agreement was further amended (such amendment herein referred to as the “Fourteenth Amendment”) to amend the Initial New Capital Infusion Covenant to provide that, not later than February 24, 2023, the Company will obtain \$ 5,000,000 of new indebtedness through the Initial New Capital Infusion, and exchange \$ 10,000,000 of existing debt from a delayed draw term loan, which was part of the Credit Agreement and provided by a related party and significant stockholder, for \$ 10,000,000 in new junior subordinated secured debt, resulting in the Company holding \$ 15,000,000 in junior subordinated secured debt on terms reasonably acceptable to the Required Lenders (as defined in the Credit Agreement), including without limitation, that (1) such indebtedness shall not mature until at least two (2) years after the maturity date of the credit facility of September 30, 2025; (2) no payments of cash interest shall be made on such indebtedness until after the repayment in full of the obligations under the Credit Agreement; and (3) no scheduled or voluntary payments of principal shall be made until after the repayment in full of the obligations under the Credit Agreement. On February 24, 2023, the Credit Agreement was further amended (such amendment herein referred to as the “Fifteenth Amendment”), whereby, the Borrowers and the Guarantors were released from liability with respect to the Delayed Draw Term Loan in the amount of \$ 10,000,000 under the Credit Agreement (the “Existing Loan”) in consideration of the continuation and amendment and restatement of the Existing Loan under the Note (as such term is defined below). We are in compliance with our financial covenants under the amended Credit Agreement as of February 24, 2023. On February 24, 2023, the Borrowers also entered into the Note with the Junior Lender, pursuant to which the Junior Lender continued, amended and restated the Existing Loan of \$ 10,000,000, which is junior subordinated secured indebtedness, and also provided \$ 5,100,000 of new junior subordinated secured indebtedness, to the Borrowers (collectively, the “Junior Indebtedness”), which Junior Indebtedness was incurred outside of the Credit Agreement. See also Part III, Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence. The Junior Indebtedness, which accrues interest at 4 % per annum (i) is secured by a second lien on substantially all of the assets of the Borrowers and the Guarantors pursuant to the terms of the Note and that certain Guaranty and Security Agreement, dated February 24, 2023, by and among the Guarantors and the Junior Lender, (ii) is subject to the terms of that certain Intercreditor and Subordination Agreement dated February 24, 2023, by and between the Administrative Agent and the Junior Lender and acknowledged by the Borrowers and the Guarantors, and (iii) matures on the date that is the second anniversary of the maturity date under the Credit Agreement (the “Junior Maturity Date”) (September 30, 2027, based on the maturity date under the Credit Agreement of September 30, 2025). Under

the terms of the Note, no payments of cash interest or payments of principal shall be due until the Junior Maturity Date, and no voluntary prepayments may be made on the Junior Indebtedness prior to the Junior Maturity Date until after the repayment in full of the obligations under the Credit Agreement. Redeemable Preferred Stock On November 3, 2021, and as part of the Anthony's acquisition, the Company issued 2,120,000 shares of redeemable preferred stock as Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock is redeemable on November 3, 2027 and accrues dividends at 7.00% per annum compounded quarterly from June 15, 2024 with such rate increasing by an additional 0.35% per quarter commencing with the three month period ending September 30, 2024 and (b) in the event that the Credit Agreement is refinanced or repaid in full prior to June 15, 2024 and the Series A Junior Preferred Stock is not redeemed in full on such date, from and after such date, shall accrue dividends at 5.00% per annum, compounded quarterly, until June 15, 2024. As of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the redeemable preferred stock accreted value was \$ 51.4 million and \$ 47.5 million, respectively and the redemption amount was \$ 53.0 million. During the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company recorded non-cash interest expense on the redeemable preferred stock in the amount of \$ 3.9 million and \$ 0.6 million respectively related to accretion of the preferred stock to its estimated redemption value. On February 24, 2023, the Company filed the A & R CoD, which among other matters, added a provision providing that in the event the Company fails to timely redeem any shares of Series A Preferred Stock on November 3, 2027, the applicable dividend rate shall automatically increase to the lesser of (A) the sum of 10% plus the 2% applicable default rate (with such aggregate rate increasing by an additional 0.35% per quarter from and after November 3, 2027), or (B) the maximum rate that may be applied under applicable law, unless waived in writing by a majority of the outstanding shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The A & R CoD also added a provision providing that in the event of a Default, the Company agrees to promptly commence a debt or equity financing transaction or sale process to solicit proposals for the sale of the Company and its subsidiaries (or, alternatively, the sale of material assets) designed to yield the maximum cash proceeds to the Company available for redemption of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock as promptly as practicable, but in any event, within 12 months from the date of the Default. If on or after November 3, 2026, the Company is aware that it is reasonably unlikely to have sufficient cash to timely effect the redemption in full of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock when first due, the Company shall, prior to such anticipated due date, take reasonable steps to engage an investment banking firm of national standing (and other appropriate professionals) to conduct preparatory work for such a financing transaction and sale process of the Company and its subsidiaries to provide for such transaction to occur as promptly as possible after any failure for a timely redemption of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock ranks senior to the Common Stock and may be redeemed at the option of the Company at any time and must be redeemed by the Company in limited circumstances. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock shall not have voting rights or conversion rights. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock is measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported as interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. For further discussion of the A & R CoD, including certain board and governance rights included in the A & R CoD, please see Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors "We have significant stockholders whose interests may differ from those of our public stockholders." and Part III, Item 10 Directors and Executive Officers. Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates and judgments based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Company reviews its financial reporting and disclosure practices and accounting policies quarterly to confirm that they provide accurate and transparent information relative to the current economic and business environment. The Company believes that of its significant accounting policies, the following involve a higher degree of judgment and / or complexity: • Goodwill We review goodwill for impairment annually at the end of the fourth quarter, or more frequently if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. The Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. If management concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, management conducts a quantitative goodwill impairment test. The Company estimates the fair values of its reporting unit using a combination of the income, or discounted cash flows approach and the market approach, which utilizes comparable companies' data. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and an impairment loss is recorded. The estimated fair value of goodwill is subject to change as a result of many factors including, among others, any changes in the our business plans, changing economic conditions, a potential decrease in our stock price and market capitalization, and the competitive environment. Should actual cash flows and the Company's future estimates vary adversely from those estimates used, the Company may be required to recognize impairment charges in future years. Refer to Note 5, "Impairment" and Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements," for more information. • Long-lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets We evaluate our long-lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets for impairment at the end of each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets or asset group may not be recoverable. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. Factors considered include, but are not limited to, negative cash flow, significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner in which an asset is being used, an expectation that an asset will be disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life and significant negative industry or economic trends. To estimate future cash flows, we make certain assumptions about expected future operating performance, such as revenue growth rates, royalties, gross margins, and operating expense in relation to the current economic environment and the Company's future expectations. Estimates of future

cash flows are highly subjective judgments based on the Company's experience and knowledge of its operations. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds their fair value. For more information, refer to Note 5, "Impairment" and Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements."

• **Warrant Liability** The fair value of our warrant liability is measured at fair value on a recurring basis, classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes model requires us to make assumptions and judgments about the variables used in the calculation, including the expected term, expected volatility, risk-free interest rate, dividend rate and service period. Refer to Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements," for further disclosure.

• **Acquisitions** The determination of the fair value of net assets acquired in an acquisition requires estimates and judgments of future cash flow expectations for the acquired business and the related identifiable tangible and intangible assets. Fair values of net assets acquired are calculated using expected cash flows and industry-standard valuation techniques. For current assets and current liabilities, book value is generally assumed to equal fair value. Due to the time required to gather and analyze the necessary data for each acquisition, U. S. GAAP provides a "measurement period" of up to one year in which to finalize these fair value determinations. During the measurement period, preliminary fair value estimates may be revised if new information is obtained about the facts and circumstances existing as of the date of acquisition, or based on the final net assets and working capital of the acquired business, as prescribed in the applicable purchase agreement. Such adjustments may result in the recognition of, or an adjustment to the fair values of, acquisition-related assets and liabilities and /or consideration paid, and are referred to as "measurement period adjustments." Measurement period adjustments are recorded to goodwill. Other revisions to fair value estimates for acquisitions are reflected as income or expense, as appropriate. Consideration paid generally consists of cash and, from time to time, shares, and potential future payments that are contingent upon the acquired business achieving certain levels of earnings in the future, also referred to as "acquisition-related contingent consideration" or "earn-outs." Earn-out liabilities are measured at their estimated fair values as of the date of acquisition. Subsequent to the date of acquisition, if future Earn-out payments are expected to differ from Earn-out payments estimated as of the date of acquisition, any related fair value adjustments, including those related to finalization of completed earn-out arrangements, are recognized in the period that such expectation is considered probable. Changes in the fair value of Earn-out liabilities for the Company's traditional earn-outs, other than those related to measurement period adjustments, as described above, are recorded within other income or expense in the consolidated statements of operations. Refer to Note 4, "Acquisitions," for additional information.

• **Income Taxes** We make certain estimates and judgments in the calculation of our provision for income taxes, in the resulting tax liabilities, and in the recoverability of deferred tax assets. We record valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets, when necessary. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on future taxable earnings and is therefore uncertain. Refer to Note 11, "Income Taxes," for additional information.

New Accounting Pronouncements See Note 1, "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," of the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information about new accounting pronouncements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors BurgerFi International, Inc.: Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of BurgerFi International, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of January 2, 2023 and the related consolidated statement of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of January 2, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles. Change in Accounting Principle As discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for leases as of January 1, 2022 due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842, Leases. Basis for Opinion These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. /s/ KPMG LLP We have served as the Company's auditor since 2022. Miami, Florida April 3, 2023 Shareholders and Board of Directors We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance

sheet of BurgerFi International, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the year then ended and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. / s / BDO USA, LLP We served as the Company’s auditor from 2015 to 2022. West Palm Beach, Florida April 14, 2022

BurgerFi International Inc., and Subsidiaries (in thousands, except for per share data) **January 2, 2023** **December 31, 2021**

Assets **Current Assets** **Cash and cash equivalents** \$ 11, 917 \$ 14, 889 **Accounts receivable, net** 1, 766 1, 689 **Inventory** 1, 320 1, 387 **Asset held for sale** 732 732 **Other current assets** 2, 724 2, 526 **Total Current Assets** 18, 459 21, 223 **Property & equipment, net** 19, 371 29, 035 **Operating right-of-use assets, net** 45, 741 — **Goodwill** 131, 621 98, 000 **Intangible assets, net** 160, 208 168, 723 **Other assets** 1, 380 738 **Total Assets** \$ 276, 780 \$ 317, 719

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity **Current Liabilities** **Accounts payable—trade and other** \$ 8, 464 \$ 7, 841 **Accrued expenses** 10, 589 5, 302 **Short-term operating lease liability** 9, 924 — **Other liabilities** 6, 241 7, 856 **Short-term borrowings** 4, 985 3, 331 **Total Current Liabilities** 40, 203 24, 330 **Non-Current Liabilities** **Long-term borrowings** 53, 794 56, 797 **Redeemable preferred stock, \$ 0. 0001 par value, 10, 000, 000 shares authorized, 2, 120, 000 shares issued and outstanding, \$ 53 million principal redemption value** 51, 418 47, 525 **Long-term operating lease liability** 40, 748 — **Related party note payable** 9, 235 8, 724 **Warrant liability** 195 2, 706 **Other non-current liabilities** 1, 017 3, 009 **Deferred income taxes** 1, 223 1, 353 **Total Liabilities** 197, 833 144, 444 **Commitments and Contingencies** — **Note 7** **Stockholders' Equity** **Common stock, \$ 0. 0001 par value, 100, 000, 000 shares authorized, 22, 257, 772 and 21, 303, 500 shares issued and outstanding as of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively** 2 2 **Additional paid-in capital** 306, 096 296, 992 **Accumulated deficit** (227, 151) (123, 719) **Total Stockholders' Equity** 78, 947 173, 275 **Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity** \$ 276, 780 \$ 317, 719

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements. (in thousands, except for per share data) **Year Ended January 2, 2023** **Year Ended December 31, 2021**

Revenue: Restaurant sales \$ 167, 201 \$ 57, 790 **Royalty and other fees** 9, 733 9, 090 **Royalty—brand development and co-op** 1, 786 1, 987 **Total Revenue** 178, 720 68, 867 **Restaurant level operating expenses: Food, beverage and paper costs** 48, 487 17, 153 **Labor and related expenses** 49, 785 16, 272 **Other operating expenses** 30, 277 12, 039 **Occupancy and related expenses** 15, 607 4, 940 **General and administrative expenses** 25, 974 17, 300 **Depreciation and amortization expense** 17, 138 10, 060 **Share-based compensation expense** 10, 239 7, 573 **Brand development, co-op and advertising expense** 3, 870 2, 462 **Goodwill and intangible asset impairment** 66, 569 114, 797 **Asset impairment** 6, 946 — **Store closure costs** 1, 949 — **Restructuring costs** 1, 459 — **Pre-opening costs** 474 1, 905 **Operating Loss** (100, 054) (135, 634) **Other income, net** 2, 675 2, 047 **Gain on change in value of warrant liability** 2, 511 13, 811 **Interest expense, net** (8, 659) (1, 406) **Loss before Income Taxes** (103, 527) (121, 182) **Income tax benefit (expense)** 95 (312) **Net Loss** \$ (103, 432) \$ (121, 494)

Weighted average common shares outstanding: Basic 22, 173, 694 18, 408, 247 **Diluted** 22, 173, 694 18, 624, 447 **Net Loss per common share: Basic** \$ (4. 66) \$ (6. 60) **Diluted** \$ (4. 66) \$ (7. 20)

Common Stock **Additional Paid-in Capital** **Accumulated Deficit** **Total** (in thousands, except for share data)

Shares	Amount	Balance at December 31, 2020	2017	541, 838	\$ 2	\$ 261, 298	\$(2, 225)	\$ 259, 075
Share-based compensation	7, 573	7, 573	Stock issued in acquisition of Anthony's	3, 362, 424	—	28, 120	—	28, 120
Vested shares issued	107, 500	—	Shares issued for warrant exercises	8, 069	—	1	—	1
Exchange of unit purchase option units	283, 669	—	Net loss	(121, 494)	(121, 494)	Balance, December 31, 2021	121, 303, 500	21, 303, 500
Share-based compensation	10, 239	10, 239	Stock issued in acquisition of Anthony's	1123, 131	—	Vested shares issued	1, 001, 532	—
Shares withheld for taxes	(170, 391)	(1, 135)	(1, 135)	—	—	—	—	
Net loss	(103, 432)	(103, 432)	Balance, January 2, 2023	22, 257, 772	\$ 2	\$ 306, 096	\$(227, 151)	\$ 78, 947

1 Timing of share issuance differs from recognition of related financial statement dollar amounts. **Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows** (in thousands) **Year Ended January 2, 2023** **Year Ended December 31, 2021**

Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities **Net loss** \$ (103, 432) \$ (121, 494) **Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities** **Goodwill and intangible asset impairment** 66, 569 114, 797 **Asset impairment** 6, 946 — **Gain on change in value of warrant liability** (2, 511) (13, 811) **Depreciation and amortization** 17, 138 10, 060 **Share-based compensation** 10, 239 7, 573 **Forfeited franchise deposits** (1, 481) (834) **Deferred income taxes** (130) 312 **Non-cash interest** 4, 457 841 **Provision for bad debts** 8 234 **Loss on disposal of property & equipment** 38 203 **Non-cash store closure costs** 661 — **Non-cash lease cost** 185 — **Gain on extinguishment of debt** (2, 237) **Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions** **Accounts receivable** (268) (633) **Inventory** 67 (142) **Other assets** (499) 81 **Accounts payable—trade and other** 224 303 **Accrued expenses** 3, 576 (4, 045) **Deferred rent** — 871 **Deferred revenue and other liabilities** 381 454 **Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities** 2, 168 (7, 467) **Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities** **Purchase of property & equipment** (2, 517) (10, 665) **Cash acquired as part of the Anthony's acquisition** — 5, 522 **Proceeds from the sale of property & equipment** 1, 087 80 **Other investing activities** (119) 48 **Net Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities** (1, 549) (5, 015) **Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities** **Proceeds from borrowings** 1, 500 — **Payments on borrowings** (3, 339) (12, 168) **Payment of direct costs on issuance of common stock** (1, 089) (844) **Debt issuance costs** (486) — **Repayments of finance leases** (177) — **Net Cash Flows Used In Financing Activities** (3, 591) (13, 012) **Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents** (2, 972) (25, 494) **Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year** 14, 889 40, 383 **Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year** \$ 11, 917 \$ 14, 889

Supplemental cash flow disclosures: Cash paid for interest \$ 2, 884 \$ 551 **Value of common stock issued in Anthony's acquisition** \$ — \$ 28, 965 **Value of preferred stock issued in Anthony's acquisition** \$ — \$ 46, 906 **Cash paid for income taxes** \$ — \$ 7

BurgerFi

International Inc., and Subsidiaries Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BurgerFi International, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (“BFI,” the “Company,” also “we,” “us,” and “our”), is a multi-brand restaurant company that develops, markets and acquires fast-casual and premium-casual dining restaurant concepts around the world, including corporate-owned stores and franchises located in the United States and Saudi Arabia. As of January 2, 2023, the Company has 174 franchised and corporate-owned restaurants of the two following brands: BurgerFi. BurgerFi is a fast-casual “better burger” concept with 114 franchised and corporate-owned restaurants as of January 2, 2023, offering burgers, hot dogs, crispy chicken, frozen custard, hand-cut fries, shakes, beer, wine and more. Anthony’s. Anthony’s is a pizza and wing brand that operated 60 corporate-owned casual restaurant locations, as of January 2, 2023. The concept is centered around a coal-fired oven, and its menu offers “well-done” pizza, coal-fired chicken wings, homemade meatballs, and a variety of handcrafted sandwiches and salads.

Basis of presentation The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The going concern assumption contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, during the third quarter of 2022, substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern was raised due to uncertainty surrounding the Company’s ability to comply with its forecasted financial covenants. The going concern uncertainty was cured by the Credit Agreement, as amended on February 24, 2023. See Note 9, “Debt,” for additional disclosure surrounding the amended Credit Agreement. On November 3, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Hot Air, Inc. (the “Anthony’s acquisition”), which through its subsidiaries, owns and operates casual dining pizza restaurants under the trade name Anthony’s Coal Fired Pizza & Wings (“Anthony’s”). The results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Anthony’s is included in its consolidated financial statements as of the closing date of the acquisition. On July 28, 2022, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the change to a 52-53-week fiscal year ending on the Monday nearest to December 31 of each year in order to improve the alignment of financial and business processes following the acquisition of Anthony’s. With this change, the Company’s fiscal year 2022 ended on January 2, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the BurgerFi brand operated on a calendar year-end and Anthony’s operated on a 52-53-week fiscal year ended on the Monday closest to December 31. Differences arising from the different fiscal year-ends were not deemed material for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Reclassifications Certain current year amounts primarily in restaurant level operating expenses, general and administrative expenses and brand development, co-op and advertising expense have been reclassified within the consolidated statements of operations and are not comparable to the year ended December 31, 2021.

