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Compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations may impose substantial costs on us, subject us to significant potential liabilities, and have an adverse effect on our capital expenditures, results of operations, or competitive position. Violations and liabilities with respect to these laws and regulations could result in significant administrative, civil, or criminal penalties, remedial clean-ups, natural resource damages, permit modifications and / or revocations, operational interruptions and / or shutdowns, and other liabilities, as well as reputational harm, including damage to our relationships with customers, suppliers, investors, governments or other stakeholders. The costs of remedying such conditions may be significant, and remediation obligations could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Federal, state, and local authorities frequently revise environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, and any changes in these regulations, or the interpretations thereof, could require us to expend significant resources to comply with new laws or regulations or changes to current requirements and could have an adverse impact on our business operations. Permits Certain federal, state, and local permits are required for the project. State permitting focuses on air emissions, wastewater, and stormwater permits. Federal permitting focuses on possible cultural, biological, and natural resources and threatened / endangered species impacts. The key permitting agency for the project at the state level is the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (the "DEQ"). Stardust Power has received from the DEQ the general permit for stormwater discharges from Construction Activities, along with approval of its stormwater pollution prevention plan. In addition, Stardust Power has submitted to the DEQ the required air emissions permit application on January 20, 2025, and has received on February 20, 2025, notification that such permit is declared administratively complete and is now under technical review. Legal Proceedings We are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or operating results. However, from time to time, we may receive various demand letters or become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. Websites The Company maintains one active website, www.stardust-power.com, which serves as its corporate website and contains information about the Company and its business. The information included on Stardust Power's website is not incorporated by reference in any other report or document filed with the SEC, and any reference to such website is intended to be an inactive textual reference only. Corporate Information and Facilities Stardust Power Inc. is a Delaware corporation. Our registered office is located at 251 Little Falls Dr, Wilmington, New Castle, DE 19808, and our corporate mailing address is 15 E. Putnam Ave, Suite 378, Greenwich, CT 06830. Our mailing address for our Oklahoma office is at 6608 N. Western Ave Suite 466, Nichols Hills, OK 73116. Our telephone number is (800) 742- 3095 The registered office of our subsidiaries is located at 251 Little Falls Dr, Wilmington, New Castle, DE 19808. We have an office in Oklahoma, which is located at 9112 N. Kelley Ave, Suite C, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73131, covering 1, 493 square feet, which has been assigned to the Company by VIKASA Capital Partners LLC ("VCP"), an affiliate of the Company, on March 16, 2023. The lease for the same is on a short- term basis. Information About Our Executive Officers Roshan Pujari, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman Roshan Pujari, 47, has served as Chairman of the Board and as our Chief Executive Officer since the consummation of the Business Combination in July 2024. Prior to the Business Combination, Mr. Pujari co- founded Stardust Power and served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company from its inception in March 2023. In his role as Chief Executive Officer of Stardust Power, he is responsible for developing and executing strategy, operations, key hires and financing. Mr. Pujari is a highly seasoned chief executive officer. Mr. Pujari has over 20 years of experience in investments and transactions and has demonstrated expertise and deep domain knowledge in new company formation and fund raising. He is highly skilled in dealmaking, identifying niche opportunities and leading them to successful ventures. Prior to co- founding Stardust Power, Mr. Pujari founded VIKASA Capital LLC in 2012, and then organized as VIKASA Capital Inc. in 2021, as a diversified investment firm investing into global markets and clean energy. Mr. Pujari led the firm's clean energy practice where he developed a deep understanding of lithium. He is also a philanthropist, having founded the Pujari Foundation, a 501 (c) (3) non- profit organization, to promote the interests of education, arts, and community around the globe. Mr. Pujari has served on numerous philanthropic boards and served as a Governor's appointee to the Oklahoma Arts Council. He served as trustee for the Heritage Hall School from 2017 to 2021, his alma mater. Mr. Pujari attended the University of Redlands in California, where he majored in both History and Government, and was in the honor society in both majors. Mr. Pujari also has a diploma from Heritage Hall, Oklahoma, where he was awarded "Top Speaker" in the National Tournament in 1995. Pablo Cortegoso, Chief Technical Officer Pablo Cortegoso, 42, has served as the Chief Technical Officer of Stardust Power since February 2024. In this role, he is responsible for all operations aspects of exploration, mining, extraction and production. Mr. Cortegoso has over 13 years of experience in civil and mining projects, specializing in lithium projects. His skills include the development of hydrogeological field programs, with an emphasis on lithium brine deposits, including well designs, packer testing, aquifer tests, brine standards preparation, sampling protocols and drilling oversight, with expertise in solar pond evaporation design, modeling and operation for lithium and potassium brine projects. He has extensive experience in performing fatal flaw analysis; risk and investment analysis; technical due diligence, including on battery metals; design and implementation of field programs; data collection and analysis for hydrogeological and geotechnical studies; and completing technical reports (Mineral Resource and Reserve Statements, PEA, PFS, FS) in accordance with international guidelines for lithium brine and hard rock projects throughout Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Mexico, the United States, Europe, the United Kingdom and Botswana. Prior to joining Stardust Power, Mr. Cortegoso served as a freelance industry consultant. Prior to co- founding Stardust Power, Mr. Cortegoso served at Aurora Lithium (Galp / Northvolt), as Vice President, Sourcing, in Lisbon, Portugal from April 2022 to March 2023. Prior to Aurora Lithium, he served at SRK Consulting (U. S.), Inc. in various positions including as Senior Consultant from January 2018 to February 2022, and as Consultant from September 2010 to December 2017. Prior to SRK, he served at Trine University as Graduate Researcher and Teaching Assistant from August 2009 to May 2010. Prior to Trine University, Mr. Cortegoso served at Jose Cartellone Construcciones Civiles, in Buenos Aires, Argentina as Management and Budget Control Analyst in 2007. He is a published author in prestigious industry magazines and has presented in conferences and workshops globally in his field of expertise on lithium. Mr. Cortegoso has industry affiliations, including as a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc.; a Qualified Person under the guidelines of National Instrument 43- 101 in Canada; and a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code in Australia. Mr. Cortegoso earned his master's degree in civil engineering from Trine University, and an undergraduate degree in civil engineering from the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo in Argentina. Udaychandra Devasper, Chief Financial Officer Udaychandra (Uday) Devasper, 43, has served as the Chief Financial Officer of Stardust Power since December 2023. In this role, Mr. Devasper is responsible for leading and developing the finance and

accounting functions of the Company, as well as assisting the Chief Executive Officer in executing strategy, operations, key hires and financing functions. He is a highly seasoned finance professional, with over 20 years of experience in finance and accounting and has demonstrated expertise and deep domain knowledge in leading projects and assisting companies through multiple transactions. Mr. Devasper's skills include building and managing large teams; operational and technical accounting expertise in key accounting areas such as revenues, mergers and acquisitions; and end-to-end project management for de-SPAC and IPO transactions. Prior to joining Stardust Power, Mr. Devasper was part of the initial founding team as a partner at Effectus Group, LLC, a boutique national accounting advisory firm, where he was involved in developing the business, hiring and resource management, as well as leading the firm's nationwide Technology practice (which included the clean energy industry) for all technical accounting and strategic projects, from October 2014 to September 2022. During his time at Effectus, he gained domain, industry and transactional expertise through the multiple projects he led for companies in the cleantech, renewable energy and alternative energy sectors. Further, during his term at Effectus, Mr. Devasper led multiple de-SPAC / IPO transactions in the cleantech and renewable energy sectors, including end-to-end project management and overall reporting assistance. Prior to his term at Effectus, Mr. Devasper served as a Director, Technical Accounting at Echelon Corporation from July 2012 to August 2014, and as a Senior Manager, Technical Accounting at Synopsys, Inc., from March 2011 to July 2012. Prior to Echelon and Synopsys, he worked in the public accounting sector at KPMG LLP, progressing to Senior Manager, Assurance. Mr. Devasper is a licensed CPA (inactive) in California, and a licensed Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He earned his bachelor's degree in commerce from Mumbai University in India. Chris Celano, Chief Operating Officer Chris Celano, 55, has served as the Chief Operating Officer of Stardust Power since January 2025. In this role, Mr. Celano oversees the Company's upstream lithium supply initiatives and processing operations, including sourcing and site development. He plays a key role in driving the Company's operational efficiency, advancing the timely delivery of high-quality lithium products and strengthening relationships with customers and stakeholders. His deep experience in renewables, cleantech and drilling will be pivotal to the Company's long-term success as it works to meet growing demand for critical minerals. Mr. Celano brings over 20 years of executive leadership experience, combining a strong background as a Chief Executive Officer, practicing securities attorney and graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His diverse expertise spans the energy sector, drilling, engineering, procurement and construction fields, along with deep legal knowledge, from which he is uniquely equipped to drive Stardust Power's strategic and operational goals during this critical phase of the Company's growth. Prior to joining Stardust Power, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of IHI E & C International Corporation beginning in January 2017, prior to which he served as General Counsel and Senior Vice President of Business Administration beginning in February 2013. Prior to his time at IHI, Mr. Celano served as Vice President and General Counsel at Vantage Drilling Company from May 2008 to May 2011. He started his career at the law firms Olshan Frome Wolosky LLP, Graham & James LLP and Elenoff Grossman & Schole LLP. Mr. Celano has a bachelor's degree in economics from Vanderbilt University, a J. D. from Boston College Law School, an LLM from New York University School of Law and a master's degree in engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Human Capital Resources Employees We have eight employees as of December 31, 2024. Environmental, Social and Governance We believe lithium will continue to play an important role in the transition to a lower carbon future and the fight against climate change. Likewise, we believe that meeting the growing demand for lithium compounds must be balanced with considerations for responsible refining across the spectrum of ESG issues and concerns. Our core values reflect this commitment to sustainability. We believe that operating in a safe, ethical, socially conscious and sustainable manner is important for our business. As such, we intend to continue to integrate ESG and sustainability considerations into our business, operations and investment decisions. Brines: Focusing on brines, which have a smaller carbon footprint than open pit mining hard rock sources provides for a smaller environmental impact. Sustainable Power: We intend to source the energy to power our refinery from sustainable sources of power, including solar and wind power available from the state of Oklahoma. ZLD technology: We are engineering our Facility based on ZLD technologies which do not produce liquid discharge as a result of our conversion process. As Stardust Power recruits employees for its projects, we intend to focus hiring efforts on hiring workers from local communities near our project areas. Stardust Power is committed to transparency, and corporate governance best-practices, and has the following corporate governance policies and guidelines in place: • Privacy Policy; • Open Reporting Policy (Whistleblower Policy); • Code of Conduct and Cyber Security Agreement; • Supplier Code of Conduct; • Vendor Risk Assessment Program; • Cybersecurity Policy; • Community Benefits Plan; • Clawback Policy; • Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; • Compliance Reporting Policy; • Corporate Governance Guidelines; • Insider Trading Policy; • Regulation FD Policy; and • Related Party Transactions Policy. ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS. Summary of Risk Factors An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. The occurrence of one or more of the risks, events or circumstances described below in the section entitled "Risk Factors," together, alone or in combination with the other information contained in this report, before making a decision to invest in our securities. If any of the following events occur or circumstances, may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. For Such risk risks factors include, but are not limited to, the following: • Our future performance is difficult to evaluate because we have a limited operating history in the lithium industry. • Our limited history makes it difficult to evaluate our business and prospects and may increase the risks associated with your investment. • Our management has identified conditions that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. • We are a development stage company, and there is no guarantee that our development will result in the commercial production of lithium from brine sources. • We face numerous risks related to the proposed exploration, construction, and extraction of brine by our suppliers. • Our quarterly and annual operating and financial results and our revenue are likely to fluctuate significantly in future periods. • Our long-term success will depend ultimately on our ability to generate revenues, achieve and maintain profitability, and develop positive cash flows from our battery-grade lithium production activities. • Pipeline of lithium feedstock may prove to be non-viable, which could have material adverse impact on our business and operations. • Logistics costs based combination with Stardust Power, see the "Risk Factors" section of the registration statement on Form S-4 that was filed with the SEC by GPAC on January 12, 2024. Risks Relating to our Search for, Consummation of, or Inability to Consummate a hub Business Combination and spoke refinery model Post-Business Combination Risks Our shareholders may increase the price to where it is not economically viable. • be afforded an opportunity to vote on our proposed initial business combination, which means we may complete our initial business combination even Even though a majority of our shareholders do not support such a combination. We may choose not to hold a shareholder vote before we complete our initial business combination if the business combination would not require shareholder approval under applicable law or stock exchange listing requirement. For instance, if we were seeking to acquire are successful in completing all initial phases and the first commercial production at our Facility and consistently produce battery-grade lithium on a target-commercial scale, we may not be successful in commencing and expanding commercial operations to support the growth of our business where. • Our ability to manage growth will have an impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. • Our products may not qualify for use for our intended customers. • We might not be able to sell

our products as intended. • Delays and the other consideration obstacles may prevent the successful completion of our Facility. • We may not be able to develop, maintain and grow strategic relationships, identify new strategic relationship opportunities or form strategic relationships, in the future. • Lithium can be highly combustible, and if we were paying in have incidents, it could adversely impact us. • The lithium brine industry includes well capitalized companies, and we may not have sufficient resources to compete against the them transaction. • Low- cost producers could disrupt the market and be able to provide products cheaper than the Company. • We may be unable to qualify for existing federal and state level grants and incentives and the grants and incentives may not be released to us was as quickly or efficiently as we anticipate or at all cash. • The development of non- lithium battery technologies could adversely affect us. • Lithium prices are subject to unpredictable fluctuations. • The development of our lithium refinery is highly dependent upon the currently projected demand for and uses of lithium- based end products. • Our future growth and success are dependent upon consumers' demand for electric vehicles in an automotive industry that is generally competitive , cyclical and volatile. • We may be unable to successfully negotiate final, binding terms related to our current non- binding memoranda of understanding and letters of intent for supply and offtake agreements, which could harm our commercial prospects. • An escalation of the current war in Ukraine, generalized conflict in Europe and the Middle East, or the emergence of conflict elsewhere, may adversely affect our business. • Potential tariffs or a global trade war could increase the cost of products we rely upon, which could adversely impact the competitiveness of typically not be required to seek shareholder approval to complete such a transaction. Except for as required by applicable law or our stock exchange listing requirement, the decision as to whether we will seek shareholder approval of a proposed business combination and or our financial results. • Climate change will allow shareholders to sell their shares to us in a tender offer will be made by us. legislation solely in our discretion, regulation and policies may result in increased operating costs will be based on a variety of factors, such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would otherwise affect require us to seek shareholder approval. Accordingly, we may complete our initial business combination even if holders of a majority of our issued industry and outstanding ordinary shares do not approve of the business combination we complete global economy. • We identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in prior year. If we seek shareholder approval of experience additional material weaknesses our or initial other deficiencies in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial results, which could result in loss of investor confidence and adversely impact our stock price. Risks Related to Our Business and Industry Our future performance is difficult to evaluate because we have a limited operating history in the lithium industry. We have had a limited operating history in the lithium industry, and we have not realized any revenues to date from the sale of lithium, and our operating cash flow needs have been financed through issuance of SAFE notes, debt and equity securities, and not through cash flows derived from our operations. As a result, we have little historical financial and operating information from our lithium business combination, to help you evaluate our performance. Our limited history makes it difficult to evaluate our business and prospects and may increase the risks associated with our your sponsor investment. We incorporated on March 16, 2023, and members of our management team have agreed yet to vote in favor of such initial construct our Facility and commence production. As a result, we have a limited operating history upon which to evaluate our business combination and future prospects , regardless which subjects us to a number of risks and uncertainties how our public shareholders vote. Our sponsor owned, on including our ability to plan for and predict future growth. Since our founding, and acquisition of land for the establishment of our Facility, we have made significant progress towards site due diligence, engineering and techno- economic analysis for assessing suitability of the land and location. The refinery designs, brine extraction and transportation process to our Facility, process configurations, and control system of the Facility are representative of an as industrial - scale battery- grade lithium production facility converted basis, 20 % of our outstanding ordinary shares immediately following the completion of our initial public offering. On January 11, 2023, We have also undertaken and continue to undertake various environmental studies by industry experts. As we continue held the 2023 Extension Meeting to develop our production Facility , in part, approve the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal we expect our operating losses and negative operating cash flows to grow until first commercial production and sales. In connection We may encounter risks and difficulties experienced by growing companies in rapidly developing and changing industries, including challenges related to achieving market acceptance of our products, competing against companies with greater financial and technical resources, competing against entrenched incumbent competitors that have long- standing relationships vote, the holders of 26, 068, 281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares. On January 9, 2024, The Company held the 2024 Extension Meeting to, in part, approve the 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with our prospective customers in that vote, the holders of 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares of the Company exercised their -- the battery right to redeem their shares. Accordingly, our initial shareholders currently own, on an as- converted basis grade lithium market. recruiting approximately 80. 69 % of our outstanding ordinary shares. Our sponsor and members of our management team also may from time to time purchase Class A ordinary shares prior to our initial business combination. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that, if we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an and retaining qualified employees ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law , being the affirmative vote of a majority of the ordinary shares represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon and who vote at a general meeting. As a result, in addition to our initial purchaser' s founder shares, we would need none of our currently outstanding public shares to be voted in favor of an and making use initial business combination in order to have our initial business combination approved. Accordingly, if we seek shareholder approval of our limited resources. We cannot ensure initial business combination, the agreement by our sponsor and each member of our management team to vote in favor of our initial business combination will increase the likelihood that we will receive the requisite shareholder approval for such initial business combination. Your only opportunity to affect the investment decision regarding a potential business combination may be limited to the exercise of your right to redeem your shares from us for cash. At the time of your investment in us, you will not be provided with an opportunity to evaluate the specific merits or risks of any target businesses. Since our board of directors may complete a business combination without seeking shareholder approval, public shareholders may not have the right or opportunity to vote on the business combination, unless we seek such shareholder approval. Accordingly, your only opportunity to affect the investment decision regarding a potential business combination may be limited to exercising your redemption rights within the period of time (which will be at least 20 business days) set forth in our tender offer documents mailed to our public shareholders in which we describe our initial business combination. If we do not end up consummating a business combination with Stardust Power and need to look for another target company, the ability of our public shareholders to redeem their shares for cash may make our financial condition unattractive to potential business combination targets, which may make it difficult for us to enter into a business combination with a target. We currently have no minimum cash requirement with Stardust Power in anticipation for consummating our initial business combination. However, if that was to be unsuccessful -- successful in addressing these and other challenges , we may seek to enter into a business combination transaction agreement with a prospective target that requires as a closing condition that we have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash. If too many may face in public shareholders exercise their -- the future redemption rights, we would not be able to meet such closing condition and our , as a result, would not be able to proceed with the business combination. Prospective targets will be aware of these risks and,

thus, may be reluctant to enter into a business combination transaction with us. The ability of our public shareholders to exercise redemption rights with respect to a large number of our shares may not allow us to complete the most desirable business combination or optimize our capital structure. When we entered into our Business Combination Agreement with Stardust Power, we did not know how many **may** shareholders may exercise their redemption rights, and therefore had to structure the transaction based on our expectations as to the number of shares that will be **adversely affected** submitted for redemption. If a large number of shares are submitted for redemption, we may need to restructure the transaction to reserve a greater portion of the cash in the trust account or arrange for additional third-party financing. Raising additional third-party financing may involve dilutive equity issuances or the incurrence of indebtedness at higher than desirable levels. The above considerations may limit our ability to complete the most desirable business combination available to us or optimize our capital structure. The amount of the deferred underwriting commissions payable to the underwriters will not be adjusted for any shares that are redeemed in connection with an initial business combination. The per-share amount we will distribute to shareholders who properly exercise their redemption rights will not be reduced by the deferred underwriting commissions and after such redemptions, the amount held in trust will continue to reflect our obligation to pay the entire deferred underwriting commissions. The ability of our public shareholders to exercise redemption rights with respect to a large number of our shares could increase the probability that our initial business combination would be unsuccessful and that you would have to wait for liquidation in order to redeem your shares. If our initial business combination agreement requires us to use a portion of the cash in the trust account to pay the purchase price, or requires us to have a minimum amount of cash at closing, which is currently not the case with the Business Combination Agreement with Stardust Power, the probability that our initial business combination would be unsuccessful is increased. If our initial business combination is unsuccessful, you would not receive your pro rata portion of the funds in the trust account until we liquidate the trust account. If you are in need of immediate liquidity, you could attempt to sell your shares in the open market; however, at such time our shares may trade at a discount to the pro rata amount per share in the trust account. In either situation, you may suffer a material loss on your investment or lose the benefit of funds expected in connection with our redemption until we liquidate or you are able to sell your shares in the open market. The requirement that we consummate an initial business combination by the Termination Date, after the closing of our IPO may give potential target businesses leverage over us in negotiating a business combination and may limit the time we have in which to conduct due diligence on potential business combination targets, in particular as we approach our dissolution deadline, which could undermine our ability to complete our initial business combination on terms that would produce value for our shareholders. Any potential target business with which we enter into negotiations concerning a business combination will be aware that we must consummate an initial business combination by the Termination Date. Consequently, such target business, including Stardust Power, may obtain leverage over us in negotiating a business combination, knowing that if we do not complete **manage these risks appropriately**. As a result, we may not attain sufficient revenue to **achieve our** or initial business combination with **maintain positive cash flow from operations or profitability in any given period, or at all**. **Our management has identified conditions** that particular target business, we may be unable to complete our initial business combination with any target business. This risk will increase as we get closer to the Termination Date. In addition, we may have limited time to conduct due diligence and may enter into our initial business combination on terms that we would have rejected upon a more comprehensive investigation. Our working capital position and the requirement that we consummate an initial business combination by the Termination Date, after the closing of our IPO give rise **raise** to substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. **At Our management has concluded that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Since inception, we have incurred significant operating losses, have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$ 52. 62 million as of December 31, 2023-2024**, we had and negative operating cash flow of approximately \$ 22-9. 72 million for the year ended December 31, 000 in 2024. **Our management expects that operating losses and negative cash and approximately \$ 7 flows may continue to increase from the December 31, 836-2024**, 000 in negative working levels, **particularly because we are not generating any revenue as yet and owing to additional costs towards capital expenditure**. We have incurred and we expect expenses related to continue to incur significant costs in pursuit of a business combination. Further, we have until the **development of site preparation** Termination Date to consummate a business combination, **engineering** and it is uncertain that we will be able to consummate a business combination by that date. If a business combination is not consummated by that date, **feasibility studies** unless we extend the Termination Date further, we will commence a mandatory liquidation and subsequent dissolution **investment in upstream companies and salaries of the senior team and professional expenses**. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern for a period of time within one year after the date of our financial statements included in this report. **The** Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. As the number of special purpose acquisition companies evaluating targets increases, attractive targets may become scarcer and there may be more competition for attractive targets. This could increase the cost of our initial business combination and could even result in our inability to **ability of the Company** to find **continue as a going concern** target or to consummate an initial business combination if our initial business combination with Stardust Power is **dependent upon management's plan** unsuccessful and we must look for another suitable target business. In recent years, the number of special purpose acquisition companies that have been formed has increased substantially. Many potential targets for special purpose acquisition companies have already entered into an initial business combination, and there are still many special purpose acquisition companies seeking targets for their initial business combination, as well as many such companies currently in registration. If our initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful, and we must look for another suitable target business attractive targets may be available, and it may require more time, more effort and more resources to **raise** identify a suitable target and to consummate an initial business combination. In addition, because there are more special purpose acquisition companies seeking to enter into an initial business combination with available targets, the competition for available targets with attractive fundamentals or business models may increase, which could cause targets companies to demand improved financial terms. Attractive deals could also become scarcer for other reasons, such as economic or industry sector downturns, geopolitical tensions, or increases in the cost of additional capital **from issuance** needed to close business combinations or operate targets post-business combination. This could increase the cost of **equity**, delay or otherwise complicate or frustrate our **or ability receive additional borrowings** to find **fund** and consummate **the Company's operating and investing activities**. There initial business combination, and may result in our inability to consummate an **can** initial business combination **be no assurance that we will be successful in our plans described elsewhere in this annual report or in attracting future debt, equity financings or strategic and collaborative ventures with third parties on acceptable terms**, favorable to our **or** investors altogether **if at all**. If we are unable to consummate **raise** adequate capital at favorable terms, the business, operations and financial results, and hence stock price of securities of the Company in the public markets may be **adversely impacted**, which could have a material adverse impact on your investment. We are a development stage company, and there is **no guarantee that our development will result in the commercial production of lithium from brine sources**. As a development stage company, we have yet to start the purification of lithium brine to produce battery-grade lithium and are not likely to generate revenue **in our** initial years business combination, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10. 00 per public share, or less than \$ 10. 00 per public share, on the redemption of **operations** their shares, our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been distributed. **Accordingly** We may engage one or more of the underwriters of our IPO or one of their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after the IPO, which may include acting as a financial advisor in connection with an initial business

combination or as placement agent in connection with a related financing transaction. Our underwriters are entitled to receive deferred underwriting commissions that will be released from the trust account only upon a completion of an initial business combination. This may cause them to have potential conflicts of interest in rendering any additional services to us, including, for example, in connection with the sourcing and consummation of an initial business combination. We may engage one or more of our IPO underwriters or one of their respective affiliates to provide additional services to us after the IPO, including, for example, identifying potential targets, providing financial advisory services, acting as a placement agent in a private offering or arranging debt financing transactions. We may pay such underwriters or affiliates fair and reasonable fees or other compensation that would be determined at that time in an arm's-length negotiation. The underwriters are also entitled to receive deferred underwriting commissions conditioned on the completion of an initial business combination. The underwriters', or their respective affiliates', financial interests tied to the consummation of a business combination transaction may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in their provision of any additional services to us, including potential conflicts of interest in connection with the sourcing and consummation of an initial business combination. Our search for a business combination, and any target business with which we cannot assure you ultimately consummate a business combination, may be materially adversely affected by the status of debt and equity markets. Our ability to consummate a transaction may be dependent on the ability to raise equity and debt financing which may be impacted by national and global events outside of our control, including as a result of increased market volatility, decreased market liquidity in third-party financing being unavailable on terms acceptable to us or at all. We depend on a variety of U.S. and multi-national financial institutions to provide us with banking services. The default or failure of one or more of the financial institutions that we rely will ever realize any profits. Any profitability in the future from our business will be dependent upon an economic method of extracting the required brine by our partners, whether directly or as byproducts of the oil and gas industry, and from further exploration and development of other economic sources of brine. Further, we cannot assure you that any exploration and extraction programs conducted by our partners will result in profitable commercially viable extraction, purification and production operations. The exploration, extraction and purification of lithium brine, whether obtained from deposits or as byproducts of the oil and gas industry, involves a high degree of financial risk over a significant period of time, which may or may not be reduced or eliminated through a combination of careful evaluation, experience, and skilled management. While the discovery of additional lithium brine deposits may result in increasing and diversifying supply sources, there can be no assurances that costs associated with extraction and subsequent transportation to the Facility would be economical and efficient enough for profitable commercial production. Further, significant expenses may be required by our partners to construct processing facilities and to establish brine reserves. We do not know with certainty that economically recoverable lithium exists on properties of our partners from who we seek to obtain brine. In addition, the quantity of any brine reserves may adversely vary depending on input prices. Any material change in the quantity or grade of brine may affect the economic viability of our properties. Subsequent to the entering into of commercial product and offtake agreements to sell battery-grade lithium, we may be required to import the input raw materials in order to meet demand. In that event, import expenses, levies by exporting governments, regulatory approvals, shipping and logistics arrangements and costs, could potentially make the production of battery-grade lithium at our facilities economically unviable. This could have a material adverse impact on our business and, financial condition, and results of operations and cash flows. We maintain the majority of our cash face numerous risks related to exploration, construction, and extraction of brine by our suppliers cash equivalents in accounts with major U. S. Our level of profitability, if any, in future years will depend to a great degree on lithium prices and multi whether we can purchase brine at a price that is economically feasible for us to produce battery - national financial institutions, grade lithium. Exploration and development our deposits at certain of these institutions exceed lithium resources are highly speculative in nature, and it is impossible to insured- ensure that limits. Market conditions can impact the viability of these institutions. In the event of the failure of any of the financial institutions where we maintain our cash and cash equivalents, there can be no assurance that we would be able to access uninsured funds in a timely manner or our at all suppliers will establish reserves. Any inability to access Whether it will be economically feasible or for delay in accessing these funds could adversely affect our liquidity suppliers to extract lithium depends on a number of factors, including, but business and financial condition. We may not limited be able to consummate an initial business combination by the Termination Date, in which case we would cease all operations except for the purpose of winding up and we would redeem our public shares and liquidate, in which case our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10. 00 per share, or less than such amount in certain circumstances, and our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless, and our distributable redeemable warrants will never have been distributed. Our initial business combination with Stardust Power may be unsuccessful or may not be consummated by the Termination Date. If so, we may not be able to find a suitable target business and consummate an initial business combination by the Termination Date after the closing of our IPO that may be proposed to and approved by our shareholders in the form of an amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Our ability to complete our initial business combination may be negatively impacted by general market conditions, volatility in the capital and debt markets and the other risks described herein. If we have not consummated an initial business combination within such applicable time period, we will: (i) cease all operations except for particular attributes of the brine assets, such as chemical composition of lithium, presence of contaminants, temperature of the brine, physical and chemical conditions of the brine and extraction technology and proximity to infrastructure, among the other factors purpose of winding up; (ii) lithium as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public shares, at a per- share price prices; payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (less up to \$ 100, 000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses); divided by the number of the then- outstanding public shares, which redemption will completely extinguish public shareholders' rights as shareholders (including the right to receive further liquidation distributions, if any); and (iii) extraction, processing and, purification; (iv) logistics and transportation costs; (v) willingness of lenders and investors to provide capital, including project financing; (vi) labor costs and possible labor strikes; (vii) non- issuance or delays in the issuance of permits; (viii) electric vehicle supply and demand; and (ix) governmental regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting materials, grants, foreign exchange, environmental, health and safety, employment, transportation, and reclamation and closure obligations. We are also subject to the risks normally encountered in the lithium industry, that may impact our suppliers which include, without limitation: • the discovery of unusual or unexpected geological formations; • accidental fires, floods, earthquakes, severe weather, seismic activity, or other natural disasters; • unplanned power outages and water shortages; • construction delays and higher than expected capital costs due to, among other things, supply chain disruptions, trade disputes and tariffs, higher transportation costs and inflation; • the ability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, or labor; • shortages in materials or equipment and energy and electrical power supply interruptions or rationing; • environmental, health and safety regulations; and • other risks involved in the conduct of lithium exploration and operations. The nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed any applicable insurance policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. The potential costs, which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage, or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital

outlays, adversely affecting our future earnings, competitive position, and potentially our financial viability. Our quarterly and annual operating and financial results and our revenue are likely to fluctuate significantly in future periods. Our quarterly and annual operating and financial results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly from period to period. Our revenues, net income and results of operations may fluctuate as a result promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, subject to the approval of a variety of our remaining shareholders and our board of directors, liquidate and dissolve, subject in the case of clauses (ii) and (iii), to our obligations under Cayman Islands law to provide for claims of creditors and the requirements of other applicable law. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that **are outside**, if we wind up for any other reason prior to the consummation of our **control including** initial business combination, we will follow the foregoing procedures with respect to the liquidation of the trust account as promptly as reasonably possible but **not limited to, lack of sufficient working capital, equipment malfunction and breakdowns, inability to timely find spare machines or parts to fix the broken equipment, regulatory or licensing delays and severe weather phenomena. Our long-term success will depend ultimately on our ability to generate revenues, achieve and maintain profitability, and develop positive cash flows from our battery- grade lithium production activities. Our ability to acquire additional lithium brine from suppliers depends on our ability to generate revenues, achieve and maintain profitability, and generate positive cash flow from our operations. The economic viability of the Facility has many risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to:**