Principles of Consolidation The consolidated financial statements present the consolidated financial position, results from operations and cash flows of BurgerFi International, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material balances and transactions between the entities have been eliminated in consolidation. Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingencies at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Corporate-owned stores and Franchised stores The Company grants franchises to independent operators who in turn pay an initial franchise fee, royalties and other fees as stated in the franchise agreement. Store activity for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	2022	2021	Corporate-owned	Franchised	Total	Corporate-owned	Franchised	Total
BurgerFi and Anthony’s	85	89	174	86	93	179	BurgerFi stores, beginning of year	25
BurgerFi stores, beginning of year	25	93	118	17	102	119	BurgerFi stores opened	3
BurgerFi stores opened	3	8	11	10	6	16	BurgerFi stores transferred / sold	(3)
BurgerFi stores transferred / sold	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
BurgerFi stores closed	(15)	(15)	(1)	(16)	(17)	BurgerFi total stores, end of year	25	89
BurgerFi total stores, end of year	25	89	118	118	118	Anthony’s stores, beginning of period	61	61
Anthony’s stores, beginning of period	61	61	61	61	61	Anthony’s stores, acquired	61	61
Anthony’s stores, acquired	61	61	61	61	61	Anthony’s stores opened	61	61
Anthony’s stores opened	61	61	61	61	61	Anthony’s stores closed	(1)	(1)
Anthony’s stores closed	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Anthony’s total stores, end of year	60	61
Anthony’s total stores, end of year	60	61	60	61	61	End of year store totals included one international store for both fiscal year’s ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company considers highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents also include approximately \$ 2.4 million and \$ 1.1 million as of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively, of amounts due from commercial credit card companies, such as Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express, which are generally received within a few days of the related transactions. At times, the balances in the cash and cash equivalents accounts may exceed federal insured limits. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures eligible accounts up to \$ 250,000 per depositor at each financial institution. The Company limits uninsured balances to only large, well-known financial institutions and believes that it is not exposed to significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents. Accounts Receivable, net Accounts receivable consist of amounts due from vendors for rebates on purchases of goods and materials, franchisees for training and royalties and are stated at the amount invoiced. Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from balances outstanding at year end. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to allowance for uncollectible accounts based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance for uncollectible accounts and a credit to accounts receivable. The allowance for uncollectible accounts was approximately \$ 0.2 million at January 2, 2023, and nominal at December 31, 2021. Employer Retention Tax Credits The Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020, enacted December 27, 2020, made a number of changes to employer retention tax credits previously made available under The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, including modifying and extending the Employee Retention Credit (“ERC”) for the six calendar months ending June 30, 2021. As a result of such legislation, the Company qualified for ERC for the first and second calendar quarters of 2021 and has applied for ERC through amended payroll tax filings for the applicable quarters. We recognized \$ 2.6 million, net of third party preparation fees, in other income, net related to ERC in the Company’s consolidated statements of		

operations for the year ended January 2, 2023 of which approximately \$ 1. 4 million had been collected as of January 2, 2023. As of January 2, 2023, the Company had \$ 1. 5 million included in other current assets on its consolidated balance sheets. Inventories primarily consist of food and beverages. Inventories are accounted for at lower of cost or net realizable value using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Spoilage is expensed as incurred. Property & Equipment, net Property & equipment are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided by the straight-line method over an estimated useful life. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the asset and the term of the related lease. The estimated lives for kitchen equipment and other equipment, computers and office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles range from five to seven years. Maintenance and repairs which are not considered to extend the useful lives of the assets are charged to operations as incurred. Expenditures for additions and improvements are capitalized. Expenditures for renewals and betterments, which materially extend the useful lives of assets or increase their productivity, are capitalized. The Company capitalizes construction costs during construction of the restaurant and will begin to depreciate them once the restaurant is placed in service. Wage costs directly related to and incurred during a restaurant's construction period are capitalized. Interest costs incurred during a restaurant's construction period are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement, the cost of assets and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or losses are included in operating expense.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Definite-Lived Intangible Assets The Company assesses the potential impairment of its long-lived assets on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the assets or asset group may not be recoverable. Factors considered include, but are not limited to, negative cash flow, significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner in which an asset is being used, an expectation that an asset will be disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life and significant negative industry or economic trends. At any given time, the Company may be monitoring a small number of locations, and future impairment charges could be required if individual restaurant performance does not improve or if the decision is made to close or relocate a restaurant. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured at the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis using the following estimated useful lives of the related classes of intangibles: 7 years for franchise agreements, 30 years for trade names, 10 years for the license agreement (adjusted to 22 months at December 31, 2021), and 10 years for the VegeFi product. Right of use assets are amortized based on the expected remaining term of the lease agreement which can range from 5 to 10 years at inception of the lease or renewal term. Refer to leases below for discussion of amortization of right of use assets. The Company reviews definite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the intangible asset may not be recoverable. The Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$ 6. 9 million during the year ended January 2, 2023, of which \$ 3. 1 million related to property & equipment and \$ 3. 8 million related to right-of-use assets included in asset impairment on our consolidated statements of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2021 the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$ 8. 3 million, of which \$ 7. 7 million related to licensing agreements and \$ 0. 6 million related to property & equipment included within goodwill and intangible asset impairment on the consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, as a result of impairment of the Company's licensing agreements at December 31, 2021, the Company reevaluated the useful life of 10 years and determined that such useful life be adjusted to 22 months through October 2023. Refer to Note 5, "Impairment" and Note 3, "Intangible Assets," for additional information.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets The Company accounts for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets in accordance with FASB ASC No. 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other ("ASC 350"). ASC 350 requires goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets to be reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. The Company evaluates goodwill at the end of the fourth quarter or more frequently if management believes indicators of impairment exist. Such indicators could include but are not limited to (1) changes in the Company's business plans, (2) changing economic conditions including a potential decrease in the Company's stock price and market capitalization, (3) a significant adverse change in legal factors or in business climate, (4) unanticipated competition, or (5) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. In evaluating goodwill, the Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. If management concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, management conducts a quantitative goodwill impairment test. This impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value (including goodwill). The Company estimates the fair values of its reporting unit using a combination of the income, or discounted cash flows approach and the market approach, which utilizes comparable companies' data. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and an impairment loss is recorded. Based on the results of the Company's interim and annual goodwill impairment tests, it determined it was more likely than not that goodwill was impaired at the Anthony's and the BurgerFi reporting units. Accordingly, the Company recorded goodwill impairment charges of approximately \$ 66. 6 million during the year ended January 2, 2023. Refer to Note 5, "Impairment," for additional information. The estimated fair value of goodwill is subject to change as a result of many factors including, among others, any changes in the Company's business plans, changing economic conditions, a potential decrease in its stock price and market capitalization, and the competitive environment. Should actual cash flows and the Company's future estimates vary adversely from those estimates used, the Company may be required to recognize impairment charges in future years. The following table represents changes to the Company's goodwill during the year ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021:

Reporting Unit (in thousands)	BurgerFi	Anthony's	Total Goodwill Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 119, 542	\$ 119, 542	Goodwill acquired in connection with Anthony's acquisition	80, 495	80, 495	
Adjustment to goodwill acquired	4, 439	—	4, 439	Impairment Loss	(106, 476)	—	(106, 476)	Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 17,

505 \$ 80, 495 \$ 98, 000 Adjustment to goodwill acquired — 190 190 Impairment Loss (17, 505) (49, 064) (66, 569) Balance January 2, 2023 \$ — \$ 31, 621 \$ 31, 621 For details on the goodwill acquired in connection with the Anthony's acquisition, as well as the measurement period adjustment to goodwill (which related to other current liabilities) associated with the purchase price accounting for the Anthony's acquisition, refer to Note 4, "Acquisitions." As it relates to impairment of goodwill, refer to Note 5, "Impairment." Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. The annual impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets may be completed through a qualitative assessment to determine if the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets is more likely than not to be greater than the carrying amount. If the Company elects to bypass the qualitative assessment, or if a qualitative assessment indicates it is more likely than not that the estimated carrying value exceeds the fair value, it tests for impairment using a quantitative process. If the Company determines that impairment of its intangible assets may exist, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the excess of carrying value over fair value. The Company's estimates in the determination of the fair value of indefinite-lived intangible assets include the anticipated future revenue of corporate-owned and franchised restaurants and the resulting cash flows. The Company's liquor licenses are considered to have an indefinite life with a value of \$ 6.7 million for both years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 and is included in intangible assets, net on our consolidated balance sheets. Refer to Note 3, "Intangible Assets," for additional information.

Deferred Financing Costs Deferred financing costs relate to the Company's debt instruments, the short and long-term portions of which are reflected as deductions from the carrying amounts of the related debt instrument, including the Company's Credit Agreement. Deferred financing costs are amortized over the terms of the related debt instruments using the effective interest method. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company deferred \$ 0.9 million and \$ 1.0 million, respectively of financing costs in connection with its Credit Agreement. Amortization expense associated with deferred financing costs, which is included within interest expense, net, totaled \$ 0.5 million for the year ended January 2, 2023 and \$ 0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. See Note 9, "Debt," for additional information. The Company has granted share-based compensation awards to certain employees under the 2020 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Company measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an equity award, which may include grants of employee stock options and restricted stock units, based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant. The Company recognizes share-based compensation expense over the requisite service period unless the awards are subject to performance conditions, in which case the Company recognizes compensation expense over the requisite service period to the extent performance conditions are considered probable. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur. The Company will determine the grant date fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model (the "Black-Scholes Model"). The grant date fair value of restricted stock unit awards ("RSU Awards") and performance-based awards are determined using the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, as set forth in the applicable plan document, unless the awards are subject to market conditions, in which case the Monte Carlo simulation model is used. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables to estimate the probability that market conditions will be achieved. The Company has certain warrants which include provisions that affect the settlement amount. Such variables are outside of those used to determine the fair value of a fixed-for-fixed instrument, and as such, the warrants are accounted for as liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging, with changes in fair value included in the consolidated statement of operations. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A three-level fair value hierarchy is required to prioritize the inputs used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows: • Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. • Level 2—Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. • Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs. Restructuring costs for the year ended January 2, 2023 of \$ 1.5 million included \$ 0.8 million in severance costs and other termination benefits related to the departure of certain members of the leadership team notified prior to January 2, 2023 and \$ 0.7 million in professional fees and other costs incurred in connection with the Company's Credit Facility requirements to raise additional capital or debt. See Note 9, "Debt," for further discussion of the Company's credit facilities and indebtedness. The Company expects restructuring costs to be settled from operating cash flows within the next 12 months. Net Loss per Common Share Net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The Company has considered the effect of (1) warrants outstanding to purchase 15, 063, 800 shares of common stock, (2) 75, 000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 75, 000 shares of common stock in the unit purchase option, (3) 1, 495, 600 shares of restricted stock unit grants in the calculation of income per share, and (4) the impact of any dividends associated with its redeemable preferred stock and they have not been included in the calculation of net loss per common share as it would be anti-dilutive. Reconciliation of Net Loss per Common Share Basic and diluted net loss per common share is calculated as follows: (in thousands, except for per share data) Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Numerator: Net loss available to common shareholders \$ (103, 432) \$ (121, 494) Reversal of gain on change in value of warrant liability \$ — \$ (12, 619) Net loss available to common shareholders - diluted \$ (103, 432) \$ (134, 113) Denominator: Weighted average shares outstanding 22, 173, 694 18, 408, 247 Effect of dilutive securities Warrants — 211, 854 UPOs — 4, 346 Diluted weighted average shares outstanding 22, 173, 694 18, 624, 447 Basic net loss per common share \$ (4.66) \$ (6.60) Diluted net loss per common share \$ (4.66) \$ (7.20) For the year ended December 31, 2021, there were dilutive warrants and UPOs during the interim period, as such the reversal of the change in value of warrant liability is included for that period only to

calculate the net loss available to common shareholders—diluted. The diluted weighted shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2021 represent the average dilutive warrant and UPOs share equivalents for the year ended December 31, 2021 including the impact of the dilutive warrants and UPOs share equivalents during the interim period for which the warrant and UPOs were dilutive. Concentration of Risk Management believes there is no concentration of risk with any single franchisee or small group of franchisees whose failure or nonperformance would materially affect the Company’s results of operations. The Company had no customers which accounted for 10 % or more of consolidated revenue for the year ended January 2, 2023, or for the year ended December 31, 2021. As of January 2, 2023, the Company had two main in-line distributors of food, packaging and beverage products that provided approximately 80 % of the Company’s restaurants purchasing of those products in the U. S. We believe that the Company’s vulnerability to risk concentrations related to significant vendors and sources of its raw materials is mitigated as it believes that there are other vendors who would be able to service its requirements. However, if a disruption of service from any of its main in-line distributors was to occur, the Company could experience short-term increases in its costs while distribution channels were adjusted. The Company’s restaurants are principally located throughout the United States. The Company has corporate-owned and franchised locations in 23 states, with the largest number in Florida. We believe the risk of geographic concentration is not significant. The Company could be adversely affected by changing consumer preferences resulting from concerns over nutritional or safety aspects of ingredients it sells or the effects of food safety events or disease outbreaks. The Company is subject to credit risk through its accounts receivable consisting primarily of amounts due from vendors for rebates, franchisees for royalties and franchise fees. This concentration of credit risk is mitigated, in part, by the number of franchisees and the short-term nature of the franchise receivables. Revenue Recognition Revenue consists of restaurant sales and franchise licensing revenue. Restaurant Revenue Revenue from restaurant sales is presented net of discounts and recognized when food, beverage and retail products are sold. Sales tax collected from customers is excluded from restaurant sales and the obligation is included in sales tax payable until the taxes are remitted to the appropriate taxing authorities. Revenue from restaurant sales is generally paid at the time of sale. Credit cards and delivery service partners sales are generally collected shortly after the sale occurs. The revenue from gift cards is included in unearned revenue when purchased by the customer and revenue is recognized when the gift cards are redeemed. Unearned revenues include liabilities established for the value of the gift cards when sold and are included in other current liabilities on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets. The Company estimates the amount of gift cards for which the likelihood of redemption is remote, referred to as “breakage,” using historical gift card redemption patterns. The estimated breakage is recognized over the expected period of redemption as the remaining gift card values are redeemed and is immaterial. If actual redemption patterns vary from these estimates, actual gift card breakage income may differ from the amounts recorded. Estimates of the redemption period and breakage rate applied are updated periodically. The Company contracts with delivery service partners for delivery of goods and services to customers. The Company has determined that the delivery service partners are agents, and the Company is the principal. Therefore, restaurant sales through delivery services are recognized at gross sales and delivery service commission is recorded as expense. Franchise Revenue The franchise agreements require the franchisee to pay an initial, non-refundable fee and continuing fees based upon a percentage of sales. Generally, payment for the initial franchise fee is received upon execution of the franchise agreement. Owners can make a deposit equal to 50 % of the total franchise fee to reserve the right to open additional locations. The remaining balance of the franchise fee is due upon signing by the franchisee of the applicable location’s lease or mortgage. Franchise deposits received in advance for locations not expected to open within one year are classified as long-term liabilities, while franchise deposits received in advance for locations expected to open within one year are classified as short-term liabilities. Generally, the licenses granted to develop, open and operate each BurgerFi franchise in a specified territory are the predominant performance obligations transferred to the licensee in the Company’s contracts, and represent symbolic intellectual property. Certain initial services such as training, site selection and lease review are considered distinct services that are recognized at a point in time when the performance obligations have been provided, generally when the BurgerFi franchise has been opened. We determine the transaction price for each contract and allocate it to the distinct services based on the costs to provide the service and a profit margin. On an annual basis, the Company performs a review to reevaluate the amount of this initial franchise fee revenue that is recognized. The remainder of the transaction price is recognized over the remaining term of the franchise agreement once the BurgerFi restaurant has been opened. Because the Company transfers licenses to access its intellectual property during a contractual term, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the license term. Franchise agreements and deposit agreements outline a schedule for store openings. Failure to meet the schedule can result in forfeiture of deposits made. Forfeiture of deposits is recognized as terminated franchise fee revenue once contracts have been terminated for failure to comply. All terminations are communicated to the franchisee in writing using formal termination letters. Additionally, a franchise store that is already open may terminate before its lease term has ended, in which case the remainder of the transaction price is recognized as terminated franchise fee revenue. Revenue from sales-based royalties (i. e. royalty and other fees, brand development and advertising co-op royalty) is recognized as the related sales occur. The sales-based royalties are invoiced and collected from the franchisees on a weekly basis. Rebates from vendors received on franchisee’s sales are also recognized as revenue from sales-based royalties. Contract Balances Opening and closing balances of contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 are as follows: (in thousands) Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Franchising receivables \$ 168 \$ 212 Gift card liability \$ 1, 847 \$ 2, 587 Unearned revenue, current \$ 84 \$ 468 Unearned revenue, long-term \$ 1, 008 \$ 2, 109 Revenue recognized during the years ended are as follows: (in thousands) Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Franchise Fees \$ 1, 806 \$ 1, 069 An analysis of unearned revenue is as follows: (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Balance, beginning of period \$ 2, 577 \$ 3, 306 Initial / Transfer franchise fees received 364 290 Revenue recognized for stores open and transfers during period (325) (235) Revenue recognized related to franchise agreement terminations (1, 481) (834) Other unearned revenue (recognized) received (43) 50 Balance, end of period \$ 1, 092 \$ 2, 577

Presentation of Sales Taxes The Company collects sales tax from customers and remits the entire amount to the respective states. The Company's accounting policy is to exclude the tax collected and remitted from revenue and cost of sales. Sales tax payable amounted to approximately \$ 1. 0 million and \$ 1. 1 million at January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively, and is presented in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Advertising Expenses Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 was \$ 2. 4 million and \$ 0. 9 million, respectively and are included in other operating expenses for specific store related advertising costs and brand development, co-op and advertising expense on the consolidated statements of operations. Anthony's includes nine weeks of advertising costs in 2021 and a full year in 2022 as a result of the acquisition on November 3, 2021.

Brand Development Royalties and Expenses The Company's franchise agreements provide for franchisee contributions of a percentage of gross restaurant sales, which are recognized as royalty income. Amounts collected are required to be used for advertising and related costs, including reasonable costs of administration. For the year ended January 2, 2023, the Company had brand development royalties of approximately \$ 1. 4 million and brand development expenses of approximately \$ 1. 8 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company had brand development royalties of approximately \$ 1. 5 million and approximately \$ 1. 7 million of brand development expenses.

Advertising Co-Op Royalties and Expenses The Company's South Florida franchises contribute a percentage of gross restaurant sales, which are recognized as royalty income. Amounts collected are required to be used for local advertising and related costs, including reasonable costs of administering the advertising program. For the year ended January 2, 2023, the Company had advertising co-op royalties of approximately \$ 0. 4 million and advertising co-op expenses of approximately \$ 0. 8 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company had advertising co-op royalties of approximately \$ 0. 5 million and approximately \$ 0. 8 million of advertising co-op expenses.

The Company follows ASC Topic 720-15, "Start-up Costs," which provides guidance on the financial reporting of start-up costs and organization costs. In accordance with this ASC Topic, costs of pre-opening activities and organization costs are expensed as incurred. Pre-opening costs include all expenses incurred by a restaurant prior to the restaurant's opening for business. These pre-opening costs include costs to relocate and reimburse restaurant management staff members, costs to recruit and train hourly restaurant staff members, wages, travel, and lodging costs for the Company's training team and other support staff members, as well as rent expense. Pre-opening costs can fluctuate significantly from period to period based on the number and timing of restaurant openings and the specific pre-opening costs incurred for each restaurant. Pre-opening costs expensed for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 were \$ 0. 5 million and \$ 1. 9 million, respectively. The Company currently leases all of its corporate-owned restaurants, corporate offices, and certain equipment. The Company's leases are accounted for under the requirements of ASC Topic 842, "Leases", effective January 1, 2022. Upon the possession of a leased asset, the Company determines its classification as an operating or finance lease. The Company's real estate leases are classified as operating leases, and the Company's equipment leases are classified as finance leases. Generally, the real estate leases have initial terms averaging 10 years and typically include two five-year renewal options. Renewal options are generally not recognized as part of the initial right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as it is not reasonably certain at commencement date that the Company would exercise the options to extend the lease. The real estate leases typically provide for fixed minimum rent payments or variable rent payments based on a percentage of monthly sales or annual changes to the Consumer Price Index. Fixed minimum rent payments are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term from the date the Company takes possession of the leased property. Lease expense incurred before a corporate-owned store opens is recorded in pre-opening costs in the consolidated statements of operations. Once a corporate-owned store opens, the straight-line lease expense is recorded in occupancy and related expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Many of the leases also require the Company to pay real estate taxes, common area maintenance costs and other occupancy costs which are included in occupancy and related expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company from time to time enters into sublease agreements as lessor which are immaterial for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021. See Note 10, "Leases," for further discussion. The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized whenever there are (1) future tax effects from temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and (2) operating loss, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to the years in which those differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent the Company believes these assets will more likely than not be realized. In evaluating the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including the interaction and the timing of future reversals of existing temporary differences, projected future taxable income, recent operating results and tax-planning strategies. When considered necessary, a valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets to their anticipated realizable value. The Company measures income tax uncertainties in accordance with a two-step process of evaluating a tax position. We first determine if it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is then measured, for purposes of financial statement recognition, as the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon effective settlement. We had \$ 0. 2 million and \$ 0. 7 million unrecognized tax benefits at January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company accrues interest related to uncertain tax positions in "Interest expense" and penalties in "General and administrative expenses." At January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, there were no amounts accrued for interest or for penalties. The statute of limitations for the Company's state tax returns varies, but generally the Company's federal and state income tax returns from its 2019 fiscal year forward remain subject to examination. In October 2021, the FASB issued guidance which requires entities to recognize contract assets and contract liabilities in a business combination. As a public company, this standard was effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning after January 3, 2023, including interim periods and will be applied prospectively to business combinations. It is not possible to determine the future impact of the application of this standard to future transactions.

2. Property & Equipment Property & equipment consisted of the following: (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Leasehold improvements \$ 17, 029 \$ 19, 900 Kitchen equipment and other equipment 8, 196 7, 810 Computers and office equipment 1, 468 1, 425 Furniture and fixtures 2, 677 2, 340 Vehicles 37 88 29, 407 31, 563 Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization (10, 036) (2, 528) Property & equipment — net \$ 19, 371 \$ 29, 035 Depreciation expense for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 was \$ 8. 7 million and \$ 2. 5 million. The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment annually and whenever there are triggering events that require us to perform this review. The Company recorded \$ 3. 1 million and \$ 0. 6 million of property & equipment impairment during the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively. Refer to Note 5, "Impairment," for further discussion.

3. Intangible Assets The following is a summary of the components of intangible assets and the related amortization expense: January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 (in thousands)

Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Franchise agreements \$ 24, 839	\$ 7, 245	\$ 17, 594	\$ 24, 839	\$ 3, 696	\$ 21, 143
Trade names / trademarks 143, 726	8, 010	135, 716	143, 750	3, 220	140, 530
Liquor license 6, 678	—	6, 678	6, 678	—	6, 678
License agreement 1, 176	1, 063	113	1, 176	925	251
VegeFi product 135, 281	107, 135	14, 121	\$ 176, 554	\$ 16, 346	\$ 160, 208
			\$ 176, 578	\$ 7, 855	\$ 168, 723

Liquor license is considered to have an indefinite life, and in addition to the Company's definite-lived intangible assets, is reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. The Company recorded a \$ 7. 7 million impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2021, in relation to the Company's license agreement. No impairment charge was recorded for the year ended January 2, 2023 related to this license agreement. See Note 5 "Impairment," for further information. Amortization expense for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 was \$ 8. 5 million and \$ 7. 6 million, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets over the next five years ending January 2 and thereafter is as follows: (in thousands) 2023 \$ 8, 467 2024 \$ 8, 353 2025 \$ 8, 353 2026 \$ 8, 353 2027 \$ 8, 204 Thereafter 111, 800 Total \$ 153, 530

4. Acquisitions Acquisition of Hot Air, Inc. On November 3, 2021, the Company acquired 100 % of the outstanding common shares and voting interest of Anthony's. The results of Anthony's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since that date. Anthony's, through its subsidiaries, owns and operates casual dining pizza restaurants under the trade name Anthony's Coal Fired Pizza & Wings. As of the acquisition date, Anthony's had 61 restaurants open and operational in Florida, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Rhode Island. The acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred totaled \$ 75. 9 million, which consisted of the following: Consideration Paid (in thousands) Common Stock \$ 25, 562 Preferred Stock 46, 906 Option Consideration Shares 3, 403 Total Consideration \$ 75, 871 The fair value of the common shares issued and option consideration shares was determined based on the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the day preceding the acquisition date. The fair value of the preferred stock was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology. The expected future redemption payment was forecasted based on the contractual PIK (payment in kind) interest and estimated redemption date of December 31, 2024. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. The Company determined the fair value of certain intangible assets. The measurement period for such purchase price allocations ended on November 3, 2022 or twelve months from the date of acquisition and the allocation below is final. (in thousands) Fair Value November 3, 2021 Cash \$ 5, 522 Accounts receivable 597 Inventory 986 Other current assets 1, 662 Property & equipment 13, 534 Intangible assets 67, 344 Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other current liabilities (15, 451) Long-term borrowings (77, 063) Deferred tax liability \$ (1, 755) Fair Value of Tangible and Identifiable Intangible assets and liabilities assumed \$ (4, 624) Consideration paid 75, 871 Goodwill \$ 80, 495 Of the \$ 67. 3 million of acquired intangible assets, \$ 60. 7 million was assigned to registered trademarks with a 30-year useful life and \$ 6. 6 million was assigned to acquired liquor licenses with an indefinite life. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to expected synergies and the assembled workforce of Anthony's. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The Company recognized \$ 3. 1 million of acquisition-related costs that were expensed in the year ended December 31, 2021. These costs are included in the consolidated statement of operations within general and administrative expenses. The Company also recognized \$ 0. 8 million in costs associated with issuing and registering the shares issued as consideration in the Anthony's acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2021. Those costs were deducted from the recognized proceeds of issuance within stockholders' equity. During the year ended January 2, 2023, the Company adjusted its preliminary estimate of the fair value of net assets acquired by \$ 0. 2 millions. The adjustments to the preliminary estimate of net assets acquired resulted in a corresponding increase in estimated goodwill and include updates to estimates of provisional amounts recorded for certain accruals and receivables as of the Anthony's closing date. The amounts of revenue and net loss for Anthony's included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the period from November 3, 2021, the acquisition date, through December 31, 2021 are as follows: (in thousands) 2021 Revenue \$ 22, 419 Net Loss (142) Proforma Information (Unaudited) The following represents the unaudited proforma consolidated statement of operations as if the Anthony's acquisition had been included in the consolidated results of the Company for the entire year ending December 31, 2021: (in thousands) Year Ended December 31, 2021 Revenue \$ 168, 906 Net Loss (138, 490) These amounts have been calculated after applying the Company's accounting policies and adjusting the results of Anthony's to reflect the additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets had been applied on January 1, 2021, together with the consequential tax effects.

5. Impairment The Company recognized a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$ 73. 5 million during the year ended January 2, 2023 and \$ 114. 8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This consisted of the following: (in thousands) Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Goodwill \$ 66, 569 \$ 106, 476 Definite-lived intangible assets — 7, 706 Long-lived assets 3, 100 615 Right-of-use assets 3, 846 — Total non-cash impairment charge \$ 73, 515 \$ 114, 797 Based on the results of the Company's interim and annual goodwill impairment tests, the Company determined it was more likely than not that goodwill was impaired for the Anthony's and BurgerFi reporting units. Accordingly, for the BurgerFi reporting unit the

Company recorded goodwill impairment charges of approximately \$ 17. 5 million and \$ 106. 5 million for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021. We also recognized impairment charges for Anthony' s reporting unit' s goodwill for the year ended January 2, 2023 of \$ 49. 1 million. The majority of the goodwill impairment was driven by the impact on the Company' s market capitalization due to the decrease in stock price, coupled with significant declines to the equity values of its peers. Based on the Company' s review at the end of each reporting period of its long-lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets, it performed impairment testing for the related asset group for which there are independently identifiable cash flows. Based on its impairment testing, the Company determined that certain long-lived assets relating to its right-of-use assets, and property & equipment at certain corporate-owned restaurants were impaired at the BurgerFi and Anthony' s reporting units, and accordingly, the Company recorded impairment charges of approximately \$ 6. 9 million for the year ended January 2, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded impairment charges of approximately \$ 7. 7 million for the BurgerFi reporting unit and none for Anthony' s. The impairment amount was primarily the result of lower cash flow estimates associated with the licensing agreements, as well as a change in estimate of the related useful life. As it relates to determining the fair values of the assets impaired such as goodwill and definite-lived intangible assets, refer to Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements." The Company utilized the income approach to fair value its long-lived and right-of-use assets and based on the weight of unobservable inputs classifies their fair value measurements as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

6 Related Party Transactions

The Company is affiliated with various entities through common control and ownership. The accompanying consolidated balance sheets reflect amounts related to periodic advances between the Company and these entities for working capital and other needs as due from related companies or due to related companies, as appropriate. The amounts due from related companies are not expected to be repaid within one year and accordingly, are classified as non-current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These advances are unsecured and non-interest-bearing. There was approximately \$ 0. 3 million and a nominal amount due from related companies as of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company received royalty revenue from franchisees related to a significant shareholder totaling approximately \$ 0. 1 million and \$ 0. 3 million. The Company leases building space for its corporate office from an entity under common ownership with a significant shareholder. This lease had a 36-month term, effective January 1, 2020. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, rent expense was approximately \$ 0. 1 million and \$ 0. 2 million. In January 2022, the Company exercised its right to terminate this North Palm Beach lease effective as of July 2022. The Company leases building space for its new combined BurgerFi and Anthony' s corporate office from an entity controlled by Ophir Sternberg, its Executive Chairman. In February 2022, the Company amended the lease agreement to, among other things, (1) extend the term to ten years beginning March 1, 2022 expiring in 2032, and (2) expand its square footage from approximately 16, 500 square feet to approximately 18, 500 square feet. For the year ended January 2, 2023 rent expense was approximately \$ 0. 5 million. In addition, in April 2021, the Company entered into an independent contractor agreement with a company (the "Consultant") for which the Chief Operating Officer (the "Consultant Principal") of Lionheart Capital, LLC, an entity controlled by Ophir Sternberg, the Executive Chairman of the Board, serves as President. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Consultant Principal shall provide certain strategic advisory services to the Company in exchange for total annual cash compensation and expense reimbursements of \$ 0. 1 million, payable in twelve (12) equal monthly payments. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Consultant Principal received \$ 0. 1 million and a nominal amount of cash compensation and expense reimbursement for services provided in each year, respectively. In 2021, the Consultant Principal received an award of 50, 000 restricted stock units, which shall vest in five equal annual installments, subject to the Company achieving certain annual revenue targets starting in 2021. In November 2021, the Consultant Principal received a \$ 0. 25 million bonus in connection with the Company' s Anthony' s Acquisition. As of January 2, 2023, 10, 000 of these units vested. On January 3, 2022, the Company granted the Consultant Principal approximately 38, 000 unrestricted shares of common stock of the Company. The Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$ 0. 4 million and \$ 0. 2 million for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, respectively. On November 3, 2021, and as part of the Anthony' s acquisition, the Company issued redeemable preferred stock and assumed certain liabilities, which were incurred from a related party and a significant shareholder. Refer to Note 8, "Redeemable Preferred Stock" and Note 9, "Debt," for further discussion including recent amendments to these instruments executed subsequent to January 2, 2023.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Sale Commitment

In February 2020, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with an unrelated third party for the sale of substantially all of the assets used in connection with the operation of BF Dania Beach, LLC for an aggregate purchase price of \$ 1. 3 million. During January to March 2020, the Company received three cash deposits totaling \$ 0. 9 million in connection with this transaction. The closing of this transaction has been delayed due to additional negotiation that has been ongoing. In the event the transaction is terminated, the Company would resume operating the restaurant, and return the \$ 0. 9 million to the unrelated third-party purchaser. Assets used in the operations of BF Dania Beach, LLC totaling \$ 0. 7 million have been classified as held for sale in the consolidated balance sheets as of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021.

Eric Gilbert v. BurgerFi International, Inc., Ophir Sternberg, et al. (Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, Case No. 2022-0185-, filed on February 25, 2022). Mr. Gilbert filed a class action lawsuit against BurgerFi International, Inc. and each of the members of the Board of Directors alleging that the Company' s Amended and Restated Bylaws improperly contains a provision restricting written consents by the stockholders. Mr. Gilbert sought an amendment to the bylaws, as well as attorney' fees and costs. On March 23, 2022, BurgerFi made conforming amendments to its bylaws to remove the provision restricting written consent by the stockholders. On March 24, 2022, the Court of Chancery entered a stipulated order pursuant to which plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the action with prejudice as to himself only. The Court of Chancery retained jurisdiction solely for the purpose of deciding the anticipated application of plaintiff' s counsel for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses in connection with the corrective actions. The Company subsequently agreed to pay \$ 150 thousand to plaintiff' s counsel for attorneys' fees and expenses in full satisfaction of the claim for attorneys' fees and expenses in the action and to finally settle

the matter, which amount is included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Second 82nd SM, LLC v. BF NY 82, LLC, BurgerFi International, LLC and BurgerFi International, Inc. (in the Supreme Court of the State of New York County of New York, having index No. 654907 / 2021 filed August 11, 2021). A lawsuit was filed by Second 82nd SM, LLC (“Landlord”) against BF NY 82, LLC (“Tenant”) whereby Landlord brought a seven-count lawsuit for, among other things, breach of the lease agreement and underlying guaranty of the lease. The amount of damages Landlord is seeking approximately \$ 1.5 million, which constitutes back rent, late charges, real estate taxes, illuminated sign charges and water/ sewer charges. On November 3, 2021, the Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint. On November 17, 2021, the Tenant filed an Answer to Landlord’s Complaint and a cross claim against the Company, which the Company answered on December 7, 2021. On December 22, 2021, the Company filed its Response in Opposition to Landlord’s Motion for Summary Judgment and Memo in further Support of its Motion to Dismiss. The parties continue to discuss possible settlement, including turning over possession of the premises and payment of certain rent amounts to the Landlord. The Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, however, losses may be material to the Company’s financial position and results of operations. Lion Point Capital, L. P. (“Lion Point”) v. BurgerFi International, Inc. (Supreme Court of the State of New York County of New York, Index No. 653099 / 2022, filed August 26, 2022. A lawsuit filed by Lion Point against the Company, alleging that the Company failed to timely register Lion Point’s shares in violation of the registration rights agreement to which Lion Point is a party, which allegedly resulted in losses in excess of \$ 26 million. In November 2022, as amended in February 2023, the Company filed its answer to the complaint and continues to believe that all claims are meritless and plans to vigorously defend these allegations. Management is unable to determine the likelihood of a loss or range of loss, if any, which may result from the cases described above, therefore, no contingent liability has been recorded as of January 2, 2023; any losses, however, may be material to the Company’s financial position and results of operations. John Rosatti, as Trustee of the John Rosatti Revocable Trust U / A / D 08 / 27 / 2001 (the “JR Trust”) v. BurgerFi International, Inc. (In the Circuit Court for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Florida, File No. 146578749). On March 28, 2022, the JR Trust filed a suit against BurgerFi alleging that the JR Trust suffered losses in excess of \$ 10 million relating to BurgerFi’s alleged failure to timely file a registration rights agreement. The parties entered into a settlement agreement on January 11, 2023, whereby (i) the Company agreed to pay Mr. Rosatti \$ 0.5 million in cash and issue him 200,000 shares of BFI common stock and, (ii) Mr. Rosatti agreed to transfer the assets and liabilities of the five former JR Trust stores to the Company. This settlement agreement, which the Company values on a net basis to be approximately \$ 0.8 million of value transferred to Mr. Rosatti, resolved all remaining disputes between the parties, and Mr. Rosatti withdrew the related lawsuits against the Company. Burger Guys of Dania Pointe, et. al. v. BFI, LLC (Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit in and for Palm Beach County, Florida, Case No. 50-2021-CA-006501-XXXX-MB filed May 21, 2021). In response to a demand letter issued by BurgerFi to Gino Gargiulo, a former franchisee, demanding that Mr. Gargiulo pay the balance owed under an asset purchase agreement wherein BurgerFi sold the Dania Beach, Florida BurgerFi location to Mr. Gargiulo, Mr. Gargiulo filed suit against BurgerFi claiming, in addition to other matters, that no further monies are owed under the asset purchase agreement and alleges that the Company is responsible for one of Mr. Gargiulo’s failed franchises in Sunny Isles, Florida, losses he has allegedly sustained at his Dania Beach location, and reimbursement of expenses in connection with his marketing company. Mr. Gargiulo seeks damages in excess of \$ 2 million in the aggregate. The parties attended mediation on January 20, 2022, which ended in an impasse. Mr. Gargiulo amended his complaint in April 2022, which, among other matters, amended the defendant parties. In October 2022, the Company filed an additional motion to dismiss the amended complaint and a motion to stay discovery. In January 2023, Mr. Gargiulo filed a third amended complaint. In March 2023, the Company filed an answer to Mr. Gargiulo’s complaint and a counterclaim against Mr. Gargiulo relating to the breach of the asset purchase agreement discussed above. The matter is scheduled for trial in the second half of 2023. We believe that all Mr. Gargiulo claims are meritless, and the Company plans to vigorously defend these allegations. Management is unable to determine the likelihood of a loss or range of loss, if any, which may result from the cases described above, therefore, no contingent liability has been recorded as of January 2, 2023; any losses, however, may be material to the Company’s financial position and results of operations. All Round Food Bakery Products, Inc. v. BurgerFi International, LLC and Neri’s Bakery Products, Inc. et al (Supreme Court Westchester County, New York (Index Number 52170-2020)). In a suit filed in February 2020, the plaintiff, All Round Food Bakery Products, Inc. (“All Round Food”) alleges breach of contract and lost profits in excess of \$ 1 million over the course of the supply agreement with the Company and Neri’s Bakery Products, Inc. (“Neri’s”) and together with the Company, the “Defendants”). The Defendants assert, among other matters, that the supply agreement amongst the parties, whereby All Round Food was warehousing BurgerFi products produced by Neri’s, was terminated when All Round Food failed to cure its material breach of the supply agreement after due notice. The parties attended mediation to attempt to resolve the dispute, however, no resolution was reached. The parties have been ordered to attend an additional mediation on March 22, 2023. We believe that all claims are meritless, and the Company plans to vigorously defend these allegations. Management is unable to determine the likelihood of a loss or range of loss, if any, which may result from the cases described above, therefore, no contingent liability has been recorded as of January 2, 2023; any losses, however, may be material to the Company’s financial position and results of operations. Employment Related Claims. In July 2021, the Company received a demand letter from the attorney of one of its now former hourly restaurant employees. The letter alleges that the former employee was sexually harassed by one of her co-workers. The demand letter claims that the Company discriminated and retaliated against the former employee based on her gender and age and also alleged intentional infliction of emotional distress, negligent hiring, negligent training, and negligent supervision. While the Company entered into a partial settlement with the former employee in December 2022 for a de minimus cash amount relating solely to the discrimination claim, the other claims remain. While the Company believes that all claims of the above mentioned Employment Related Claims, which are covered under the Company’s insurance policies, are meritless, and it plans to defend these allegations, it is reasonably possible that the Company may ultimately be required to pay substantial damages to the claimants, which could be

up to \$0.8 million or more in aggregate compensatory damages, attorneys' fees and costs. Management believes that any liability, in excess of applicable insurance coverages or accruals, which may result from these claims, would not be significant to the Company's financial position or results of operations. General Liability and Other Claims. The Company is subject to other legal proceedings and claims that arise during the normal course of business, including landlord disputes, slip and fall cases, and various food related matters. While it intends to vigorously defend these matters, it is reasonably possible that the Company may be required to pay substantial damages to the claimants. Management believes that any liability, in excess of applicable insurance coverages or accruals, which may result from these claims, would not be significant to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Purchase Commitments From time to time, the Company enters into purchase commitments for food commodities in the normal course of business. As of January 2, 2023, it has entered into \$3.1 million in conditional purchase obligations over the next 12 months.

8. Redeemable Preferred Stock On November 3, 2021, and as part of the Anthony's acquisition, the Company issued 2,120,000 shares of redeemable preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, as Series A Junior Preferred Stock (the "Series A Junior Preferred Stock"). The Series A Junior Preferred Stock is redeemable on November 3, 2027 and accrues dividends at 7% per annum compounded quarterly from June 15, 2024 with such rate increasing by an additional 0.35% per quarter commencing with the three month period ending September 30, 2024 and (b) in the event that the Credit Facility is refinanced or repaid in full prior to June 15, 2024 and the Series A Junior Preferred Stock is not redeemed in full on such date, from and after such date, shall accrue dividends at 5% per annum, compounded quarterly, until June 15, 2024. As of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the value of the redeemable preferred stock was \$51.4 million and \$47.5 million, respectively and the principal redemption amount was \$53.0 million. During the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company recorded non-cash interest expense on the redeemable preferred stock in the amount of \$3.9 million and \$0.6 million respectively related to accretion of the preferred stock to its estimated redemption value. On February 24, 2023, the Company filed an amended and restated certificate of designation, (the "A & R CoD"), which among other matters, added a provision providing that in the event the Company fails to timely redeem any shares of Series A Preferred Stock on November 3, 2027, the applicable dividend rate shall automatically increase to the lesser of (A) the sum of 10% plus the 2% applicable default rate (with such aggregate rate increasing by an additional 0.35% per quarter from and after November 3, 2027), or (B) the maximum rate that may be applied under applicable law, unless waived in writing by a majority of the outstanding shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The A & R CoD also added a provision providing that in the event the Company fails to timely redeem any shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock in connection with a Qualified Financing (as defined in the A & R CoD) on November 3, 2027 (a "Default"), the Company agrees to promptly commence a debt or equity financing transaction or sale process to solicit proposals for the sale of the Company and its subsidiaries (or, alternatively, the sale of material assets) designed to yield the maximum cash proceeds to the Company available for redemption of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock as promptly as practicable, but in any event, within 12 months from the date of the Default. If on or after November 3, 2026, the Company is aware that it is reasonably unlikely to have sufficient cash to timely effect the redemption in full of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock when first due, the Company shall, prior to such anticipated due date, take reasonable steps to engage an investment banking firm of national standing (and other appropriate professionals) to conduct preparatory work for such a financing transaction and sale process of the Company and its subsidiaries to provide for such transaction to occur as promptly as possible after any failure for a timely redemption of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock ranks senior to the Common Stock and may be redeemed at the option of the Company at any time and must be redeemed by the Company in limited circumstances. The Series A Junior Preferred Stock shall not have voting rights or conversion rights.