- significant, prolonged decrease in the market price of lithium;
- significantly higher than expected construction, extraction or refining costs;
- significantly lower than expected lithium extraction and reduced supply of lithium brine;
- significant delays, reductions, or stoppages in lithium extraction activities;
- construction delays, procurement issues and workforce sourcing where our Facility is being set up;
- significant shortages of adequate and skilled labor or a significant increase in labor costs;
- difficulty in obtaining relevant permits or delays caused in obtaining such relevant permits;
- more stringent regulatory or environmental than ten business days thereafter, health or safety subject to applicable Cayman Islands law laws, -In either and regulations;
- significant difficulty in marketing or selling battery- grade lithium;
- negative community and political activism that may have an impact on the laws and regulations surrounding the industry in which we operate;
- availability of credits, incentives and federal or state funding for refining and sale of battery- grade lithium and electric vehicles; and
- general economic and political conditions, such ease as recessions, interest rates, inflation and acts of war or terrorism

public shareholders may receive only \$ 10. It is common 00 per public share, or for less than \$ 10.00 per public share a new lithium refining operation to experience unexpected costs, problems, and delays during construction, commissioning and start-up. Most similar projects suffer delays during these periods due to numerous factors, including the factors listed above. Any of these factors could result in changes to capital and operating expenditures, economic returns or cash flow estimates of the project or have other negative impacts on the redemption of their shares, our detachable redeemable warrants **financial position. There is no assurance that our Facility will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants commence commercial production on schedule, or at all, or will result** have been distributed. If we have not consummated an initial business combination by the Termination Date, our public shareholders may be forced to wait beyond such 42 months before redemption from our trust account. If we have not consummated an initial business combination by the Termination Date, extended from 24 months due to the Extension Periods, the proceeds then on deposit in **profitable** the trust account, **viable operations** including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any (less up to \$ 100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses), will be used to fund the redemption of our public shares, as further described herein. Any redemption of public shareholders from the trust account will be effected automatically by function of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association prior to any voluntary winding up. If we are required **unable to wind up develop our Facility into a commercial operating facility, our business** liquidate the trust account and distribute such amount **financial condition will be materially adversely affected. Moreover, even if a feasibility study supports a commercially viable project, therein -- there are**, pro rata, to our public shareholders, as part of any **many additional factors** liquidation process, such winding up, liquidation and distribution must comply with the applicable provisions of the Companies Law. In that case, investors may be forced to wait beyond 42 months from the closing of our IPO before the redemption proceeds of our trust account become available to them, and they receive the return of their pro-rata portion of the proceeds from our trust account. We have no obligation to return funds to investors prior to the date of our redemption or liquidation unless, prior thereto, we consummate our initial business combination or amend certain provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, and only then in cases where investors have sought to redeem their Class A ordinary shares. Only upon our redemption or any liquidation will public shareholders be entitled to distributions if we do not complete our initial business combination and do not amend certain provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that, if we wind up for any other reason prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, we will follow the foregoing procedures with respect to the liquidation of the trust account as promptly as reasonably possible but not more than ten business days thereafter, subject to applicable Cayman Islands law. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination, our sponsor, directors, executive officers, advisors and their affiliates may elect to purchase public shares or warrants, which may influence a vote on a proposed business combination and reduce the public "float" of our Class A ordinary shares or public warrants. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our sponsor, directors, executive officers, advisors or their affiliates may purchase public shares or detachable redeemable warrants or a combination thereof in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market either prior to or following the completion of our initial business combination, although they are under no obligation to do so. However, they have no current commitments, plans or intentions to engage in such transactions and have not formulated any terms or conditions for any such transactions. None of the funds in the trust account will be used to purchase public shares or warrants in such transactions. In the event that our sponsor, directors, executive officers, advisors or their affiliates purchase shares in privately negotiated transactions from public shareholders who have already elected to exercise their redemption rights, such selling shareholders would be required to revoke their prior elections to redeem their shares. The purpose of any such transaction could **impact** be to (1) vote in favor of the business combination and thereby increase the likelihood of obtaining shareholder approval of the business combination, (2) reduce the number of public warrants outstanding or vote such warrants on any matters submitted to the warrant holders for approval in connection with our initial business combination or (3) satisfy a closing condition in an agreement with a target, if the initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful, that requires us to have a minimum net worth or a certain amount of cash at the closing of our initial business combination, where it appears that such requirement would otherwise not be met. Any such purchases of our securities may result in the completion of our initial business combination that may not otherwise have been possible. In addition, if such purchases are made, the public "float" of our Class A ordinary shares or public warrants may be reduced and the number of beneficial holders of our securities may be reduced, which may make it difficult to maintain or obtain the quotation, listing or trading of our securities on a national securities exchange. Any such purchases will be reported pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Exchange Act to the extent such purchasers are subject to such reporting requirements. If a shareholder fails to receive notice of our offer to redeem our public shares in connection with our initial business combination, or fails to comply with the procedures for tendering its shares, such shares may not be redeemed. We will comply with the proxy rules or tender offer rules, as applicable, when conducting redemptions in connection with our initial business combination. Despite our

compliance with these rules, if a shareholder fails to receive our proxy solicitation or tender offer materials, as applicable, such shareholder may not become aware of the opportunity to redeem its shares. In addition, the proxy solicitation or tender offer materials, as applicable, that we will furnish to holders of our public shares in connection with our initial business combination will describe the various procedures that must be complied with in order to validly redeem or tender public shares. In the event that a shareholder fails to comply with these procedures, its shares may not be redeemed. You will not have any rights or interests in funds from the trust account, except under certain limited circumstances. Therefore, to liquidate your investment, you may be forced to sell your public shares or warrants, potentially at a loss. Our public shareholders will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only upon the earliest to occur of: (i) our completion of an initial business combination; and then **the project** only in connection with those Class A ordinary shares that such shareholder properly elected to redeem, subject to the limitations described herein, (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination by the Termination Date or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares, and (iii) the redemption of our public shares if we have not consummated an initial business combination by the Termination Date from the closing of our IPO, subject to applicable law and as further described herein. Public shareholders who redeem their Class A ordinary shares in connection with a shareholder vote described in clause (ii) in the preceding sentence shall not be entitled to funds from the trust account upon the subsequent completion of an initial business combination or liquidation if we have not consummated an initial business combination by the Termination Date from the closing of our IPO, with respect to such Class A ordinary shares so redeemed. In no other circumstances will a public shareholder have any right or interest of any kind in the trust account. Holders of warrants will not have any right to the proceeds held in the trust account with respect to the warrants. Accordingly, to liquidate your investment, you may be forced to sell your public shares or warrants, potentially at a loss. The provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association that relate to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares (and corresponding provisions of the agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account) may be amended with the approval of a special resolution which requires the approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of our ordinary shares who attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company, which is a lower amendment threshold than that of some other blank check companies. It may be easier for us, therefore, to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to facilitate the completion of an initial business combination that some of our shareholders may not support. Some other blank check companies have a provision in their charter which prohibits the amendment of certain of its provisions, including those which relate to the rights of a company's shareholders **development including terms and availability** without approval by a certain percentage of the company's shareholders. In **financing, cost overruns, litigation or administrative appeals concerning those the companies project amendment delays in development, and any permitting changes, among other factors, and factors beyond our control such as adverse weather conditions. Our future lithium refining and production activities may change as a result of any one or more** of these risks provisions typically requires approval by between 90% and 100% of the company's shareholders. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that any of its provisions related to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares (including the requirement to deposit proceeds of our IPO and the private placement of warrants into the trust account and not release such amounts except in specified circumstances, and to provide redemption rights to public shareholders as described herein) may be amended if approved by special resolution, meaning holders of at least two-thirds of our ordinary shares who attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company, and corresponding provisions of the trust agreement governing the release of funds from our trust account may be amended if approved by holders of at least 65% of our ordinary shares; provided that the provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association governing the appointment or removal of directors prior to our initial business combination may only be amended by a special resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of our ordinary shares who attend and vote at our general meeting which shall include the affirmative vote of a simple majority of our Class B ordinary shares. Our sponsor and its permitted transferees, if any, who will collectively beneficially own, on an **and uncertainties** as converted basis, 80.69% of our Class A ordinary shares as of March 19, 2024, will participate in any vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and/or trust agreement and will have the discretion to vote in any manner they choose. As a result, we may be able to amend the provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association which govern our pre-business combination behavior more easily than some other blank check companies, and this may increase our ability to complete a business combination with which you do not agree. Our shareholders may pursue remedies against us for any breach of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Our sponsor, executive officers and directors have agreed, pursuant to agreements with us, that they will not propose any amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (A) that would modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination by the Termination Date or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares, unless we provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares upon approval of any such amendment at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, divided by the number of the then-outstanding public shares. Our shareholders are not parties to, or third-party beneficiaries of, these agreements and, as a result, will not have the ability to pursue remedies against our sponsor, executive officers or directors for any breach of these agreements. As a result, in the event of a breach, our shareholders would need to pursue a shareholder derivative action, subject to applicable law. We may amend the terms of the contingent rights in a way that may be adverse to holders with the consent or vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the then-outstanding contingent rights, as evidenced by their ownership of the ordinary shares. Our contingent rights have been issued under a contingent rights agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as rights agent, and us. The contingent rights agreement provides that the terms of the contingent rights may be amended without the consent of any holder for the purpose of curing any ambiguity, or of curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained therein or adding or changing any other provision with respect to matters or questions arising under the contingent rights agreement as the parties may deem necessary or desirable. The contingent rights agreement requires the consent or vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the then-outstanding contingent rights, as evidenced by their ownership of the ordinary shares, in order to make any change that will adversely affect the interests of the holders of the contingent rights. As a result, a change that is approved by two-third of the holders of the contingent rights, as evidenced by their ownership of the ordinary shares, could adversely affect your contingent rights, without your approval. We may be unable to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination or to fund the operations and growth of a target business, which could compel us to restructure or abandon a particular business combination. If we have not consummated our initial business combination within the required time period, our public shareholders may receive only \$10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account and our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. If the net proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants prove to be insufficient for the capital requirements of the initial business combination, either because of the size of our initial business combination, the depletion of

the available net proceeds in search of a target business if the initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful, the obligation to redeem for cash a significant number of shares from shareholders who elect redemption in connection with our initial business combination or the terms of negotiated transactions to purchase shares in connection with our initial business combination, we may be required to seek additional financing or to abandon the proposed business combination. We cannot assure you that **any of our activities will result in achieving and maintaining profitability and developing positive cash flows. Pipeline of lithium feedstock may prove to be non-viable, which could have material adverse impact on our business and operations. Through our strategic memorandums of understanding via non-binding contractual arrangements with leading global players** such financing will be available as Usha Resources for the Jackpot Lake Lithium Brine Project, QXR, IGX and Zelandez, we depend on acceptable terms **them for supply and production of lithium brine**, and if at all. The current economic environment may make it difficult for **some reason** companies to obtain acquisition financing. To the **memorandums** extent that additional financing proves to be unavailable when needed to complete our initial business combination, we would be compelled to either restructure the transaction or abandon that particular business combination and seek an alternative target business candidate. If we have not consummated our initial business combination by the Termination Date, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of **understanding** our trust account and our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. In addition, even if we do not **culminate into binding agreements** need additional financing to complete our **or do** initial business combination, we may require such financing to fund the operations or growth of the target business. The failure to secure additional financing could have a material adverse effect on the continued development or growth of the target business. None of our officers, directors or shareholders is required to provide any financing to us in connection with or after our initial business combination. You will not **yield desired economic results** be entitled to protections normally afforded to investors of many other blank check companies. Since the net proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants are intended to be used to complete an initial business combination with Stardust Power, or another target business if the initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful, we may be deemed to be a "blank check" company under the United States securities laws. However, we are exempt from rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in blank check companies, such as Rule 419. Accordingly, investors will not be afforded the benefits or protections of those rules. Among other things, this means that since our securities were immediately tradable and, we have a longer period of time to complete our initial business combination than do companies subject to Rule 419. Moreover, if our IPO had been subject to Rule 419, that rule would have prohibited the release of any interest earned on funds held in the trust account to us unless and until the funds in the trust account were released to us in connection with our completion of an initial business combination. Because of our limited resources and the significant competition for business combination opportunities, it may be more difficult for us to complete our initial business combination. If we have not consummated our initial business combination within the required time period, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account, our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. We expect to encounter intense competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours, including private investors (which may be individuals or investment partnerships), other blank check companies and other entities, domestic and international, competing for the types of businesses we intend to acquire. Many of these individuals and entities are well established and have extensive experience in identifying and effecting, directly or indirectly, acquisitions of companies operating in or providing services to various industries. Many of these competitors possess greater technical, human and other resources or more local industry knowledge than we do and our financial resources will be relatively limited when contrasted with those of many of these competitors. If the initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful, while we believe there are numerous target businesses we could potentially acquire with the net proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants, our ability to compete with respect to the acquisition of certain target businesses that are sizable will be limited by our available financial resources. This inherent competitive limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing the acquisition of certain target businesses. Furthermore, we are obligated to offer holders of our public shares the right to redeem their shares for cash at the time of our initial business combination in conjunction with a shareholder vote or via a tender offer. Target companies will be aware that this may reduce the resources available to us for our initial business combination. Any of these obligations may place us at a competitive disadvantage in successfully negotiating a business combination. If we have not consummated our initial business combination within the required time period, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account, our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. If the net proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants not being held in the trust account are insufficient to allow us to operate by the Termination Date, following the closing of our IPO, it could **adversely impact** limit the amount available to fund our search for a target business or businesses, if the initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful, and our ability to complete our initial business combination, and we will depend on loans from our sponsor, its affiliates or members of our management team to fund our search and to complete our initial business combination. Of the net proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants, over \$ 1,350,000 was available to us initially outside the trust account to fund our working capital requirements. We believe that, upon the closing of our IPO, the funds available to us outside of the trust account, together with funds available from loans from our sponsor, its affiliates or members of our management team will be sufficient to allow us to operate for at least until the Termination Date; however, we cannot assure you that our estimate is accurate, and our sponsor, its affiliates or members of our management team are under no obligation to advance funds to us in such circumstances. Of the funds available to us, we could use a portion of the funds available to us to pay fees to consultants to assist us with our search for a target business if the initial business combination with Stardust Power is unsuccessful. We could also use a portion of the funds as a down payment or to fund a "no-shop" provision (a provision in letters of intent designed to keep target businesses from "shopping" around for transactions with other companies or investors on terms more favorable to such target businesses) with respect to a particular proposed business combination, although we do not have any current intention to do so and have not done so with our current initial business combination with Stardust Power. If we entered into a letter of intent where we paid for the right to receive exclusivity from a target business and were subsequently required to forfeit such funds (whether as a result of our breach or otherwise), we might not have sufficient funds to continue searching for, or conduct due diligence with respect to, a target business. If we are required to seek additional capital, we would need to borrow funds from our sponsor, its affiliates, members of our management team or other third parties to operate or may be forced to liquidate. Neither our sponsor, members of our management team nor their affiliates is under any obligation to us in such circumstances. Any such advances may be repaid only from funds held outside the trust account or from funds released to us upon completion of our initial business combination. Up to \$ 2,000,000 of such loans may be convertible into warrants of the post-business combination entity at a price of \$ 1.50 per warrant at the option of the lender. Additionally, of the \$ 5,250,000 that the Sponsor agreed to loan the Company via issuing a number of promissory notes, the Company has drawn down approximately \$ 3,481,355, including approximately \$ 49,000 of costs paid directly by the Sponsor, for costs related to costs of the public offering. The warrants would be identical to the private placement warrants. Prior to the completion of our initial business combination, we do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsor, its affiliates or members of our management team as we do not believe third parties will be willing to loan such funds and provide a waiver against any and all rights to seek access to funds in our trust account. If we have not consummated our initial business combination

within the required time period because we do not have sufficient funds available to us, we will be forced to cease operations and liquidate the trust account. Consequently, our public shareholders may only receive \$ 10.00 per public share, or possibly less, on our redemption of our public shares, our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. We may have a limited ability to assess the management of Stardust Power and another prospective target business and, as a result, may affect our initial business combination with a target business whose management may not have the skills, qualifications or abilities to manage a public company. When evaluating the desirability of effecting our initial business combination with Stardust Power, and if the initial business combination is not successful, with another prospective target business, our ability to assess the target business' s management is limited due to a lack of time, resources and information. Our assessment of the capabilities of the target business' s management, therefore, may prove to be incorrect and such management may lack the skills, qualifications or abilities we suspected. Should the target business' s management not possess the skills, qualifications or abilities necessary to manage a public company, the operations and profitability of the post-combination business may be negatively impacted. Accordingly, any holders who choose to retain their securities following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their securities. Such holders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value. The officers and directors of an acquisition candidate may resign upon completion of our initial business combination. The loss of Stardust Power' s or another business combination target' s key personnel could negatively impact the operations and profitability of our post-combination business. The role of an acquisition candidate' s key personnel upon the completion of our initial business combination cannot be ascertained at this time. Although we contemplate that certain members of Stardust Power, or another acquisition candidate' s management team will remain associated with the acquisition candidate following our initial business combination, it is possible that members of the management of will not wish to remain in place. A provision of our warrant agreement may make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination. Unlike most blank check companies, if (i) we issue additional Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our initial business combination at a newly issued price of less than \$ 9.20 per ordinary share (the "Newly Issued Price"), (ii) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of our initial business combination on the date of the consummation of our initial business combination (net of redemptions), and (iii) the market value is below \$ 9.20 per share, then the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted to be equal to 115% of the higher of the market value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$ 18.00 per share redemption trigger prices described in the prospectus for our IPO under "Description of Securities-Warrants-Public Shareholders' Warrants-Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$ 18.00" and "Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$ 10.00" will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the market value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$ 10.00 per share redemption trigger price described in the prospectus for our IPO under "Description of Securities-Warrants-Public Shareholders' Warrants-Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$ 10.00" will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to the higher of the market value and the Newly Issued Price. This may make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination with Stardust Power or another target business. Subsequent to our completion of our initial business combination, we may be required to take write-downs or write-offs, restructuring and impairment or other charges that could have a significant negative effect on our financial condition, results of operations and the price of our securities, which could cause you to lose some or all of your investment. Even if we conduct due diligence on a target business with which we combine, we cannot assure you that this diligence will identify all material issues with a particular target business, that it would be possible to uncover all material issues through a customary amount of due diligence, or that factors outside of the target business and outside of our control will not later arise. As a result of these factors, we may be forced to later write-down or write-off assets, restructure our operations, or incur impairment or other charges that could result in our reporting losses. Even if our due diligence successfully identifies certain risks, unexpected risks may arise and previously known risks may materialize in a manner not consistent with our preliminary risk analysis. Even though these charges may be non-cash items and not have an immediate impact on our liquidity, the fact that we report charges of this nature could contribute to negative market perceptions about us or our securities. In addition, charges of this nature may cause us to violate net worth or other covenants to which we may be subject as a result of assuming pre-existing debt held by a target business or by virtue of our obtaining post-combination debt financing. Accordingly, any holders who choose to retain their securities following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their securities. Such holders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value. We may issue notes or other debt securities, or otherwise incur substantial debt, to complete a business combination, which may adversely affect our leverage and financial condition and thus negatively impact the value of our shareholders' investment in us. Although we have no commitments as of the date of this report to issue any notes or other debt securities, or to otherwise incur outstanding debt following our IPO, we may choose to incur substantial debt to complete our initial business combination. We and our officers have agreed that we will not incur any indebtedness unless we have obtained from the lender a waiver of any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to the monies held in the trust account. As such, no issuance of debt will affect the per-share amount available for redemption from the trust account. Nevertheless, the incurrence of debt could have a variety of negative effects, including: • default and foreclosure on our assets if our operating revenues after an initial business combination are insufficient to repay our debt obligations; • acceleration of our obligations to repay the indebtedness even if we make all principal and interest payments when due if we breach certain covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios or reserves without a waiver or renegotiation of that covenant; • our immediate payment of all principal and accrued interest, if any, if the debt is payable on demand; • our inability to obtain necessary additional financing if the debt contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain such financing while the debt is outstanding; • our inability to pay dividends on our Class A ordinary shares; • using a substantial portion of our cash flow to pay principal and interest on our debt, which will reduce the funds available for dividends on our Class A ordinary shares if declared, expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes; • limitations on our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our business and in the industry in which we operate; • increased vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions and adverse changes in government regulation; and • limitations on our ability to borrow additional amounts for expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our strategy and other purposes and other disadvantages compared to our competitors who have less debt. We may only be able to complete one business combination with the proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants, which will cause us to be solely dependent on a single business which may have a limited number of products or services. This lack of diversification may negatively impact our operations and profitability. The proceeds from our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants in January 2021, after deducting underwriting commissions and estimated offering expenses, provided us with up to \$ 290,850,000 that we could use to complete our initial business combination (after taking into account the \$ 10,500,000 of deferred underwriting commissions being held in the trust account and the estimated expenses of our IPO). On January 11, 2023, we held the 2023 Extension Meeting to, in part, approve the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with that vote, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for an aggregate price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,166. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our trust account was approximately \$ 40,425,891. On January 9, 2024, we held the 2024 Extension Meeting to, in part, approve the 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with that vote, the holders of 2,