9. Debt (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Term loan \$ 54,507 \$ 57,761 Related party note payable 10,000 10,000 Revolving line of credit 4,000 2,500 Other notes payable 780 874 Finance lease liability 933 — Total Debt \$ 70,220 \$ 71,135 Less: Unamortized debt discount to related party note (765) (1,276) Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs (1,441) (1,007) Total Debt, net 68,014 68,852 Less: Short-term borrowings, including finance leases (4,985) (3,331) Total Long-term borrowings, including finance leases and related party note \$ 63,029 \$ 65,521

On November 3, 2021, as further amended as described below and as part of the Anthony's acquisition, the Company joined a credit agreement with a syndicate of commercial banks (as amended, the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement, which was scheduled to terminate on June 15, 2024, provides the Company with lender financing structured as a \$57.8 million term loan and a \$4.0 million revolving loan. The terms of the Credit Agreement require the Company to repay the principal of the term loan in quarterly installments of approximately \$0.8 million with the balance due at the maturity date. The principal amount of revolving loans is due and payable in full on the maturity date. The loan and revolving line of credit are secured by substantially all of the Company's assets and incurred interest on outstanding amounts of 4.75% until December 31, 2022. Effective March 9, 2022, certain of the covenants of (i) the Company and Plastic Tripod, Inc., as the borrowers (the "Borrowers"), and (ii) the subsidiary guarantors (the "Guarantors") party to the Credit Agreement were amended (such amendment herein referred to as the "Twelfth Amendment"). Pursuant to the terms of the Twelfth Amendment, the Borrowers and Guarantors agreed to pay incremental deferred interest of 2% per annum, in the event that the obligations under the Credit Agreement were not repaid on or prior to June 15, 2023; provided, however, that if no event of default has occurred and is continuing then (1) no incremental deferred interest will be due if all of the obligations under the Credit Agreement have been paid on or prior to December 31, 2022, and (2) only 50% of the incremental deferred interest will be owed if all of the obligations under the Credit Agreement have been paid from and after January 1, 2023 and on or prior to March 31, 2023. The Credit Agreement was further amended on December 7, 2022 (such amendment herein referred to as the "Thirteenth Amendment") by amending certain covenants of the Credit Agreement and extending the maturity date from June 15, 2024 to September 30, 2025. The amendment also provided for periodic increases to the annual rate of interest changing the rate per annum to (1) 5.75% from January 1, 2023 through June 15, 2023; (2) 6.75% per annum from June 16, 2023 through December 31, 2023; (3) 7.25% per annum from January 1, 2024 through June 15, 2024; and (4) 7.75% per annum from and

after June 16, 2024 through maturity. In addition, the 2 % incremental deferred interest implemented on March 9, 2022 was reduced to 1 % beginning January 3, 2023 and will be eliminated at December 31, 2023. The terms of the Thirteenth Amendment also provided for a change in the timing of paying approximately \$ 0. 3 million of deferred interest payments previously scheduled to be paid on June 16, 2023 to be paid monthly from January to June 2023, while deferring the balance of deferred interest amount of approximately \$ 1. 3 million from June 15, 2023 to December 31, 2023. The Borrowers and Guarantors also agreed to obtain \$ 5, 000, 000 in net cash proceeds from (x) a shelf registration and equity issuance by not later than January 2, 2023, or (y) issuance of unsecured subordinated debt by not later than January 30, 2023, referred to as the “ Initial New Capital Infusion Covenant ”. (a) maintain a quarterly consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio greater than (i) 7. 00 to 1. 00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about December 31, 2022, (ii) 7. 00 to 1. 00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about March 31, 2023, and (iii) 6. 50 to 1. 00 as of the end of the fiscal quarter ending on or about June 30, 2023 and the end of each fiscal quarter thereafter; If upon delivery of the quarterly financial statements, the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company ending after January 2, 2023 was less than 1. 15 to 1. 00, then Borrowers and Guarantors agreed to engage a consulting firm to help with certain operational activities and other matters as reasonably determined by the lenders; provided, that, if after delivery of the quarterly financial statements, (x) the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of each of the two prior consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company was greater than 1. 15 to 1. 00, and (y) the consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio as of the end of each of the two prior consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company was less than the correlative amount of the consolidated senior lease-adjusted leverage ratio required for the financial covenants for such fiscal quarters by 0. 25 basis points or more, then retention of the consulting firm shall not be required during the following fiscal quarter. The terms of the amended Credit Agreement require the Company to repay the principal of the term loan in quarterly installments with the balance due at the maturity date, as follows: in thousands 2023 \$ 3, 254 2024 3, 254 2025 47, 999 Total 54, 507 The Delayed Draw Term Loan Facility is a non-interest bearing loan and accordingly was recorded at fair value as part of the Anthony’s acquisition which resulted in a debt discount of approximately \$ 1. 3 million which is being amortized over the period of the Delayed Draw Term Loan Facility. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company recorded \$ 0. 5 million and \$ 0. 1 million, respectively as amortization of the debt discount which is included within interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Company had \$ 9. 2 million outstanding under the Delayed Draw Term Loan Facility as of January 2, 2023 included in related party note payable in the consolidated balance sheets. On February 1, 2023, the Credit Agreement was further amended through the Fourteenth Amendment to amend the Initial New Capital Infusion Covenant to provide that, not later than February 24, 2023, the Company will obtain \$ 5, 000, 000 of new indebtedness through the Initial New Capital Infusion, and exchange \$ 10, 000, 000 of existing debt from delayed draw term loan, which was part of the Credit Agreement and provided by a related party and significant stockholder, for \$ 10, 000, 000 in new junior subordinated secured debt, resulting in the Company holding \$ 15, 000, 000 in junior subordinated secured debt on terms reasonably acceptable to the Required Lenders (as defined in the Credit Agreement), including, without limitation, that (1) such indebtedness shall not mature until at least two (2) years after the maturity date of the credit facility of September 30, 2025; (2) no payments of cash interest shall be made on such indebtedness until after the repayment in full of the obligations under the Credit Agreement; and (3) no scheduled or voluntary payments of principal shall be made until after the repayment in full of the obligations under the Credit Agreement. On February 24, 2023, the Credit Agreement was further amended through Fifteenth Amendment, whereby, the Borrowers and the Guarantors were released from liability with respect to the Delayed Draw Term Loan in the amount of \$ 10, 000, 000 under the Credit Agreement (the “ Existing Loan ”) in consideration of the continuation and amendment and restatement of the Existing Loan under the Note (as such term is defined below). The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants under the amended Credit Agreement as of January 2, 2023. On February 24, 2023, the Borrowers entered into the Note with Junior Lender, pursuant to which the Junior Lender continued, amended and restated the Existing Loan of \$ 10, 000, 000, which is junior subordinated secured indebtedness, and also provided \$ 5, 100, 000 of new junior subordinated secured indebtedness, to the Borrowers (collectively, the “ Junior Indebtedness ”), which Junior Indebtedness was incurred outside of the Credit Agreement. See also Part III, Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence. The loan and revolving line of credit are secured by substantially all of the Company’s assets and incur interest on outstanding amounts at the following rates per annum through maturity: Time Period Interest Rate Through December 31, 2022 6. 75 % From January 1, 2023 through June 15 2023 6. 75 % From June 16, 2023 through December 31, 2023 6. 75 % From January 1, 2024 through June 15, 2024 7. 25 % From June 16, 2024 through maturity 7. 75 % For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company deferred \$ 0. 9 million and \$ 1. 0 million respectively of financing costs in connection with Credit Agreement. Amortization expense associated with deferred financing costs, in the amounts of \$ 0. 5 million for the year ended January 2, 2023 and \$ 0. 1 million, for the year ended December 31, 2021 is included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Other Notes Payable Other notes payable relates to a note payable to an individual, issued in connection with the Company’s acquisition of a franchised restaurant, which requires monthly payments of \$ 9, 000 over a seven-year amortization, including 7 % interest, with a maturity date of May 1, 2027. The other notes payable relates to an Economic Injury Disaster Loan from the Small Business Administration (“ SBA ”) and is primarily for one corporate-owned restaurant. PPP Loans On May 11, 2020, the Company received loan proceeds in the amount of \$ 2. 2 million under the Paycheck Protection Program (“ PPP ”). During the year ended December 31, 2021, all PPP loans amounting to \$ 2. 2 million were forgiven by the SBA. The SBA may undertake a review of a loan of any size during the six-year period following forgiveness of the loan; however, loans in excess of \$ 2 million are subject to a mandatory audit. The audit will include the loan forgiveness application, as well as whether the Company met the eligibility requirements of the PPP and received the proper loan amount. The timing and outcome of any SBA review is not known. 10. Leases The Company has entered into various lease agreements. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December

31, 2021, rent expense was approximately \$ 16.2 million and \$ 5.2 million, respectively. The Company's lease agreements expire on various dates through 2032 and have renewal options. On January 1, 2022, the Company adopted ASU 2016-02. Results for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 are presented under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842 ("ASC 842"). Prior period amounts were not revised and continue to be reported in accordance with ASC Topic 840, the accounting standard then in effect. Upon transition, on January 1, 2022, the Company recorded the following increases (decreases) to the respective line items on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet: (in thousands) Adjustment as of January 2, 2022 Prepaid expenses \$ (773) Operating right-of-use asset, net 57,385 Finance right-of-use asset, net 855 Deferred rent (900) Short-term operating lease liability 9,457 Short-term finance lease liability 143 Long-term operating lease liability 49,149 Long-term finance lease liability 712 A summary of finance and operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities as of January 2, 2023 is as follows: (in thousands) Classification Year Ended January 2, 2023 Operating leases Operating right-of-use asset, net \$ 45,741 Finance leases Property & equipment, net 852 Total right-of-use assets \$ 46,593 Operating leases: Short-term operating lease liability \$ 9,924 Long-term operating lease liability 40,748 Finance leases: Short-term borrowings, including finance leases 150 Long-term borrowings, including finance leases 783 Total lease liabilities \$ 51,604 The components of lease expense for the year ended January 2, 2023 is as follows: (in thousands) Classification Year Ended January 2, 2023 Operating lease cost Occupancy and related expenses Pre-opening costs Store closure costs \$ 12,969 Operating lease impairment Asset impairment 3,846 Finance lease cost: Amortization of right-of-use assets Depreciation and amortization expense 258 Interest on lease liabilities Interest expense 63 Less: Sublease income Occupancy and related expenses (194) Total lease cost \$ 16,942 The maturity of the Company's operating and finance lease liabilities as of January 2, 2023 is as follows: (in thousands) Operating Leases Finance Leases 2023 \$ 12,653 \$ 200 2024 11,040 184 2025 9,544 170 2026 7,728 159 2027 6,318 152 2028 and thereafter 13,442 253 Total undiscounted lease payments 60,726 1,118 Less: present value adjustment (10,054) (185) Total net lease liabilities \$ 50,672 \$ 933 As most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date of the lease in determining the present value of lease payments. The Company gives consideration to its recent debt issuances as well as publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics when calculating its incremental borrowing rates. A summary of lease terms and discount rates for finance and operating leases is as follows: Year Ended January 2, 2023 Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years): Operating leases 6.02 years Finance leases 6.30 years Weighted-average discount rate: Operating leases 6.0% Finance leases 6.1% 11. Income Taxes The provision for (benefit) from income taxes is set forth below: (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Current: U. S. Federal \$ — \$ — State 35 — Total current income tax expense 35 — Deferred: U. S. Federal (10,002) (7,833) State (1,469) (2,192) Total deferred income tax benefit (11,471) (10,025) Valuation allowance 11,341 10,337 (130) 312 Income tax (benefit) expense \$ (95) \$ 312 The reconciliation of income tax computed at the U. S. federal statutory rate of 21% to the Company's effective tax rate is set forth below: (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Income tax provision at the U. S. federal statutory rate \$ (21,741) \$ (25,407) Permanent differences 870 402 Share-based compensation (463) 496 State income taxes, net of federal benefit (1,640) (1,888) Change in warrant liability (527) (2,900) Goodwill impairment 11,471 19,820 True-up 1,983 42 Change in valuation allowance 11,342 10,337 Change in rate (249) (406) Tax credits (1,141) (184) Total income tax (benefit) expense \$ (95) \$ 312 The components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities at January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 are set forth below: (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Deferred tax assets (liabilities): Allowance for doubtful accounts \$ 40 \$ 57 Goodwill 4,625 2,794 Fixed Assets 2,164 — Deferred franchise fees 277 684 Deferred rent — 239 Stock compensation 1,730 1,250 Net operating losses, Federal 13,649 11,215 Net operating losses, State 2,691 2,066 Deferred payroll taxes — 217 Interest expense 5,351 3,540 Lease liability 13,104 — Tax credits 1,854 713 Other 1,599 1,075 Gross deferred tax assets 47,084 23,850 Valuation allowance (22,629) (11,383) Net deferred tax assets 24,455 12,467 Intangible assets (13,878) (13,300) Lease ROU asset (11,800) — Fixed assets — (520) Deferred tax liabilities (25,678) (13,820) Total net deferred tax (liabilities) assets \$ (1,223) \$ (1,353) As of January 2, 2023, the Company's federal net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes was \$ 64.9 million. On a tax-effected basis, the Company also had net operating losses of \$ 2.7 million related to various state jurisdictions. \$ 55.4 million of the federal net operating loss carryforwards will be carried forward indefinitely and will be available to offset 80% of taxable income. The remaining amount of the federal net operating loss carryforwards will expire at varying dates through 2037. Pursuant to Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and corresponding provisions of state law, the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits may be limited as a result of a cumulative change in stock ownership of more than 50% over a three-year period. The Company underwent such a change and consequently, the utilization of a portion of the net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits is subject to certain limitations. In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, ASC 740 requires that a more likely than not standard be met. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance must be established. The realization of deferred tax assets depends on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers reversal of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies when making this determination. The Company has experienced cumulative losses in recent years which is significant negative evidence that is difficult to overcome in order to reach a determination that a valuation allowance is not required. Based on the Company's evaluation of its deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance of approximately \$ 22.6 million has been recorded against the deferred tax asset. The following table summarizes the Company's unrecognized tax benefits at January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021: (in thousands) January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Beginning balance \$ 660 \$ — Additions based on tax positions related to the current year — — Additions for tax positions of prior years — 660 Reductions for positions of prior years (431) — Ending balance \$ 229 \$ 660 12. Stockholders' Equity The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$ 0.0001 per share. Holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to one vote for each share. At January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, there were 22,257,772 shares and 21,303,500 shares of

common stock outstanding, respectively. The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$ 0.0001 per share with such designation, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors. As of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 there were 2,120,000 shares of preferred stock outstanding. See Note 8, "Redeemable Preferred Stock," for further information. As of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, the Company had the following warrants and options outstanding: 15,063,800 warrants outstanding, each exercisable for one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$ 11.50 including 11,468,800 in Public Warrants, 3,000,000 in Private Placement Warrants, 445,000 in Private Warrants and 150,000 in Working Capital Warrants, 75,000 Unit Purchase Option "UPO" units that are exercisable for one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$ 10.00 and warrants exercisable for one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$ 11.50. The Public Warrants expire in December 2025. There were no warrants exercised during the year ended January 2, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company exchanged 675,000 UPO units for 283,669 common shares in a cashless exercise, issued 100 shares for warrants exercised in cash and issued 7,969 shares in cashless warrant exercises. The Public Warrants became exercisable 30 days after the completion of the BurgerFi acquisition, provided that the Company has an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Public Warrants and a current prospectus relating to them is available. Warrant holders may, during any period when the Company shall have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a cashless basis pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act, provided that such exemption is available. If that exemption, or another exemption, is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis. The Company may redeem the Public Warrants: • in whole and not in part; • at a price of \$ 0.01 per warrant; • at any time during the exercise period; • upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption; • if, and only if, the last sale price of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds \$ 18.00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders; and • if, and only if, there is a current registration statement in effect with respect to the shares of common stock underlying such warrants. If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, management will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a "cashless basis," as described in the warrant agreement. The exercise price and number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a stock dividend, or recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation. However, the warrants will not be adjusted for issuance of common stock at a price below its exercise price. Additionally, in no event will the Company be required to net cash settle the warrants. The Private Placement Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that the Private Placement Warrants and the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants became transferable, assignable or salable after the completion of the BurgerFi acquisition, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Private Placement Warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis and be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants. Due to this provision, the Private Placement Warrants are accounted for as liabilities. The Private Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that the Private Warrants and the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Warrants became transferable, assignable or salable after the completion of the BurgerFi acquisition, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Private Warrants may be exercisable on a cashless basis and be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Private Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants. Due to this provision, the Private Warrants are accounted for as liabilities. The Working Capital Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that the Working Capital Warrants and the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Working Capital Warrants became transferable, assignable or salable after the completion of the BurgerFi acquisition, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Working Capital Warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis and be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Working Capital Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Working Capital Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants. Due to this provision, the Working Capital Warrants are accounted for as liabilities. Unit Purchase Options The Company had an outstanding Unit Purchase Option Agreement with an investor, to purchase up to 750,000 Units (Units include 1 common share and 1 warrant per Unit) exercisable at \$ 10.00 per Unit. The unit purchase option could have been exercised for cash or on a cashless basis, at the holder's option, however, it expired on March 17, 2023 without being exercised. There were no UPO exchanges during the year ended January 2, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company exchanged 675,000 UPO units for 283,669 common shares in a cashless exercise and issued 7,969 shares in cashless warrant exercises. The Company has the ability to grant stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, other stock-based awards and performance compensation awards to current or prospective employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors under the Plan. The Plan was established to benefit the Company and its stockholders, by assisting the Company to attract, retain and provide incentives to key management employees, directors, and consultants of the Company, and to align the interests of such service providers with those of the Company's stockholders. Accordingly, the Plan provides for the granting of Non-qualified Stock Options, Incentive Stock Options, Restricted Stock Unit Awards, Restricted Stock Awards, Stock Appreciation Rights, Performance Stock Awards, Performance Unit Awards, Unrestricted Stock Awards, Distribution Equivalent Rights or any combination of the foregoing. The initial aggregate number of Shares that may be issued under the Plan shall not exceed Two Million (2,000,000) Shares. The aggregate number of Shares reserved for Awards under the Plan (other than Incentive Stock Options) shall automatically increase on January 1 of each year, for a period of not more than ten

(10) years, commencing on January 1 of the year following the year after the date the Plan became effective in an amount equal to five percent (5%) of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding on December 31st of the preceding calendar year, provided that the Committee may determine prior to the first day of the applicable fiscal year to lower the amount of such annual increase. On January 3, 2022, the Company filed a Registration Statement with the SEC to register 1,065,175 additional shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, of the Company under the Plan, pursuant to the “evergreen” provision of the Plan providing for an automatic increase in the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan. On January 5, 2023, the Company filed a Registration Statement with the SEC to register 1,112,889 additional shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, of the Company under the Plan, pursuant to the “evergreen” provision of the Plan providing for an automatic increase in the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan. As of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, there were approximately 600,000 and 126,000 shares of common stock available for future grants under the 2020 Plan, respectively. The Company grants RSU Awards with service, performance and market conditions. The RSU Awards granted with service conditions generally vest over 4 years. The market conditions include an index to the market value of the stock price of BurgerFi, and the performance conditions are based on key performance indicators, as identified in the grant agreements. The fair value of restricted stock units granted is determined using the fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant, as set forth in the applicable plan document. The following table summarizes activity of restricted stock units during the year ended January 2, 2023:

Number of Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2021	11,783,698
Granted	587,847
Vested	(477,799)
Forfeited	(448,146)
Non-vested at January 2, 2023	11,445,600

Share-based compensation recognized during the year ended January 2, 2023 was approximately \$10.2 million, inclusive of restricted stock unit grants of \$6.4 million and stock grants of \$3.9 million. Share-based compensation recognized during the year ended December 31, 2021 was approximately \$7.6 million, comprised of restricted stock unit grants. As of January 2, 2023, there was approximately \$11.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock units or performance-based restricted stock unit awards to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.3 to 2.8 years. The unrecognized portion of share-based compensation for unvested market condition restricted stock units (included in above) is approximately \$0.5 million over 1.28 years. As detailed below, the fair value of the market condition restricted stock units was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Awards The Company grants performance-based awards (restricted stock units) to certain officers and key employees. The vesting of these awards is contingent upon meeting one or more defined operational or financial goals (a performance condition) or common stock share prices (a market condition) or employment conditions. The fair values of the performance condition awards granted were determined using the fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. Share-based compensation expense recorded for performance condition awards is reevaluated at each reporting period based on the probability of the achievement of the goal. Certain goals were achieved as of January 2, 2023. Accordingly, the Company recognized share-based compensation expense of approximately \$3.7 million in relation to these awards during the year ended January 2, 2023 and \$4.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2021. The fair value of market condition awards granted were estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation model. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables to estimate the probability that the market conditions will be achieved and is applied to the trading price of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. In January 2022 and July 2021, the Company modified the terms related to certain market condition awards that the Compensation Committee previously approved. As a result of these modifications, the Company recorded additional share-based compensation of \$0.2 million during the year ended January 2, 2023 and \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 for these modifications. The input variables are noted in the table below:

Year Ended	Year Ended	Risk-free interest rate	Expected life in years	Expected volatility	Expected dividend yield
January 2, 2023	December 31, 2021	4.1%	1.03	57.3%	0.0%
—	—	4.1%	1.03	65.9%	0.0%

The Monte Carlo method assumes a reinvestment of dividends. Share-based compensation expense is recorded ratably for market condition awards during the requisite derived service period and is not reversed, except for forfeitures, at the vesting date regardless of whether the market condition is met. During the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, \$0.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, was recognized ratably as share-based compensation expense for the market condition awards.