137, 134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11. 12 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23, 767, 574, resulting in 1, 794, 585 Class A ordinary shares remaining outstanding. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our Trust Account was approximately \$ 19, 958, 005. We are currently planning to effectuate an initial business combination with Stardust Power. However, we may effectuate our initial business combination with a single-target business or multiple-target businesses simultaneously or within a short period of time. However, we may not be able to effectuate our initial business combination with more than one target business because of various factors, including the existence of complex accounting issues and the requirement that we prepare and file pro forma financial statements with the SEC that present operating results and the financial condition of several target businesses as if they had been operated on a combined basis. By completing our initial business combination with only a single entity, our lack of diversification may subject us to numerous economic, competitive and regulatory developments. Further, we would not be able to diversify our operations or benefit from the possible spreading of risks or offsetting of losses, unlike other entities which may have the resources to complete several business combinations in different industries or different areas of a single industry. Accordingly, the prospects for our success may be: • solely dependent upon the performance of a single business, property or asset; or • dependent upon the development or market acceptance of a single or limited number of products, processes or services. This lack of diversification may subject us to numerous economic, competitive and regulatory risks, any or all of which may have a substantial adverse impact upon the particular industry in which we may operate subsequent to our initial business combination. We may attempt to simultaneously complete business combinations with multiple prospective targets, which may hinder our ability to complete our initial business combination and give rise to increased costs and risks that could negatively impact our operations and profitability. If we determine to simultaneously acquire several businesses that are owned by different sellers, we will need for each of such sellers to agree that our purchase of its business is contingent on the simultaneous closings of the other business combinations, which may make it more difficult for us, and delay our ability, to complete our initial business combination. With multiple business combinations, we could also face additional risks, including additional burdens and costs with respect to possible multiple negotiations and due diligence (if there are multiple sellers) and the additional risks associated with the subsequent assimilation of the operations and services or products of the acquired companies in a single operating business. If we are unable to adequately address these risks, it could negatively impact our profitability and results of operations. We may attempt to complete our initial business combination with a private company about which little information is available, which may result in a business combination with a company that is not as profitable as we suspected, if at all. In pursuing our acquisition strategy, we may seek to effectuate our initial business combination with a privately held company. Very little public information generally exists about private companies, and we could be required to make our decision on whether to pursue a potential initial business combination on the basis of limited information, which may result in a business combination with a company that is not as profitable as we suspected, if at all. Because we must furnish our shareholders with target business financial statements, we may lose the ability to complete an otherwise advantageous initial business combination with some prospective target businesses. The federal proxy rules require that a proxy statement with respect to a vote on a business combination meeting certain financial significance tests include historical and / or pro forma financial statement disclosure in periodic reports. We will include the same financial statement disclosure in connection with our tender offer documents, whether or not they are required under the tender offer rules. These financial statements may be required to be prepared in accordance with, or be reconciled to, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, or international financial reporting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IFRS, depending on the circumstances and the historical financial statements may be required to be audited in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or PCAOB. These financial statement requirements may limit the pool of potential target businesses we may acquire because some targets may be unable to provide such statements in time for us to disclose such statements in accordance with federal proxy rules and complete our initial business combination within the prescribed time frame. Our management may not be able to maintain control of a target business after our initial business combination. Upon the loss of control of a target business, new management may not possess the skills, qualifications or abilities necessary to profitably operate such business. We may structure our initial business combination so that the post-business combination company in which our public shareholders own shares will own less than 100 % of the equity interests or assets of a target business, including in our current plan to consummate an initial business combination with Stardust Power, but we will only complete such business combination if the post-business combination company owns or acquires 50 % or more of the outstanding voting securities of the target or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in the target business sufficient for us not to be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. We will not consider any transaction that does not meet such criteria. Even if the post-business combination company owns 50 % or more of the voting securities of the target, our shareholders prior to our initial business combination may collectively own a minority interest in the post-business combination company, depending on valuations ascribed to the target and us in the business combination. For example, **the results** we could pursue a transaction in which we issue a substantial number of new Class A ordinary shares in exchange **the Phase I of Liberty Lithium project with QXR may prove to be economically unviable, or not an economically viable source of feedstock** for all of the outstanding capital stock, shares or other **the equity interests of a target**. In this case, we would acquire a 100 % interest in the target. However, as a result of the issuance of a substantial number of new Class A ordinary shares, our shareholders immediately prior to such transaction could own less than a majority of our outstanding Class A ordinary shares subsequent to such transaction. In addition, other minority shareholders may subsequently combine their holdings resulting in a single person or group obtaining a larger share of the company **Company**'s shares than we initially acquired. Accordingly **Further**, this may make it more likely that our management **arrangement will with Zelandez may also not create adequate feedstock** be able to maintain control of the target business. **Sufficient supply and production** We may seek business combination opportunities with a high degree of complexity that require significant operational improvements **lithium brine may not be available at the onset of the production at the Facility. Additionally upstream risks may** which could delay or prevent us from **organizing enough feedstock supply to produce consistent lithium products** achieving our desired results. We may seek business combination opportunities with large, highly complex companies that we believe **and the competitive landscape for lithium supply** would **could become a detriment** benefit from operational improvements. While we intend to implement such improvements, to the extent that our **Company**'s efforts are delayed or we are unable to achieve the desired improvements, the business combination may not be as successful as we anticipate. **Changes in commodity prices** To the extent we complete our initial business combination with a large complex business or entity with a complex operating structure, we may also **limit upstream exploration** be affected by numerous risks inherent in the operations of the business with which we combine, which could delay or prevent us from implementing our strategy. Although our management team will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent with Stardust Power and / or in another particular target business and its operations, we may not be able to properly ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors until we complete our business combination. If we are not able to achieve our desired operational improvements, or the improvements take longer to implement than anticipated, we may not achieve the gains that we anticipate. Furthermore, some of these risks and complexities may be outside of our control and leave us with no ability to control or reduce the chances that those risks and complexities will adversely impact Stardust Power and / or another prospective target business. Such combination may not be as successful as a combination with a smaller, less complex organization. In order to effectuate an **and production** initial business combination, blank check companies have, in the recent past, amended various provisions

of their charters and other governing instruments, including their warrant agreements. We cannot assure you that we will not **be faced with adverse impacts should the execution** seek to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association or our governing instruments in **strategy be impacted. Logistics costs based on** a manner that will make **hub and spoke refinery model may increase the price to where it is not economically viable. Our** easier for us to complete our initial business **model is designed** combination that our shareholders may not support. In order to effectuate a business combination, blank check companies have **a central refinery where inputs are transported to** in the recent past, amended various provisions of their -- **the central location** charters and governing instruments, including their warrant agreements. **This approach has a layer** For example, blank check companies have amended the definition of **transportation costs associated** business combination, increased redemption thresholds, extended the time to consummate an initial business combination and, with respect to their warrants, amended their warrant agreements to require the warrants to be exchanged for cash and/or other securities. Amending our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association requires at least a special resolution of our shareholders as a matter of Cayman Islands law, meaning the approval of holders of at least two-thirds of our ordinary shares who attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company, and amending our warrant agreement will require a vote of holders of at least 50% of the public warrants. In addition solely with respect to any amendment to the terms of the private placement warrants or any provision of the warrant agreement with respect to the private placement warrants, a vote of holders of 50% of the number of the then outstanding private placement warrants is required. In addition, our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association require us to provide our public shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their public shares for cash if we propose an amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (A) that would modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination by the Termination Date or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares. To the extent any of such amendments would be deemed to fundamentally change the nature of any of our outstanding public securities, we would register, or seek an exemption from registration for, the affected securities. If third parties bring claims against us, the proceeds held in the trust account could be reduced and the per-share redemption amount received by shareholders may be less than \$10.00 per public share. Our placing of funds in the trust account may not protect those funds from third-party claims against us. Although we will seek to have all vendors, service providers, prospective target businesses and other entities with which we do business execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of our public shareholders, such parties may not execute such agreements, or even if they execute such agreements, they may not be prevented from bringing claims against the trust account, including, but not limited to, fraudulent inducement, breach of fiduciary responsibility or other similar claims, as well as claims challenging the enforceability of the waiver, in each case in order to gain advantage with respect to a claim against our assets, including the funds held in the trust account. If any third-party refuses to execute an agreement waiving such claims to the monies held in the trust account, our management will perform an analysis of the alternatives available to it. **While our** and will only enter into an agreement with a third-party that has not executed a waiver if management believes that such third-party's engagement would be significantly more beneficial to us than any alternative. Examples of possible instances where we may engage a third-party that refuses to execute a waiver include the engagement of a third-party consultant whose particular expertise or skills are believed by management to be significantly superior to those **these costs** of other consultants that would agree to execute a waiver or in cases where management is unable to find a service provider willing to execute a waiver. In addition, there is no guarantee that such entities will agree to waive any claims they may have in the future as a result of, or arising out of, any negotiations, contracts or agreements with us and will not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason. Upon redemption of our public shares, if we have not consummated an **can** initial business combination by the Termination Date, or upon the exercise of a redemption right in connection with our initial business combination, we will be **limited through concentration** required to provide for payment of claims of creditors that were not waived that may be brought against us within the ten years following redemption. Accordingly, the per-share redemption amount received by public shareholders could be less than the \$10.00 per public share initially held in the trust account, due to claims of such creditors. Pursuant to the Letter Agreement the form of which is filed as an **and** exhibit to this report, our **or crystallization** sponsor has agreed that it will be liable to us if and to the extent any claims by a third-party (other than our independent registered public accounting firm) for services rendered or products sold to us, or a prospective target business with which we have discussed entering into a transaction agreement, reduce the amounts in the trust account to below the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per public share and (ii) the actual amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account if less than \$10.00 per public share due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of the interest that may be withdrawn to pay our tax obligations, provided that such liability will not apply to any claims by a third-party or prospective target business that executed a waiver of any and all rights to seek access to the trust account nor will it apply to any claims under our indemnity of the underwriters of our IPO against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Moreover, in the event that an executed waiver is deemed to be unenforceable against a third-party, our sponsor will not be responsible to the extent of any liability for such third-party claims. However, we have not asked our sponsor to reserve for such indemnification obligations, nor have we independently verified whether our sponsor has sufficient funds to satisfy its indemnity obligations and we believe that our sponsor's only assets are securities of our Company. Therefore, we cannot assure you that **any adverse changes in transportation costs, transportation and logistics levies, changed in concentration and our or sponsor crystallization process leading to increased costs, among others, would not increase costs substantially** be able to satisfy those obligations. As a result, **reduce operating margins, or make our project unviable. Even if we are** any such claims were successfully -- **successful in completing all** made against the trust account, the funds available for our **initial phases and the first commercial production at our Facility and consistently produce battery-grade lithium on a commercial scale, we may not be successful in commencing and expanding commercial operations to support the growth of our** business combination and redemptions could be reduced to less than \$10. **Our ability** 00 per public share. In such event, we may not be able to **achieve significant future revenue** complete our initial business combination, and you would receive such lesser amount per share in connection with any redemption of your public shares. None of our officers or directors will **depend** indemnify us for claims by third parties including, without limitation, claims by vendors, Stardust Power and other prospective target businesses. Our directors may decide not to enforce the indemnification obligations of our sponsor, resulting in a reduction in the amount of funds in the trust account available for distribution to our public shareholders. In the event that the proceeds in the trust account are **large part upon** reduced below the lesser of (i) \$10.00 per public share and (ii) the actual amount per public share held in the trust account as of the date of the liquidation of the trust account if less than \$10.00 per public share due to reductions in the value of the trust assets, in each case net of the interest that may be withdrawn to pay our tax obligations, and our sponsor asserts that it is unable to satisfy its obligations or **our ability** that it has no indemnification obligations related to **attract customers and enter into contracts on favorable terms** a particular claim, our independent directors would determine whether to take legal action against our sponsor to enforce its indemnification obligations. **We** While we currently expect that **many of our independent directors would take legal action on customers will be large companies with extensive experience operating in the lithium markets. We lack significant commercial operating experience and may face difficulties in developing marketing expertise in these fields. Our business model relies upon** our **ability** behalf against our sponsor to enforce its indemnification

obligations successfully implement our first commercial production and commence and expand commercial operations. Furthermore, we also intend to successfully negotiate, structure and fulfill long-term supply agreements for lithium brine with suppliers. Agreements with potential customers may initially only provide for the purchase of limited quantities from us. Our ability to increase our sales will depend in large part upon our ability to expand these existing customer relationships into long-term supply agreements. Establishing, it is possible maintaining and expanding relationships with customers in general can require substantial investment without any assurance from customers that our independent directors in exercising their business judgment and subject to their fiduciary duties may choose not to do so in any particular instance. If our independent directors choose not to enforce these indemnification obligations, the amount of funds in the trust account available for distribution to our public shareholders may be reduced below \$ 10.00 per public share. We may not have sufficient funds to satisfy indemnification claims of our directors and executive officers. We have agreed to indemnify our officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by law. However, our officers and directors have agreed to waive any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies in the trust account and to not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason whatsoever (except to the extent they are entitled to funds from the trust account due to their ownership of public shares). Accordingly, any indemnification provided will place significant orders be able to be satisfied by us only if (i) we have sufficient funds outside of the trust account or (ii) we consummate an initial business combination. Our obligation to indemnify our officers and directors may discourage shareholders from bringing a lawsuit against our officers or directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against our officers and directors, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our shareholders. Furthermore, a shareholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against our officers and directors pursuant to these indemnification provisions. If, after we distribute the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or insolvency petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, a bankruptcy or insolvency court may seek to recover such proceeds, and the members of our board of directors may be viewed as having breached their fiduciary duties to our creditors, thereby exposing the members of our board of directors and us to claims of punitive damages. If, after we distribute the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or insolvency petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, any distributions received by shareholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy or insolvency laws as either a "preferential transfer" or a "fraudulent conveyance." As a result, a bankruptcy or insolvency court could seek to recover some or all amounts received by our shareholders. In addition, our board of directors may many of be viewed as having breached its fiduciary duty to our creditors and/or our having acted potential customers may be more experienced in bad faith, thereby exposing itself and us to claims of punitive damages, by paying public shareholders from the these matters trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors. If, before distributing the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or insolvency petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency petition is filed against us that than is not dismissed, the claims of creditors in such proceeding may have priority over the claims of our shareholders and the per-share amount that would otherwise be received by our shareholders in connection with our liquidation may be reduced. If, before distributing the proceeds in the trust account to our public shareholders, we file a bankruptcy or insolvency petition or an involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency petition is filed against us that is not dismissed, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to applicable bankruptcy or insolvency law, and may be included in our bankruptcy or insolvency estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of our shareholders. To the extent any bankruptcy or insolvency claims deplete the trust account, the per-share amount that would otherwise be received by our shareholders in connection with our liquidation may be reduced. Our shareholders may be held liable for claims by third parties against us to the extent of distributions received by them upon redemption of their shares. If we are , and we may fail to successfully negotiate these agreements in a timely manner or on favorable terms which, in turn, may forced force us to slow our production, dedicate additional resources to increasing our storage capacity and / or dedicate resources to sales in spot markets. Furthermore, should we become more dependent on spot market sales, our profitability will become increasingly vulnerable to short-term fluctuations in the price and demand for battery-grade lithium and competing substitutes. Our ability to manage growth will have an impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Future growth may place strains on our financial, technical, operational, and administrative resources and cause us to rely more on project partners and independent contractors, thus, potentially adversely affecting our financial position and results of operations. Our ability to grow will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to: • our ability to develop existing prospects; • our ability to identify suppliers and enter into long-term supply agreements with suppliers; • our ability to maintain or enter into new relationships with project partners an and insolvent liquidation, any distributions received by shareholders could independent contractors; • our ability to continue to retain and attract skilled personnel; • our access to capital; • the market price for lithium products; and • our ability to enter into agreements for the sale of lithium products. Our products may not qualify for use for our intended customers. Our battery-grade lithium products may not be viewed suitable for our intended customers' use for lithium-ion batteries. These batteries have strict requirements for the materials used in their manufacture as impurities an can unlawful payment if it was proved lead to poor charging performance including reduced vehicle range of operation, more frequent need to charge, problems with batteries starting at colder temperature and, in some extreme cases, to batteries catching on fire. A major issue with the current lithium conversion practice in the industry is reliable operation in producing high-quality lithium products. Although through our business arrangements and our process, we expect to produce battery-grade lithium products that meet purity immediately following the date on which the distribution was made, we were unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. As a result, a liquidator could seek to recover some or all amounts received by our shareholders. Furthermore, our directors may be viewed as having breached their fiduciary duties to us or our creditors and / or may have acted in bad faith, thereby exposing themselves and our Company to claims, by paying public shareholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors. We cannot assure you that claims will not be brought against us for these reasons. We and our directors and officers who knowingly and willfully authorized or permitted any distribution to be paid out of our share premium account while we were unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business would be guilty of an offence and may be liable for a fine of \$ 18,292.68 and imprisonment for five years in the Cayman Islands. We may not hold an annual general meeting until after the consummation of our initial business combination. In accordance with Nasdaq corporate governance requirements , we are not required to hold an annual general meeting until one year after our first fiscal year end following our listing on Nasdaq. There is no requirement under the Companies Law for us to hold annual or extraordinary general meetings to appoint directors. Until we hold an annual general meeting, public shareholders may not be afforded the opportunity to appoint directors and to discuss Company affairs with management. Our board of directors is divided into three classes with only one class of directors being appointed in each year and each class (except for those directors appointed prior to our first annual general meeting) serving a three-year term. Holders of Class A ordinary shares will not be entitled to vote on any appointment of directors prior to our initial business combination. Prior to our initial business combination, only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. Holders of our public shares will not be entitled to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. In addition, prior to our initial business combination, holders of a majority of our founder shares may remove a member of the board of directors for any reason.

Accordingly, you may not have any say in the management of our Company prior to the consummation of an initial business combination. Resources could be wasted in researching acquisitions that are not completed, which could materially adversely affect subsequent attempts to locate and acquire or merge with another business. If we have not consummated our initial business combination within the required time period, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account and our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. We anticipate that the investigation of each specific target business—including Stardust Power—and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If we decide not to complete a specific initial business combination, the costs incurred up to that point for the proposed transaction likely would not be recoverable. Furthermore, if we reach an agreement relating to a specific target business, like the Business Combination Agreement we reached with Stardust Power, we may fail to complete our initial business combination for any number of reasons including those beyond our control. Any such event will result in a loss to us of the related costs incurred which could materially adversely affect subsequent attempts to locate and acquire or merge with another business. If we have not consummated our initial business combination within the required time period, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account and our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have been issued. Because we are neither limited to evaluating a target business in a particular industry sector nor have we selected any specific target businesses with which to pursue our initial business combination, you will be unable to ascertain the merits or risks of any particular target business's operations. We may pursue business combination opportunities in any sector, except that we will not, under our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, be permitted to effectuate our initial business combination solely with another blank check company or similar company with nominal operations. To the extent we complete our initial business combination, we may be affected by numerous risks inherent in the business operations with which we combine. For example, if we combine with a financially unstable business or an entity lacking an established record of sales or earnings, we may be affected by the risks inherent in the business and operations of a financially unstable or a development stage entity. Although our officers and directors will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, we cannot assure you that we will properly ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors or **be able to enter into business arrangements as we intend, that our processes will meet the stringent quality testing norms of our intended customers, and we will not be able to develop the market to sell our products, which will have adequate time an adverse impact on our revenue, operations and financial condition. We might not be able to complete sell our products as intended. As a result of evolving market dynamics, we may not be able to secure long- term buyers for our products for a variety of reasons, including: qualification, competitive pricing, logistical costs, future government policies and incentives, changes in demand from EV adoption, changes in demand due diligence.** Furthermore, some of these risks may be outside of our control and leave us with no ability to control or reduce the chances **changes in chemistry of batteries, or the synthesizing of battery metals, emergence of new engineering technologies or processes that could render existing processes obsolete, and alternatives to battery- grade lithium for those-- the EV industry, among others risks will adversely impact a target business.** We also cannot assure you that an investment **such events in the future may not occur, our-- or units how adversely they will impact our** ultimately prove to be more favorable to investors than a direct investment, if such opportunity were available, in a business combination target. Accordingly, **operations and financial position. Delays and other obstacles may prevent the successful completion of our Facility. Delays may stop or temporarily stop the development of our Facility. These delays could include but are not limited to, permitting delays and inability to obtain permits, construction delays, procurement issues, workforce sourcing, community activism, and political opposition. A significant delay in completion of our Facility could adversely affect our ability to finish development with changes in both capital expenditure and operating expenditure. We depend on our ability to successfully access the capital and financial markets. Any inability to access the capital or financial markets may limit our ability to meet our liquidity needs and long- term commitments, fund our ongoing operations, execute our business plan or pursue investments that we may rely on for future growth. Until commercial production is achieved from our planned projects, we will continue to incur operating and investing net cash outflows associated with including, but not limited to, undertaking exploration, extraction and production activities, and the development of our planned projects. As a result, we rely on access to various sources of funding including debt, private equity, the public and private debt and equity capital markets, as well as grants, as a source of funding for our capital and operating requirements. We require additional capital to meet our liquidity needs related to expenses for our various corporate activities, including the costs related to our status as a publicly traded company, funding for our ongoing operations, explore and define lithium brine extraction, and establish any future lithium operations** holders who choose to retain their securities following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their securities. Such holders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value. We **cannot assure you** may seek acquisition opportunities in industries or sectors which may or may not be outside of our management's area of expertise. We will consider a business combination outside of our management's area of expertise if a business combination target is presented to us and we determine that such candidate offers **additional funding will be available to us on satisfactory terms, or at all. To finance our future ongoing operations, an and attractive acquisition future capital needs, we may require additional funds through the issuance of additional equity or debt securities. Depending on the type and terms of any financing we pursue, stockholders' rights and the value of their investment in our Common Stock could be reduced. Any additional equity financing will dilute our existing shareholdings. If the issuance of new securities results in diminished rights to holders of our Common Stock, the market price of our Common Stock could be negatively impacted. New or additional debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. In addition, if we issue secured debt securities, the holders of the debt would have a claim to our assets that would be prior to the rights of stockholders until the debt is paid. Interest on such debt securities would increase costs and would subject us to increased debt service obligations, could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations and hence negatively impact operating results. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, as needed, at competitive terms, our ability to fund our current operations and implement our business plan and strategy will be adversely affected. These circumstances may require us to reduce the scope of our operations and scale back our exploration, extraction, refining and production plans. There is no guarantee that we will be able to secure any additional funding or be able to secure funding to provide us with sufficient funds to meet our objectives, which may adversely affect our business and financial position. There can be no assurance that financing will be available in a timely manner or in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Any failure to raise needed funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, could severely restrict our liquidity as well as have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, and financial performance. We may not be able to develop, maintain and grow strategic relationships, identify new strategic relationship opportunity opportunities , or form strategic relationships, in the future. We expect that our ability to establish, maintain, and manage strategic relationships, such as our non- binding agreements with suppliers, offtakers, technology partners and other related service / ancillary providers, will be important to the success of our business. We cannot guarantee that the companies with which we have developed or will develop strategic relationships will continue to devote the resources necessary to promote mutually beneficial business relationships in order to grow our business. If, for some reason, our**

partners choose Company. Although our management will endeavor to evaluate terminate our contracts with the them risks inherent in any particular, refuse to enter into contracts with us on commercially reasonable terms, or are unable to deliver on agreed terms, the refining of lithium brine, the construction of our Facility, the ability to produce market- acceptable battery- grade lithium, and our business operations would be materially adversely impacted. Further, some of our current arrangements are not exclusive, and some of our strategic partners may work with our competitors in the future. If we are unsuccessful in establishing or maintaining our relationships with key strategic partners, our overall growth could be impaired, and our business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely affected. Lithium can be highly combustible, and if we have incidences, it could adversely impact us. Lithium in concentrated form could be highly combustible, if not produced, stored and transported using the appropriate protocols. It may cause violent combination-combustion target-or explosion, on contact with heat or water. Pure lithium when finely dispersed, may ignite spontaneously on contact with air, under certain circumstances. Upon exposure to heat, toxic fumes are formed, and then it may decompose. The product can react violently with strong oxidants, acids and many other compounds (e. g. hydrocarbons, halogens, halons, concrete, sand and asbestos). This creates fire and explosion hazard. Lithium could also react with water, which may produce highly flammable hydrogen gas and corrosive fumes of lithium hydroxide. Transportation of lithium can be dangerous if not conducted using appropriate safety measures. The end products, such as lithium- ion battery, which is manufactured with our product, may be unstable and combustible. While we intend to follow protocol and safety measures, we cannot assure you that the lithium we produce will adequately ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors. We also cannot assure you that an investment in our units will not combust ultimately prove to be less favorable to investors in us than a direct investment, if an opportunity were available, in a business combination target. In the event we elect to pursue an acquisition outside of the areas of our management's expertise, our management's expertise may not be directly applicable to its evaluation or operation, and the information contained in this report regarding the areas of our management's expertise would not be relevant to an understanding of the business that we elect to acquire. As a result, our management may not be able to adequately ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors. Accordingly, any holders who choose to retain their securities following the business combination could suffer a reduction in the value of their securities. Such holders are unlikely to have a remedy for such reduction in value. We are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent accounting or investment banking firm, and consequently, you may have no assurance from an independent source that the price we are paying for the business is fair to our shareholders from a financial point of view. Unless we complete our initial business combination with an affiliated entity, we are not required to obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions that the price we are paying is fair to our shareholders from a financial point of view. If no opinion is obtained, our shareholders will be relying on the judgment of our board of directors, who will determine fair market value based on standards generally accepted by the financial community. Such standards used will be disclosed in our proxy solicitation or tender offer materials, as applicable, related to our initial business combination. We may reincorporate in another jurisdiction in connection with our initial business combination, and such reincorporation may result in taxes imposed on shareholders. We may, in connection with our initial business combination and subject to requisite shareholder approval under the Companies Law, reincorporate in the jurisdiction in which the target company or business is located or in another jurisdiction. The transaction may require a shareholder or warrant holder to recognize taxable income in the jurisdiction in which the shareholder or warrant holder is a tax resident or in which its members are resident if it does is a tax transparent entity. We do not intend to make any cash distributions to shareholders or warrant holders to pay such taxes. Shareholders or warrant holders may be subject to withholding taxes or other taxes with respect to their ownership of us after the reincorporation. Risks Relating to our Sponsor and Management Team Our ability to successfully effect our initial business combination and to be successful thereafter will be totally dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel, some of whom may join us following our initial business combination. The loss of key personnel could negatively impact the operations and profitability of our post-combination business. Our ability to successfully effect our initial business combination is dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel. We believe that our success depends on the continued service of our key personnel, at least until we have consummated our initial business combination. None of our officers are required to commit any specified amount of time to our affairs and, accordingly, they will have conflicts of interest in allocating management time among various business activities, including identifying potential business combinations and monitoring the related due diligence. If our officers' and directors' other business affairs require them to devote more substantial amounts of time to their other business activities, it could severely impact our operations, business, and revenue as well as increase our insurance claims and insurance premium, thereby impacting our profitability. The lithium brine industry includes well capitalized companies, and we may not have sufficient resources to compete against them. The DLE industry and lithium processing sector include established competitors possessing substantial capitalization and extensive resources. Accordingly, we may encounter challenges competing against these well- capitalized incumbents. These industry participants often benefit from significant financial reserves operational and distribution scale, which could potentially place us at a competitive disadvantage. Low- cost producers could disrupt the market and be able to provide products cheaper than the Company. Producers, especially in foreign jurisdictions including but not limited to China, Argentina, Chile, India and Australia, could use processes that might produce lower- cost lithium, which could impact the market in general, and adversely impact the sales of the Company, in particular, their- Other ability to devote time to producers could forgo DLE technologies and use ponds our- or affairs and other mechanisms to extract lithium, which could have a negative lower cost basis. Further, other producers could operate in markets which may have less rigorous environmental, health, safety, and other regulatory compliance standards compared to our market This could lead those producers to reduce costs substantially, that could make our pricing less competitive or even unviable. If such a scenario were to occur, it could have a material adverse impact on our revenue ability to consummate our initial business combination. In addition, we do profitability and cash flow. We may be unable to qualify for existing federal and state level grants and incentives and the grants and incentives may not have employment agreements with, or key- man insurance on the life of, any of our officers. The unexpected loss of the services of our key personnel could have a detrimental effect on us. The role of our key personnel after our initial business combination, however, remains to be determined. Although some of our key personnel serve in senior management or advisory positions following our initial business combination, it is likely that most, if not all, of the management of the target business will remain in place. These individuals may be unfamiliar with the requirements of operating a public company which could cause us to have to expend time and resources helping them become familiar with such requirements. This could be expensive and time-consuming and could lead to various regulatory issues which may adversely affect our operations. We are dependent upon our executive officers and directors and their loss could adversely affect our ability to operate. Our operations are dependent upon a relatively small group of individuals and, in particular, our executive officers and directors. We believe that our success depends on the continued service of our officers and directors, at least until we have completed our initial business combination. In addition, our executive officers and directors are not required to commit any specified amount of time to our affairs and, accordingly, will have conflicts of interest in allocating their time among various business activities, including identifying potential business combinations and monitoring the related released due diligence. We do not have an employment agreement with, or key- man insurance on the life of, any of our directors or executive officers. The unexpected loss of the services of one or more of our directors or executive officers could have a detrimental effect on us. Our key personnel may negotiate employment or

consulting agreements with a target business in connection with a particular business combination, and a particular business combination may be conditioned on the retention or resignation of such key personnel. These agreements may provide for them to receive compensation following our initial business combination and as a result, may cause them to have conflicts of interest in determining whether a particular business combination is the most advantageous. Our key personnel may be able to remain with our Company after the completion of our initial business combination only if they are able to negotiate employment or consulting agreements in connection with the business combination. Such negotiations would take place simultaneously with the negotiation of the business combination and could provide for such individuals to receive compensation in the form of cash payments and / or our securities for services they would render to us after the completion of the business combination. Such negotiations also could make such key personnel's retention or resignation a condition to any such agreement. The personal and financial interests of such individuals may influence their motivation in identifying and selecting a target business. In addition, pursuant to an agreement to be entered into on or prior to the closing of our IPO, our sponsor, upon and following consummation of an initial business combination, will be entitled to nominate three individuals for appointment to our board of directors, as long as our sponsor holds any securities covered by the registration and shareholder rights agreement filed as an exhibit to this report. Since our sponsor, executive officers and directors will lose their entire investment in us if our initial business combination is not completed (other than with respect to public shares they may acquire), a conflict of interest may arise in determining whether a particular business combination target is appropriate for our initial business combination. On November 11, 2020, our sponsor paid \$ 25, 000, or approximately \$ 0. 003 per share, to cover certain of our IPO and formation costs in consideration of 7, 187, 500 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$ 0. 0001. On January 11, 2021, we effected a share capitalization resulting in our sponsor holding 7, 500, 000 Class B ordinary shares. Prior to the initial investment in the Company of \$ 25, 000 by our sponsor, the Company had no assets, tangible or intangible. The per-share price of the founder shares was determined by dividing the amount contributed to the Company by the number of founder shares issued. The founder shares will be worthless if we do not complete an initial business combination. In addition, our sponsor has purchased 5, 566, 667 private placement warrants, each exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share at \$ 11. 50 per share, subject to adjustment, at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant (\$ 8, 350, 000 in the aggregate). If we do not consummate an initial business by the Termination Date, the private placement warrants will expire worthless. The personal and financial interests of our executive officers and directors may influence their motivation in consummating the initial business combination with Stardust Power, and identifying and selecting another prospective target business combination, completing its initial business combination and influencing the operation of the business following our initial business combination. This risk may become more acute as the Termination Date nears, which is generally the deadline for our consummation of an initial business combination. Our executive officers and directors will allocate their time to other businesses thereby causing conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to devote to our affairs. This conflict of interest could have a negative impact on our ability to complete our initial business combination. Our executive officers and directors are not required to, and will not, commit their full time to our affairs, which may result in a conflict of interest in allocating their time between our operations and our search for a business combination and their other businesses. We do not intend to have any full-time employees prior to the completion of our initial business combination. Each of our executive officers is engaged in several other business endeavors for which he may be entitled to substantial compensation, and our executive officers are not obligated to contribute any specific number of hours per week to our affairs. Our independent directors also serve as officers and board members for other entities. If our executive officers' and directors' other business affairs require them to devote substantial amounts of time to such affairs in excess of their current commitment levels, it could limit their ability to devote time to our affairs which may have a negative impact on our ability to complete our initial business combination. Our officers and directors presently have, and any of them in the future may have, additional, fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities, including another blank check company, and, accordingly, may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented. Following the completion of our IPO and until we consummate our initial business combination, we intend to engage in the business of identifying and combining with one or more businesses or entities. Each of our officers and directors presently has, and any of them in the future may have, additional fiduciary or contractual obligations to other entities pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entity, subject to his or her fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. Accordingly, they may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented. These conflicts may not be resolved in our favor and a potential target business may be presented to another entity prior to its presentation to us, subject to their fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. In addition, our sponsor, officers and directors may in the future become affiliated with other blank check companies that may have acquisition objectives that are similar to ours. Accordingly, they may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented. These conflicts may not be resolved in our favor and a potential target business may be presented to such other blank check companies prior to its presentation to us, subject to our officers' and directors' fiduciary duties under Cayman Islands law. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or being offering an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other. Our executive officers, directors, security holders and their respective affiliates may have competitive pecuniary interests that conflict with our interests. We have not adopted a policy that expressly prohibits our directors, executive officers, security holders or affiliates from having a direct or indirect pecuniary or financial interest in any investment to be acquired or disposed of by us or in any transaction to which we are a party or have an interest. Nor do we have a policy that expressly prohibits any persons from engaging for their own account in business activities of the types conducted by us. Accordingly, such persons or entities may have a conflict between their interests and ours. The personal and financial interests of our directors and officers may influence their motivation in timely identifying and selecting another target business aside from Stardust Power and completing a business combination. Consequently, our directors' and officers' discretion in identifying and selecting another suitable target business aside from Stardust Power may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our shareholders' best interest. If this were the case, it would be a breach of their fiduciary duties to us as **quickly or efficiently as a matter of Cayman Islands law and we or anticipate our or** shareholders might have a claim against at all. **There are substantial grants, financing, and other incentives provided by various government organizations designed to facilitate American manufacturing of battery- grade lithium products,** such individuals for infringing on our shareholders' rights. However, we might not ultimately be successful in any claim we may make against them for such reason. We may engage in a business combination with one or more target businesses that have relationships with entities that may be affiliated with our sponsor, executive officers or directors which may raise potential conflicts of interest. In light of the involvement of our sponsor, executive officers and directors with other entities, we may decide to acquire one or more businesses affiliated with our sponsor, executive officers or directors. Our directors also serve as officers and board members for other -- **the** entities, including, without limitation, those described **covered** under "Management - Conflicts of Interest." Our sponsor, officers and directors may sponsor, form or participate in other -- **the incentives** blank check companies similar to ours during the period in which we are seeking an initial business combination. Such entities may compete with us for business combination opportunities.

Although **through the IRA** we will not be specifically focusing on **IRA Act** or targeting, any transaction with any affiliated entities, we would pursue such a transaction if we determined that such affiliated entity met our criteria and guidelines for a business combination **BIL under the aegis of the Department of Energy LPO Loan Programs Office Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, Department of Defense, Defense Production Act, Department of Energy Grant, Department of Defense Office of Strategic Capital**, as well set forth in “Proposed Business-Effecting Our Initial Business Combination- Evaluation of a Target Business and Structuring of Our Initial Business Combination” and such transaction was **as approved the Investment Tax Credit and the 21st Century Quality Jobs Program** by a majority of our independent and disinterested directors. Despite our agreement to obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or another independent entity that commonly renders valuation opinions regarding the fairness to our Company from a financial point of view of a business combination with one or more domestic or international businesses affiliated with our sponsor, executive officers or directors, potential conflicts of interest still may exist and, as a result, the terms of the business combination may not be as advantageous to our public shareholders as they **the Oklahoma Department** would be absent any conflicts of **Commerce** interest. Our sponsor controls a substantial interest in us and thus may exert a substantial influence on actions requiring a shareholder vote, **among** potentially in a manner that you do not support. Upon the closing of our initial public offering, our initial shareholders owned, on an as-converted basis, approximately 20 % of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. On January 11, 2023, we held the 2023 Extension Meeting to, in part, amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to extend the date by which we have to consummate a business combination. In connection with that vote, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares. On January 9, 2024, The Company held the 2024 Extension Meeting in which the shareholders approved the proposal to amend GPAC’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to extend the date required to complete an initial business combination. In connection with the vote to approve the 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal, the holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares of GPAC exercised their right to redeem their shares. Accordingly, our sponsor currently owns, on an as-converted basis, 80.69 % of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. As a result, it may exert a substantial influence on actions requiring a shareholder vote, potentially in a manner that you do not support, including amendments to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. If our sponsor purchases any additional Class A ordinary shares in the aftermarket or in privately negotiated transactions, this would increase its control. Neither our sponsor nor, to our knowledge, any of our officers or directors, have any current intention to purchase additional securities, other **others** than as disclosed in this report. **While** Factors that would be considered in making such additional purchases would include consideration of the current trading price of our Class A ordinary shares. In addition, our board of directors, whose members were appointed by our sponsor, is and will be divided into three classes, each of which will generally serve for a term of three years with only one class of directors being appointed in each year. We may not hold an annual general meeting to appoint new directors prior to the completion of our initial business combination, in which case all of the current directors will continue in office until at least the completion of the business combination. If there is an annual general meeting, as a consequence of our “staggered” board of directors, only a minority of the board of directors will be considered for appointment and our sponsor, because of its ownership position, will control the outcome, as only holders of our Class B ordinary shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors and to remove directors prior to our initial business combination. In addition, the founder shares, all of which are held by our sponsor, will, in a vote to transfer the Company by way of continuation out of the Cayman Islands to another jurisdiction (which requires the approval of at least two thirds of the votes of all ordinary shares), entitle the holders to ten votes for every founder share. This provision of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of our ordinary shares voting in a general meeting. As a result, you will not have any influence over our continuation in a jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands prior to our initial business combination. Accordingly, our sponsor will continue to exert control at least until the completion of our initial business combination. In addition, we have agreed not to enter into a definitive agreement regarding an initial business combination without the prior consent of our sponsor.

Risks Relating to Our Securities If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination. If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, our activities may be restricted, including:

- restrictions on the nature of our investments; and
- restrictions on the issuance of securities, each of which may make it difficult for us to complete our initial business combination.

In addition, we may have imposed upon us burdensome requirements, including:

- registration as an investment company with the SEC;
- adoption of a specific form of corporate structure; and
- reporting, record-keeping, voting, proxy and disclosure requirements and other rules and regulations that we are currently not subject to.

In order not to be regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, unless we can qualify for an exclusion, we must ensure that we are engaged primarily in a business other than investing, reinvesting or trading of securities and that our activities do not include investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading “investment securities” constituting more than 40 % of our assets (exclusive of U. S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. Our business will be to identify and complete a business combination and thereafter to operate the post-transaction business or assets for the long term. We do not plan to buy businesses or assets with a view to resale or profit from their resale. We do not plan to buy unrelated businesses or assets or to be a passive investor. We do not believe that our anticipated principal activities will subject us to the Investment Company Act. To this end, prior to the 24-month anniversary of the closing of our IPO, the proceeds held in the trust account may only be invested in United States “government securities” within the meaning of Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act having a maturity of 185 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 promulgated under the Investment Company Act. Pursuant to the trust agreement, the trustee is not permitted to invest in other securities or assets. By restricting the investment of the proceeds to these instruments, and by having a business plan targeted at acquiring and growing businesses for the long term (rather than on buying and selling businesses in the manner of a merchant bank or private equity fund), we intend to avoid being deemed an “investment company” within the meaning of the Investment Company Act. Our securities are not intended for persons who are seeking a return on investments in government securities or investment securities. The trust account is intended as a holding place for funds pending the earliest to occur of either: (i) the completion of our initial business combination; (ii) the redemption of any public shares properly tendered in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100 % of our public shares if we do not complete our initial business combination by the Termination Date or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares; or (iii) absent our completing an initial business combination by the Termination Date, our return of the funds held in the trust account to our public shareholders as part of our redemption of the public shares. If we do not invest the proceeds as discussed above, we may be deemed to be subject to the Investment Company Act. If we were deemed to be subject to the Investment Company Act, compliance with these additional regulatory burdens would require additional expenses for which we have not allotted funds and may hinder our ability to complete a business combination. If we have not consummated our initial business combination within the required time period, our public shareholders may receive only \$ 10.00 per public share, or less in certain circumstances, on the liquidation of our trust account, our detachable redeemable warrants will expire worthless and no distributable redeemable warrants will have

been issued. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions pursuant to the tender offer rules, and if you or a "group" of shareholders are deemed to hold in excess of 15% of our Class A ordinary shares, you will lose the ability to redeem all such shares in excess of 15% of our Class A ordinary shares. If we seek shareholder approval of our initial business combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our initial business combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that a public shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from redeeming its shares with respect to more than an aggregate of 15% of the shares sold in our IPO, which we refer to as the "Excess Shares," without our prior consent. However, we would not be restricting our shareholders' ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our initial business combination. Your inability to redeem the Excess Shares will reduce your influence over our ability to complete our initial business combination and you could suffer a material loss on your investment in us if you sell Excess Shares in open market transactions. Additionally, you will not receive redemption distributions with respect to the Excess Shares if we complete our initial business combination. And as a result, you will continue to hold that number of shares exceeding 15% and, in order to dispose of such shares, would be required to sell your shares in open market transactions, potentially at a loss. Nasdaq may delist our securities from trading on its exchange, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions. We have been approved to have our units listed on Nasdaq and to have our Class A ordinary shares and detachable redeemable warrants listed on or promptly after their date of separation. Although after giving effect to our IPO we expect to receive grants from meet, on a pro forma basis, the State of Oklahoma minimum initial listing standards set forth in Nasdaq listing standards, we cannot assure you that such grants will be received in a timely manner in meaningful amounts, ~~our~~ or at all, and we may not be eligible or qualify for federal grants. These and other future governmental incentives may be removed or no longer provided, due to changes in governmental policies or political attitudes towards such incentives which may change and limit the distribution of any such incentives. For example, the Company has been advised with respect to its grant application under the Defense Production Act that such application would be held, but currently there is no such funding available under the program. Additionally, in January 2025, President Trump issued an executive order directing an immediate pause on the disbursement of funds appropriated through the BIL / Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the IRA and the IR Act. This pause on disbursements is subject to ongoing legal challenges. Furthermore, the IR Act and the IRA may be subject to attempts to amend or repeal, including through Congressional budget reconciliation. The full impact of these actions and next steps remains uncertain at this time. We cannot assure you that if the basis of certain incentives changes and the grants become non- available or are delayed, the same will not affect our ability to start our operations in a timely and cost- effective manner, leading to delays in commissioning, and could adversely impact our financing options, and hence adversely impact our ability to generate revenue and profitability. We may in the future use hedging arrangements to mitigate certain risks, but the use of such derivative instruments could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. In the future, we may use interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk, especially on long- term offtake contracts with customers. In addition, we may use forward sales and other types of hedging contracts, including foreign currency hedges if we do expand into other countries. If we elect to enter into these types of hedging arrangements, our related assets could recognize financial losses on these arrangements as a result of volatility in the market values of the underlying asset or if a counterparty fails to perform under a contract. If actively quoted market prices and pricing information from external sources are not available, the valuation of these contracts would involve judgment or the use of estimates. As a result, changes in the underlying assumptions or use of alternative valuation methods could affect the reported fair value of these contracts. If the values of these financial contracts change in a manner that we do not anticipate, or if a counterparty fails to perform under a contract, it could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We may acquire or invest in additional companies, which may divert our management' s attention, result in additional dilution to our stockholders, and consume resources that are necessary to sustain our business. Our business strategy may include in part acquiring other complementary technologies or businesses, or that provide us with downstream or upstream integration, or making minority investments in such businesses. We may also enter relationships with other businesses to expand our operations and to create service networks to support our production and delivery of battery- grade lithium. An acquisition, investment, or business relationship may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures, including ones that we may pursue but do not conclude in an acquisition, investment, or business relationship. We may encounter difficulties assimilating or integrating the businesses, technologies, products, services, personnel, or operations of the acquired companies particularly if the key personnel of the acquired companies choose not to work for us. Acquisitions may also disrupt our business, divert our resources, and require significant management attention that would otherwise be available for the development of our business. Moreover, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, investment, or business relationship may not be realized or we may be exposed to unknown liabilities. Negotiating these transactions can be time consuming, difficult, and expensive. We may incur significant business development expenses, and management' s attention may be diverted from the operation of our existing business, during the discussion and negotiation period. Further, our ability to close these transactions may often be subject to approvals that are beyond our control. Consequently, these transactions, even if undertaken and announced, may not close. Even if we do successfully complete acquisitions or investments, we may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by our customers, securities analysts, and investors. To the extent we make only a minority equity interest in a company, we may lack affirmative control rights, which may diminish our ability to influence the company' s affairs in a manner intended to enhance the value of our investment in the company. We could incur losses if the majority stakeholders or the management of the company takes risks or otherwise acts in a manner that does not serve our interests. In addition, we could be subject to reputational harm if the company in which the investment is made makes business, financial or management decisions with which we do not agree. These circumstances could also lead to disputes and litigation with management or employees of the company in which the investment is made, or its other stockholders. We are dependent upon key management employees. The responsibility of overseeing the day- to- day operations and the strategic management of our business depends substantially on our senior management and key personnel. Loss of any such personnel may have an adverse effect on our performance. The success of our operations will depend upon numerous factors, many of which, in part, are beyond our control, including our ability to attract and retain additional key personnel in sales, marketing, engineering and technical support, and finance. Certain areas in which we operate are highly competitive and competition for qualified personnel is significant. We may be unable to hire suitable field personnel for our engineering and technical team or there may be periods of time where a particular position remains vacant while a suitable replacement is identified and appointed. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining the personnel required to grow and operate our business profitably. Our success as a company producing battery- grade lithium and related products depends to a great extent on the capabilities of our partners for lithium extraction from brine and our ability to secure capital for the implementation of brine processing plants. Our success as a producer of lithium and related products is dependent on our ability to develop and implement more efficient production capabilities based on mineral rich brine and implementation of DLE technologies. While having the potential to significantly

increase the supply of lithium from brine projects, the technology for DLE is an emerging technology. A number of DLE technologies are emerging and being tested at scale, with only a handful of projects already in commercial construction. However, there remain challenges around scalability and water consumption / brine reinjection. We will need to continue to invest heavily to scale our manufacturing to ultimately produce sufficient amounts of battery- grade lithium. However, we cannot assure you that our future product research and development projects, if any, and financing efforts will be successful or be completed within the anticipated time frame or budget. There is no guarantee we will achieve anticipated sales targets or if we will be profitable. In addition, we cannot assure you that our existing or potential competitors will not develop technologies which are similar or superior to our technologies, or that result in products that are more competitively priced. As it is often difficult to project the time frame for developing new technologies and the duration of the market window for these technologies, there is a substantial risk that we may have to abandon a potential technology that is no longer commercially viable, even after we have invested significant resources in the development of such technology and our facilities. If we fail in our technology development or product launching efforts, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. The development of non- lithium battery technologies could adversely affect us. The development and adoption of new battery technologies that rely on inputs other than lithium compounds could significantly impact our prospects and future revenues. Current and next generation high energy density batteries for use in electric vehicles rely on lithium compounds as a critical input. Alternative materials and technologies are being researched with the goal of making batteries lighter, more efficient, faster charging and less expensive, and some of these may be less reliant on lithium compounds. We cannot predict which new technologies may ultimately prove to be commercially viable or on what time horizon. Commercialized battery technologies that use no, or significantly less, lithium could have a material adverse impact on our prospects and future revenues. Lithium prices are subject to unpredictable fluctuations. We expect to derive revenues, if any, from the production and sale of battery- grade lithium. The prices of lithium may fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including international, economic, and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods and technological changes in the markets for the end products. The world's largest suppliers of lithium are Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile S. A (NYSE: SQM), Albemarle Corporation (NYSE: ALB), Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd. and Tianqi Group. Any attempt to suppress the price of lithium materials by such suppliers, or an increase in production by any supplier in excess of any increased demand, would have negative consequences on Stardust Power. The price of lithium materials may also be reduced by the discovery of new lithium deposits, which could not only increase the overall supply of lithium (causing downward pressure on its price) but could also draw new firms into the lithium refinery industry which would compete with Stardust Power. The effect of these factors on the prices of lithium and lithium byproducts, and therefore the economic viability of any of our exploration properties, cannot accurately be predicted. Further, if prices were to decline significantly, it could have significant adverse effects on our ability to source raw material, and hence impact our production volumes. Additionally, this could also have adverse impact, both on our selling price for battery- grade lithium, as well as volumes sold, and could adversely impact our revenue, gross margins and profitability. The development of our lithium refinery is highly dependent upon the currently projected demand for and uses of lithium- based end products. The development of our lithium refinery is highly dependent upon the currently projected demand for and uses of lithium- based end products, which include lithium- ion batteries for electric vehicles and other large format batteries that currently have limited market share and whose projected adoption rates are not assured. To the extent that such markets do not develop in the manner contemplated by the Company, then the long- term growth in the market for lithium products will be adversely affected, which would inhibit the potential for development of the lithium refinery, its potential commercial viability and would otherwise have a negative effect on the business and financial condition of the Company. In addition, as a commodity, lithium market demand is subject to the substitution effect in which end- users adopt an alternate commodity as a response to supply constraints or increases in market pricing. To the extent that these factors arise in the market for lithium, it could have a negative impact on overall prospects for growth of the lithium market and pricing, which in turn could have a negative effect on the Company and its projects. Our future growth and success are dependent upon consumers' demand for electric vehicles in an automotive industry that is generally competitive, cyclical and volatile. Though we continue to see increased interest and adoption of electric vehicles, if the market for electric vehicles in general does not develop as we expect, or develops more slowly than we expect, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results may be harmed. For example, in January 2025, President Trump announced his intention to remove any favorable regulatory conditions for electric vehicles. As a result, the future of any governmental incentives intended to help support the development of the electric vehicle market is uncertain at this time. In addition, electric vehicles still constitute a small percentage of overall vehicle sales. As a result, the market for lithium products could be negatively affected by numerous factors, such as: • perceptions about electric vehicle features, quality, safety, performance, sustainability and cost; • perceptions about the limited range over which electric vehicles may be driven on a single battery charge, and access to charging facilities; • competition, including from other types of alternative fuel vehicles, plug- in hybrid electric vehicles and high fuel- economy internal combustion engine vehicles; • volatility in the cost of oil, gasoline and energy; • government regulations and economic incentives and conditions; and • concerns about our future viability. Sales of vehicles in the automotive industry tend to be cyclical in many markets, which may expose us to further volatility. We also cannot predict the duration or direction of current global trends or their sustained impact on consumer demand. Ultimately, we continue to monitor macroeconomic conditions to remain flexible and to optimize and evolve our business as appropriate and attempt to accurately project demand and infrastructure requirements globally and deploy our production, workforce and other resources accordingly. If we experience unfavorable global market conditions, or if we cannot or do not maintain operations at a scope that is commensurate with such conditions or are later required to or choose to suspend such operations again, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely impacted. We may be unable to successfully negotiate final, binding terms related to our current non- binding memoranda of understanding and letters of intent for supply and offtake agreements, which could harm our commercial prospects. From time- to- time, we agree to preliminary terms regarding offtake and supply agreements. We may be unable to negotiate final terms with these or other companies in a timely manner, or at all, and there is no guarantee that the terms of any final agreement will be the same or similar to those currently contemplated. Final terms may include less favorable pricing structures or volume commitments, more expensive delivery or purity requirements, reduced contract durations and other adverse changes. Delays in negotiating final contracts could slow our initial commercialization, and failure to agree to definitive terms for sales of sufficient volumes of lithium could prevent us from growing our business. To the extent that terms in our initial supply and distribution contracts may influence negotiations regarding future contracts, the failure to negotiate favorable final terms related to our current preliminary agreements could have an especially negative impact on our growth and profitability. Further, our prospective counterparties may cancel or delay entering into definitive agreements for a variety of reasons, some of which may be outside of our control. Additionally, we have not demonstrated that we can meet the production levels contemplated in our current non-

binding supply agreements. If the construction and readiness of the Facility proceeds more slowly than we expect, or if we encounter difficulties in successfully completing the construction of the Facility, potential customers, including those with whom we have current letters of intent, may be less willing to negotiate definitive supply agreements, or demand terms less favorable to us, and our performance may suffer. If we are unable to enter into such definitive agreements on a timely basis, our growth, revenue and results of operations may be negatively impacted. We entered into a non-binding letter agreement with Sumitomo contemplating a long-term commercial offtake agreement described under the section titled "Business- Customers". The parties are engaged in negotiations regarding key commercial points of the potential offtake agreement. The letter agreement provides a framework for a potential binding agreement between the Company and Sumitomo; however, many key terms have not been agreed to in principle. It is possible that we will not be able to agree to enter into a definitive agreement consistent with the above-described letter agreement, or at all. Our future business prospects could be adversely affected if we are unable to enter into definitive agreements relating to contemplated joint ventures with Usha Resources and IGX and, if such agreements are in fact completed, there can be no assurance that such joint ventures will ultimately be successful. We entered into non-binding letters of intent with each of Usha Resources and IGX to acquire majority interests in projects owned by those parties described under the sections titled "Business- Usha Resources Letter of Intent" and "Business- IGX Letter of Intent". The parties are engaged in negotiations regarding key commercial points of the ventures. The letters of intent provide frameworks for the potential investments; however, many of the key terms of the ventures, including economic and investment terms, have not been agreed to in principle. It is possible that the parties will not be able to agree to enter into definitive agreements consistent with the letters of intent, or at all. Even if we are able to reach final terms and enter into binding documentation, we do not know how much financing these projects will require, or whether such financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. There can be no assurance that the ventures will be able to complete the development of their respective projects and be commercialized. These factors could harm our business, results of operations and financial results. Changes in technology or other developments could adversely affect demand for lithium compounds or result in preferences for substitute products. Lithium and its derivatives are preferred raw materials for certain industrial applications, such as rechargeable batteries. For example, current and future high energy density batteries for use in electric vehicles rely on lithium compounds as a critical input. The pace of advancements in current battery technologies, development and adoption of new battery technologies that rely on inputs other than lithium compounds, or a delay in the development and adoption of future high nickel battery technologies that utilize lithium could significantly impact our prospects and future revenues. Many materials and technologies are being researched and developed with the goal of making batteries lighter, more efficient, faster charging, and less expensive, some of which could be less reliant on lithium or other lithium compounds. Some of these technologies, such as commercialized battery technologies that use no, or significantly less, lithium compounds, could be successful and could adversely affect demand for lithium batteries in personal electronics, electric and hybrid vehicles, and other applications. We cannot predict which new technologies may ultimately prove to be commercially viable and on what time horizon. In addition, alternatives to industrial applications dependent on lithium compounds may become more economically attractive as global commodity prices shift. Any of these events could adversely affect demand for and market prices of lithium, thereby resulting in a material adverse impact on the economic feasibility of extracting any mineralization we discover and reducing or eliminating any reserves we identify. Our business and operations may be significantly disrupted upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event, information technology system failures or cyberattack. Our business is dependent on proprietary technologies, processes and information that we have acquired, and expected to acquire, from our partners, much of which is, or will be, stored on our computer systems. We may in the future enter into agreements with third parties for hardware, software, telecommunications and other IT services in connection with our operations. Our operations depend, in part, on how well we and our vendors protect networks, equipment, IT systems and software against damage from a number of threats, including, but not limited to, cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, intentional damage and destruction, fire, power loss, hacking, computer viruses, vandalism, theft, malware, ransomware and phishing or other cyberattacks. Any of these and other events could result in IT system failures, delays, loss of data or information, liability to our partners or other third parties, a material disruption of our business or increases in capital expenses. Our operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment and IT systems and software, as well as preemptive expenses to mitigate the risks of vulnerabilities or failures. Furthermore, the importance of such IT systems and networks and systems may increase if our employees work remotely, which may introduce more risks to our information technology systems and networks as such employees use network connections, computers, or devices that are outside our premises or networks. Additionally, if one of our service providers were to fail and we were unable to find a suitable replacement in a timely manner, we may be unable to properly administer our outsourced functions. If we cannot continue to retain these services provided by our vendors on acceptable terms, our access to necessary IT systems or services could be interrupted. Any security breach, interruption or failure of our IT systems, or those of our third party vendors, could impair our ability to operate our business, reduce our quality of services, increase costs, prompt litigation and other consumer claims, subject us to government enforcement actions (including investigations, fines, penalties, audits, or inspections), and damage our reputation, any of which could substantially harm our business, financial condition or the results of our operations. As cyber threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. While we have implemented security resources to protect our data security and IT systems, such measures may not prevent such events, especially because the cyberattack techniques used change frequently and are often not recognized until launched, and because the full scope of a cyberattack may not be realized until an investigation has been completed, and cyberattacks can originate from a wide variety of sources and through a wide variety of methods. In addition, certain measures that could increase the security of our IT system take significant time and resources to deploy broadly, and such measures may not be deployed in a timely manner or be effective against an attack. The inability to implement, maintain and upgrade adequate safeguards could have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Significant disruption to our IT systems, or those of our vendors, or breaches of data security could also have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may be subject to liabilities and losses that may not be covered by insurance. Our employees and Facility will be subject to the hazards associated with producing battery-grade lithium. Operating hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to, or destruction of, property, plant and equipment and the environment. We expect to maintain insurance coverage in amounts against the risks that we believe are consistent with industry practice and maintain a safety program. However, we could sustain losses for uninsurable or uninsured risks, or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage. Events that result in significant personal injury or damage to our property or to property owned by third parties or other losses that are not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position. Insurance liabilities are difficult to assess and quantify due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of incidents not reported and the effectiveness of our safety program. If we were to experience insurance claims or costs above