Service-Based Restricted Stock Unit Awards The Company grants service-based awards (restricted stock units) to certain officers and key employees. The vesting of these awards is contingent upon meeting the requisite service period. The fair value of restricted stock unit awards is determined using the publicly-traded price of its common stock on the grant date. During the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021, \$2.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, was recognized ratably as share-based compensation expense for the service-based awards. The following table summarizes activity of the restricted stock units during the year ended January 2, 2023:

Performance Condition	Market Condition
Restricted Stock Units	Restricted Stock Units
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2021	251,698
Granted	282,000
Vested	(241,952)
Forfeited	(240,646)
Non-vested at January 2, 2023	12,051,100

Fair Value Measurements Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using public market prices, quotes from financial institutions, and other available information. The fair values of cash equivalents, receivables, net, accounts payable and short-term debt approximate their carrying amounts due to their short duration. The following tables summarize the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021.

Items Measured at Fair Value at January 2, 2023 (in thousands)	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (liabilities) (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Warrant liability
Total	\$195	\$—	\$—	\$195

Items Measured at Fair Value at December 31, 2021 (in thousands)	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (liabilities) (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Total	\$195	\$—	\$—

Warrant liability — 2,706 Total \$ — \$ — \$ 2,706 The fair value of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, is determined based on the income approach or third-party market appraisals. In estimating our fair value disclosures for financial instruments, we use the following methods and assumptions: Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amount reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for these items approximates fair value due to their liquid nature. Accounts receivable, inventory, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities: The carrying value reported on the consolidated balance sheets for these items approximates their fair value, which is the likely amount for which the receivable or liability with short settlement periods would be transferred from / to a market participant with a similar credit standing as the Company's. Long-term borrowings: The fair value of the Company's long-term borrowings under the Credit Agreement approximates \$ 53.2 million and its carrying value was \$ 58.5 million. The fair value is estimated using Level 2 inputs based on quoted prices for those or similar instruments. Refer to Note 9, "Debt," for further discussion. The fair value of the Company warrant liability is measured at fair value on a recurring basis, classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the private placement warrants, private warrants, and working capital warrants are determined using the publicly-traded price of its common stock on the valuation dates of \$ 1.26 on January 2, 2023 and \$ 5.67 on December 31, 2021. The fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes model requires us to make assumptions and judgments about the variables used in the calculation, including the expected term, expected volatility, risk-free interest rate, dividend rate and service period. The calculated warrant price for private warrants was \$ 0.05 and \$ 0.75 on January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021. The input variables for the Black-Scholes are noted in the table below: January 2, 2023 December 31, 2021 Risk-free interest rate 4.14% 1.11% Expected life in years 3.0 years 3.96 years Expected volatility 68.0% 41.8% Expected dividend yield 0% 0% Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include the Company's long-lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets. In determining fair value, the Company uses an income-based approach. As a number of assumptions and estimates were involved that are largely unobservable, they are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. Assumptions used in these forecasts are consistent with internal planning, and include revenue growth rates, royalties, gross margins, and operating expense in relation to the current economic environment and the Company's future expectations.

14. Segment Information Prior to the Anthony's acquisition in November 2021, the Company had one operating and reportable segment. Following the Anthony's acquisition, the Company has two operating and reportable segments: • BurgerFi, which includes operations of corporate-owned and franchised BurgerFi restaurants, which offer a fast-casual "better burger" concept; and • Anthony's, which includes operations of casual dining pizza restaurants under the name Anthony's Coal Fired Pizza & Wings. The CODM includes the CEO, CFO, and Executive Chairman as they assess the performance of the reportable segments and make all the significant strategic decisions, including the allocation of resources. External sales are derived principally from food and beverage sales, royalty and franchise revenue. The Company does not rely on any major customers as a source of sales, and the customers and long-lived assets of its reportable segments are predominantly in the U.S. There were no material transactions among reportable segments. The following tables present revenue, capital expenditures, depreciation and amortization, pre-opening costs, interest expense and net loss by segment: (in thousands) Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Revenue: BurgerFi \$ 49,901 \$ 46,448 Anthony's * 128,819 22,419 Total \$ 178,720 \$ 68,867 Capital expenditures: BurgerFi \$ 1,428 \$ 10,348 Anthony's * 1,090 317 Total \$ 2,517 \$ 10,665 Depreciation and amortization: BurgerFi \$ 9,571 \$ 8,694 Anthony's * 7,567 1,366 Total \$ 17,138 \$ 10,060 Pre-opening costs: BurgerFi \$ 474 \$ 1,905 Anthony's — Total \$ 474 \$ 1,905 Interest expense: BurgerFi \$ 3,843 \$ 673 Anthony's * 4,816 733 Total \$ 8,659 \$ 1,406 Net loss: BurgerFi \$ (50,375) \$ (121,352) Anthony's * (53,057) (142) Total \$ (103,432) \$ (121,494) * Amounts for Anthony's are only presented from November 3, 2021, the date of acquisition. Total assets by segment are as follows: (in thousands) Year Ended January 2, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2021 Total assets: BurgerFi \$ 136,811 \$ 161,675 Anthony's \$ 139,969 156,044 Total \$ 276,780 \$ 317,719 Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure. None. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-K, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15 (e) under the Exchange Act. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on management's evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of January 2, 2023.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15 (f). Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In making its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO criteria") in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and to our Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly

reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of January 2, 2023. Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, as specified above. Our management recognizes that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain judgments and assumptions and cannot provide absolute assurance that its objectives will be met. Remediation of Previously Identified Material Weaknesses in Internal Control. As disclosed under Item 9A. Controls and Procedures, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, management concluded that a material weakness in our internal control related to the design and implementation of controls over the accounting for income taxes existed as of December 31, 2021. In response to this material weakness, management implemented changes to the Company's internal control over accounting for income taxes, including: (1) expanded review processes for the Company's assessment of its ability to realize historical deferred tax assets on its acquired businesses in accordance with Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and the Company's tax provision controls and (2) the utilization of additional third-party professionals and consultants regarding income tax matters. Management has determined that the remediation actions discussed above were effectively designed and demonstrated effective operation for a sufficient period of time to enable management to conclude that the previously disclosed material weakness has been remediated as of January 2, 2023. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Other than as described above, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended January 2, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Item 9B. Other Information. Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections. PART III Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance. Our current directors and executive officers are as follows:

Name	Age	Class	Position
Ophir Sternberg	52	C	Executive Chairman of the Board
Ian Baines	66	N/A	Chief Executive Officer
Michael Rabinovitch	53	N/A	Chief Financial Officer
Martha Stewart	81	A	Director
Vivian Lopez-Blanco	65	B	Director
Gregory Mann	51	A	Director
Allison Greenfield	50	B	Director
Andrew Taub	54	C	Director
David Heidecorn	66	A	Director

Ophir Sternberg has been the Company's Executive Chairman of the Board since December 2020, having served as a member of our Board of Directors since October 2019, Chairman since April 2020, and Chief Executive Officer from June 2020 to December 2020. Mr. Sternberg has over 30 years of experience in investing across numerous industries and segments. Mr. Sternberg additionally serves on the Board of Directors for MSP Recovery, Inc. d/b/a LifeWallet (NASDAQ: LIFW) and is Chairman of the Board for Security Matters Public Limited Company (NASDAQ: SMX). Mr. Sternberg is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Miami-based Lionheart Capital, founded in 2009. We believe Mr. Sternberg is well-qualified to serve on our board of directors due to his business experience, contacts and relationships, as well as his extensive experience in both the public and private company sectors. Allison Greenfield has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since June 2020. Ms. Greenfield has over two decades of experience in real estate development. Ms. Greenfield is the Chief Development Officer and has been a partner of Lionheart Capital, LLC, since it was founded in 2009 and has over 25 years of experience in the entitlement, design, construction and management of projects in all segments of the real estate industry, including industrial, retail, hospitality, and ultra-luxury residential condominiums. At Lionheart Capital, LLC, she has been responsible for the successful acquisition, development, and repositioning of real estate assets around the world. Prior to her tenure at Lionheart Capital, LLC, Ms. Greenfield ran the development and construction arm of Oz Holdings, LLC as a partner from 2001-2010. Ms. Greenfield studied Architecture at The New School University, Parsons School of Design and holds a B. A. in History from Barnard College / Columbia University. We believe Ms. Greenfield is well-qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to her business experience, contacts and relationships. David Heidecorn is a Senior Advisor to L Catterton, the world's largest consumer-focused private equity firm. Prior to becoming a Senior Advisor, Mr. Heidecorn was a Partner and Chief Risk Officer for over 2 decades at L Catterton. Prior to joining L Catterton, Mr. Heidecorn was the Chief Financial Officer of Alarmguard Holdings, Inc. (AMEX: AGD). In 1992, Mr. Heidecorn joined Nantuetek Holding Company, a merchant bank specializing in the acquisition and management of troubled companies and the consolidation of fragmented sectors within the consumer products and services industry. From 1986 to 1992, Mr. Heidecorn held various senior positions in the Corporate Finance Group of GE Capital, including heading up the Restructuring Group for the Northeast. Mr. Heidecorn received a B. A. in Economics from Lehigh University and an M. B. A. in Finance from Columbia Business School. We believe Mr. Heidecorn is qualified to serve on our board of directors due to his extensive business experience. Mr. Heidecorn serves as a director pursuant to CP7's right under the A & R CoD regarding the Company's Series A Junior Preferred Stock, whereby, for so long as CP7, its affiliates or certain related persons of CP7, directly or indirectly, hold collectively 70% or more of the shares of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock issued as of the date of the A & R CoD, CP7 shall have the option and the right (but not the obligation) to designate two directors. Vivian Lopez-Blanco has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since July 2021. Ms. Lopez-Blanco also serves on the board of Jumtuit Health, Inc. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Lopez-Blanco served as an advisory board member of BBVA, South Florida operations, from 2019 until June 2021, Chief Financial Officer of Mednax, Inc. (NYSE: MD) from 2010 until 2018, Vice President and Treasurer of Mednax, Inc. from 2008 to 2010 and Chief Financial Officer of Carrols Corporation's Hispanic Restaurants Division, which includes the Pollo Tropical and Taco Cabana concepts, from 2003 to 2008. Ms. Lopez-Blanco joined Pollo Tropical in 1997 as Controller and was promoted to Chief Financial Officer in 1998, and led the company through its acquisition by Carrols Corporation, developed and realigned key business processes and implemented several financial systems. Earlier in her career, Ms. Lopez-Blanco spent years in an international accounting firm where she progressed through different management roles

and gained extensive experience in public company reporting and capital market expansions. Ms. Lopez-Blanco earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from Florida International University and is a certified public accountant. We believe Ms. Lopez-Blanco is well-qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to her business experience, including her experience in public accounting and as the Chief Financial Officer of public companies, her contacts and relationships. Gregory Mann has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since December 2020. Mr. Mann has over 20 years of experience in delivering outstanding results for leading U. S. and global companies. Mr. Mann previously served as Chief Marketing Officer for Trustly, Inc. He has also previously served at Hydrus Technology as a Board member and in a variety of advising, consulting, leadership, and managerial roles where he developed the firm's commercialization and go to market (GTM) strategy that led to the company's first long-term commercial contract. Prior to Hydrus, from March 2017 to November 2018, Mr. Mann created a stand-alone P & L division at Catalina Marketing as President of Emerging Brands where he architected and implemented a new three-year business strategy that included the launch of new data and marketing services which significantly increased new client deal size and improved client retention. Mr. Mann also developed and drove the vision and general management for the newly founded Emerging Brands division focused on thousands of consumer-packaged goods companies. Prior to Catalina, Mr. Mann worked as the Chief Marketing Officer for LoopPay, where he was part of the founding team which was then acquired by Samsung in order to develop and launch Samsung Pay. Mr. Mann holds an MBA from The Wharton School and a Master's Degree in International Studies from the University of Pennsylvania's Lauder Institute. We believe that Mr. Mann's experience as an entrepreneurial executive and corporate innovator that has built and led established startup, turnaround, and hyper-growth companies and divisions globally will continue to be a valuable asset to the Company's Board of Directors. Martha Stewart has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since February 2021. Ms. Stewart is a businesswoman, writer, and television personality. As founder of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, "MSLO," she gained success through a variety of business ventures, encompassing publishing, broadcasting, merchandising and e-commerce. She has written numerous bestselling books, is the publisher of Martha Stewart Living magazine and hosted two syndicated television programs: Martha Stewart Living, which ran from 1993 to 2004, and Martha, which ran from 2005 to 2012. Ms. Stewart currently serves as the Chief Creative Officer of Marquee Brands, a position she has held since June 2019. Prior to that, Ms. Stewart served as Chief Creative Officer of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. from December 2015 to June 2019. Ms. Stewart has served on the board of directors of the Sequential Brands Group, Inc. since December 2015. Ms. Stewart has also served on the board of AppHarvest, Inc. since May 2020. Ms. Stewart was Founder, Chief Creative Officer and Non-Executive Chairman of the board of directors of MSLO from 1996 through June 2003. She also served as Chief Executive Officer from 1996 through June 2003. Ms. Stewart earned a bachelor's degree in European history and architectural history from Barnard College. We believe Ms. Stewart is well-qualified to serve on the Company's Board of Directors due to her business experience, extensive contacts and relationships. Andrew Taub has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since November 2021. Mr. Taub has been a Managing Partner of L Catterton, where he focuses on the Flagship Buyout Fund, since 1996. L Catterton is the world's largest consumer-focused private equity firm, with approximately \$30 billion of equity capital across six fund strategies in 17 offices globally, and has advised certain funds affiliated with the entity that sold Anthony's to the Company and has provided advisory services to subsidiaries of the Company. Mr. Taub's investment and operating expertise spans the consumer and healthcare services landscape through investments in the pet, optical, restaurant, food and marketing services industries. In addition to serving on the Company's Board of Directors, Mr. Taub currently serves as a director of several L Catterton portfolio companies, including JustFoodForDogs, PatientPoint Health Technologies, and FYidoctors. Mr. Taub holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Finance and Accounting from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and a Master of Business Administration degree from Columbia Business School. We believe Mr. Taub is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive business experience. Mr. Taub serves as a director pursuant to CP7's right under the A & R CoD regarding the Company's Series A Junior Preferred Stock, whereby, for so long as CP7, its affiliates or certain related persons of CP7, directly or indirectly, hold collectively 70% or more of the shares of the Series A Junior Preferred Stock issued as of the date of the A & R CoD, CP7 shall have the option and the right (but not the obligation) to designate two directors. Ian Baines has served as our Chief Executive Officer since November 2021. Mr. Baines served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of ACFP Management, Inc. from January 2020 until November 2021. Mr. Baines has over four decades of experience in the restaurant and hospitality business, beginning as a classically trained chef in his native England, followed by 25 years in Canada with ever increasing roles and responsibilities culminating into Chief Operating Officer of SIR Corp restaurants. In 2004, Mr. Baines was actively recruited to join Brinker International, Inc. where he served in various executive roles. He joined Darden Restaurants Inc. and led the Smokey Bones brand as President before the sale to Sun Capital Partners, Inc., where he continued for several years as President and Chief Executive Officer. He was recruited back to Brinker International, Inc. in 2011 as Senior Vice President of Strategic Innovation. From 2013 to 2014, Mr. Baines served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Uno Restaurant Holdings Corporation. From 2014 to 2018, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Cheddar's Scratch Kitchen ("Cheddar's"); after the sale of Cheddar's to Darden Restaurants Inc. in 2017 he continued as Brand President. In 2019, he was Chief Executive Officer of Del Frisco's Restaurant Group, Inc. during the transition from a public company to three independent brands and ultimately the sale of the steak division. Except for the Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 3, 2021 (as subsequently amended) by and among the Company, Cardboard and Hot Air, pursuant to which the Anthony's acquisition was consummated, there are no arrangements or understandings between Mr. Baines and any other person pursuant to which he was appointed. Michael Rabinovitch joined the Company on February 26, 2021 and assumed the position of Chief Financial Officer on May 3, 2021. Mr. Rabinovitch served as Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Tech Data Corporation from March 2018 until September 2020. Prior thereto, Mr. Rabinovitch was employed at Office Depot, where he served as Vice President of Finance, North America from January 2015 to March 2017 and Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Accounting Officer from March 2017

to February 2018. From 2005 through 2015, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Birks Group (a/k/a Mayors Jewelers), a North American manufacturer and retailer of fine jewelry and luxury timepieces. Prior to joining Birks Group, Mr. Rabinovitch was Vice President of Finance of Claire's Stores, Inc., a specialty retailer of fashion jewelry and accessories, from 1999 to 2005. Mr. Rabinovitch began his career as an auditor with Pricewaterhouse LLP. Mr. Rabinovitch is a licensed certified public accountant (inactive) and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Board Composition BurgerFi's business affairs are managed under the direction of its Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors consists of seven members. The Board of Directors is classified into three classes, each comprising as nearly as possible one-third of the directors to serve three-year terms. Class A directors shall serve until 2023, Class B directors shall serve until 2024 and Class C directors shall serve until 2025. Committees of the Board of Directors The standing committees of our Board currently include an audit committee, a compensation committee, and a nominating committee. Each of the committees reports to the Board as they deem appropriate and as the Board may request. The composition, duties and responsibilities of these committees are set forth below. Audit Committee Ms. Greenfield, Ms. Lopez-Blanco, and Mr. Mann serve on the Audit Committee. Ms. Lopez-Blanco qualifies as the Audit Committee financial expert as defined in Item 407 (d) (5) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act and serves as Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The charter contains a detailed description of the scope of the Audit Committee's responsibilities and how they will be carried out. The Audit Committee's charter is available on our website at <https://ir.burgerfi.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>, under "Governance Documents." According to its charter, the Audit Committee consists of at least three members, each of whom shall be a non-employee director who has been determined by the Board to meet the independence requirements of Nasdaq, and also Rule 10A-3 (b) (1) of the SEC, subject to the exemptions provided in Rule 10A-3 (c). The Audit Committee Charter describes the primary functions of the Audit Committee, including the following: • reviewing and discussing with management and the independent auditor the annual audited financial statements, and recommending to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in our Form 10-K; • discussing with management and the independent auditor significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of our financial statements; • discussing with management major risk assessment and risk management policies; • monitoring the independence of the independent auditor; • verifying the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law; • reviewing and approving, subject to subsequent Board approval, all related-party transactions; • inquiring and discussing with management our compliance with applicable laws and regulations; • pre-approving all audit services and permitted non-audit services to be performed by our independent auditor, including the fees and terms of the services to be performed; • appointing or replacing the independent auditor; • determining the compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work; • establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by us regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or reports which raise material issues regarding our financial statements or accounting policies; and • approving reimbursement of expenses incurred by our management team in identifying potential target businesses. Ms. Greenfield, Mr. Mann, and Ms. Lopez-Blanco serve on the Compensation Committee. Ms. Greenfield serves as the Chairperson of the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The charter contains a detailed description of the scope of the Compensation Committee's responsibilities and how they will be carried out. The Compensation Committee's charter is available on our website at <https://ir.burgerfi.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>, under "Governance Documents." The Compensation Committee may delegate any of its responsibilities to one or more subcommittees as the Compensation Committee may from time to time deem appropriate. The Compensation Committee's duties, which are specified in our Compensation Committee Charter, include, but are not limited to: • reviewing and recommending approval to the Board on an annual basis the corporate goals and objectives relevant to our Chief Executive Officer's compensation, evaluating our Chief Executive Officer's performance in light of such goals and objectives and recommending to the Board the remuneration (if any) of our Chief Executive Officer based on such evaluation; • reviewing and recommending approval to the Board the compensation of all other executive officers; • reviewing our executive compensation policies and plans; • implementing and administering our incentive compensation equity-based remuneration plans; provided, however, that grants of stock options, restricted stock, and other equity awards for executive officers of the Company or as inducements for new executive officers shall be approved by the Board upon the recommendation of such grants by the Committee; • assisting management in complying with our proxy statement and annual report disclosure requirements; • recommending approval by the Board of all special perquisites, special cash payments and other special compensation and benefit arrangements for our executive officers and employees; • if required, producing a report on executive compensation to be included in our annual proxy statement; and • reviewing, evaluating, and recommending changes, if appropriate, to the remuneration for directors. The charter also provides that the Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser and will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any such adviser. However, before engaging or receiving advice from a compensation consultant, external legal counsel or any other adviser, the Compensation Committee will consider the independence of each such adviser, including the factors required by Nasdaq and the SEC. In addition, members of our senior management may report on the performance of the other executive officers of the Company and make compensation recommendations to the Compensation Committee, which will review and, as appropriate, approve the compensation recommendations. Nominating Committee Ms. Greenfield, Ms. Lopez-Blanco, and Mr. Mann serve on the Nominating Committee. Ms. Greenfield serves as the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The charter contains a detailed description of the scope of the Nominating