our coverage limits or that are not covered by our insurance, we might be required to use working capital to satisfy these claims rather than to maintain or expand our operations. The occurrence of an event that is not fully covered by insurance could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial position. We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information or alleged trade secrets of third parties or competitors or are in breach of noncompetition or non-solicitation agreements with our competitors or their former employers. We may employ or otherwise engage personnel who were previously or are concurrently employed or engaged at research institutions or other clean technology companies, or consult various companies, including ones that could be construed as our competitors or potential competitors. Even though we have processes in place to prevent misappropriation of trade secrets or confidential information, we may be subject to claims that these personnel, or we, have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former or concurrent employers or clients they provide consultancy services to, which are rightfully owned by their former or concurrent employer, or their clients, as the case may be. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could adversely affect our operations, result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management. Lawsuits may be filed against us and an adverse ruling in any such lawsuit may adversely affect our business, financial condition, or liquidity or the market price of our Common Stock. We may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings, and legal actions relating to personal injuries, property damage, property taxes, land rights, the environment, and contract disputes. The outcome of future legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to us and as a result, could have a material adverse impact on our assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, or results of operations. Even if we prevail in any such legal proceeding, the proceedings could be costly, time-consuming, and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from our business operations, which could adversely affect our financial condition. An escalation of the current war in Ukraine, generalized conflict in Europe and the Middle East, or the emergence of conflict elsewhere, may adversely affect our business. An escalation of the current war in Ukraine, generalized conflict in Europe and the Middle East, or the emergence of conflict elsewhere may adversely affect our business if the U. S. capital markets become risk averse for a prolonged period of time, and / or there is a general slowdown in the global economy. Potential tariffs or a global trade war could increase the cost of products we rely upon, which could adversely impact the competitiveness of our business and our financial results. If the U. S. administration or other countries impose additional tariffs, or raise the levels of existing tariffs, or trade restrictions are implemented by the United States or other countries, the cost of products manufactured in the United States and imported into other countries could increase, which in turn could adversely affect the demand for these products and have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property or technology (including any later developed or acquired intellectual property or technology), our competitive position could be impaired and we may lose valuable assets, generate reduced revenue and incur costly litigation to protect our rights. While we currently have not developed any intellectual property or technology, we may develop, license, or acquire intellectual property in the future that is valuable or material to our business. Our success may depend, in part, on our ability to obtain and maintain protection of such intellectual property in the U. S. and other countries, if we choose to operate in jurisdictions outside of the U. S. We may leverage intellectual property laws to protect such intellectual property (including our brands) and to prevent others from developing and commercializing products or processes that violate our intellectual property rights. However, these means may afford only limited protection and may not prevent our competitors from duplicating our intellectual property, prevent our competitors from gaining access to our proprietary information or technology, or permit us to gain or maintain a competitive advantage. Moreover, the steps we take to protect our intellectual property may be inadequate, and we may choose not to pursue or maintain protection for our intellectual property in the U. S. or foreign jurisdictions. We will not be able to protect our intellectual property if we are unable to enforce our rights or if we do not detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property, and such unauthorized uses may be difficult to detect. It may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy our technology (whether now or in the future developed, licensed, or acquired) and use information that we regard as proprietary to create technology, products, or services that compete with ours. Any of these scenarios may adversely affect the conduct of our business or our financial position. We may depend on third-party licensors of technology to enforce and protect intellectual property rights that we may license, and such third parties may refuse to enforce and protect such intellectual property rights. Further, if we resort to legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights (such as initiating infringement lawsuit against a third party), the results of such proceedings, regardless of merit, are uncertain and our success cannot be assured. Even if we were to prevail, the proceedings could be burdensome and expensive. Any litigation that may be necessary in the future could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our proprietary information or trade secrets, our business and competitive position may be harmed. We may now or in the future rely upon unpatented trade secrets and know-how, whether belonging to us or our partners, to develop and maintain a competitive position. While we seek to protect such proprietary information, in part, through confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees, collaborators, contractors, advisors, consultants and other third parties, we cannot guarantee that we have entered or will enter into such agreements with each party that has or may have had access to our trade secrets or proprietary information, or that these agreements will not be breached. We may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive, and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts inside and outside the U. S. are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor or other third party, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets, now or in the future, were to be disclosed to, or independently developed by, a competitor or other third party, our competitive position could be materially and adversely harmed. We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our data and trade secrets by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. While we have confidence in these measures, they may be breached or insufficient, and we may not have adequate remedies for any such breach or insufficiency. We may now or in the future engage in business and technology collaborations with third-party partners that may result in the partner owning, or the parties jointly owning, certain intellectual property, which may be based on or derived from our or the partner's proprietary information or existing intellectual property. If we do not have adequate rights to use such partner-owned proprietary information or intellectual property, we may be restricted from using it in our process, products, or services. If we and the partner jointly own any such intellectual property, the partner may have the ability to compete with our products and services, or we may be required to make royalty or similar payments to our partner for our use of such intellectual property. We may be subject to claims challenging the inventorship or ownership of our future intellectual property, particularly those that may be developed or invented by our employees, consultants or contractors. We may be subject to claims that employees, collaborators, or other third parties have an ownership interest in our future intellectual

property, or that of our licensors, including as an inventor or co-inventor. We may be subject to ownership or inventorship disputes in the future arising, for example, from conflicting obligations of consultants, contractors, or others who are involved in developing our intellectual property. Although it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of potential intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, as may be required in the future, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who, in fact, conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship or ownership. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, intellectual property, or be required to pay royalties for access to such intellectual property rights (which may not be commercially reasonable). Other owners may also be able to license such rights to other third parties, including our competitors. Such an outcome could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management. If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets and our business may be adversely affected. Our trademarks and trade names (whether registered or unregistered) may be challenged, infringed, circumvented, declared generic, or determined to be violating or infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names, which we need to build name recognition among potential partners and customers in our markets of interest. At times, competitors or other third parties may adopt trade names or trademarks similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion. In addition, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement, or dilution claims brought by owners of other trademarks. We may also be required to pursue litigation to defend and protect our trademarks, which could be costly, may not ultimately be successful, and could be a distraction to management. Opposition or cancellation proceedings may in the future be filed against our trademark applications and registrations (including our U. S. trademark application for “ Stardust Power ”), and our trademarks or trademark applications may not survive such proceedings. If we do not secure registrations for our trademarks, we may encounter more difficulty in enforcing them against third parties than we otherwise would, and may be more limited in our ability to operate under or use such trademarks. We may be sued by third parties for alleged infringement of their intellectual property rights, which could be costly, time-consuming and limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future. We may become subject to claims that our conduct infringes upon the intellectual property or other proprietary rights of third parties. Defending against, or otherwise addressing, any such claims, whether they are with or without merit, could be time-consuming and expensive, and could divert our management’s attention away from the execution of our business plan. Moreover, any settlement or adverse judgment resulting from these claims could require us to pay substantial amounts or obtain a license to continue to use the disputed intellectual property, or otherwise restrict or prohibit our use of the intellectual property. We cannot guarantee that we would be able to: obtain from the third party asserting the claim a license on commercially reasonable terms, if at all; develop alternative technology on a timely basis, if at all; or obtain a license to use a suitable alternative technology. An adverse determination could also prevent us from licensing our technology to others. Infringement claims asserted against us may have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

Risks Related to Legal, Regulatory, Accounting and Tax Matters Increased stakeholder focus on sustainability matters could adversely impact our business, reputation, and operating results. In recent years, companies across all industries are facing increasing scrutiny from a variety of stakeholders, including investors, customers, employees, regulators, ratings agencies and lenders, related to their sustainability practices. If we do not adapt to or comply with stakeholder expectations and standards on sustainability matters as they continue to evolve, or if we are perceived to have not responded appropriately or quickly enough to growing concern for sustainability issues, regardless of whether there is a regulatory or legal requirement to do so, we may suffer from reputational damage and our business, financial condition and / or stock price could be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, our customers may be driven to purchase our products due to their own sustainability commitments, which may entail holding their suppliers- including us- to sustainability standards that go beyond compliance with laws and regulations and our ability to comply with such standards. Failure to maintain operations that align with such “ beyond compliance ” standards may cause potential customers to not do business with us or otherwise hurt demand for our products. These and other sustainability concerns could subject us to reputational damage and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. Separately, various regulators have adopted, or are considering adopting, regulations on environmental marketing claims or the prevention of greenwashing more generally, including, but not limited to the use of “ sustainable, ” “ eco- friendly, ” “ green, ” “ clean ” or similar language in the marketing of products and services or the prevention of greenwashing more generally. Further, there has been increasing scrutiny on sustainability- related claims and frequency of allegations of “ greenwashing ” against companies making sustainability- related claims due to, among other things, allegations of incomplete, false or misleading disclosures, including with respect to the sustainable nature of their operations and products. Such greenwashing scrutiny and any related regulation may lead to increased compliance costs as well as heightened risk of litigation, reputational damage and enforcement risk. We are and will be subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in multiple jurisdictions, which may impose substantial compliance requirements and other obligations on our operations. Our operating costs could be significantly increased in order to comply with new or more stringent regulatory standards in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Our business is governed by, and will be governed by various foreign, federal, state and local environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations, including, without limitation, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act (“ OSHA ”), the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and similar foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations and permits issued under these laws by foreign, federal, state and local environmental and health and safety regulatory agencies. These laws and regulations establish, among other things, criteria and standards for drinking water, for protection of the environment and the release, remediation, of hazardous substances and public health and safety. Pursuant to these laws, we may be required to obtain various permits and approvals from certain federal, state and local regulatory agencies for our operations. If we violate or fail to comply with these laws, regulations or permits, we could be subject to administrative or civil fines or penalties or other sanctions by regulators and to lawsuits, civil or criminal, seeking enforcement, injunctive relief and / or other damages. If we fail to comply with applicable laws, regulations or permits, our permits or approvals may be terminated or not renewed and / or we could be held liable for damages, injunctive relief and / or monetary fines or penalties. Moreover, governmental authorities and private parties may bring lawsuits based upon damage to property or injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health, and safety impacts of prior and current operations. These lawsuits could lead to the imposition of substantial fines, remediation costs, penalties and other civil and criminal sanctions, as well as reputational harm, including damage to our relationships with customers, suppliers, investors, governments or other stakeholders. Such laws, regulations, enforcement or private claims may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Additionally, federal, state and local laws and regulations

relating to the protection of the environment may require a current or previous owner or operator of real estate to investigate and remediate hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at or from the property. For example, under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and state equivalents, certain broad categories of persons, including an owner or operator of a property, may become liable for the costs of investigation and remediation, impacts to human health and for damages to natural resources. These laws impose strict and joint and several liability without regard to fault or degree of contribution or whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances or whether the conduct giving rise to the release was legal at the time it occurred. We also may be subject to related claims by private parties, including employees, contractors or the general public, alleging property damage and personal injury due to exposure to hazardous or other materials at or from those properties. We may incur substantial costs or other damages associated with these obligations, which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental laws and regulations are complex and may change from time to time, as may related interpretations and guidance. These laws and regulation, and the enforcement thereof, have tended to become more stringent over time. It is possible that new standards could be imposed, either more stringent or more lenient, that could result in higher operating expenses, the obsolescence of our products, or lead to an interruption or suspension of our operations and have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Compliance with health and safety laws and regulations can be complex, and noncompliance with these laws and regulations may result in potentially significant monetary damages and fines. Our operations are and will be subject to a number of federal and state laws and regulations, including OSHA and comparable state statutes establishing requirements to protect the health and safety of workers. The OSHA hazard communication standard, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency community right- to- know regulations under Title III of the federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, and comparable state statutes, require maintenance of information about hazardous materials used or produced in operations and provision of this information to employees, state and local government authorities, and citizens. Other OSHA standards regulate specific worker safety aspects of our operations. Substantial fines and penalties can be imposed, and orders or injunctions limiting or prohibiting certain operations may be issued, in connection with any failure to comply with these laws and regulations. Climate change legislation, regulation and policies may result in increased operating costs and otherwise affect our business, our industry and the global economy. Climate change will potentially have wide ranging impacts, including potential impacts to our operations. In December 2015, the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change resulted in nearly 200 countries, including the United States, coming together to develop the Paris Agreement, which includes pledges to voluntarily limit and reduce future emissions. Additionally, at the 28th Conference of the Parties, nearly 200 member countries, including the U. S., entered into an agreement to transition away from fossil fuels while accelerating action in this decade to achieve net zero by 2050. The agreement includes calls for actions towards achieving, at a global scale, a tripling of renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030, as well as accelerating efforts towards the phase- down of unabated coal power and, phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, among other measures. Most recently, at the 29th Conference of the Parties (“ COP29 ”), 159 countries met and, among other things, agreed on rules to operationalize international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including a new Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism to trade UN- approved carbon credits. Additionally, participants at COP29 representing 159 countries met to review progress toward the goals of the Global Methane Pledge and the addition of nearly \$ 500 million in new grant funding for methane abatement. However, in January 2025, President Trump issued executive orders directing the immediate notice to the United Nations of the United States’ withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and all other agreements made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. At the same time, various state and local governments have also publicly committed to furthering the goals of the Paris Agreement and many of these initiatives are expected to continue. These, and other proposed regulations could increase our current and future production costs and the costs of our customers, which could decrease demand for our products. Changing laws and regulations and global and domestic policy developments have the potential to disrupt our business, the business of our suppliers and / or customers, or otherwise adversely impact our business’ financial condition. While we believe that many of these policies will be favorable for our lithium operations, there is no guarantee that such potential changes in laws, regulations, or policies will be favorable to our Company, to existing or future customers, or to large- scale economic, environmental, or geopolitical conditions. The physical impacts of climate change, including adverse weather, may have a negative impact on our business and results of operations. Climate change may potentially have wide- ranging physical impacts, including significant weather conditions, such as increased severity and frequency of droughts, storms, floods, wildfires and other climatic events. If such significant weather conditions were to occur, they could disrupt or delay our operations, damage our facilities, adversely affect or delay demand for our products or cause us to incur significant costs in preparing for, or responding to, the effects of climatic events themselves, which may not be fully insured. In addition, the physical effects of climate change may generally result in increased prices for and reduced availability of relevant insurance coverage on the market. Any one of these factors has the potential to have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow. The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy technologies, or the failure to renew such subsidies and incentives, could reduce demand for our products, lead to a reduction in our revenues, and adversely impact our operating results and liquidity. Near- term growth of alternative energy technologies is affected by the availability and size of government and economic incentives. Many of these government incentives expire, phase out over time, may exhaust the allocated funding, or require renewal by the applicable authority. In addition, these incentive programs could be reduced or discontinued for other reasons. The IRA contains a number of tax incentive provisions, some of which we intend to utilize. This legislation was adopted in August 2022, and forthcoming interagency guidance processes are still ongoing. We, and our customers and suppliers, have not yet seen the impact these IRA- related incentives may have on our business and operations and cannot guarantee that we will realize anticipated benefits of incentives under the IR Act. Furthermore, changes or amendments to clean energy tax credits might be more favorable to other technologies. In addition, the IR Act, the IRA and other recent legislation make available certain grants and other funding opportunities for alternative energy projects, some of which we intend to apply for and, if awarded, utilize. Additionally, in January 2025, President Trump issued an executive order directing an immediate pause on the disbursement of funds appropriated through the BIL, IR Act and the IRA, and announced efforts to remove government incentives for electric vehicles. This pause on disbursement is subject to ongoing legal challenges. The IR Act and the IRA may also be subject to efforts to amend or repeal, including through Congressional budget reconciliation. Any reduction, elimination, or discriminatory application of expiration of the government subsidies and economic incentives, or the failure to renew tax credit programs, governmental subsidies, or economic incentives, may result in the diminished economic competitiveness of our products to our customers or the availability of supply, and could materially and adversely affect the growth of alternative energy technologies, including our products, as well as our future operating results and liquidity. Existing, and future changes to, federal, state and local regulations and policies, including permitting requirements applicable to us, and enactment of new regulations and policies, may

adversely affect the market for environmental attributes generated by our operations. The markets for environmental attributes are influenced by U. S. federal and state governmental regulations and policies. Our ability to generate revenue from sales of environmental attributes depends on our strict compliance with such federal and state programs, which are complex and can involve a significant degree of judgment. If the agencies that administer and enforce these programs disagree with our judgments, otherwise determine that we are not in compliance, conduct reviews of our activities or make changes to the programs, then our ability to generate or sell these credits could be temporarily restricted pending completion of reviews or as a penalty, permanently limited, or lost entirely, and we could also be subject to fines or other sanctions. Compliance with data privacy regulations could require additional expenditures, and may have an adverse impact on the operating cashflows of the Company. Our Chief Financial Officer is responsible for assessing, identifying and managing cyber security risks. He is supported by outside consulting services. The Chief Financial Officer, along with the third- party consultants, are informed of, and monitor, cybersecurity incidents. Employees of our Company receive training to minimize cybersecurity risks and attest to their understanding in the Code of Conduct which includes cybersecurity. The protocols are reviewed annually. Additional measures are taken, such as the use of two- factor authentication on our Company's systems, and employed to further reduce threats. Despite the measures we take to assess, identify and manage cyber security risks, there can be no assurance that the various procedures and controls we use to mitigate these risks will be sufficient to prevent disruptions to our IT systems. We identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in prior year. If we experience additional material weaknesses or other deficiencies in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial results, which could result in loss of investor confidence and adversely impact our stock price. We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, (as amended, the " Sarbanes- Oxley Act "), the Dodd- Frank Act and other applicable securities rules and regulations. In particular, we are subject to reporting obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act that require us to include a management report on our internal control over financial reporting in our annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Internal controls must be evaluated continuously and be properly designed and executed by a sufficient level of properly trained staff to maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting. During the period from March 16, 2023 (inception) to December 31, 2023, management identified material weaknesses in the implementation of the COSO 13 Framework (which establishes an effective control environments), lack of segregation of duties and management oversight, and control surrounding maintenance of adequate repository of contracts, appropriate classifications of expenses and complex financial instruments. Management implemented certain controls in fiscal year 2024 to the remediate the material weakness. Management believes that the new procedures and controls provide an appropriate remediation of the material weaknesses that have been identified and these will strengthen the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. In the opinion of management, the revised control processes have been operating for a sufficient period of time and independently validated by management. We expect these systems and controls to involve significant expenditures and to may become more complex as our business grows. To effectively manage this complexity, we will need to continue to improve our operational, financial, and management controls, and our reporting systems and procedures. Our inability to successfully remediate any future material weaknesses or other deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting or any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in the implementation or operation of these controls, could harm our operating results and cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements, which could limit our liquidity and access to capital markets, adversely affect our business and investor confidence in our consolidated financial statements, and adversely impact our stock price.

Risks Related to Ownership of Securities and Operating as a Public Company Our shares of Common Stock are thinly traded, so stockholders may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or at all if they need to sell shares to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate their shares. Our Common Stock has from time to time been " thinly traded, " meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our Common Stock at or near ask prices at any given time may be relatively small or non- existent. This situation is attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company that is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk- averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we become more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non- existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. We cannot give stockholders any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common shares will develop or be sustained, or that current trading levels will be sustained. Upon our dissolution, our stockholders may not recoup all or any portion of their investment. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding- up, whether voluntary or involuntary, the proceeds and / or our assets remaining after giving effect to such transaction, and the payment of all of our debts and liabilities will be distributed to the holders of Common Stock on a pro rata basis. There can be no assurance that we will have available assets to pay to the holders of Common Stock, or any amounts, upon such a liquidation, dissolution or winding- up. In this event, our stockholders could lose some or all of their investment. An active trading market for our Common Stock may never develop or be sustained, which may make it difficult to sell the shares of Common Stock you receive. The price of our Common Stock may fluctuate significantly due to general market and economic conditions and forecasts, our general business condition and the release of our financial reports. An active trading market for our Common Stock may not develop or continue or, if developed, may not be sustained, which would make it difficult for stockholders to sell their shares of Common Stock at an attractive price (or at all). The market price of our Common Stock may decline below stockholders' deemed purchase price, and they may not be able to sell their shares of Common Stock at or above that price (or at all). Additionally, if our Common Stock is delisted from Nasdaq for any reason and is quoted on the Over- the- Counter Bulletin Board, an inter- dealer automated quotation system for equity securities that is not a national securities exchange, the liquidity and price of our Common Stock may be more limited than if we were quoted or listed on Nasdaq in the future or prior to our - or another national initial business combination. In order to continue listing our securities on Nasdaq prior exchange. Stockholders may be unable to sell Common Stock unless our initial business combination, we must maintain certain financial, distribution and share price levels, such as a minimum market capitalization (generally \$ 50, 000, 000) and a minimum number of holders of our - or sustained securities (generally 400 public holders). We may Additionally, our units will not be able traded after completion of our initial business combination and, in connection with our initial business combination, we will be required to demonstrate regain compliance with the Nasdaq's initial listing requirements, which are more rigorous than Nasdaq's continued listing requirements and rules , in order to continue to maintain the Nasdaq may delist our Common Stock and Public Warrants, which could negatively affect the Company, the price of our Common Stock and Public Warrants and our shareholders' ability to sell our Common Stock and Public Warrants. The Nasdaq has several listing of our securities on requirements set forth in the Nasdaq Listing Rules . For instance- example , Nasdaq Listing Rule 5450 (a) (1) requires that our share

Common Stock trade at a minimum bid price of would generally be required to be at least \$ 4 1. 00 per share and our shareholder's equity would generally be required to be at least \$ 4. 0 million. We may not be able to meet those listing requirements at that time, especially if there are a significant number of redemptions in connection with our initial business combination. On January 16, 2024, GPAC received a notice from the staff of the Listing Qualifications Department of Nasdaq indicating that, unless GPAC timely requests a hearing before the Panel, GPAC's securities (shares, warrants, and rights **the " Minimum Price Rule "**) would be subject to suspension and delisting from The Nasdaq Capital Market at the opening of business on January 25, 2024, due to GPAC's non-compliance with Nasdaq IM- 5101- 2. On January 23, 2024, GPAC timely submitted a hearing request to appeal Nasdaq's determination to the Panel to request sufficient time to complete a business combination. On January 29, 2024, GPAC received a notice from the Nasdaq stating that GPAC failed to hold an annual meeting of shareholders within 12 months after its fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule **5450** 5620 (a). This matter serves as an additional basis for delisting GPAC's securities from Nasdaq and the Panel will consider this additional matter in its decision regarding GPAC's continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market. GPAC presented its views with respect to this additional deficiency to the Panel in writing on February 5, 2024. There can be no assurance that the Panel will grant GPAC's request for continued listing or that GPAC will evidence compliance within any extension period that may be granted by the Panel. If Nasdaq delists our securities from trading on its exchange and we are not able to list our securities on another national securities exchange, we expect our securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including: ● a limited availability of market quotations for our securities; ● reduced liquidity for our securities; ● a determination that our Class A ordinary shares are a " penny stock " which will require brokers trading in our Class A ordinary shares to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our securities; ● a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and ● a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future. The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as " covered securities. " Because our units are and eventually our Class A ordinary shares and redeemable warrants will be listed on Nasdaq, our units, Class A ordinary shares and redeemable warrants will qualify as covered securities under the statute. Although the states are preempted from regulating the sale of covered securities, the federal statute does allow the states to investigate companies if there is a suspicion of fraud, and, if there is a finding of fraudulent activity, then the states can regulate or bar the sale of covered securities in a particular case. While we are not aware of a state having used these powers to prohibit or restrict the sale of securities issued by blank check companies, other than the State of Idaho, certain state securities regulators view blank check companies unfavorably and might use these powers, or threaten to use these powers, to hinder the sale of securities of blank check companies in their states. Further, if we were no longer listed on Nasdaq, our securities would not qualify as covered securities under the statute and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities. We may issue additional Class A ordinary shares or preference shares to complete our initial business combination or under an employee incentive plan after completion of our initial business combination. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares upon the conversion of the founder shares at a ratio greater than one-to-one at the time of our initial business combination as a result of the anti-dilution provisions contained in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Any such issuances would dilute the interest of our shareholders and likely present other risks. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association authorize the issuance of up to 500, 000, 000 Class A ordinary shares, par value \$ 0. 0001 per share, 50, 000, 000 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$ 0. 0001 per share, and 5, 000, 000 preference shares, par value \$ 0. 0001 per share. As of December 31, 2023, there are 496, 068, 281 and 42, 500, 000 authorized but unissued Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares, respectively, available for issuance which amount does not take into account shares redeemed following the 2024 Extension Meeting; shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding warrants or shares issuable upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares, if any. The Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares (which such Class A ordinary shares delivered upon conversion will not have any redemption rights or be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account if we fail to consummate an initial business combination) at the time of our initial business combination or earlier at the option of the holders thereof as described herein and in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. There are no preference shares issued and outstanding. We may issue a substantial number of additional Class A ordinary shares or preference shares to complete our initial business combination or under an employee incentive plan after completion of our initial business combination. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares in connection with our redeeming the warrants as described in " Description of Securities- Warrants- Public Shareholders' Warrants " or upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares at a ratio greater than one-to-one at the time of our initial business combination as a result of the anti-dilution provisions as set forth herein. However, our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide, among other things, that prior to or in connection with our initial business combination, we may not issue additional shares that would entitle the holders thereof to (i) receive funds from the trust account or (ii) vote on any initial business combination or on any other proposal presented to shareholders prior to or in connection with the completion of an initial business combination. These provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, like all provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, may be amended with a shareholder vote. The issuance of additional ordinary or preference shares: ● may significantly dilute the equity interest of existing investors, which dilution would increase if the anti-dilution provisions in the Class B ordinary shares resulted in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares; ● may subordinate the rights of holders of Class A ordinary shares if preference shares are issued with rights senior to those afforded our Class A ordinary shares; ● could cause a change in control if a substantial number of Class A ordinary shares are issued, which may affect, among other things, our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards, if any, and could result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors; ● may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of us by diluting the share ownership or voting rights of a person seeking to obtain control of us; ● may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our units, Class A ordinary shares and / or warrants; and ● may not result in adjustment to the exercise price of our warrants. We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants under the Securities Act or any state securities laws at this time, and such registration may not be in place when an investor desires to exercise warrants, thus precluding such investor from being able to exercise its warrants except on a cashless basis and potentially causing such warrants to expire worthless. We are not registering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants under the Securities Act or any state securities laws at this time. However, under the terms of the warrant agreement, we have agreed that, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 20 business days after the closing of our initial business combination, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement covering the issuance of such shares, and we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the same to become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our initial business combination and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement and a current prospectus relating to those Class A ordinary shares until the warrants expire or are redeemed. We cannot assure you that we will be able to do so if, for example, any facts or events arise which represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement or prospectus, the financial statements contained or incorporated by reference therein are not current, complete or correct or the SEC issues a stop order. If the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants are not registered under the Securities Act in accordance with the above requirements, we will be required to permit holders to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis, in which case, the number of Class A ordinary shares that you will receive upon