Committee's responsibilities and how they will be carried out. The Nominating Committee's charter is available on our website at <https://ir.burgerfi.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>, under "Governance Documents." The Nominating Committee will identify, evaluate and recommend candidates to become members of the Board with the goal of creating a balance of knowledge and experience. The Nominating Committee has no specific minimum qualifications for director candidates. However, the Nominating Committee will consider several qualifications relating to management and leadership experience, background and integrity and professionalism in evaluating a person's candidacy for membership on the Board of Directors. The Nominating Committee may require certain skills or attributes, such as financial or accounting experience, to meet specific Board needs that arise from time to time and will also consider the overall experience and makeup of its members to obtain and maintain a broad and diverse mix of Board members, including with respect to race, gender, ethnicity, background, experience and viewpoints of the Board. The Nominating Committee does not distinguish among nominees recommended by stockholders and other persons. Code of Ethics We have adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our directors, executive officers and employees that complies with the rules and regulations of Nasdaq. Our Code of Ethics is available on our website at <https://ir.burgerfi.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>, under "Governance Documents." The information on this website is not incorporated by reference into, or a part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition, a copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided without charge upon request to us in writing at 200 West Cypress Creek Drive, Suite 220, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. We intend to disclose any amendments to or waivers of certain provisions of our Code of Ethics in a Current Report on Form 8-K. Indemnification Agreements and Directors and Officers Liability Insurance Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws limit the personal liability of our directors to our stockholders or us for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (1) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders, (2) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (3) under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporate Law ("DGCL") or (4) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. Our Amended and Restated Bylaws also provide for such limitation of liability with respect to our officers. In addition, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides for indemnification of each of our directors and officers who is or was a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of ours or is or was serving at our request as a director, officer, partner, trustee or employee of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL. Our Amended and Restated Bylaws also provide for such indemnification other than with respect to an action by or in the right of the Company and so long as such director or officer acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Company, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful, and our Amended and Restated Bylaws provide for similar indemnification with respect to actions by or in the right of the Company. In addition, we maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance to provide our directors and officers with insurance coverage for losses arising from claims based on breaches of duty, negligence, errors and other wrongful acts. Delinquent Section 16 (a) Reports Section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock, to file reports regarding ownership of, and transactions in, our securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission and to provide us with copies of those filings. To the Company's knowledge, based solely on a review of the copies of such reports furnished to the Company and written representations that no other reports were required, all such filing requirements applicable to the Company's directors, executive officers and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with during the year ended January 2, 2023, (1) Cardboard Box LLC did not timely file one Form 4 representing one transaction, and (2) the John Rosatti Revocable Trust Dated 8/27/2001 did not timely file five Form 4s, each representing one transaction. Item 11. Executive Compensation. The following table presents information regarding the total compensation awarded to, earned by, and paid to the named executive officers of BurgerFi for services rendered to BurgerFi in all capacities for the years indicated. Name and Principal Position Year Salary (\$) Bonus (\$) Stock Awards (\$) All Other Compensation (\$) Total (\$) Ophir Sternberg 2022 — 1,902,765 (4) 13,429 (8) 1,916,194 Executive Chairman 2021 — — — — Ian Baines 2022 523,628 — 10,560 (9) 534,188 Chief Executive Officer (1) 2021 543,000 178,000 — 721,000 Michael Rabinovitch 2022 400,000 (3) 1,093,077 (5) 89,901 (10) 1,582,970 Chief Financial Officer (2) 2021 215,000 250,000 3,295,000 (6) (7) — 3,760,000 (1) Mr. Baines was appointed as Chief Executive Officer in November 2021. (2) Mr. Rabinovitch was appointed as Chief Financial Officer in February 2021. (3) In February 2022, Mr. Rabinovitch's annual salary was increased to \$ 400,000. (4) Represents the grant of 303,956 unrestricted shares of Company common stock on January 3, 2022. The amounts reflected in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the awards made during 2022, as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. For additional information related to the measurement of stock-based compensation awards, refer to Note 12, "Stockholders' Equity," to the financial statements included in this Annual Report. See the Outstanding Equity Awards table below for additional information relating to these grants. (5) Represents the grant of 174,613 unrestricted shares of Company common stock on January 3, 2022. See the Outstanding Equity Awards table below for additional information relating to these grants. (6) Represents the grants of 52,000 restricted stock units, 78,000 incentive restrictive stock units, and 100,000 benchmark restricted stock units, granted on July 13, 2021. See the Outstanding Equity Awards table below for additional information relating to these grants. (7) The amounts reflected in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the awards made during 2021, as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. For additional information related to the measurement of stock-based compensation awards, refer to Note 12, "Stockholders' Equity," to the financial statements included in this Annual Report. (8) Represents the value of services provided for a driver of Mr. Sternberg's vehicle, which was not a Company-owned vehicle. This service to Mr. Sternberg was discontinued by the Company during 2022. (9) Represents the aggregate value of a monthly allowance relating to a personal vehicle and cell phone provided by the Company to Mr.

Baines. (10) Represents the value of \$ 63, 501 paid to Mr. Rabinovitch in 2022 relating to a certain relocation allowance, as well as the aggregate value of \$ 26, 400 with respect to a monthly allowance relating to a personal vehicle. Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table For 2022, the principal elements of compensation provided to the named executive officers were base salaries, grants of equity-based compensation and broad-based employee benefits. Base salaries are generally set at levels deemed necessary to attract and retain individuals with superior talent commensurate with their relative expertise and experience. Grants of restricted stock units vest in installments over a number of years subject to continued employment, the Company's achievement of certain performance benchmarks, satisfaction of certain key performance indicators set by the Compensation Committee or by meeting certain share price thresholds of the Company's common stock. See the Outstanding Equity Awards table below for additional information relating to these grants. Employment Agreements. We have entered into Employment Agreements with Ophir Sternberg, Ian Baines, and Michael Rabinovitch. Employment Agreement with Ophir Sternberg Under the terms of Mr. Sternberg's employment agreement, Mr. Sternberg serves as our Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors and does not receive a base salary. Mr. Sternberg has the ability to earn restricted stock grants ("Restricted Stock Grants") and incentive restricted stock grants ("Incentive Restricted Stock Grants") and has been granted restricted stock unit grants (the "Sternberg RSU Grants") in lieu of such Restricted Stock Grants and Incentive Restricted Stock Grants. During the term of Mr. Sternberg's employment agreement, which is initially five years, subject to earlier termination or extension, Mr. Sternberg will be bound by confidentiality and non-disparagement obligations. If there is a Change of Control (as defined in Mr. Sternberg's employment agreement) during the term of employment all unearned Restricted Stock Grants and Incentive Restricted Stock Grants, therefore, effectively, all Sternberg RSU Grants, shall be deemed to have been earned immediately prior to the Change of Control. Employment Agreement with Ian Baines In connection with the Anthony's Acquisition, the Company entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Mr. Baines to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Under the terms of his employment agreement, he will earn a base salary of not less than \$ 523, 628, subject to annual review by the Board. In addition, Mr. Baines is eligible to receive an annual cash performance bonus of up to 60 % of his base salary, based upon the achievement of individual and Company performance objectives as mutually agreed by the Board and Mr. Baines. In relation to Mr. Baines' previous role as Chief Executive Officer of Anthony's, Mr. Baines received options to purchase common stock of Hot Air (the "Anthony's Options") pursuant to a Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement") dated September 30, 2020 under the Hot Air, Inc. Amended and Restated 2016 Stock Option Plan (the "Hot Air Plan"). In relation to the consummation of the Anthony's acquisition, the Company and Mr. Baines entered into an Amendment to the Option Agreement pursuant to which the Anthony's Options held by Mr. Baines were converted (the "Option Conversion") into 211, 662 shares of common stock of the Company (the "Baines Issued Shares"). Except with respect to certain permitted transfers by operation of law, to permitted transferees or to pay up to forty percent (40 %) of his federal and state income tax obligations arising from the Option Conversion, Mr. Baines could not, without the express written consent of the Board, (1) transfer any Baines Issued Shares until June 20, 2022, or (2) during the period beginning on June 20, 2022 and ending on December 31, 2022, transfer more than 50 % of any Baines Issued Shares then held by Mr. Baines. All restrictions on the transfer of Baines Issued Shares ceased as of December 31, 2022. During the term of Mr. Baines' employment agreement, Mr. Baines will be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation obligations. Upon a termination of Mr. Baines' employment without Cause (as defined in his employment agreement) or the resignation by Mr. Baines for Good Reason (as defined in his employment agreement), Mr. Baines will be entitled to receive all accrued, determined and unpaid compensation, a pro-rata bonus payment for the fiscal year of termination based on actual performance results for the full annual performance period and severance payment of Mr. Baines' base salary for a period of twelve (12) months after the date of termination. Amended Employment Agreement with Michael Rabinovitch Under the terms of Mr. Rabinovitch's amended employment agreement, he will earn a base salary of \$ 400, 000 (subject to annual review) and will be entitled to receive such performance bonuses as determined by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors in its sole discretion in consultation with the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. In addition, Mr. Rabinovitch is entitled to up to six months severance and reimbursement of COBRA expenses in the event of termination of the employment agreement by the Company without cause or by Mr. Rabinovitch for good reason (as defined in the employment agreement). Mr. Rabinovitch has the ability to earn Restricted Stock Grants and benchmark restricted stock grants ("Benchmark Restricted Stock Grants") and has been granted restricted stock unit grants (the "Rabinovitch RSU Grants") in lieu of such Restricted Stock Grants and Benchmark Restricted Stock Unit Grants. During the term of Mr. Rabinovitch's employment agreement Mr. Rabinovitch will be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation obligations. If there is a Change of Control during the term of employment all unearned Restricted Stock Grants and Benchmark Restricted Stock Grants, therefore, effectively, all Rabinovitch RSU Grants, shall be deemed to have been earned and vested immediately prior to the Change of Control. If Mr. Rabinovitch is terminated without cause, or resigns due to good reason, as defined in the employment agreement, all unvested portions of the Restricted Stock Grants and Benchmark Restricted Stock Grant, therefore, effectively, the Rabinovitch RSU Grants, scheduled to vest in the year of such termination or resignation shall be deemed to have been earned and vested immediately. Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control Except as discussed above, no named executive officer has a contractual or other entitlement to severance or other payments upon termination or a change in control. Director Compensation For fiscal year ending December 31, 2021, each independent director was granted restricted stock units in an amount equal to \$ 150, 000 divided by the closing price on the last trading day of the fiscal year, generally to vest on the one-year anniversary of the date of grant and be settled in shares of common stock, subject to such director's continuous service as a director until such time and earlier vesting due to a change of control. In addition, for fiscal year ending December 31, 2021, each independent director received annual cash compensation of \$ 7, 500. For fiscal year ending January 2, 2023, each independent director was granted restricted stock units in an amount equal to \$ 100, 000 divided by the closing price on the last trading day of the calendar year, generally to vest on the one-year anniversary of the date of grant and to be settled in shares of

common stock, subject to such directors' continuous service as a director until such time and earlier vesting due to a change of control. In addition, for the fiscal year ending January 2, 2023, each independent director is entitled to receive annual cash compensation of \$ 50,000, payable on or before December 31, 2023, subject to such director's continuous service as a director until such time. Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End Stock Awards

Name	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested
Ophir Sternberg	100,000	(1) \$ 560,000 (2) \$ 126,000
Michael Rabinovitch	63,000	(3) 60,000 (4) 42,000 (5) \$ 79,380
		(6) \$ 75,600 (7) \$ 52,920

(1) Represents restricted stock units granted, for financial reporting purposes, on December 16, 2020. The legal grant date of the restricted stock units was July 13, 2021, the date that applicable grant award agreements were executed by the Company and Mr. Sternberg. The restricted stock units vest in five equal parts, with 20% vesting on the grant date and an additional 20% vesting on January 1 for each of the ensuing four years of employment, beginning on January 1, 2022. If there is a change of control (as defined in the employment agreement) or certain termination or resignation events occur during the term of employment all unearned restricted stock units shall be deemed to have been earned immediately prior to the change of control or termination or resignation event. (2) Represents incentive restricted stock units granted, for financial reporting purposes, on December 16, 2020. The legal grant date of the restricted stock units was July 13, 2021, the date that applicable grant award agreements were executed by the Company and Mr. Sternberg. The restricted stock units vest upon achievement by the Company of the following benchmarks: (i) 20%, or 140,000 incentive restricted stock units, vested because Company revenue for fiscal year 2021, as calculated and presented in the Company's audited financial statements included in the Form 10-K report for the relevant year, was 10% or greater than \$ 34,382,000 (the "Base Year Revenue"); (ii) 20%, or 140,000 incentive restricted stock units, if Company revenue for fiscal year 2022 is 20% or greater than Base Year Revenue; (iii) 20%, or 140,000 incentive restricted stock units, if Company revenue for fiscal year 2023 is 30% or greater than Base Year Revenue; (iv) 20%, or 140,000 incentive restricted stock units, if Company revenue for fiscal year 2024 is 40% or greater than Base Year Revenue; (v) 20%, or 140,000 incentive restricted stock units, if Company revenue for fiscal year 2025 is 50% or greater than Base Year Revenue. If there is a change of control (as defined in the employment agreement) or certain termination or resignation events occur during the term of employment all unearned incentive restricted stock units shall be deemed to have been earned immediately prior to the change of control. (3) Represents restricted stock units granted on July 13, 2021. The restricted stock units were initially scheduled to vest in equal amounts at the yearly anniversary of his commencement date (February 26, 2021) for each of the first four years of employment, subject to the achievement of annual key performance indicators, including the Company's adjusted EBITDA target, and diversity targets as set by the Compensation Committee. On March 4, 2022, the Compensation Committee approved of an amendment to the applicable grant agreement to revise the time of vesting so that, subject to achievement of such annual key performance indicators for the respective prior fiscal year, the third and fourth-year vesting dates were accelerated to occur on the second-year anniversary date, which is measured from February 26, 2021. If there is a change of control (as defined in the employment agreement) during the term of employment all unearned restricted stock units shall be deemed to have been earned and vested immediately prior to the change of control. (4) Represents benchmark restricted stock units granted on July 13, 2021. The benchmark restricted stock units were initially scheduled to vest as follows: (i) 20,000 restricted stock units, if the last reported closing price of Company's common stock for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30 trading day period was greater than or equal to \$ 19.00 per share during the calendar year 2021 and if not achieved then would rollover to calendar year 2022 and would vest if the last reported closing price of Company's common stock for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30 trading day period was greater than or equal to \$ 11.00 per share during the calendar year 2022; (ii) 20,000 restricted stock units, if the last reported closing price of the Company's common stock for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30 trading day period was greater than or equal to \$ 11.00 per share during the calendar year, 2022; (iii) 20,000 restricted stock units, if the last reported closing price of the Company's common stock for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30 trading day period was greater than or equal to \$ 13.00 per share during the calendar year, 2023; and (iv) 40,000 restricted stock units, if the last reported closing price of the Company's common stock for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30 trading day period was greater than or equal to \$ 15.00 per share during the calendar year, 2024. Effective January 3, 2022, the Company's board of directors approved of an amendment and restatement of the applicable grant agreement to revise certain of such price thresholds from \$ 19.00 per share, \$ 19.00 per share, \$ 22.00 per share and \$ 25.00 per share to \$ 11.00 per share, \$ 11.00 per share, \$ 13.00 per share and \$ 15.00 per share, respectively. If there is a change of control (as defined in the employment agreement) during the term of employment all unearned benchmark restricted stock units shall be deemed to have been earned and vested immediately prior to the change of control. If Mr. Rabinovitch is terminated without cause, or resigns due to good reason, as defined in the employment agreement, all unvested portions of the restricted stock unit grant scheduled to vest in the year of such termination or resignation shall be deemed to have been earned and vested immediately; provided, that the grant agreement for such benchmark restricted stock units further provided that in no event shall the number of unearned restricted stock units underlying such grant that could vest in 2022 in accordance with such provision exceed 20,000 restricted stock units. (5) Represents restricted stock units granted on July 13, 2021. The restricted stock units were initially scheduled to vest in four equal parts on February 26 for each of the ensuing four years of employment. On March 4, 2022, the Compensation Committee approved of an amendment to the applicable grant agreement to revise the time of vesting so that the third and fourth-year vesting dates were accelerated to occur on the second-year anniversary date, which is measured from February 26, 2021. If there is a change of control (as defined in the employment agreement) during the term of employment all unearned restricted stock units shall be deemed to have been earned immediately prior to the change of control. (6) Market value of the restricted stock units was determined using the \$ 1.26 closing price of the Company's common stock on December 30, 2022, which was the last trading day of the year. Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters. The following table sets forth as of March 27, 2023, the number of shares of BurgerFi common stock beneficially owned by (i) each person who is

known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of our issued and outstanding common stock, (ii) each of our named executive officers and directors; and (iii) all of our current executive officers and directors as a group. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with SEC rules and includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Except as indicated by the footnotes below, the Company believes, based on the information furnished to it, that the persons and entities named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all stock that they beneficially own, subject to applicable community property laws. All of the Company's shares of common stock subject to options or Warrants exercisable within 60 days are deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned by the persons holding those options or Warrants for the purpose of computing the number of shares beneficially owned and the percentage ownership of that person. They are not, however, deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Subject to the paragraph above, the percentage ownership of issued shares is based on 23, 823, 105 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of March 27, 2023.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	(1) Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class	
Ophir Sternberg	(2) 3, 576, 068	14.3 %	
Ian Baines	126, 997	* Michael Rabinovitch 472, 866 2.0 % Allison Greenfield (3) 48, 518 * Martha Stewart 26, 942 * Vivian Lopez- Blanco 28, 518 * Gregory Mann 28, 518 * Andrew Taub — * David Heidecorn — * All directors and executive officers as a group (nine individuals) 4, 308, 427 17.2 % Greater than 5 % Beneficial Owners Lionheart Equities, LLC (4) 2, 010, 1128.1 % The John Rosatti Revocable Trust U / A DTD 8 / 27 / 2001 — Custody (5) 4, 003, 396 16.8 % Lion Point Capital, LP (6) 2, 745, 938 11.6 % CP7 Warming Bag, L. P. (7) 1, 429, 741 6.0 % Walleye Capital LLC (8) 1, 903, 820 8.0 % * Less than one percent.	(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of each of the individuals is c / o BurgerFi International, Inc., 200 West Cypress Creek Rd., Suite 220, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309. (2) Consist of (i) 720, 725 shares of common stock, 150, 000 shares (the " Unit Shares ") of common stock underlying units and 1, 139, 387 shares of common stock underlying warrants to purchase one share of common stock each, which are currently exercisable, owned directly by Lionheart Equities and (ii) 1, 365, 956 shares owned by Mr. Sternberg and 60, 000 shares of common stock underlying warrants to purchase one share of common stock each, which are currently exercisable, owned by Mr. Sternberg. Mr. Sternberg, as manager of Lionheart Equities, has sole voting and dispositive control over the Unit Shares and Warrants held by Lionheart Equities. The business address for Lionheart Equities is 4218 NE 2nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33137. The business address for Mr. Sternberg is 4218 NE 2nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33137. (3) Consist of 38, 518 shares of common stock owned by Allison Greenfield, and 10, 000 shares of common stock owned by Leviathan Group, LLC. Ms. Greenfield possesses sole voting and dispositive control over the shares. (4) Consist of 720, 725 shares of common stock, 150, 000 Unit Shares and 1, 139, 387 shares of common stock underlying warrants to purchase one share of common stock each, which are currently exercisable, owned directly by Lionheart Equities. Mr. Sternberg, as manager of Lionheart Equities, has sole voting and dispositive control over the Unit Shares and Warrants held by Lionheart Equities. The business address for Lionheart Equities is 4218 NE 2nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33137. (5) Shares of common stock held by The John Rosatti Family Trust U / A DTD 8 / 27 / 2001 — Custody (the " JR Trust "). The business address of the JR Trust is 105 US Highway 1, North Palm Beach, FL 33408. John Rosatti, as trustee of the JR Trust, may be deemed to beneficially own the securities beneficially owned by the JR Trust and has sole voting and dispositive power over the shares held by the JR Trust. Information included in this footnote is derived from a Form 4 filed on March 24, 2023. (6) Shares of common stock held by Lion Point. The business address of Lion Point is 250 West 55th Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10019. Lion Point is the investment manager to its investment fund client Lion Point Master, LP. Lion Point Holdings GP, LLC (" Lion Point Holdings ") is the general partner of Lion Point. Didric Cederholm is a Founding Partner and Chief Investment Officer of Lion Point. Mr. Cederholm is also a Member and a Manager of Lion Point Holdings. Mr. Freeman is a Founding Partner and Head of Research of Lion Point. Mr. Freeman is also a Member and a Manager of Lion Point Holdings. By virtue of these relationships, each of Lion Point, Lion Point Holdings, Mr. Cederholm and Mr. Freeman may be deemed to beneficially own the securities beneficially owned by its investment fund client. Information included in this footnote is derived from a Schedule 13G / A filed on January 11, 2021. (7) Shares of common stock held by CP7. The business address of CP7 is 599 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830. CP7 Management, LLC (" CP7 Management ") is the general partner of CP7. Scott Dahnke is a managing member of CP7 Management. J. Michael Chu is a managing member of CP7 Management. By virtue of these relationships, each of CP7 Management, Mr. Dahnke and Mr. Chu may be deemed to beneficially own the securities beneficially owned by CP7. Each of Mr. Dahnke and Mr. Chu disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares of Common Stock held by CP7. CP7, CP7 Management, Mr. Dahnke and Mr. Chu each possess shared voting power and shared dispositive control over 1, 429, 741 of the shares. Information included in this footnote is derived from a Schedule 13D / A filed on March 1, 2023. (8) Shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants beneficially owned by Walleye Capital LLC (" Walleye Capital "). The business address of Walleye Capital is 2800 Niagara Lane N, Plymouth, MN 55447. Walleye Capital possesses sole voting power and sole dispositive control over all 1, 903, 820 of the shares issuable upon exercise of such warrants. Information included in this footnote is derived from a Schedule 13G filed on February 15, 2023.

Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans Plan Category Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a) Weighted- average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c) Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1) 1, 445, 600 (2) N / A 600, 000 Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders — N / A — Total 1, 445, 600 \$ — 600, 000 (1) The equity compensation plan approved by security holders is the 2020 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, which allows for an initial allotment of 2, 000, 000 shares. The aggregate number of shares reserved for awards under the plan (other than Incentive Stock Options) will automatically increase on January 1 of each year, for a period of not more than ten (10) years, commencing on January 1 of the year following the year after the date the plan became effective, in an amount equal to five percent (5 %) of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding on December 31 of the preceding calendar year, provided that the Company's Compensation Committee may

determine prior to the first day of the applicable fiscal year to lower the amount of such annual increase. (2) Represents the maximum number of shares of common stock to be issued upon the vesting of outstanding RSUs. Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence. Related Party Policy Our Code of Ethics requires us to avoid, wherever possible, all related party transactions that could result in actual or potential conflicts of interests, except under guidelines approved by the Board of Directors (or the Audit Committee). Related party transactions are defined as transactions in which (1) the aggregate amount involved will or may be expected to exceed the lesser of \$ 120,000 or one percent (1 %) of the average of the Company's total assets at year end for the last two completed fiscal years, (2) we or any of our subsidiaries is a participant, and (3) any (a) executive officer, director or nominee for election as a director, (b) greater than 5 % beneficial owner of our shares of common stock, or (c) immediate family member, of the persons referred to in clauses (a) and (b), has or will have a direct or indirect material interest (other than solely as a result of being a director or a less than 10 % beneficial owner of another entity). A conflict of interest situation can arise when a person takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her work objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest may also arise if a person, or a member of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position. We also require each of our directors and executive officers to annually complete a directors' and officers' questionnaire that elicits information about related party transactions. Our Audit Committee, pursuant to its written charter, is responsible for reviewing and approving related party transactions to the extent we enter into such transactions. All ongoing and future transactions between us and any of our officers and directors or their respective affiliates or other persons listed above will be on terms believed by us to be no less favorable to us than are available from unaffiliated third parties. Such transactions will require prior approval by our Audit Committee and a majority of our uninterested "independent" directors, or the members of our Board who do not have an interest in the transaction, in either case who had access, at our expense, to our attorneys or independent legal counsel. We will not enter into any such transaction unless our Audit Committee and a majority of our disinterested "independent" directors determine that the terms of such transaction are no less favorable to us than those that would be available to us with respect to such a transaction from unaffiliated third parties. These procedures are intended to determine whether any such related party transaction impairs the independence of a director or presents a conflict of interest on the part of a director, employee or officer.

Contingent Forward Purchase Contract In connection with the consummation of the BurgerFi acquisition, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Forward Purchase Contract with each of Lion Point and Lionheart Equities for the purchase of forward purchase units ("Forward Purchase Units"), each Forward Purchase Unit consisting of one share of Common Stock and one warrant exercisable into one share of Common Stock. Lion Point purchased 2,000,000 Forward Purchase Units and Lionheart Equities purchased 1,000,000 Forward Purchase Units under the Amended and Restated Forward Purchase Agreement. In addition, OPES agreed to register a total of 4,829,376 shares of OPES common stock owned by Lion Point as of the consummation of the BurgerFi acquisition, which comprised of (i) 662,500 of shares held by certain of the initial stockholders (the "Initial Stockholders"), who held founders' shares ("Founders' Shares") prior to the initial public offering ("IPO") of OPES, (ii) 83,438 shares of OPES common stock underlying the (A) 400,000 units (each consisting of one share of Common Stock and one warrant exercisable into one share of Common Stock purchased by our Initial Sponsor, Lion Point Capital, L. P. (the "Initial Sponsor") and certain of our Initial Stockholders who held Founders' Shares prior to the IPO and (B) additional 45,000 units sold in connection with the underwriter's over-allotment option in connection with our IPO (together with A, the "Private Placement Units") and 83,438 shares of OPES common stock underlying the private warrants, each of which entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$ 11.50 per share, and (iii) 2,000,000 shares of OPES common stock underlying the Forward Purchase Units and 2,000,000 shares of OPES common stock underlying the warrants that are part of the Forward Purchase Units, which shares have priority registration rights over all other shares of OPES common stock to be registered under the New Registration Rights Agreement (as defined below). Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, dated as of March 15, 2018 (the "Original Registration Rights Agreement"), those initial stockholders who held the Founders' Shares issued and outstanding prior to the IPO, as well as the holders of the Private Placement Units and any units the Initial Sponsor, the Initial Stockholders, their affiliates, officers, directors or third parties may be issued in payment of working capital loans made to us, were entitled to registration rights. In connection with the BurgerFi acquisition, all of the parties to the Original Registration Rights Agreement (and those parties who as a result of the transfer of Founders' Shares became a party to the Original Registration Rights Agreement), along with the Members and all other holders of certain securities (the "Registrable Securities") of the Company (other than the holders of Public Warrants), entered into a new registration rights agreement (the "New Registration Rights Agreement") covering the registration of Registrable Securities held by such parties. Pursuant to the New Registration Rights Agreement, the Company filed with the SEC a registration statement covering the resale of certain Registrable Securities held by the parties in accordance with SEC guidance and caused the registration statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act, and must use its commercially reasonable efforts to keep such registration statement continuously effective under the Securities Act until all Registrable Securities covered by such registration statement have been sold or may be sold without volume or manner of sale restrictions pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act ("Rule 144"), without the requirement that the Company be in compliance with the current public information requirement under Rule 144. Additionally, Lion Point Capital, LLC made a written demand for registration under the Securities Act of all or part of certain securities (the "Lion Point Securities") held by Lion Point Capital, LLC. The Company is not obligated to effect more than two demand registration statements in respect of the Lion Point Securities. The New Registration Rights Agreement also provides the holders of the Registrable Securities with certain piggy-back registration rights. In connection with the Anthony's acquisition, on November 3, 2021, we entered into a registration rights and lock-up agreement with Cardboard (the "RRA / Lock-Up") covering certain securities of the Company (the "New Registrable Securities") held by Cardboard. Pursuant to the RRA / Lock-Up, the Company filed with the SEC a registration statement covering the resale of the New Registrable Securities in accordance with SEC guidance and caused the registration statement to

be declared effective under the Securities Act and will use its commercially reasonable efforts to keep such registration statement continuously effective under the Securities Act until all New Registrable Securities covered by such registration statement have been sold or certain other events with respect to the New Registrable Securities have occurred. Additionally, Cardboard is entitled to make, from time to time, a written demand for registration under the Securities Act of all or part of the New Registrable Securities. The Company is not obligated to effect more than three demand registration statements in respect of the New Registrable Securities. The RRA / Lock-Up also provides the holders of the New Registrable Securities with certain piggy-back registration and underwritten shelf offering rights, and subjects certain New Registrable Securities, except with respect to transfers to certain permitted assignees, to a lock-up until twelve (12) months after the Anthony's Closing, subject to (i) earlier expiration as follows: (A) 30 % of such New Registrable Securities may be transferred, if after the Anthony's Closing, the last reported closing price of the Common Stock for any twenty (20) trading days within any consecutive thirty (30) trading day period equals or exceeds \$ 23.00 per share, (B) 30 % of such New Registrable Securities may be transferred, if after the Anthony's Closing, the last reported closing price of the Common Stock for any twenty (20) trading days within any consecutive thirty (30) trading day period equals or exceeds \$ 25.00 per share, and (C) 40 % of such New Registrable Securities may be transferred, if after the Anthony's Closing, the last reported closing price of the Common Stock for any twenty (20) trading days within any consecutive thirty (30) trading day period equals or exceeds \$ 28.00 per share; and (ii) all applicable holding periods and requirements under the Securities Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. In addition, such New Registrable Securities are subject to a lock-up for 180 days after the Anthony's Closing. Other Transactions We previously leased building space for our previous BurgerFi corporate office from an entity under common ownership with The John Rosatti Revocable Trust U / A DTD 8 / 27 / 2001, a significant stockholder. Rent expense for the year ended January 2, 2023 was \$ 0.1 million and for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$ 0.2 million. In January 2022, we exercised our right to terminate this North Palm Beach lease effective as of July 2022. The Company leases building space for our combined BurgerFi and Anthony's corporate office from an entity controlled by Ophir Sternberg, our Executive Chairman. In February 2022, the Company amended the lease agreement to, among other things, extend the term to ten years beginning as of March 1, 2022 and add additional square footage in order to combine headquarters following the Anthony's acquisition. For the year ended January 2, 2023 rent expense was approximately \$ 0.5 million. In addition, in April 2021, we entered into an independent contractor agreement with a corporation (the "Consultant") for which the Chief Operating Officer (the "Consultant Principal") of Lionheart Capital, LLC, an entity controlled by Ophir Sternberg, the Executive Chairman of the Board, serves as President. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, which the Company amended on September 1, 2022, the Consultant shall provide certain strategic advisory services to the Company in exchange for total annual cash compensation and expense reimbursements of \$ 0.1 million, payable in 12 equal monthly payments. For the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 the Consultant received \$ 0.1 million and a nominal amount of cash compensation and expense reimbursement for services provided in each year, respectively. In 2021, the Consultant Principal received an award of 50,000 restricted stock units, which shall vest in five equal annual installments, subject to the Company achieving certain annual revenue targets starting in 2021, and in November 2021, the Consultant Principal received a \$ 0.25 million bonus in connection with the Company's Anthony's Acquisition. As of January 2, 2023, 10,000 of these units vested. On January 3, 2022, the Company granted the Consultant Principal 38,000 unrestricted shares of common stock of the Company. The Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$ 0.4 million and \$ 0.2 million for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021. On February 24, 2023, the Borrowers entered into a Secured Promissory Note in an aggregate principal amount of \$ 15,100,000 with CP7, an affiliate of L Catterton, as lender. For additional information on this junior indebtedness, See Note 9, "Debt," to the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of our Annual Report. The Board of Directors has determined that four of the Company's seven members of the Board of Directors, Allison Greenfield, Vivian Lopez-Blanco, Gregory Mann, and Martha Stewart, qualify as "independent directors" within the meaning of the independent director guidelines of Nasdaq and applicable SEC rules. Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services: AUDITORS FEES AND SERVICES KPMG, LLP On May 10, 2022, the Audit Committee engaged KPMG LLP ("KPMG") as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending January 2, 2023 after conclusion of the Company's competitive auditor selection process and resignation of BDO USA, LLP ("BDO"). The following table lists the fees for services rendered by KPMG for the year ended January 2, 2023. 2022 Audit Fees \$ 713,000 Audit Related Fees 20,000 Tax Fees 41,000 All Other Fees — Total Fees \$ 774,000 "Audit Fees" relate to fees and expenses billed by KPMG for the annual audit, including the audit of our financial statements and review of our quarterly financial statements. "Audit Related Fees" consist of fees and expenses for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements that are not "Audit Fees." "Tax Fees" consist of fees and related expenses billed for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services include assistance regarding federal and state tax compliance and tax planning and restructuring. "All Other Fees" consist of fees and expenses for products and services that are not "Audit Fees," "Audit Related Fees" nor "Tax Fees." The following table lists the fees for services rendered by BDO USA, LLP ("BDO") for the years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021: 2022 2021 Audit Fees \$ 591,000 \$ 1,294,900 Audit Related Fees — Tax Fees — All Other Fees — Total Fees \$ 591,000 \$ 1,294,900 "Audit Fees" relate to fees and expenses billed by BDO for the annual audit, including the audit of our financial statements, review of our quarterly financial statements and for Form S-1, Form S-3 and Form S-8 filings. Fees for the year ended December 31, 2021 include \$ 700,000 for incremental out-of-scope services agreed upon after issuance of Form 10-K. POLICY FOR APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND PERMITTED NON-AUDIT SERVICES The Audit Committee has adopted a policy and related procedures requiring its pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services to be rendered by its independent registered public accounting firm. These policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the provision of such services do not impair the independent registered public accounting firm's independence. These services may include audit services, audit related

services, tax services and other services. The policy provides for the approval by the Audit Committee of fees for various types of audit services, audit related services, tax services and the services that are within the scope of such fees are deemed to be pre-approved by the Audit Committee. The independent registered public accounting firm is required to provide to the Audit Committee back up information with respect to the performance of such services. All services provided by KPMG and BDO during the fiscal years ended January 2, 2023 and December 31, 2021 were approved by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has delegated to its Chair the authority to pre-approve services, up to a specified fee limit, to be rendered by the independent registered public accounting firm and requires that the Chair report to the Audit Committee pre-approved decisions made by the Chair at the next scheduled meeting of the Audit Committee.

PART IV Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules. (a) We have filed the following documents as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K: 1. The financial statements listed in the "Index to Financial Statements" in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data are filed as part of this report. 2. Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto. 3. Exhibits included or incorporated herein: See below. Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on June 30, 2020)
2.2	Amendment Agreement to the Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on October 1, 2020)
2.3	Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 3, 2021 by and among Hot Air, Inc., Cardboard Box LLC and the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021)
2.4*	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement, dated February 24, 2023, by and among Hot Air, Inc., Cardboard Box LLC and the Company
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, effective on December 16, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the registrant on April 14, 2022)
3.2	Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation of Series A Preferred Stock of the Company, dated February 27, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on February 27, 2023)
3.3	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on March 24, 2022)
4.1*	Description of Capital Stock
4.2	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company on April 14, 2022)
4.3	Specimen Warrant Certificate (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company on April 14, 2022)
4.4	Warrant Agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 18, 2018)
10.1	Registration Rights Agreement dated December 16, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.2	Amendment to IPO Eserow Agreement dated December 16, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.3	Indemnification Eserow Agreement dated December 16, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.4	Director Voting Agreement dated December 16, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.5	Voting Agreement among BurgerFi International Inc., the John Rosatti Revocable Trust U / A / D 08 / 27 / 2001 and John Rosatti, dated March 15, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on March 16, 2023)
10.6	2020 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.7	Standstill Letter (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.8	Loan Agreement dated July 13, 2018 between BurgerFi International, LLC and Bank of America, N. A., as amended by the Amendment No. 1 to Loan Agreement dated October 31, 2019 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.9	Form of Franchise Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.10	Employment Agreement with Mr. Sternberg (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 23, 2020)
10.11	Independent Contractor Agreement between BurgerFi International, Inc. and The Ivy Companies, Inc., dated April 23, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company on April 14, 2022)
10.12	Amended Independent Contractor Agreement between BurgerFi International, Inc. and The Ivy Companies, Inc., dated September 1, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on November 16, 2022)
10.13	Employment Agreement between the Company and Michael Rabinovitch (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on March 3, 2021)
10.14	Amended Employment Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and BurgerFi International, Inc., dated March 4, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on March 10, 2022)
10.15	Second Amended Employment Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and the Company, dated January 3, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on January 6, 2023)
10.16	Eserow Agreement between the Company, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, and the initial stockholders (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on March 15, 2018)
10.17	Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Ophir Sternberg and the Company, dated July 13, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on July 16, 2021)
10.18	Benchmark Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Ophir Sternberg and the Company, dated July 13, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on July 16, 2021)
10.19	Restricted Stock Unit