cashless exercise will be based on a formula subject to a maximum amount of shares equal to 0.361 Class A ordinary shares per warrant (subject to adjustment). However, no warrant will be exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, and we will not be obligated to issue any shares to holders seeking to exercise their warrants, unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption from registration is available. Notwithstanding the above, if our Class A ordinary shares are at the time of any exercise of a warrant not listed on a national securities exchange such that they satisfy the definition of a "covered security" under Section 18(b) (2) of the Securities Act, we may, at our option, require holders of public warrants who exercise their warrants to do so on a "cashless basis" in accordance with Section 3(a) (9)(C) of the Securities Act and **Company maintain a minimum market value of publicly held shares of \$ 15,000,000 (the event " MVPHS Rule ")**. **On March 18, 2025, we so elect, we will received a notice (the " MVPHS Notice ") from the Nasdaq that the Company was** not be required to file or maintain in **compliance with** effect a registration statement, but we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to **continued listing standards set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5450 (b) (2) (C), as the Company** extent an exemption is not available. Exercising the warrants on a cashless basis could have the effect of reducing the potential "upside" of the holder's investment in our **market value of publicly held shares closed below \$ 15,000,000 for the previous 30 consecutive business days. On March 19, 2025, we received a subsequent notice (the " Minimum Bid Price Notice ") from the Nasdaq that the Company was** because the warrant holder will hold a smaller number of Class A ordinary shares upon a cashless exercise of the warrants they hold. In no event will we be required to net cash settle any warrant, or issue securities or other compensation in exchange for the warrants in the event that we are unable to register or qualify the shares underlying the warrants under applicable state securities laws and no exemption is available. If the issuance of the shares upon exercise of the warrants is not **in compliance with** so registered or qualified or exempt from registration or qualification, the holder of such warrant shall not be entitled to exercise such warrant and such warrant may have no value and expire worthless. In such event, holders who acquired their **the continued listing standards** warrants as part of a purchase of units will have paid the full unit purchase price solely for the Class A ordinary shares included in the units. There may be a circumstance where an exemption from registration exists for holders of our private placement warrants to exercise their warrants while a corresponding exemption does not exist for holders of our public warrants. In such an instance, our sponsor and its permitted transferees (which may include our directors and executive officers) would be able to exercise their warrants and sell the ordinary shares underlying their warrants while holders of our public warrants would not be able to exercise their warrants and sell the underlying ordinary shares. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying Class A ordinary shares for sale under all applicable state securities laws. As a result, we may redeem the warrants as set forth above even if the holders are otherwise unable to exercise their warrants. The warrants may become exercisable and redeemable for a security other than the Class A ordinary shares, and you will not have any information regarding such other security at this time. In certain situations, including if we are not the surviving entity in **Nasdaq Listing Rule 5450** our initial business combination, the warrants may become exercisable for a security other than the Class A ordinary shares. As a result, if the surviving company redeems your warrants for securities pursuant to the warrant agreement, you may receive a security in a company of which you do not have information at this time. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, the surviving company will be required to use commercially reasonable efforts to register the issuance of the security underlying the warrants within twenty business days of the closing of an initial business combination. If you elect to exercise your redemption rights with respect to your Class A ordinary shares, you will not receive any distributable redeemable warrants. In connection with our initial business combination, public shareholders will have the opportunity to exercise their right to redeem their Class A ordinary shares. However, our distributable redeemable warrants will be distributed only to the holders of record of those Class A ordinary shares that remain outstanding after such redemptions. Accordingly, to the extent that you elect to redeem your Class A ordinary shares, you will receive no distributable redeemable warrants in respect of such shares. The contingent right to receive distributable redeemable warrants will remain attached to our Class A ordinary shares, will not be separately transferable, assignable or salable and will not be evidenced by any certificate or instrument. The grant of registration rights to our sponsor may make it more difficult to complete our initial business combination, and the future exercise of such rights may adversely affect the market price of our Class A ordinary shares. Pursuant to an agreement to be entered into on or prior to the closing of our IPO, our sponsor and its permitted transferees can demand that we register the resale of the Class A ordinary shares into which founder shares are convertible, the private placement warrants and the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the private placement warrants, and warrants that may be issued upon conversion of working capital loans and the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of such warrants. The registration and availability of such a significant number of securities for trading in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Class A ordinary shares. In addition, the existence of the registration rights may make our initial business combination more costly or difficult to conclude. This is because the shareholders of the target business may increase the equity stake they seek in the combined entity or ask for more cash consideration to offset the negative impact on the market price of our securities that is expected when the securities owned by our sponsor or its permitted transferees are registered for resale. Our warrants are expected to be accounted for as derivative liabilities and will be recorded at fair value upon issuance with changes in fair value each period reported in earnings, which may have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares or may make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination. We account for both the warrants underlying the units sold in our IPO, and the private placement warrants, as a warrant liability in accordance with the guidance contained in Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (a ASC 815-40) . Such guidance provides that because the warrants do not meet the criteria for equity treatment thereunder, each warrant must be recorded as a liability. At each reporting period (1) , as the accounting treatment **minimum bid price** of the warrants will be re-evaluated **Company's Common Stock closed below \$ 1.00 per share** for proper accounting treatment as a liability or equity and (2) the fair value of the liability of the public and private warrants will be remeasured and the change in the fair value of the liability will be recorded as other **the previous 30 consecutive business days** income (expense) in our income statement. **The MVPHS Notice** Changes in the inputs and **Minimum Bid Price Notice** assumptions for the valuation model we use to determine the fair value of such liability may have a material **no present** impact on the estimated fair **listing of the Company's securities on the Nasdaq Global Market. Under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5810 (c) (3) (A), the Company has a period of 180 calendar days, or until September 15, 2025, to regain compliance with the Minimum Price Rule. To regain compliance with the Minimum Price Rule, during the 180-day compliance period, the minimum bid price of the Company's listed securities must close at \$ 1.00 per share or more for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days. To regain compliance with the MVPHS Rule, during the 180-day compliance period, the market value of publicly held shares must close at \$ 15,000,000 or more for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days. If compliance is not achieved with both rules by September 15, 2025, Nasdaq will provide written notification to the embedded derivative liability Company that its securities are subject to delisting. At such time, the Company may appeal the delisting determination to a Hearings Panel. The Company continues to monitor the bid price for the Common Stock and the market value of our ordinary publicly held shares represents. If the primary underlying variable Company's listed securities do not trade at levels that impacts are likely to regain compliance, the value Company's Board of Directors will consider the derivative instruments options available to achieve compliance. Additional factors We intend to regain compliance with the Nasdaq listing standards by pursuing measures** that impact the value of the derivative instruments include the volatility of our ordinary share **are in our**

best price, discount rates and stated interest rates. As a result, our financial statements and results **the best interest** of operations **our** **shareholders. There is no assurance that our efforts** will fluctuate quarterly **be successful, nor** based on various factors, such as the price of our ordinary shares, many of which factors are outside our control. In addition, we may change the underlying assumptions used in our valuation model, which could result in significant fluctuations in our results of operations. If our ordinary share price is **there any assurance** volatile, we expect that we may recognize non-cash gains or losses **on will regain compliance with either the Minimum Price Rule** **our** **or warrants the MVPHS Rule** or any **remain in compliance with such section or other Nasdaq continued listing standards in similar derivative instruments each reporting period, and that the amount future. A delisting** of such gains or our losses **Common Stock or Public Warrants from the Nasdaq** could **negatively** be material. The impact of changes in fair value on earnings may have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares. In addition, potential targets may seek a special purpose acquisition company that does not have warrants that are accounted for as a liability, which may make it more difficult for us to consummate an initial business combination with a target business. Unlike some other similarly structured blank check companies, our sponsor will receive additional Class A ordinary shares if we issue shares to consummate an initial business combination. The founder shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares (which such Class A ordinary shares delivered upon conversion will not have any redemption rights or be entitled to liquidating distributions from the trust account if we fail to consummate an initial business combination) at the time of our initial business combination or earlier at the option of the holders thereof at a ratio such that the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of all founder shares will equal, in the aggregate, on an as-converted basis, 20% of the sum of (i) the total number of our ordinary shares issued and outstanding, plus (ii) the total number of Class A ordinary shares issued or deemed issued or issuable upon conversion or exercise of any equity-linked securities or rights issued or deemed issued, by the Company in connection with or in relation to the consummation of our initial business combination, excluding any Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities exercisable for or convertible into Class A ordinary shares issued, deemed issued, or to be issued, to any seller in our initial business combination and any private placement warrants issued to our sponsor, any of its affiliates or any members of our management team upon conversion of working capital loans. In no event will the Class B ordinary shares convert into Class A ordinary shares at a rate of less than one-to-one. This is different than some other similarly structured blank check companies in which our sponsor will only be issued an aggregate of 20% of the total number of shares to be outstanding prior to our initial business combination. We may amend the terms of the redeemable warrants in a manner that may be adverse to holders of public warrants with the approval by the holders of at least 50% of the then-outstanding public warrants. As a result, the exercise price of your warrants could be increased, the redeemable warrants could be converted into cash or Class A ordinary shares (at a ratio different than initially provided), the exercise period could be shortened and the number of our Class A ordinary shares purchasable upon exercise of a warrant could be decreased, all without your approval. Our redeemable warrants will be issued in registered form under a warrant agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and us. The warrant agreement provides that the terms of the redeemable warrants may be amended without the consent of any holder for the purpose of (i) curing any ambiguity or correcting any mistake, including to conform to the provisions of the warrant agreement to the description of the terms of the warrants and the warrant agreement set forth in the prospectus for our IPO, or defective provision (ii) amending the provisions relating to cash dividends on ordinary shares as contemplated by and in accordance with the warrant agreement or (iii) adding or changing any provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the warrant agreement as the parties to the warrant agreement may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties deem to not adversely affect the rights of the registered holders of the warrants, provided that the approval by the holders of at least 50% of the then-outstanding redeemable warrants is required to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders of redeemable warrants. Accordingly, we may amend the terms of the redeemable warrants in a manner adverse to a holder if holders of at least 50% of the then-outstanding redeemable warrants approve of such amendment, and, solely with respect to any amendment to the terms of the private placement warrants or any provision of the warrant agreement with respect to the private placement warrants, 50% of the number of the then-outstanding private placement warrants. Although our ability to amend the terms of the redeemable warrants with the consent of at least 50% of the then-outstanding redeemable warrants is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, **increase-reducing the exercise liquidity and market price of the our Common Stock or Public Warrants**, **convert**; **reducing the number of investors willing to hold or acquire our Common Stock or Public Warrants** **Warrants into cash, which could negatively impact or our Class A ordinary ability to raise equity financing; limiting our ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future; decreasing the amount of news and analyst coverage of us; and causing us reputational harm with investors, our employees, and parties conducting business with us. Delaware law and the Governing Documents contain certain provisions, including anti-takeover provisions, that limit the ability of stockholders to take certain actions and could delay or discourage takeover attempts that stockholders may consider favorable. Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL") contain provisions that could have the effect of rendering more difficult, delaying, or preventing an acquisition that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares** (These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Common Stock, and therefore depress the trading price of our Common Stock. These provisions could also make it difficult for stockholders to take certain actions, including electing directors who are not nominated by the current stockholders or taking other corporate actions, including effecting changes in our management. Among other things, the Governing Documents include provisions regarding: • the ability of the Company's Board to issue shares of preferred stock, including "blank check" preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquirer; • the Certificate of Incorporation prohibits cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates; • the limitation of the liability of, and the indemnification of, the Company directors and officers; • the ability of the Board to amend the Bylaws, which may allow the Board to take additional actions to prevent an unsolicited takeover and inhibit the ability of an acquirer to amend the Bylaws to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt; • the Certificate of Incorporation provides for a classified Board serving staggered, three-year terms, making it impossible for stockholders to replace the entire Board at one time a ratio different than initially provided), **shorten** which will give stockholders less control over corporate and management policies of the Company, **including with respect to potential mergers or acquisitions, payment of dividends, asset sales, amendment of the Governing Documents, and the other significant corporate transactions** **exercise period or decrease the number of Class A the Company;** • **advance notice procedures with which stockholders must comply to nominate candidates to the Board or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, which could preclude stockholders from bringing matters before annual or ordinary-extraordinary general meetings of stockholders and delay changes in the Board and may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company;** • **providing that the Board is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal the Bylaws;** • **the removal of the directors of the Board by its stockholders with or without cause;** • **the ability of the Board to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of the Board or the resignation, death, or removal of a director in certain circumstances;** • **the Certificate of Incorporation prohibits, subject to the rights of the holders of shares purchasable**

upon exercise of a warrant preferred stock to act by written consent, any stockholders from taking any action by written consent; and • that certain provisions may be amended only by the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of the outstanding capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of the Company directors. These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in the Board or management. Our warrant agreement will designate Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the federal district courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court of America will be the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us the Southern District of New York as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by holders of our warrants stockholders, which could limit the our stockholders' ability of warrant holders to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us our or Company our directors, officers, or employees. Our warrant agreement Certificate of Incorporation provides that, subject to applicable the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law ; (i): • any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; • any action, proceeding or asserting a breach of fiduciary duty; • any action asserting a claim against us arising out of under the DGCL, or our relating in Governing Documents; • any way action seeking to interpret the warrant agreement, including under apply, enforce, or determine the validity of our Governing Documents; • any action as to which DGCL confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware; and • any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal-affairs doctrine. This provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act, will be brought creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state enforced in the courts of the over all such Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both State state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of New York inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, or our Certificate of Incorporation provides that the federal district courts of the United States District Court for the Southern District of America will New York, and (ii) that we irrevocably submit to such jurisdiction, which jurisdiction shall be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid and several state trial courts have enforced such provisions and required that suits asserting Securities Act claims be filed in federal court, there is no guarantee that courts of appeal will affirm the enforceability of such provisions, and a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions. In such instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation. This may require significant additional costs associated with resolving such action, proceeding or claim. We in other jurisdictions and there can be no assurance that the provisions will be waive any objection to such exclusive jurisdiction and that such courts represent an inconvenient forum. Notwithstanding the foregoing, these provisions of the warrant agreement will not apply to suits brought to enforce enforced any liability or duty created by a court in the those Exchange Act or any other jurisdictions. If a claim for which the federal district courts court were to find either of the United States of America are the sole and exclusive forum provision in. Any person or our Certificate entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any of Incorporation, to be inapplicable our or unenforceable in warrants shall be deemed to have notice of and an to have consented to the action, we may incur further significant additional costs associated with litigating Securities Act claims in state court, or both state and federal court, which could seriously harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. These exclusive forum provisions in our warrant agreement. If any action, the subject matter of which is within the scope the forum provisions of the warrant agreement, is filed in a court other than a court of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (a "foreign action") in the name of any holder of our warrants, such holder shall be deemed to have consented to: (x) the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in the State of New York in connection with any action brought in any such court to enforce the forum provisions (an "enforcement action"), and (y) having service of process made upon such warrant holder in any such enforcement action by service upon such warrant holder's counsel in the foreign action as agent for such warrant holder. This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder warrant holder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us our or Company our directors, officers, or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. Alternatively It is not possible to predict the actual number of shares we will sell under the Purchase Agreement to B. Riley Principal Capital II, or the actual gross proceeds resulting from those sales. On October 7, 2024, we entered into a Purchase Agreement with B. Riley Principal Capital II, pursuant to which B. Riley Principal Capital II has committed to purchase up to \$ 50, 000, 000 of shares of our Common Stock, subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement. The shares of our Common Stock that may be issued under the Purchase Agreement may be sold by us to B. Riley Principal Capital II at our discretion from time to time for a period of up to 36 months (unless the Purchase Agreement is earlier terminated) beginning on the date on which the registration statement registering the shares of Common Stock issued to B. Riley Principal Capital II for resale has been declared effective by the SEC and all other conditions to B. Riley Principal Capital II's obligations to purchase the Common Stock set forth in the Purchase Agreement have been initially satisfied. We generally have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares of Common Stock to B. Riley Principal Capital II under the Purchase Agreement. Sales of our Common Stock, if any, a court were to find this provision of our warrant B. Riley Principal Capital II under the Purchase agreement Agreement will depend upon market conditions and 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 factors to be determined by us. We may ultimately decide to sell to B. Riley Principal Capital II all, some which could materially and adversely affect our or none business, financial condition and results of the shares operations and result in a diversion of our Common Stock that may be available for us to sell to B. Riley Principal Capital II pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. Depending on market liquidity at the time and resources of our management and board of directors. We may redeem your unexpired warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to you, resales of thereby making your warrants worthless. We have the those ability to redeem shares by B. Riley Principal Capital II may cause the outstanding public trading warrants at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$ 0. 01 per warrant, provided that the closing price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or our exceeds \$ 18 Common Stock to decrease 00. Because the per share purchase price that B. Riley Principal Capital II will pay for shares of Common Stock that we may elect to effect pursuant to the Purchase Agreement will fluctuate based on the market prices of our Common Stock during the applicable purchase valuation period for each purchase made pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, it is not possible for us to predict, as of the date of this Annual Report and prior to any such sales, the number of shares of Common Stock that we will sell to B. Riley Principal Capital II under the Purchase Agreement, the purchase price per share that B. Riley Principal Capital II will pay for shares purchased from us under the Purchase Agreement, or the aggregate gross proceeds that we will receive from those purchases by B. Riley Principal Capital II under the Purchase Agreement. Although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to an aggregate of \$ 50, 000, 000 of our Common Stock to B. Riley Principal Capital II, only 6, 500, 000 shares of our Common Stock (as adjusted of which 63, 694 represent the commitment shares we issued to B. Riley Principal Capital II upon our execution of the Purchase Agreement on October 7, 2024) are

being registered under the Securities Act for adjustments resale by B. Riley Principal Capital II pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1. If it becomes necessary for us to issue and sell to B. Riley Principal Capital II under the number of Purchase Agreement more than the 6,436,306 shares being registered issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described in the prospectus for our IPO order to receive aggregate gross proceeds equal to \$50,000,000 under the Purchase Agreement heading “Description of Securities-Warrants-Public Shareholders’ Warrants-Anti-dilution Adjustments”) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption and provided that certain other conditions are met. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we must first may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. As a result, we may redeem the warrants as set forth above even if the holders are otherwise unable to exercise the warrants. Redemption of the outstanding warrants could force you to (i) exercise your warrants and pay obtain stockholder approval to issue more than 9,569,701 shares of Common Stock, the number of shares representing 19.99% of the shares of Common Stock outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Purchase Agreement, in accordance with applicable Nasdaq rules (assuming such shares to not qualify for exclusion from such share limit because the they exercise were sold at a price exceeding the “minimum price” calculated in accordance with Nasdaq rules) and therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous for you to do so, (ii) file with the SEC one or more additional registration statements to register under the Securities Act the resale by B. Riley Principal Capital II of any such additional shares of our Common Stock we wish to sell from time to time under the Purchase Agreement, which the SEC must declare effective, in each case before we may elect to sell any additional shares of your our warrants Common Stock to B. Riley Principal Capital II under the Purchase Agreement. The number of shares of Common Stock ultimately offered for resale by B. Riley Principal Capital II is dependent upon the number of shares of Common Stock, if any, we elect to sell to B. Riley Principal Capital II under the Purchase Agreement. Any issuance and sale by us under the Purchase Agreement of a substantial amount of shares of Common Stock in addition to the 6,500,000 shares of Common Stock being registered for resale could cause additional substantial dilution to our stockholders. Our inability to access a portion or the full amount available under the Purchase Agreement, in the absence of any other financing sources, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows. General Risk Factors Significant inflation could adversely affect our business and financial results. Although historically our operations have not been materially affected by inflation and we have been successful in adjusting prices to our customers to reflect changes in our material and labor costs, the rate of current inflation and resulting pressures on our costs and pricing could adversely impact our business and financial results. Inflation can adversely affect us by increasing our operating costs, including our materials, freight and labor costs. As interest rates rise to address inflation, such increases will also impact the base rates applicable in our credit arrangements and will result in borrowed funds becoming more expensive to us over time; similar financing pressures from inflation also can have a negative impact on customers’ willingness to purchase our technologies and services in the same volumes and at the same rates as previously anticipated. In a highly inflationary environment, we may be unable to raise then the current prices of our technologies and services at or above the rate of inflation, which could reduce our profit margin. The Company’s business and operations could be negatively affected if it becomes subject to any securities litigation or stockholder activism, which could cause the Company to incur significant expense, hinder execution of business and growth strategy and impact its stock price. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price when you might otherwise wish to hold your warrants of a company’s securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Stockholder activism, which could take many forms or (iii) accept arise in a variety of situations, has been increasing recently. Volatility in the stock nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding warrants are called for redemption, we expect would be substantially less than the market value of your warrants. In addition, we have the ability to redeem the outstanding public warrants at any time after they the Common Stock or other reasons may in the future cause it to become exercisable and prior to their the target expiration, at a price of \$0 securities litigation or stockholder activism, +0 per warrant upon a minimum of 30 days Securities litigation and stockholder activism, including potential proxy contests, could result in substantial costs and divert management’s and prior written notice of redemption provided that the Board’s attention and resources from the Company’s business closing price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share (Additionally, such securities litigation and stockholder activism could give rise to perceived uncertainties as adjusted for adjustments to the Company number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described in the prospectus for our IPO under the heading “Description of Securities-Warrants-Public Shareholders’ s future Warrants-Anti-dilution Adjustments”) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption and provided that certain other conditions are met, including that holders will be able to exercise their warrants prior to redemption for a number of Class A ordinary shares determined based on the redemption date and the fair market value of our Class A ordinary shares. See the discussion in the prospectus for our IPO under the heading “Description of Securities-Warrants-Public Shareholders’ Warrants-Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$10.00.” The value received upon exercise of the warrants (1) may be less than the value the holders would have received if they had exercised their warrants at a later time where the underlying share price is higher and (2) may not compensate the holders for the value of the warrants, including because the number of ordinary shares received is capped at 0.361 Class A ordinary shares per warrant (subject to adjustment) irrespective of the remaining life of the warrants. Our warrants may have an adverse adversely effect affect its relationships with service providers on the market price of our Class A ordinary shares and make it more difficult to effectuate attract and retain qualified personnel. Also, the Company may be required to incur significant legal fees and other expenses related to any securities litigation and activist stockholder matters. Further, its stock price could be subject to significant fluctuation our or otherwise be adversely affected by the events initial business combination. We have issued detachable redeemable warrants to purchase 5,000 risks and uncertainties of any securities litigation and stockholder activism. The price of the Company’s securities may be volatile. The price of the Company’s securities may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, 000 Class A ordinary shares including: • changes in the industry in which the Company operates; • the success of competitive services or technologies; • developments involving the Company’s competitors; • regulatory or legal developments in the United States and other countries; • developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights; • the recruitment or departure of key personnel; • actual or anticipated changes in estimates as part of the units offered in to financial results, development timelines our or recommendations by securities analysts; • variations in our financial results or those of companies that IPO and 5,566,667 private placement warrants, each exercisable to purchase one Class A ordinary share are perceived at \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment be similar to us; • general economic, industry and market conditions, such as the effects of recessions, interest rates, inflation, international currency fluctuations, political instability and acts of war or terrorism; and the other factors described in this “Risk Factors” section. These market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of Common Stock regardless of the operating performance of Stardust Power. In addition, if companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have frequently been the subject of securities class action and stockholder derivative litigation. We could be the target of such litigation in the future. Class action and derivative lawsuits, whether successful our or sponsor not, its affiliates could result in substantial costs, damage or settlement awards and a member diversion of our management’s

resources team makes any working capital loans, it may convert up to \$ 2,000,000 of such loans into up to an **and attention from running** additional 1,333,333 private placement warrants, at the price of \$ 1.50 per warrant. We may also issue Class A ordinary shares in connection with our redemption of our warrants. To the extent we issue ordinary shares for any reason, including to effectuate a business combination, the potential for the issuance of a substantial number of additional Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of these warrants could make us a less attractive acquisition vehicle to a prospective target business. Such warrants, when exercised, will increase the number of issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares and reduce the value of the Class A ordinary shares issued to complete the business transaction. Therefore, our warrants may make it more difficult to effectuate a business transaction or increase the cost of acquiring a prospective target business. Because each unit contains one-sixth of one redeemable warrant and only a whole warrant may be exercised, the units may be worth less than units of other blank check companies. Each unit contains one-sixth of one detachable redeemable warrant. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, no fractional redeemable warrants will be issued upon separation of the units, and only whole warrants will trade. If, upon exercise of the warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will, upon exercise, round down to the nearest whole number the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the warrant holder. In addition, although holders of Class A ordinary shares who elect not to redeem such shares in connection with our initial business combination will also receive a distribution of redeemable warrants in the form of distributable redeemable warrants, it may be that the number of distributable redeemable warrants issuable to any such holder, with or without any fractional detachable redeemable warrants they may hold, will not constitute a whole warrant. This is different from other offerings similar to ours whose units include one ordinary share and one whole warrant to purchase one whole share. We have established the components of the units in this way in order to reduce the dilutive effect of the warrants upon completion of a business combination since the detachable redeemable warrants and the distributable redeemable warrants will be exercisable in the aggregate for one-third of the number of shares, compared to units that each contain a whole warrant to purchase one whole share, thus making us, we believe, a more attractive merger partner for target businesses. Nevertheless, this unit structure may cause our units to be worth less than if a unit included a warrant to purchase one whole share. The market for our securities may not develop sufficiently and remain sufficiently active, which would adversely affect the liquidity and price of our securities. The price of our securities may vary significantly due to one or more potential business combinations and general market or economic conditions. An active trading market for our securities may never develop sufficiently or, if developed, it may not be sustained. You may be unable to sell your securities unless a sufficiently active trading market can be sustained. Provisions in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association may inhibit a takeover of us, which could limit the price investors might be willing **materially harm our reputation, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not intend to pay in-cash dividends for the foreseeable future** for our Class A ordinary shares and could entrench management. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association contain provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals that shareholders may consider to be in their best interests. These -- **The Company currently intends to retain its future earnings, if any, to finance the further development and expansion of its business and does not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will include a staggered-be at the discretion of the board** Board of directors, the ability of the board of directors to designate the terms of and **will depend** issue new series of preference shares, and the fact that prior to the completion of our initial business combination only holders of our Class B ordinary shares, which have been issued to our sponsor, are entitled to vote on the **Company** appointment of directors, which 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. Our sponsor paid an aggregate of \$ 25,000, or approximately \$ 0.003 per founder share, and, accordingly, holders of our Class A ordinary shares have experienced immediate and substantial dilution upon their purchase of our Class A ordinary shares. The difference between the market price per share of our Class A ordinary shares (allocating all of the unit purchase price to the Class A ordinary shares and none to the warrants included in the unit) and the pro forma net tangible book value per share of our Class A ordinary shares constitutes dilution to holders of our Class A ordinary shares. Our sponsor acquired the founder shares at a nominal price, contributing significantly to this dilution. This dilution would increase to the extent that the anti-dilution provisions of the Class B ordinary shares result in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares at the time of our initial business combination, and would further increase to the extent that public shareholders seek redemptions from the trust. In addition, because of the anti-dilution protections provided in the founder shares to the holders of such shares, any equity or equity-linked securities issued in connection with our initial business combination would be disproportionately dilutive to our Class A ordinary shares. The nominal purchase price paid by our sponsor for the founder shares may result in significant dilution to the implied value of your public shares upon the consummation of our initial business combination. We offered our units at an offering price of \$ 10.00 per unit and the amount in our trust account is initially anticipated to be \$ 10.00 per public share, implying an initial value of \$ 10.00 per public share. However, prior to the IPO, our sponsor paid a nominal aggregate purchase price of \$ 25,000 for the founder shares, or approximately \$ 0.003 per share. As a result, the value of your public shares may be significantly diluted upon the consummation of our initial business combination, when the founder shares are converted into public shares. The value of the founder shares following completion of our initial business combination is likely to be substantially higher than the nominal price paid for them, even if the trading price of our ordinary shares at such time is substantially less than \$ 10.00 per share. Upon the closing of our IPO, our sponsor had invested in us an aggregate of \$ 8,375,000, comprised of the \$ 25,000 purchase price for the 7,500,000 founder shares and the \$ 8,350,000 purchase price for the 5,566,667 private placement warrants. Assuming a trading price of \$ 10.00 per ordinary share upon consummation of our initial business combination, the 7,500,000 founder shares would have an aggregate implied value of \$ 75,000,000. As a result, our sponsor may be able to recoup its investment in us and make a substantial profit on that investment, even if our public shares have lost significant value, even though, consistent with the vesting terms to which the founder shares are subject, our sponsor will not be able to realize more than half the value of its investment unless the trading price of the ordinary shares rises beyond \$ 10.00 per share following the consummation of our initial business combination. Accordingly, our sponsor, and our management team, which owns interests in our sponsor, may have an economic incentive that differs from that of the public shareholders to pursue and consummate an initial business combination rather than to liquidate and return the cash in trust to our public shareholders, even if that business combination were with a riskier or less-established target business. For the foregoing reasons, you should consider our sponsor's and management team's financial incentive to complete **condition, results of operations, capital requirements and initial future agreements and financing instruments,** business **prospects** combination when evaluating whether to redeem your shares prior to or in connection with an **and such other** initial business combination. Additional Risk Factors **factors as the Board deems relevant. As a result** We were incorporated in November 2020 and we have no operating history and no revenues, and you have **may no not** basis **receive any return** on which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective. We were incorporated in November 2020 under the laws of the Cayman Islands and we have no operating history and no revenues. Because we lack an operating history, you have no basis upon which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective of completing our initial business combination with one or more target businesses. We have no plans, arrangements or understandings with any prospective target business concerning a business combination and may be unable to complete our initial business combination. If we fail to complete our initial business combination, we will never generate any operating revenues. Past performance by our management team or their respective affiliates may not be indicative of future performance of an investment in **Common Stock unless you sell**

Common Stock us or in the future performance of any business we may acquire. Information regarding performance by, or businesses associated with, our management team and their respective affiliates is presented for informational purposes only. Any past experience or performance of our management team and their respective affiliates is not a **price greater than** guarantee of either (i) our ability to successfully identify and execute a transaction or (ii) success with respect to any business combination that we may consummate. You should not rely on the historical record of our management team or their respective affiliates as indicative of the future performance of an investment in us or the returns we will, or are likely to, generate going forward. Cyber incidents or attacks directed at us could result in information theft, data corruption, operational disruption and/or financial loss. We depend on digital technologies, including information systems, infrastructure and cloud applications and services, including those of third parties with which **you paid** we may deal. Sophisticated and deliberate attacks on, or security breaches in, our systems or infrastructure, or the systems or infrastructure of third parties or the cloud, could lead to corruption or misappropriation of our assets, proprietary information and sensitive or confidential data. As an early stage company without significant investments in data security protection, we may not be sufficiently protected against such occurrences. We may not have sufficient resources to adequately protect against, or to investigate and remediate any vulnerability to, cyber incidents. It is possible that any of these occurrences, or a combination of them, could have adverse consequences on our business and lead to financial loss. Since only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors, upon the listing of our shares on Nasdaq, Nasdaq may consider us to be a "controlled company" within the meaning of Nasdaq rules and, as a result, we may qualify for **it** exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. Only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. As a result, Nasdaq may consider us to be a "controlled company" within the meaning of Nasdaq corporate governance standards. Under Nasdaq corporate governance standards, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a "controlled company" and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that: ● we have a board that includes a majority of "independent directors," as defined under the rules of Nasdaq; ● we have a compensation committee of our board that is comprised entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and ● we have a nominating and corporate governance committee of our board that is comprised entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities. We do not intend to utilize these exemptions and intend to comply with the corporate governance requirements of Nasdaq, subject to applicable phase-in rules. However, if we determine in the future to utilize some or all of these exemptions, you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of Nasdaq corporate governance requirements. We are subject to changing law and regulations regarding regulatory matters, corporate governance and public disclosure that have increased both our costs and the risk of non-compliance. A failure to comply with any laws and regulations may adversely affect our business, including our ability to negotiate and complete our initial business combination and results of operations. We are subject to rules and regulations by various national, regional and local governments. In particular, we will be required to comply with rules and regulations of SEC, which is charged with the protection of investors and the oversight of companies whose securities are publicly traded, as well as to new and evolving regulatory measures under applicable law. Compliance with, and monitoring of, applicable laws and regulations may be difficult, time consuming and costly. Our efforts to comply with new and changing laws and regulations could also result in a diversion of management time and attention from seeking a business combination target. Moreover, because these laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance becomes available. This evolution may result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and additional costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to our disclosure and governance practices. Those changes could also have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, a failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations, as interpreted and applied, could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our ability to negotiate and complete our initial business combination and results of operations. If we fail to address and comply with applicable law and regulations and any subsequent changes, we may be subject to penalty and our business may be harmed. The SEC has recently adopted new rules to regulate special purpose acquisition companies. Certain of the procedures that we, a potential business combination target, or others may determine to undertake in connection with such rules may increase GPAC's costs and the time needed to complete GPAC's initial business combination and may constrain the circumstances under which GPAC could complete a business combination. On January 24, 2024, the SEC adopted new rules (the "SPAC Rules"), relating to disclosures in business combination transactions between special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") such as GPAC and private operating companies; the condensed financial statement requirements applicable to transactions involving shell companies; the use of projections by SPACs in SEC filings in connection with proposed business combination transactions; the potential liability of certain participants in proposed business combination transactions; and the extent to which SPACs could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Certain of the procedures that GPAC, a potential business combination target, or others may determine to undertake in connection with the SPAC Rules, or pursuant to the SEC's views expressed in the SPAC Rules, may increase the costs and the time required to consummate a business combination, and may constrain the circumstances under which GPAC could complete a business combination. Compliance obligations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may make it more difficult for us to effectuate a business combination, require substantial financial and management resources, and increase the time and costs of completing an acquisition. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we evaluate and report on our system of internal controls beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2022. Only in the event we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer and no longer qualify **qualifies** as an "emerging growth company." **The reduced**, will we not be required to comply with the independent registered public **company** accounting firm attestation requirement on our internal control over financial reporting. The fact that we are a blank check company makes compliance with the requirements **applicable** of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act particularly burdensome on us as compared to other public companies because a target business with which we seek to complete our initial business combination may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding adequacy of its internal controls. The development of the internal control of any such entity to achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may increase the time and costs necessary to complete any such acquisition. We are an emerging growth company and a smaller reporting company within the meaning of the Securities Act, and if we take advantage of certain exemptions from disclosure requirements available to "emerging growth companies **may**" or "smaller reporting companies," this could make our securities **the Common Stock** less attractive to investors and may make it more difficult to compare our performance with other public companies. We are **qualify as** an "emerging growth company" **under SEC rules. As** within the meaning of the Securities Act, as modified by the JOBS Act, and **an emerging growth company**, we may take advantage of certain **are permitted and plan to and do rely on** exemptions from various reporting **certain disclosure** requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not "emerging growth companies". **These provisions including include**, but **are** not limited to, **not being required to comply: (1) an exemption from compliance** with the auditor attestation requirements **requirement in the assessment of internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act**; **(2) not being required to comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report providing additional information about the audit and the consolidated financial statements;** **(3) reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation arrangements** in our periodic reports, **registration statements** and proxy statements; and **(4) exemptions from the requirements of holding a**

nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and ~~shareholder~~ **stockholder** approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. As a result, our shareholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although circumstances could cause us to lose that status earlier, including if the market value of our Class A ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$ 700 million as of any June 30 before that time, in which case we would no longer be an emerging growth company as of the following December 31. We cannot predict whether investors will find our securities less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result of our reliance on these exemptions, the trading prices of our securities may be lower than they otherwise would be, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the trading prices of our securities may be more volatile. Further, Section 102 (b) (1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such ~~an~~ election to opt out is irrevocable. ~~We have elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means~~ **As a result, the information we provide will be different than the information** that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, we, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of our financial statements with another public company which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used. Additionally, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Item 10 (f) (1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (1) the aggregate worldwide market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$ 250 million as of the prior June 30, or (2) our annual revenues exceeded \$ 100 million during such completed fiscal year and the aggregate worldwide market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates equals or exceeds \$ 700 million as of the prior June 30. To the extent we take advantage of such reduced disclosure obligations, it may also make comparison of our financial statements with other public companies difficult or impossible. Changes in the market for directors and officers liability insurance could make it more difficult and more expensive for us to negotiate and complete an initial business combination. In recent months, the market for directors and officers liability insurance for special purpose acquisition companies has changed. Fewer insurance companies are offering quotes for directors and officers liability coverage, the premiums charged for such policies have generally increased and the terms of such policies have generally become less favorable. There can be no assurance that these trends will not continue. The increased cost and decreased availability ~~available~~ of directors and officers liability insurance could make it more difficult and more expensive for us to negotiate an initial business combination. In order to obtain directors and officers liability insurance or modify its coverage as a result of becoming a public company, the post-business combination entity might need to incur greater expense, accept less favorable terms or both. However, any failure to obtain adequate directors and officers liability insurance could have an adverse impact on the post-business combination company’s ability to attract and retain qualified officers and directors. In addition, even after we were to complete an initial business combination, our directors and officers could still be subject to potential liability from claims arising from conduct alleged to have occurred prior to the initial business combination. As a result, in order to protect our directors and officers, the post-business combination entity may need to purchase additional insurance with respect to any such claims (“run-off insurance”). The need for run-off insurance would be an added expense for the post-business combination entity, and could interfere with or frustrate our ability to consummate an initial business combination on terms favorable to our investors. We may be a passive foreign investment company, or “PFIC,” which could result in adverse U. S. federal income tax consequences to U. S. investors. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year (or portion thereof) that is included in the holding period of a U. S. Holder (as defined in the section of the prospectus for our IPO captioned “Taxation-United States Federal Income Tax Considerations-General”) of our Class A ordinary shares or warrants, the U. S. Holder may be subject to adverse U. S. federal income tax consequences and may be subject to additional reporting requirements. Our PFIC status for our current and subsequent taxable years may depend on whether we qualify for the PFIC start-up exception (see the section of the prospectus for our IPO entitled “Taxation-United States Federal Income Tax Considerations-U. S. Holders-Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules”). Depending on the particular circumstances, the application of the start-up exception may be subject to uncertainty, and there cannot be any assurance that we will qualify for the start-up exception. Accordingly, there can be no assurance with respect to our status as a PFIC for our current taxable year or any subsequent taxable year. Our actual PFIC status for any taxable year, however, will not be determinable until after the end of such taxable year. Moreover, if we determine we are a PFIC for any taxable year, upon written request, we will endeavor to provide to a U. S. Holder such information as the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) may require, including a PFIC Annual Information Statement, in order to enable the U. S. Holder to make and maintain a “qualified electing fund” election, but there can be no assurance that we will timely provide such required information, and such election would be unavailable with respect to our warrants in all cases. We urge U. S. investors to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible application of the PFIC rules. An investment in our securities may result in uncertain or adverse U. S. federal income tax consequences. An investment in our securities may result in uncertain U. S. federal income tax consequences. For instance, because there are no authorities that directly address instruments similar to our units, the allocation an investor makes with respect to the purchase price of a unit between the Class A ordinary shares and the one-sixth of a warrant to purchase one Class A ordinary share included in each unit could be challenged by the IRS or courts. Furthermore, the U. S. federal income tax consequences of a cashless exercise of warrants included in our units is unclear under current law. Finally, it is unclear whether the redemption rights with respect to our ordinary shares suspend the running of a U. S. Holder’s (as defined in the prospectus for our IPO under “Taxation-United States Federal Income Tax Considerations-General”) holding period for purposes of determining whether any gain or loss realized by such holder on the sale or exchange of Class A ordinary shares is long-term capital gain or loss and for determining whether any dividend we pay would be considered a “qualified dividend” for U. S. federal income tax purposes. See the section of the prospectus for our IPO entitled “Taxation-United States Federal Income Tax Considerations” for a summary of the U. S. federal income tax considerations of an investment in our securities. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to these and other tax consequences of purchasing, holding or disposing of our securities. After our initial business combination, it is possible that a majority of our directors and officers will live outside the United States and all of our assets will be located outside the United States; therefore investors may not be able to enforce federal securities laws or their other legal rights. It is possible that after our initial business combination, a majority of our directors and officers will reside outside of the United States and all of our assets will be located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult, or in some cases not possible, for investors in the United States to enforce their legal rights, to effect service of process upon all of our directors or officers or to enforce judgments of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities and criminal penalties on our directors and officers under United States laws. Because we are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, you may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U. S. federal courts may be limited. We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process

within the United States upon our directors or executive officers, or enforce judgments obtained in the United States courts against our directors or officers. Our corporate affairs will be governed by our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Law (as the same may be supplemented or amended from time to time) and the common law of the Cayman Islands. We will also be subject to the federal securities laws of the United States. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are different from what they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a different body of securities laws as compared to the United States, and certain states, such as Delaware, may have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholders derivative action in a Federal court of the United States. We have been advised by Maples and Calder, our Cayman Islands legal counsel, that the courts of the Cayman Islands are unlikely (i) to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state; and (ii) in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, to impose liabilities against us predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or any state, so far as the liabilities imposed by those provisions are penal in nature. In those circumstances, although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, the courts of the Cayman Islands will recognize and enforce a foreign money judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits based on the principle that a judgment of a competent foreign court imposes upon the judgment debtor an obligation to pay the sum for which judgment has been given provided certain conditions are met. For a foreign judgment to be enforced in the Cayman Islands, such judgment must be final and conclusive and for a liquidated sum, and must not be in respect of taxes or a fine or penalty, inconsistent with a Cayman Islands judgment in respect of the same matter, impeachable on the grounds of fraud or obtained in a manner, or be of a kind the enforcement of which is, contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands (awards of punitive or multiple damages may well be held to be contrary to public policy). A Cayman Islands court may stay enforcement proceedings if concurrent proceedings are being brought elsewhere. As a result of all of the above, public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as public shareholders of a United States company. Risks Associated with Acquiring and Operating a Business in Foreign Countries If we pursue a target company with operations or opportunities outside of the United States for our initial business combination, we may face additional burdens in connection with investigating, agreeing to and completing such initial business combination, and if we effect such initial business combination, we would be subject to a variety of additional risks that may negatively impact our operations. If we pursue a target company with operations or opportunities outside of the United States for our initial business combination, we would be subject to risks associated with cross-border business combinations, including in connection with investigating, agreeing to and completing our initial business combination; conducting due diligence in a foreign jurisdiction, having such transaction approved by any local governments, regulators or agencies and changes in the purchase price based on fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. If we effect our initial business combination with such a company, we would be subject to any special considerations or risks associated with companies operating in an international setting, including any of the following: ● costs and difficulties inherent in managing cross-border business operations; ● rules and regulations regarding currency redemption; ● complex corporate withholding taxes on individuals; ● laws governing the manner in which future business combinations may be effected; ● exchange listing and / or delisting requirements; ● tariffs and trade barriers; ● regulations related to customs and import / export matters; ● local or regional economic policies and market conditions; ● unexpected changes in regulatory requirements; ● longer payment cycles; ● tax issues, such as tax law changes and variations in tax laws as compared to the United States; ● currency fluctuations and exchange controls; ● rates of inflation; ● challenges in collecting accounts receivable; ● cultural and language differences; ● employment regulations; ● underdeveloped or unpredictable legal or regulatory systems; ● corruption; ● protection of intellectual property; ● social unrest, crime, strikes, riots and civil disturbances; ● regime changes and political upheaval; ● terrorist attacks, natural disasters and wars; and ● deterioration of political relations with the United States. We may not be able to adequately address these additional risks. If we were unable to do so, we may be unable to complete such initial business combination, or, if we complete such combination, our operations might suffer, either of which may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. If our management following our initial business combination is unfamiliar with United States securities laws, they may have to expend time and resources becoming familiar with such laws, which could lead to various regulatory issues. Following our initial business combination, our management may resign from their positions as officers or directors of the Company and the management of the target business at the time of the business combination will remain in place. Management of the target business may not be familiar with United States securities laws. If new management is unfamiliar with United States securities laws, they may have to expend time and resources becoming familiar with such laws. This could be expensive and time-consuming and could lead to various regulatory issues which may adversely affect our operations. After our initial business combination, substantially all of our assets may be located in a foreign country and substantially all of our revenue may be derived from our operations in any such country. Accordingly, our results of operations and prospects will be subject, to a significant extent, to the economic, political and social conditions and government policies, developments and conditions in the country in which we operate. The economic, political and social conditions, as well as government policies, of the country in which our operations are located could affect our business. Economic growth could be uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy and such growth may not be sustained in the future. If in the future such country's economy experiences a downturn or grows at a slower rate than expected, there may be less demand for spending in certain industries. A decrease in demand for spending in certain industries could materially and adversely affect our ability to find an attractive target business with which to consummate our initial business combination and if we effect our initial business combination, the ability of that target business to become profitable. Exchange rate fluctuations and currency policies may cause a target business' ability to succeed in the international markets to be diminished. In the event we acquire a non-U. S. target, all revenues and income would likely be received in a foreign currency, and the dollar equivalent of our net assets and distributions, if any, could be adversely affected by reductions in the value of the local currency. The value of the currencies in our target regions fluctuate and are affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. Any change in the relative value of such currency against our reporting currency may affect the attractiveness of any target business or, following consummation of our initial business combination, our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, if a currency appreciates in value against the dollar prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, the cost of a target business as measured in dollars will increase, which may make it less likely that we are able to consummate such transaction. We may reincorporate in another jurisdiction in connection with our initial business combination, and the laws of such jurisdiction may govern some or all of our future material agreements and we may not be able to enforce our legal rights. In connection with our initial business combination, we may relocate the home jurisdiction of our business from the Cayman Islands to another jurisdiction. If we determine to do this, the laws of such jurisdiction may govern some or all of our future material agreements. The system of laws and the enforcement of existing laws in such jurisdiction may not be as certain in implementation

and interpretation as in the United States. The inability to enforce or obtain a remedy under any of our future agreements could result in a significant loss of business, business opportunities or capital. Recent increases in inflation in the United States and elsewhere could make it more difficult for us to consummate a business combination. Recent increases in inflation in the United States and elsewhere may be leading to increased price volatility for publicly traded securities, including ours, and may lead to other national, regional and international economic disruptions, any of which could make it more difficult for us to consummate a business combination. Conflicts in Ukraine and Israel could make it more difficult for us to consummate a business combination. Conflicts in Ukraine and Israel may lead to increased price volatility for publicly traded securities, including ours, and to other national, regional and international economic disruptions, any of which could make it more difficult for us to identify a business combination partner and consummate a business combination on acceptable commercial terms or at all.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments None. Item 1C. Cybersecurity We are a SPAC with no business operations. Since our IPO, our sole business activity has been identifying and evaluating suitable acquisition transaction candidates. Therefore, we do not consider that we face significant cybersecurity risk and have not adopted any cybersecurity risk management program or formal processes for assessing cybersecurity risk. Our board of directors is generally responsible for the oversight of risks from cybersecurity threats, if there is any. We have not encountered any cybersecurity incidents since our IPO. Item 2. Properties We have no physical facilities. Our officers and the investment professionals who provide services to us under the Services Agreement (as defined below) work and will continue to work remotely. Our address is 200 Park Avenue 32nd Floor, New York, NY 10166. We consider these arrangements adequate for our current operations. Item 3. Legal Proceedings There is no material litigation, arbitration or governmental proceeding currently pending against us or any members of our management team in their capacities as such. Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure Not applicable. PART II Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities Market Information Our units, Class A ordinary shares and redeemable warrants are each traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols "GPACU," "GPAC" and "GPACW, respectively. Our units commenced public trading on January 12, 2021, and our Class A ordinary shares and warrants commenced public trading on March 4, 2021. On March 19, 2024, there was one holder of record of our units, one holder of record of our Class A ordinary shares, one holder of record of our Class B ordinary shares, one holder of record of our public warrants and one holder of record of our private placement warrants. Dividends We have not paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares to date and do not intend to pay cash dividends prior to the completion of our initial business combination. The payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition subsequent to completion of our initial business combination. The payment of any cash dividends subsequent to our initial business combination will be within the discretion of our board of directors at such time. In addition, our board of directors is not currently contemplating and does not anticipate declaring any share dividends in the foreseeable future. Further, if we incur any indebtedness in connection with our initial business combination, our ability to declare dividends may be limited by restrictive covenants we may agree to in connection therewith. Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers On January 11, 2023, we held the 2023 Extension Meeting to, in part, to approve the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with that vote, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for an aggregate price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,166. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our trust account was approximately \$ 40,425,891. On January 9, 2024, The Company held the 2024 Extension Meeting to, in part, approve the 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with that vote, the holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares of GPAC exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.12 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,767,574, resulting in 1,794,585 Class A ordinary shares remaining outstanding. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our trust account was approximately \$ 19,958,005. Item 6. Reserved Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations The following discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report. Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this section and elsewhere in this Annual Report regarding the Company's financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. When used in this Annual Report, words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend" and similar expressions, as they relate to us or the Company's management, identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the Company's management. Actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors detailed in our filings with the SEC. Overview We are a blank check company incorporated on November 3, 2020 as a Cayman Islands exempted company for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities. We intend to effectuate our initial business combination using cash from the proceeds of the initial public offering and the sale of the private placement warrants, our shares, debt or a combination of cash, equity and debt. The issuance of additional shares in a business combination: 1. may significantly dilute the equity interest of existing investors, which dilution would increase if the anti-dilution provisions in the Class B ordinary shares resulted in the issuance of Class A ordinary shares on a greater than one-to-one basis upon conversion of the Class B ordinary shares; 2. may subordinate the rights of holders of Class A ordinary shares if preference shares are issued with rights senior to those afforded our Class A ordinary shares; 3. could cause a change in control if a substantial number of our Class A ordinary shares are issued, which may affect, among other things, our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards, if any, and could result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors; 4. may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of us by diluting the share ownership or voting rights of a person seeking to obtain control of us; and 5. may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our units, Class A ordinary shares and/or warrants; and may not result in adjustment to the exercise price of our Warrants (as defined below). Similarly, if we issue debt or otherwise incur significant debt, it could result in: 1. default and foreclosure on our assets if our operating revenues after an initial business combination are insufficient to repay our debt obligations; 2. the acceleration of our obligations to repay the indebtedness even if we make all principal and interest payments when due if we breach certain covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios or reserves without a waiver or renegotiation of that covenant; 3. our inability to obtain necessary additional financing if the debt contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain such financing while the debt is outstanding; 4. our inability to pay dividends on our Class A ordinary shares; 5. using a substantial portion of our cash flow to pay principal and interest on our debt, which will reduce the funds available for dividends on our Class A ordinary shares if declared, expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes; 6. limitations on our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our business and in the industry in which we operate; and 7. increased vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions and adverse changes in government regulation; limitations on our ability to borrow additional amounts for expenses, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our strategy and other purposes; and other disadvantages compared to our competitors who have less debt. As indicated in the accompanying financial statements, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, we had approximately \$ 22,000 and \$ 101,000, respectively, of cash and negative working capital of approximately \$ 7,836,000 and \$ 3,767,000, respectively. Further, we expect to incur significant costs in the

pursuit of our initial business combination and if we cannot complete a business combination by July 14, 2024, we could be forced to wind up our operations and liquidate unless we receive an extension approval from our shareholders. We cannot assure you that our plans to complete our initial business combination will be successful.

Extension of Combination Period On January 11, 2023, we held the 2023 Extension Meeting to consider the proposal to amend the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to extend the date by which the Company must complete its initial business combination from January 14, 2023 to a date no later than January 14, 2024 (the "2023 Extension Amendment Proposal"). Our shareholders approved the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal at the 2023 Extension Meeting and on January 13, 2023, we filed the 2023 Articles Amendment with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands. In connection with the approval of the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal, the Sponsor agreed to (i) contribute to us as a loan, within ten (10) business days of the date of the 2023 Extension Meeting, with \$ 450,000 deposited into the Trust Account and (ii) contribute to us as a loan up to \$ 1,350,000 in nine equal installments to be deposited into the Trust Account for each of nine one-month extensions following the 2023 Articles Extension Date. On January 13, 2023, we issued an unsecured promissory note (as amended, the "January 13, 2023 Promissory Note") to the Sponsor and the Sponsor funded the initial principal amount of \$ 450,000. The January 13, 2023 Promissory Note does not bear interest and was initially due and payable upon closing of our initial business combination. On February 13, 2024, GPAC and the Sponsor entered into an amendment to the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to (1) extend the maturity date to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of GPAC and (iii) the liquidation of GPAC and (2) increase the principal sum from \$ 3,000,000 to \$ 4,000,000. In the event that we do not consummate a business combination, the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note will be repaid only from amounts remaining outside of the Trust Account, if any. The proceeds of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note will be deposited in the Trust Account. Up to \$ 1,500,000 of the total principal amount of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note may be converted, in whole or in part, at the option of the lender into warrants of us at a price of \$ 1.50 per warrant, which warrants will be identical to the private placement warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of our initial public offering. As of December 31, 2023, an aggregate of approximately \$ 2,409,383 has been drawn down on the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note and deposited into the Trust Account to cover the extension through January 14, 2024 and to pay for working capital. In connection with the vote to approve the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares, par value \$ 0.0001 per share, properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,166. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our Trust Account was approximately \$ 40,425,892. On November 21, 2023, the Company, entered into the Business Combination Agreement (as it may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Business Combination Agreement"), with First Merger Sub, Second Merger Sub, and Stardust Power Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Stardust Power"). The Business Combination Agreement provides for, among other things, the following Transactions: (i) the Domestication; (ii) following the Domestication, First Merger Sub will merge with and into Stardust Power, with Stardust Power as the surviving company in the merger; and (iii) immediately following the First Merger, and as part of the same overall transaction as the First Merger, Stardust Power will merge with and into Second Merger Sub, with Second Merger Sub being the surviving company of the Second Merger, and as a result of which the Surviving Company will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. At Closing, the Company will change its name to "Stardust Power Inc." and will continue trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the new symbols "SDST" and "SDSTW," respectively, following Closing. At Closing, in connection with the Transactions, the Company and certain Stardust Power Stockholders will enter into a Shareholder Agreement, a Registration Rights Agreement and a Lock-Up Agreement, each in form and in substance to be agreed, to be effective upon the Closing. The Company and Stardust Power expect to incur significant, non-recurring costs in connection with consummating the Business Combination and operating as a public company following the business combination. Stardust Power may also incur additional costs to retain key employees. All expenses incurred in connection with the Business Combination Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including all legal, accounting, consulting, investment banking and other fees, expenses and costs, will be for the account of the party incurring such fees, expenses and costs, provided that if the Closing occurs, the Company will bear and pay at or promptly after Closing all of the Company and Stardust Power's transaction expenses. The aggregate transaction expenses as a result of the business combination are expected to be approximately \$ 10.0 million. Such transaction expenses do not include the deferred underwriting commissions incurred in connection with the Company's initial public offering because UBS Securities LLC and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, the underwriters for the Company's initial public offering, have each agreed to waive the deferred underwriting commission. The per-share amount we will distribute to shareholders who properly exercise their redemption rights will not be reduced by the transaction expenses and after such redemptions, the per-share value of shares held by non-redeeming shareholders will reflect our obligation to pay the transaction expenses. The business combination is expected to close in the first half of 2024, prior to July 14, 2024, following the receipt of the required approval by the Company's shareholders and the fulfillment or waiver of other customary closing conditions. The Business Combination Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby to occur at or immediately prior to the Closing are discussed in further detail in Note 2 to the Company's December 31, 2023 financial statements, which were approved by the boards of directors of each of the Company and Stardust Power, are incorporated by reference herein.