Award Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and the Company, dated July 13, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on July 16, 2021) 10. 20 Amended Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and BurgerFi International, Inc., dated March 4, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on March 10, 2022) 10. 21 Amended and Restated Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and BurgerFi International Inc., dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on January 6, 2022) 10. 22 Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Stefan K. Schnopp, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 23 Benchmark Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement by and between the Company and Stefan K. Schnopp, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 10 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 24 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement by and between the Company and Stefan K. Schnopp, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 11 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 25 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement by and between the Company and Stefan K. Schnopp, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 12 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 26 Amended and Restated Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement by and between the Company and Karl Goodhew, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 16 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 27 Unrestricted Stock Award Agreement between the Company and Karl Goodhew, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 18 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 28 Unrestricted Stock Award Agreement between Ophir Sternberg and the Company, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on January 6, 2022) 10. 29 Unrestricted Stock Award Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and the Company, dated January 3, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on January 6, 2022) 10. 30 Unrestricted Stock Award Agreement between Ophir Sternberg and BurgerFi International Inc., dated January 3, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on January 6, 2023) 10. 31 Unrestricted Stock Award Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and BurgerFi International Inc., dated January 3, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on January 6, 2023) 10. 32 Form of Independent Director Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement with the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 12 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on July 16, 2021) 10. 33 Form of Independent Director Unrestricted Stock Award Agreement, dated December 21, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the registrant on May 16, 2022) 10. 34 Form of Amendment to the Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement pursuant to the Hot Air, Inc. Amended and Restated 2016 Stock Option Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 6 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-8 filed by the Company on November 3, 2021) 10. 35 Form of Amendment to the Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement pursuant to the Hot Air, Inc. Amended and Restated 2016 Stock Option Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 6 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-8 filed by the Company on November 3, 2021) 10. 36 Share Escrow Agreement, dated November 3, 2021, by and among the Company, Cardboard Box LLC and the Escrow Agent (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021) 10. 37 Registration Rights and Lock-Up Agreement, dated November 3, 2021, by and between Cardboard Box LLC and the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021) 10. 38 Restrictive Covenants Agreement, dated November 3, 2021, by and among Catterton Partners VII, L. P., Catterton Partners VII Offshore, L. P. and Catterton Partners VII Special Purposes, L. P., on the one hand, and the Company, on the other hand (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 5 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021) 10. 39 Tenth Amendment to Credit Agreement and Joinder, dated November 3, 2021, by and among the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, Plastic Tripod, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Regions Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders, collateral agent for the lenders, a lender, swingline lender and issuance bank, Cadence Bank, as a lender, Webster Bank, National Association, as a lender, Synovus Bank, as a lender, CP7 Warming Back, LP as a lender and the other lenders party from time to time thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 7 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021) 10. 40 Eleventh Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated November 23, 2021, by and among the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, Plastic Tripod, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Regions Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders, collateral agent for the lenders, a lender, swingline lender and issuance bank, Cadence Bank, as a lender, Webster Bank, National Association, as a lender, Synovus Bank, as a lender, CP7 Warming Back, LP as a lender and the other lenders party from time to time thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 32 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the registrant on April 14, 2022) 10. 41 Twelfth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated March 9, 2022, by and among the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, Plastic Tripod, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Regions Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders, collateral agent for the lenders, a lender, swingline lender and issuance bank, Cadence Bank, as a lender, Webster Bank, National Association, as a lender, Synovus Bank, as a lender, and the other lenders party from time to time thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on March 10, 2022) 10. 42 Thirteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated December 7, 2022, by and among the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, Plastic Tripod, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Regions Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders, collateral agent for the lenders, a lender, swingline lender and issuance bank, Cadence Bank, as a lender, Webster Bank, National Association, as a lender, Synovus Bank, as a lender, and the other lenders party from time to time thereto (Incorporated

by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on December 9, 2022) 10.43 Fourteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated February 1, 2023, by and among the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, Plastic Tripod, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Regions Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders, collateral agent for the lenders, a lender, swingline lender and issuance bank, Cadence Bank, as a lender, Webster Bank, National Association, as a lender, Synovus Bank, as a lender, and the other lenders party from time to time thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on February 2, 2023) 10.44 * Fifteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated February 24, 2023, by and among the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, Plastic Tripod, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Regions Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders, collateral agent for the lenders, a lender, swingline lender and issuance bank, Cadence Bank, as a lender, Webster Bank, National Association, as a lender, Synovus Bank, as a lender, and the other lenders party from time to time thereto 10.45 * Secured Promissory Note, dated February 24, 2023, by Company and Plastic Tripod, Inc. in favor of CP7 Warming Bag, L.P. 10.46 * Guaranty and Security Agreement, dated February 24, 2023, by and among the Company, Hot Air, Inc., ACFP Management, Inc., Anthony's Pizza Holding Company, LLC, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, and CP7 Warming Bag, L.P., as lender. 10.47 * Intercreditor and Subordination Agreement, dated February 24, 2023, by and between Regions Bank, as administrative agent and collateral agent for the senior creditors, and CP7 Warming Bag, LP. 10.48 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated November 4, 2021, by and between ACFP Management, Inc., the Company and Ian Baines (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021) 10.49 Amendment to the Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement pursuant to the Hot Air, Inc. Amended and Restated 2016 Stock Option Plan, dated November 3, 2021, by and between the Company and Ian Baines (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the registrant on November 5, 2021) 10.50 Hot Air, Inc. 2016 Amended and Restated 2016 Option Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-8 filed by the Company on November 3, 2021) 21.1 * Subsidiaries of Registrant 23.1 * Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm 23.2 * Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm 31.1 * Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 (a) and 15d-14 (a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 31.2 * Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 (a) and 15d-14 (a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 32.1 * * Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 32.2 * * Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document—the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document. 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document. 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document. 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. 104 The cover page from the Company's Annual Report on form 10-K for the year ended January 2, 2023 has been formatted in Inline XBRL. _____ * Filed herewith. * * Furnished. Indicates a management contract or a compensatory plan or agreement. Item 16. Form 10-K Summary SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 23 and 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this amended report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. Dated: April 3, 2023
BurgerFi International, Inc. By: /s/ Ian Baines Ian Baines Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Name Title Date /s/ Ian Baines Ian Baines Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) April 3, 2023 /s/ Michael Rabinovitch Michael Rabinovitch Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer) April 3, 2023 /s/ Ophir Sternberg Ophir Sternberg Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors April 3, 2023 /s/ Martha Stewart Martha Stewart Director April 3, 2023 /s/ Vivian Lopez-Blanco Vivian Lopez-Blanco Director April 3, 2023 /s/ Gregory Mann Gregory Mann Director April 3, 2023 /s/ Allison Greenfield Allison Greenfield Director April 3, 2023 /s/ Andrew Taub Andrew Taub Director April 3, 2023 /s/ David Heidecorn David Heidecorn Director April 3, 2023 Exhibit 2.4
AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDED AND RESTATED STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT THIS AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDED AND RESTATED STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT (this "Amendment"), dated as of February 24, 2023 (the "Effective Date"), is entered into by and is entered into by and among Hot Air, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), Cardboard Box LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Seller") and BurgerFi International, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Buyer" and together with the Company and Seller, the "Parties" and each, a "Party"). WHEREAS, the Parties entered into an Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 3, 2021 (the "Stock Purchase Agreement"), whereby Buyer acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 (the "Shares"), of the Company; and WHEREAS, as the Effective Date, the Company issued an Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation for the Series A Preferred Stock of the Company, which included updated terms and conditions with respect to the designation of the Board of Directors; and WHEREAS, the Parties desire to modify and amend the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this Amendment. NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows: 1. Recitals. The recitals set forth above are true and correct and are part of this Amendment. 2. Definitions. The terms used in this Amendment without definition shall have the same meaning as when used in the Stock Purchase Agreement. 3. Amendments to the Stock Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to Section 10.09 of the Stock Purchase Agreement, the Stock Purchase Agreement shall be amended as follows effective as of the Effective Date. (a) The following definitions in Article I of the Stock Purchase Agreement are hereby deleted

in their entirety: (i) “ Seller Designated BFI Board Observer ”, (ii) “ Seller Designated BFI Director ”, (iii) “ Seller Designated Committee Observer ” and (iv) “ Seller Ownership Threshold ”. (b) Section 5. 21 of the Stock Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated in its entirety to read as follows: Section 5. 21 [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED] 4. Full Force and Effect. Except as specifically modified or amended hereby, the Stock Purchase Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and, as so modified or amended, is hereby ratified, confirmed and approved. 5. Counterparts. This Amendment may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall be deemed to be one and the same agreement. A signed copy of this Amendment delivered by e- mail or other means of electronic transmission shall be deemed to have the same legal effect as delivery of an original signed copy of this Amendment. [Signature Page Follows] IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Amendment to be executed as of the Effective Date by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized. COMPANY: HOT AIR, INC. By /s/ Michael Rabinovitch Name: Michael Rabinovitch Title: Chief Financial Officer SELLER: CARDBOARD BOX LLC By /s/ Andrew C. Taub Name: Andrew C. Taub Title: Authorized Officer BUYER: BURGERFI INTERNATIONAL, INC. [Signature Page to Amendment to Amended and Restated Stock Purchase Agreement] Exhibit 4. 1 DESCRIPTION OF OUR SECURITIES The following summary of the Company’s securities is based on and qualified by the Company’s Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Certificate of Designation thereto and Amended and Restated Bylaw. References to the “ Company ” and to “ we, ” “ us, ” and “ our ” refer to BurgerFi International, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Authorized and Outstanding Stock Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of a total number of 110, 000, 000, shares of all classes of capital stock, of which 100, 000, 000 shares shall be common stock of the par value \$. 0001 per share (“ Common Stock ”) and 10, 000, 000 shares shall be preferred stock of the par value of \$. 0001 per share (“ Preferred Stock ”). Pursuant to the CoD, the Company designated 2, 620, 000 shares of our Preferred Stock as “ Series A Preferred Stock, ” as referred to throughout this prospectus. In connection with the Stock Acquisition, the Company issued 2, 120, 000 shares of Series A Junior Preferred Stock. Voting Power Except as otherwise required by law or as otherwise provided in any certificate of designation for any series of preferred stock, the holders of the Common Stock shall exclusively possess all voting power and each share of Common Stock shall have one vote. Unless otherwise required by the DGCL, any proposals (other than the election of directors) brought before any meeting of stockholders shall be decided by the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock represented and entitled to vote thereat. At all meetings of stockholders for the election of directors, a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect a director. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the Common Stock. Subject to the rights of holders of any series of outstanding Preferred Stock, holders of common stock will be entitled to receive dividends and other distributions, if any, in amounts declared from time to time by our Board in its discretion out of funds legally available therefor and shall share equally on a per share basis in these dividends and distributions. Liquidation, Dissolution and Winding Up In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities, subject to the prior distribution rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Our stockholders have no conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights and there are no sinking fund or redemption provisions applicable to the shares of Common Stock. Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides the Board of Directors is expressly granted authority to issue shares of the Preferred Stock, in one or more series, and to fix for each such series such voting powers, full or limited, and such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and such qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof as shall be stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors providing for the issue of such series (a “ Preferred Stock Designation ”). The number of authorized shares of Preferred Stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, without a separate vote of the holders of the Preferred Stock, or any series thereof, unless a vote of any such holders is required pursuant to any Preferred Stock Designation. The Public Warrants became exercisable 30 days after the completion of the Business Combination; provided that the Company has an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Public Warrants and a current prospectus relating to them is available. The Company has agreed that as soon as practicable, the Company will use its best efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement for the registration, under the Securities Act, of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Public Warrants. The Company will use its best efforts to cause the same to become effective and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement, and a current prospectus relating thereto, until the expiration of the Public Warrants in accordance with the provisions of the warrant agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a registration statement covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Public Warrants is not effective within the specified period following the consummation of Business Combination, warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when the Company shall have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a cashless basis pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 3 (a) (9) of the Securities Act, provided that such exemption is available. If that exemption, or another exemption, is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis. The Public Warrants will expire five years after the completion of a Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. • in whole and not in part; • at a price of \$ 0. 01 per warrant; • at any time during the exercise period; • upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption; • if, and only if, the last sale price of the Company’s common stock equals or exceeds \$ 18. 00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30- trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders; and • if, and only if, there is a current registration statement in effect with respect to the shares of common stock underlying such warrants. The Private Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that the Private Warrants and the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Warrants were not be transferable, assignable or saleable until after the completion of the Business Combination, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Private Warrants will be

exercisable on a cashless basis and be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Private Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants. The Company has issued an additional 150,000 warrants in satisfaction of certain working capital loans made by the Company's officers, directors, initial stockholders and affiliates. The working capital warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that the working capital warrants and the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the working capital warrants were not be transferable, assignable or saleable until after the completion of the Business Combination, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the working capital warrants may be exercisable on a cash or cashless basis and will be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the working capital warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the working capital warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants. The Company entered into a Unit Purchase Option Agreement with EarlyBirdCapital pursuant to which EarlyBirdCapital and its designees can purchase up to 750,000 units (each unit consists of one share of Common Stock and one Warrant) exercisable at \$ 10.00 per unit. The unit purchase option may be exercised for cash or on a cashless basis, at the holder's option, and expires on March 17, 2023. As of April 27, 2021, 283,669 shares of Common Stock have been issued pursuant to the cashless exercises and 75,000 shares and 75,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the warrants remain issuable pursuant to the exercise of the units that remain outstanding pursuant to such unit purchase option. The unit purchase option grants to holders demand and "piggyback" rights for periods of five and seven years, respectively, from March 13, 2018 with respect to the registration under the Securities Act of the securities directly and indirectly issuable upon exercise of the option. The 283,669 shares of Common Stock that have been issued pursuant to the cashless exercises of the unit purchase option and the 75,000 shares and 75,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the warrants that remain issuable pursuant to the exercise of the units that remain outstanding pursuant to such unit purchase option are being registered pursuant to this registration statement. The Company will bear all fees and expenses attendant to registering the securities, other than underwriting commissions which will be paid for by the holders themselves. The exercise price and number of units issuable upon exercise of the option may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a stock dividend, or the Company's recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation. However, the option will not be adjusted for issuances of common stock at a price below its exercise price.

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 role as transfer agent and warrant agent, its agents and each of its stockholders, directors, officers and employees against all claims and losses that may arise out of acts performed or omitted for its activities in that capacity, except for any liability due to any gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith of the indemnified person or entity. Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of Delaware Law and our Charter and Bylaws Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation contains provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals that stockholders may consider to be in their best interests. These provisions may make more difficult the removal of management and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our securities. Staggered Board Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that our Board be classified into three classes of directors of approximately equal size. As a result, in most circumstances, a person can gain control of our Board only by successfully engaging in a proxy contest at two or more annual or special meetings. Special meeting of stockholders Our Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may be called only by a majority vote of our Board or our President or Executive Chairman. Advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and director nominations Our Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that stockholders of record seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of stockholders, or to nominate candidates for election as directors at our annual meeting of stockholders, must provide timely notice of their intent in writing. To be timely, a stockholder's notice will need to be received at our principal executive offices not less than sixty (60) days nor more than ninety (90) days prior to the meeting; provided, however, that in the event that less than seventy (70) days' notice or prior public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting is given or made to stockholders, notice by a stockholder, to be timely, must be received no later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which such notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or such public disclosure was made, whichever first occurs. Pursuant to Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act, proposals seeking inclusion in our annual proxy statement must comply with the notice periods contained therein. Our Amended and Restated Bylaws also specify certain requirements as to the form and content of a stockholders' meeting. These provisions may preclude our stockholders from bringing matters before the annual meeting of stockholders or from making nominations for directors at our annual meeting of stockholders. Authorized but unissued shares Our authorized but unissued Common Stock and Preferred Stock 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 Common Stock and Preferred Stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise. Stockholder action by written consent Our Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that any action required or permitted to be taken by stockholders must be effected at an annual or special meeting, and may not be taken by written consent (subject to the rights of any preferred stock then outstanding). Exclusive forum selection Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation requires that unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, in the event that the Chancery Court does not have jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware or other state courts of the State of Delaware) shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of we, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any current or former director, officer, employee or agent of we to we or its stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against we arising

pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our charter or bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time), and (iv) any action asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' organizational documents has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that, in connection with claims arising under federal securities laws, a court could find the choice of forum provisions contained in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable. If that were the case, because stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, it would allow stockholders to bring claims for breach of these provisions in any appropriate forum. Although we believe this provision benefits us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law in the types of lawsuits to which it applies, the provision may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Section 27 of the Exchange Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. As a result, the exclusive forum provision will not apply to suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Section 203 of the DGCL. We have not opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL under the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. As a result, pursuant to Section 203 of the DGCL, we are prohibited from engaging in any business combination with any stockholder for a period of three years following the time that such stockholder (the "interested stockholder") came to own at least 15% of the outstanding voting stock (the "acquisition"), except if: • the Board approved the acquisition prior to its consummation; • the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the outstanding voting stock upon consummation of the acquisition; or • the business combination is approved by the Board of us, and by a 2/3 majority vote of the other stockholders in a meeting. Generally, a "business combination" includes any merger, consolidation, asset or stock sale or certain other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to certain exceptions, an "interested stockholder" is a person who, together with that person's affiliates and associates, owns, or within the previous three years owned, 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock. Under certain circumstances, declining to opt out of Section 203 of the DGCL will make it more difficult for a person who would be an "interested stockholder" to effect various business combinations with us for a three-year period. This may encourage companies interested in acquiring us to negotiate in advance with the Board because the stockholder approval requirement would be avoided if the Board approves the acquisition which results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. This may also have the effect of preventing changes in the Board and may make it more difficult to accomplish transactions which stockholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

Limitation on Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws limit the personal liability of our directors to our stockholders or us for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (1) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders, (2) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (3) under Section 174 of the DGCL or (4) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. Our Amended and Restated Bylaws also provide for such limitation of liability with respect to our officers. The DGCL provides that directors of a corporation will not be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duties as directors, except for liability: • for any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit; • for any act or omission not in good faith or that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; • for any unlawful payment of dividends or redemption of shares; or • for any breach of a director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders. If the DGCL is amended to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of our directors will be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as so amended. Delaware law and our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that, in certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations, we will indemnify our directors and officers and may indemnify other employees and other agents, to the fullest extent permitted by law. Any indemnified person is also entitled, subject to certain limitations, to advancement of expenses (including attorneys' fees) in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding. We currently maintain a directors' and officers' insurance policy pursuant to which our directors and officers are insured against liability for actions taken in their capacities as directors and officers. We believe these provisions in the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and in our Amended and Restated Bylaws and these indemnification agreements are necessary to attract and retain qualified persons as directors and officers. However, these provisions may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against our directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and its stockholders. Furthermore, a stockholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers, or control persons, in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, dated as of March 15, 2018 (the "Original Registration Rights Agreement"), those initial stockholders who held the Founders' Shares issued and outstanding prior to the IPO, as well as the holders of the Private Placement Units and any units issued to the Initial Sponsor, the initial stockholders, their affiliates, officers, directors or third parties in payment of working capital loans made to us, were entitled to registration rights. In connection with the Business Combination, all of the parties to the Original Registration Rights Agreement (and those parties who as a result of the transfer of Founders' Shares became a party to the Original Registration Rights Agreement), along with the Members and all other holders of Registrable Securities (other than the holders of Public Warrants), entered into a new registration rights agreement (the "New Registration Rights Agreement") covering the registration of Registrable Securities held by such parties. Pursuant to the New Registration Rights Agreement, the Company filed with the SEC a registration statement covering the resale of certain Registrable Securities held

by the parties in accordance with SEC guidance and caused the registration statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act, and must use its commercially reasonable efforts to keep such registration statement continuously effective under the Securities Act until all Registrable Securities covered by such registration statement have been sold or may be sold without volume or manner-of-sale restrictions pursuant to Rule 144, without the requirement that the Company be in compliance with the current public information requirement under Rule 144. Additionally, Lion Point Capital, LLC made a written demand for registration under the Securities Act of all or part of the Lion Point Securities. The Company is not obligated to effect more than two demand registration statements in respect of the Lion Point Securities. The New Registration Rights Agreement also provides the holders of the Registrable Securities with certain piggy-back registration rights. In connection with the Stock Acquisition, on November 3, 2021, we entered into a registration rights and lock-up agreement with Cardboard (the “the RRA /Lock-Up”) covering certain registrable securities (the “New Registrable Securities”). Pursuant to the RRA /Lock-Up, the Company will file with the SEC a registration statement covering the resale of the New Registrable Securities in accordance with SEC guidance and will use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act as promptly as practicable after the filing thereof and will use its commercially reasonable efforts to keep such registration statement continuously effective under the Securities Act until all New Registrable Securities covered by such registration statement have been sold or certain other events with respect to the New Registrable Securities have occurred. Additionally, Cardboard is entitled to make, from time to time, a written demand for registration under the Securities Act of all or part of the New Registrable Securities. The Company is not obligated to effect more than three demand registration statements in respect of the New Registrable Securities. The RRA /Lock-Up also provides the holders of the New Registrable Securities with certain piggy-back registration and underwritten shelf offering rights, and subjects the shares of Common Stock issued to Cardboard in the Stock Acquisition (the “BFI Consideration Common Shares”), except with respect to transfers to certain permitted assignees, to a lock-up until twelve (12) months after the ACFP Closing, subject to (i) earlier expiration as follows: (A) 30% of the BFI Consideration Common Shares may be transferred, if after the ACFP Closing, the last reported closing price of the Common Stock for any twenty (20) trading days within any consecutive thirty (30) trading day period equals or exceeds \$ 23.00 per share, (B) 30% of the BFI Consideration Common Shares may be transferred, if after the ACFP Closing, the last reported closing price of the Common Stock for any twenty (20) trading days within any consecutive thirty (30) trading day period equals or exceeds \$ 25.00 per share, and (C) 40% of the BFI Consideration Common Shares may be transferred, if after the ACFP Closing, the last reported closing price of the Common Stock for any twenty (20) trading days within any consecutive thirty (30) trading day period equals or exceeds \$ 28.00 per share; and (ii) all applicable holding periods and requirements under the Securities Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. In addition, the BFI Consideration Common Shares are subject to a lock-up for 180 days after the ACFP Closing.