Recent Developments On January 9, 2024, we held the 2024 Extension Meeting: (i) to amend (the "2024 Articles Amendment"), by way of special resolution, the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a business combination from January 14, 2024 to July 14, 2024 for a total of an additional six months after January 14, 2024, unless the closing of a business combination shall have occurred prior thereto; (ii) to eliminate, by way of special resolution, from the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association the limitation that the Company may not redeem Class A ordinary shares to the extent that such redemption would result in the Company having net tangible assets of less than \$ 5,000,001 in order to allow the Company to redeem Public Shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation; and (iii) to provide, by way of special resolution, that Public Shares may be issued to the Sponsor by way of conversion of Class B ordinary shares into Public Shares, despite the restriction on issuance of additional Public Shares. The shareholders of the Company approved the Proposals at the 2024 Extension Meeting and on January 11, 2024, the Company filed the 2024 Articles Amendment with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands. In connection with 2024 Extension Meeting, the holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for an aggregate price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. Following the redemptions, 1,794,585 Class A ordinary shares remain outstanding. In connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, the Sponsor entered into the Non-Redemption Agreements with several unaffiliated third parties, pursuant to which such third parties agreed not to redeem (or to validly rescind any redemption requests on) an aggregate of 1,503,254 Class A ordinary shares in connection with the 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal. In exchange for the foregoing commitments not to redeem such Class A ordinary shares, the Sponsor agreed to transfer or cause to be issued for no consideration an aggregate of 127,777 shares of the Company and simultaneous forfeiture of 127,777 shares of the Company in connection with the Company's completion of its initial business combination. On February 13, 2024, the Company and the Sponsor entered into an amendment to the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to (1) extend the maturity date of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company and (2) increase the principal sum of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note from \$ 3,000,000 to \$ 4,000,000. On February 13, 2024, the Company and the Sponsor entered into an

amendment to the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note, as amended on January 13, 2023, to extend the maturity date of the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company. Nasdaq Delisting Notices On January 16, 2024, we received a notice from the staff of the Listing Qualifications Department of Nasdaq indicating that, unless we timely request a hearing before the Panel, our securities (shares, warrants, and rights) would be subject to suspension and delisting from The Nasdaq Capital Market at the opening of business on January 25, 2024, due to our non-compliance with Nasdaq IM-5101-2, which requires that a SPAC must complete one or more business combinations within 36 months of the effectiveness of its initial public offering registration statement. Since our registration statement for its initial public offering became effective on January 14, 2021, it was required by this rule to complete its initial business combination by no later than January 14, 2024. On January 23, 2024, we timely submitted the Hearing Request to appeal Nasdaq's determination to the Panel to request sufficient time to complete a business combination, pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Nasdaq Listing Rule 5800 Series. The Hearing Request will stay the suspension of our securities and the termination of registration of the securities with Nasdaq as required by the rules of the SEC pending the Panel's decision and, therefore, Nasdaq's notice has no immediate effect on the listing of our securities on Nasdaq. The Panel's hearing is scheduled to be held on April 2, 2024. On January 29, 2024, we received a notice from the Nasdaq stating that we failed to hold an annual meeting of shareholders within 12 months after its fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5620 (a). This matter serves as an additional basis for delisting our securities from Nasdaq and the Panel will consider this additional matter in its decision regarding our continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market. GPAC presented its views with respect to this additional deficiency to the Panel in writing on February 5, 2024. There can be no assurance that the Panel will grant our request for continued listing or that we will evidence compliance within any extension period that may be granted by the Panel. For the period from November 3, 2020 (date of inception) to December 31, 2023, our activities consisted of formation and preparation for the initial public offering and, subsequent to completion of the initial public offering on January 14, 2021, identifying and completing a suitable initial business combination. As such, we had no operations or significant operating expenses until after the completion of the initial public offering on January 2021. Our normal operating costs since January 14, 2021 include costs associated with our search for an initial business combination (see below), costs associated with our governance and public reporting (see below), and a charge of \$ 25,000 per month from our Sponsor for administrative services. Costs for such Sponsor provided administrative services aggregate approximately \$ 300,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Costs associated with our governance and public reporting have increased since the initial public offering and were approximately \$ 751,000 and \$ 512,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 including costs associated with the 2023 Extension Meeting, and the 2024 Extension Meeting. Work associated with reviewing potential business combinations and professional and regulatory costs associated with that was approximately \$ 4,146,000 and \$ 1,167,000 in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company negotiated settlement and release agreements with various creditors in exchange for certain payments made and resulting in the reversal of accruals totaling approximately \$ 2,961,000 which is included as a credit to operating expenses in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations. Other income (expense) includes interest income, the write-off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed and the change in the fair value of the public warrants and private placement warrants at each reporting date. Interest income was approximately \$ 2,278,000 and \$ 4,600,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Company is required to measure the fair value of the public warrants and private placement warrants at the end of each reporting period and recognize changes in the fair value from the prior period in the Company's operating results for each current period. The change in fair value of warrants was an other income item of an aggregate of approximately \$ 0 and \$ 12,453,000, respectively in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Other income (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 also includes charges to other expense aggregating approximately \$ 130,000 and \$ 0, respectively, for write-off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed. There were no income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 because we are a Cayman Islands exempted company and are not subject to income tax in the United States or in the Cayman Islands. We did not withdraw any interest from the Trust Account in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 other than the amounts withdrawn to pay for significant redemptions of our redeemable Class A ordinary shares, which is described in "Overview," "Recent Developments" and below. Liquidity and Capital Resources On January 14, 2021, we consummated the initial public offering of an aggregate of 30,000,000 units at a price of \$ 10.00 per unit generating gross proceeds of approximately \$ 300,000,000 before underwriting discounts and expenses. Simultaneously with the consummation of the initial public offering, we consummated the private placement of 5,566,667 private placement warrants, each exercisable to purchase one share of our Class A ordinary shares at \$ 11.50 per share, to the Sponsor, at a price of \$ 1.50 per private placement warrant, generating gross proceeds, before expenses, of approximately \$ 8,350,000. At that time, the proceeds in the Trust Account were initially invested in cash. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the proceeds in the Trust Account were invested in a money market fund that invests solely U. S. government treasury bills. The net proceeds from the initial public offering and private placement were approximately \$ 301,471,000, net of the non-deferred portion of the underwriting commissions of \$ 6,000,000 and offering costs and other expenses of approximately \$ 904,000 (including approximately \$ 554,000 of offering expenses and approximately \$ 350,000 of insurance that is accounted for as prepaid expense). \$ 300,000,000 of the proceeds of the initial public offering and the private placement have been deposited in the Trust Account and are not available to us for operations (except certain amounts to pay taxes, if any). At December 31, 2023 and 2022, we had approximately \$ 21,828 and \$ 101,000, respectively, of cash available outside of the Trust Account to fund our activities until we consummate an initial business combination. On January 11, 2023, certain shareholders elected to redeem 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares at \$ 10.167 per share, approximately \$ 265,050,000, from the Trust Account following the 2023 Extension Meeting. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 9, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. Following the redemptions, 1,794,585 Class A ordinary shares remain outstanding. Further, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, the Company entered into Non-Redemption Agreements with holders of 1,503,254 Class A ordinary shares in exchange for the transfer of 127,777 shares. Until the consummation of the initial public offering, the Company's only sources of liquidity were an initial purchase of our Class B ordinary shares for \$ 25,000 by the Sponsor, and the availability of loans to us of up to \$ 300,000 by our Sponsor under an unsecured promissory note (the "Promissory Note"), a total of \$ 199,000 was loaned by the Sponsor against the issuance of the Promissory Note. The Promissory Note was non-interest bearing and was paid in full on January 14, 2021 in connection with the closing of the initial public offering, accordingly, no amounts are available or were outstanding under the Promissory Note at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Mandatory Liquidation and Going Concern At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had approximately \$ 22,000 and \$ 101,000, respectively, in cash and approximately \$ 7,836,000 and \$ 3,767,000, respectively, in negative working capital. The Company has incurred significant costs and expects to continue to incur additional costs in pursuit of its business combination. Further, if the Company cannot complete an initial business combination by the Termination Date, it could be forced to wind up its operations and liquidate. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of time within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. In connection with its financial position and intention to complete a business combination, the Company has secured financing from its Sponsor. The Company's plan to deal with these uncertainties is to use the financing from the Sponsor

to complete a business combination prior to the Termination Date. There is no assurance for the Company that (1) the financing from the Sponsor will be adequate and (2) plans to consummate a business combination will be successful or successful by the Termination Date. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. On August 1, 2022, the Company issued a promissory note (the "August 1, 2022 Promissory Note") in the principal amount of up to \$ 2, 000, 000 to its Sponsor. The August 1, 2022 Promissory Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the business combination. The August 1, 2022 Promissory Note bears no interest and was due and payable upon the earlier to occur of (i) January 14, 2023, and (ii) the consummation of an initial business combination. On January 13, 2023, the Company and the Sponsor agreed to extend the date of maturity of the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) January 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company. On February 13, 2024, the Company and the Sponsor agreed to further extend the date of maturity of the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company. As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the outstanding principal balance under the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note was approximately \$ 755, 000 and \$ 785, 000, respectively. On January 3, 2023, the Company issued a promissory note (the "January 3, 2023 Promissory Note") in the principal amount of up to \$ 250, 000 to its Sponsor. The January 3, 2023 Promissory Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of a business combination. The January 3, 2023 Promissory Note bears no interest and is due and payable upon a business combination. As of December 31, 2023, no amounts have been drawn down and there was no outstanding principal balance under the January 3, 2023 Promissory Note. At the election of the payee, \$ 250, 000 of the unpaid principal amount of the January 3, 2023 Promissory Note may be converted into our warrants at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant, each warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share of the Company. The warrants shall be identical to the private placement warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of the Company's initial business combination. On January 13, 2023, the Company issued a promissory note (the "January 13, 2023 Promissory Note") in the principal amount of up to \$ 3, 000, 000 to its Sponsor. The January 13, 2023 Promissory Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for contributions to the Trust Account in connection with the 2023 Extension Meeting and other expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of a business combination. The January 13, 2023 Promissory Note bears no interest and was initially due and payable upon a business combination. At the election of the payee, all or a portion of the unpaid principal amount of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note may be converted into warrants, at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant, each warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share of the Company. The warrants shall be identical to the private placement warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of the initial business combination. On February 13, 2024, the Company and the Sponsor entered into an amendment to the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to (1) extend the maturity date of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company and (2) increase the principal sum of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note from \$ 3, 000, 000 to \$ 4, 000, 000. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company made drawdowns aggregating approximately \$ 2, 726, 000 under the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note in order to pay extension payments and for working capital. The Company records such notes at par value and believes that the fair value of the conversion feature is not material based upon the trading price of the similarly termed public warrants. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the outstanding principal balance under the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note was approximately \$ 2, 726, 000 and \$ 0, respectively. We expect our principal liquidity requirements during this period to include legal, accounting, due diligence, travel and other expenses associated with structuring, negotiating and documenting a successful business combination with Stardust Power; legal and accounting fees related to regulatory reporting obligations; payment for investment professionals' services and support services; Nasdaq continued listing fees; and general working capital that will be used for miscellaneous expenses and reserves. Our estimates of expenses may differ materially from our actual expenses. In addition, we could use a portion of the funds not being placed in trust to pay commitment fees for financing, fees to consultants or other expenses with respect to our proposed business combination, although we do not have any current intention to do so. Moreover, we may need to obtain additional financing to complete our initial business combination, either because the transaction requires more cash than is available from the proceeds held in our Trust Account, or because we become obligated to redeem a significant number of our public shares upon completion of a business combination, in which case we may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such business combination. If we have not consummated our initial business combination by the Termination Date because we do not have sufficient funds available to us, we will be forced to cease operations and liquidate the Trust Account. The Company has, as extended at the 2024 Extension Meeting, until July 14, 2024 to complete an initial business combination. If the Company does not complete an initial business combination by the Termination Date, the Company will: (i) cease all operations except for the purposes of winding up; (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible, but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public Class A ordinary shares for a pro rata portion of the Trust Account, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes, but less up to \$ 100, 000 of such interest to pay dissolution expenses; and (iii) as promptly as reasonably possible following such redemption, dissolve and liquidate the balance of the Company's net assets to its creditors and remaining shareholders, as part of its plan of dissolution and liquidation. The initial shareholders have waived their redemption rights with respect to their founder shares; however, if the initial shareholders or any of the Company's officers, directors or their affiliates acquire Class A ordinary shares in or after the initial business combination, they will be entitled to a pro rata share of the Trust Account upon the Company's redemption or liquidation in the event the Company does not complete an initial business combination within the required time period. In the event of such liquidation, it is possible that the per share value of the residual assets remaining available for distribution (including Trust Account assets) will be less than the price per unit in the initial public offering. Off-balance sheet financing arrangements We have no obligations, assets or liabilities which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements. We do not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements. We have not entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements, established any special purpose entities, guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities, or entered into any agreements for non-financial assets. Contractual obligations At December 31, 2023 and 2022, we did not have any long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or long-term liabilities. In connection with the initial public offering, we entered into an Administrative Support Agreement with the Sponsor, pursuant to which the Company pays the Sponsor \$ 25, 000 per month for office space, utilities and secretarial and administrative support. We may enter into engagement letters or agreements with various consultants, advisors, professionals and others in connection with an initial business combination. The services under these engagement letters and agreements can be material in amount and in some instances can include contingent or success fees. Contingent or success fees (but not deferred underwriting compensation) would be charged to operations in the quarter that an initial business combination is consummated. In most instances (except with respect to our independent registered public accounting firm), these engagement letters and agreements are expected to specifically provide that such counterparties waive their rights to seek repayment from the funds in the Trust Account. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, relax certain reporting requirements for qualifying public companies. We will qualify as an "emerging growth company" and under the JOBS Act will be allowed to comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements based on the effective date for private (not publicly

traded) companies. We are electing to delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards, and as a result, we may not comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates. Additionally, we are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on the other reduced reporting requirements provided by the JOBS Act. Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, if, as an “emerging growth company,” we choose to rely on such exemptions we may not be required to, among other things, (i) provide an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, (ii) provide all of the compensation disclosure that may be required of non-emerging growth public companies under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, (iii) comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis) and (iv) disclose certain executive compensation related items such as the correlation between executive compensation and performance and comparisons of the Chief Executive Officer’s compensation to median employee compensation. These exemptions will apply for a period of five years following the completion of our initial public offering or until we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” whichever is earlier.

Critical Accounting Estimates The requirement under 229.303 (Item 303) management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is critical accounting estimates. Critical accounting estimates are those estimates made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles that involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had, or are reasonably likely to have, a material impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the registrant. Critical accounting estimates require the Company to provide qualitative and quantitative information necessary to understand the estimation uncertainty and the impact the critical accounting estimate has had or is reasonably likely to have on financial condition or results of operations to the extent the information is material and reasonably available. This information should include why each critical accounting estimate is subject to uncertainty and, to the extent the information is material and reasonably available, how much each estimate and / or assumption has changed over a relevant period, and the sensitivity of the reported amount to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying its calculation. The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and income and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. Management has determined that the Company has no critical accounting estimates.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information otherwise required under this item.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Reference is made to the pages numbered with an “F”, beginning with page F-1, of this Annual Report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures We are required to comply with the internal control requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for the period ending December 31, 2021, and thereafter. Only in the event that we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer or an accelerated filer and no longer qualify as an emerging growth company would we be required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirement on internal control over financial reporting. Further, for as long as we remain an emerging growth company as defined in the JOBS Act, we intend to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies” including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirement.

If some investors find Disclosure controls are procedures with the **Common Stock less attractive** objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act, such as this report **a result**, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the **there may be a less active** time period specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls are designed with the objective of ensuring that information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding **trading market** required disclosure. We expect to assess the internal controls of our target business or **for businesses** prior to the **Common Stock** completion of our initial business combination and, if necessary, to implement and test additional controls as we may determine are necessary in order to state that we maintain an **and** effective system **the market price** of internal controls **the Common Stock may be more volatile**. A target business may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding the adequacy of internal controls. Many small **number of stockholders** **continue to** and mid-sized target businesses we may consider for our initial business combination may have **substantial** internal controls that need improvement in areas such as: 1. staffing for financial, accounting and external reporting areas, including segregation of duties; 2. reconciliation of accounts; 3. proper recording of expenses and liabilities in the period to which they relate; 4. evidence of internal review and approval of accounting transactions; 5. documentation of processes, assumptions and conclusions underlying significant estimates; and 6. documentation of accounting policies and procedures. Because it will take time, management involvement and perhaps outside resources to determine what internal control improvements are necessary for us to meet regulatory requirements and market expectations for our operation of a target business, we may incur significant expenses in meeting our public reporting responsibilities, particularly in the areas of designing, enhancing, or remediating internal and disclosure controls. Doing so effectively may also take longer than we expect, thus increasing our exposure to financial fraud or erroneous financial reporting.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting As required by SEC rules and regulations implementing Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, (as defined in Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15-d-15 (e) under the Exchange Act) our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal **Stardust Power, which may limit other stockholders’ ability to influence corporate matters and delay or prevent a third party from acquiring** control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those **the policies** **Company. The directors** and procedures **executive officers of the Company, and beneficial owners** that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of our Company, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on **own 5 % or more** the financial statements. Because of its **voting securities** inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect errors or misstatements in our financial statements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting on December 31, 2023. In making these assessments, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on that assessment, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures had no material weakness as of December 31, 2023 in accounting for complex financial instruments. See “Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting”, below. Accordingly, our management believes that

the financial statements included in this report present fairly in all material respects our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. This report does not include an **and** attestation report of internal controls from our independent registered public accounting firm due to our status as an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15 (f) and 15d-15 (f) of the Exchange Act) during the year ended December 31, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting except for the below: Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer performed additional accounting and financial analyses and other **their respective affiliates** post-closing procedures, **beneficially own, in** including consulting with subject matter experts related to the accounting for complex features **aggregate, approximately 75 %** of the Class A ordinary shares and warrants. The Company's management has expended, and **outstanding Common Stock**. Though the ownership percentage **will continue be diluted if and** to expend the extent the Company sells **Common Stock**, a small number of stockholders will still have a significant concentration of ownership and this may have a negative impact on the trading price for the Common Stock because investors often perceive disadvantages in owning stock in companies with controlling stockholders. In addition, these stockholders will be able to exercise influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of the Company or its assets. This concentration of ownership could limit stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters and may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control, including a merger, consolidation, or other business combination or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control, even if that Change in Control would benefit the other stockholders. Warrants may be exercised for Common Stock, which would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in further dilution to our stockholders. Outstanding warrants to purchase Common Stock may be exercised by the holders of those warrants. To the extent such warrants are exercised, additional shares of Common Stock will be issued, which will result in further dilution to the holders of shares of Common Stock and increase the number of shares of Common Stock eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of **substantial amount numbers of effort** such shares in the public market or the fact that such warrants may be exercised could adversely affect the market price of shares of Common Stock. If the Company's operating and resources financial performance in any given period does not meet the guidance provided to the public or the expectations of investment analysts, the market price of the Common Stock may decline. We may, but are not obligated to, provide public guidance on our expected operating and financial results **for the remediation and improvement future periods**. Any such guidance will consist of our internal control over financial forward-looking statements, subject to the risks and uncertainties described in this annual reporting **report and in our other public filings and public statements**. While The ability to provide this public guidance, and the ability to accurately forecast our results of operations, could be negatively impacted by macroeconomic uncertainty and the current conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. Our actual results may not always be in line with or exceed any guidance we have processes to properly identify provided, especially in times of unfavorable or uncertain economic and market conditions, such as evaluate the appropriate accounting technical pronouncements and other **the literature current global economic uncertainty being experienced and the current inflationary environment in the United States**. If, in the future, our operating or financial results for a particular period all significant or unusual transactions, we have expanded and will continue to improve these processes, with the assistance of our external advisers, to ensure that the nuances of such transactions are effectively evaluated in the context of the increasingly complex accounting standards. We do not expect that **meet any guidance provided our or disclosure controls and procedures the expectations of investment analysts, or if we reduce our guidance for future periods, the market price of the Common Stock may decline as will well** prevent all errors and all instances of fraud. Disclosure controls and procedures **Even if we do issue public guidance, there can be no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met**. Further, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all disclosure controls and procedures, no evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures can provide absolute assurance that we have detected all **will continue to do so in the future. If securities our or control deficiencies and instances industry analysts do not publish research or reports about the Company's business or publish negative reports, the market price of fraud the Common Stock could decline**. The trading market for the Common Stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us and our business. If regular publication of research reports ceases, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the market price or trading volume of the Common Stock to decline. Moreover, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade the Common Stock or if reporting results do not meet their expectations, the market price of the Common Stock could decline. We may issue additional shares of the Common Stock (including upon the exercise of warrants), which would increase the number of shares of Common Stock eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to the Company stockholders. Outstanding warrants to purchase Common Stock may be exercised by the holders of those warrants. There is no guarantee that the warrants will ever be in the money prior to their expiration, and, as such, the warrants may expire worthless. The issuance of additional shares of Common Stock as a result of any of the aforementioned transactions may result in dilution to the then-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 the Common Stock. We cannot predict the ultimate value of the warrants. Sales of substantial numbers of shares issued upon the exercise of the warrants in the public market or the potential that such warrants may be exercised could also adversely affect the market price of the Common Stock. A sale of a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock may cause the price of our Common Stock to decline. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock in the public market could occur at any time. If our stockholders sell, or the market perceives that our stockholders intend to sell, substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, the market price of our Common Stock could decline significantly. We cannot predict what effect, if any, sales of our shares in the public market or the availability of shares for sale will have on the market price of our Common Stock. However, future sales of substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, including shares issued upon exercise of outstanding options or vesting and settlement of outstanding restricted stock units, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock. We also expect that significant additional capital will be needed in the future to continue our planned operations. To raise capital, we may sell Common Stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our Common Stock. The design **Company may issue additional shares of disclosure controls Common Stock or other equity securities without your approval, which would dilute your ownership interests and may depress the market price of the Common Stock**. Pursuant to the Stardust Power 2024 Equity Plan, we may issue and **an procedures aggregate of up to the number of shares equal to ten percent (10 %) of Common Stock issued and outstanding at Closing, which amount will be subject to increase from time to time. We may also issue additional shares of Common Stock or other equity securities of equal or senior rank in the future in connection with, among other things, potential financings, future acquisitions or repayment of outstanding**

indebtedness, without stockholder approval, in a number of circumstances. The issuance of additional shares or other equity securities of equal or senior rank would have the following effects: • existing equity shareholders' proportionate ownership interest in the Company will decrease; • the rights of holders of Common Stock will be subordinated if preferred stock is issued based partly on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Item 9B. Other Information Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections. Not applicable. PART III Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance Officers and Directors Our officers and directors are as follows: Name Age Position Chandra R. Patel Chief Executive Officer and Chairman Jarrett Goldman Chief Financial Officer Graeme Shaw Chief Technology Officer Richard C. Davis President and Director Gary DiCamillo Director Claudia Hollingsworth Director William Kerr Director Chandra R. Patel, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman Chandra R. Patel, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman since January 2023, is the founder of Antaretica Capital and has served as the managing partner of Antaretica Capital since 2010. Antaretica Capital is an international private equity firm headquartered in New York with offices in rights senior to the those afforded Common Stock; • the Company UK and India. Mr. Patel is responsible for Antaretica Capital's strategic direction. "controlled company" status will be impacted; and • existing equity shareholders core relationships and leads the firm's proportionate ownership interest in s key expansion initiatives. He developed the real assets business. Company will decrease. The Company is a "controlled company" within the meaning of Nasdaq rules and, as a result, qualifies for Antaretica Capital exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. You may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are not exempt from such corporate governance requirements. As at December 31, 2024, Roshan Pujari, had voting power over approximately 61 % of the aggregate voting power of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Company. As a result, the Company its- is considered a SIGA®, SARO® and SEREY™ investment strategies. Mr. Patel co-founded Antaretica Capital's private equity business and raised its first real estate fund. Mr. Patel served as the chairman of the board of directors of Endurance Acquisition Corp. ("Endurance controlled company" within) from April 2021 until the completion meaning of its business combination Nasdaq corporate governance standards. Under Nasdaq rules, a controlled company may elect not to comply with certain SatixFy Communications Ltd. ("SatixFy") in October 2022 for a business combination of \$ 813 million. SatixFy is currently a publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Patel is currently also the Chief Executive Officer of Constellation Acquisition Corp I, another special purpose acquisition company, which IPO'd in January 2021 and currently has its securities listed on the OTCQX Marketplace. Previously, he invested in a portfolio of companies in technology and healthcare, and he was involved in a number of cross-border transactions and policy initiatives. Mr. Patel also founded and held senior management positions at a variety of technology and information services companies and was an associate at a leading New York law firm. He sits on the boards of Weddell Re and EarthDaily Analytics Corp. Mr. Patel graduated from the University of Kansas (Bachelor of Arts), Summa Cum Laude, London School of Economics (Master of Science), and Boston College (Juris Doctor). We believe that Mr. Patel is well qualified to serve on our board due to his extensive experience in private equity transactions and as the founder and managing partner of Antaretica Capital. Jarrett Goldman, Chief Financial Officer Jarrett Goldman, our Chief Financial Officer since January 2023, is an experienced investment professional with 15 years of global experience in corporate finance, principal investing, and capital markets. Mr. Goldman is currently a director at Antaretica Capital and is responsible for transaction execution, asset management and business development within the firm's digital infrastructure and real assets-focused investment strategies. Mr. Goldman is currently also the Chief Financial Officer of Constellation Acquisition Corp I, another special purpose acquisition company, which IPO'd in January 2021 and currently has its securities listed on the OTCQX Marketplace. He possesses experience across capital markets, investment, and business development roles with a recent focus on digital, transportation, and space infrastructure. Prior to his role at Antaretica Capital, Mr. Goldman held a number of positions at Citi in New York and Hong Kong. In his last position he served as a vice president and regional product head for Citi's Issuer Services business in Asia Pacific, with full P & L responsibility over 18 countries and oversight over strategy, product development, transaction structuring, marketing, operations, technology and financial management. Mr. Goldman holds a Bachelor of Science in Policy Analysis and Management and Mandarin Chinese from Cornell University and a Master of Business Administration from Columbia Business School. Graeme Shaw, Chief Technology Officer Graeme Shaw, our Chief Technology Officer since January 2023, is an innovative, respected technologist and business strategist with over two decades of progressive experience in the aerospace and telecommunications industries. An expert in satellite engineering, telecommunications and business development, Dr. Shaw has extensive global experience in conceiving, designing, selling, buying, financing, managing, monitoring and operating satellite and technology projects. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Shaw served as the chief technology officer of Endurance from September 2021 until the completion of its business combination with SatixFy in October 2022. Since March 2021, he has served as a managing director of ADP. He is also a founder and managing member of ArgoSat Advisors, a premier global advisory firm focused on the space industry that was founded in 2009. As part of his duties with ArgoSat, Dr. Shaw supports clients in leading the design, development, procurement and management of many new satellite projects and financings. He acts as technical advisor to financial sector clients to provide due diligence on multibillion-dollar investments or M & A transactions. Prior to ArgoSat, Dr. Shaw served as senior director of business development for Orbital Sciences Corporation where he led the Asia Pacific sales activities. Dr. Shaw has SeD and SM degrees in Aeronautics / Astronautics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a BEng degree from Imperial College, London. Richard C. Davis, President and Director Richard C. Davis, our President and Director since January 2023, is a highly experienced executive with over 25 years of experience in corporate finance, private equity and the space industry. Mr. Davis has served as the chief executive officer of Descartes Labs, Inc. since June 2022. Prior to that, he served as the chief executive officer and a member of the board of directors of Endurance from April 2021 until the completion of its business combination with SatixFy in October 2022 for a business combination of \$ 813 million. SatixFy is currently a publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Davis is currently also the President and director of Constellation Acquisition Corp I, another special purpose acquisition company, which IPO'd in January 2021 and currently has its securities listed on the OTCQX Marketplace. Since March 2021, he has served as a managing director of ADP. He is also a founder and managing member of ArgoSat Advisors, a premier global advisory firm focused on the space industry that was founded in 2009. Mr. Davis also serves on the boards of SatixFy, EarthDaily Analytics and AscendArc. Prior to ArgoSat, Mr. Davis was president, and later interim CFO, for ProtoStar, a communications satellite operator which raised over \$ 500 million and launched two DTH satellites over Asia. Earlier in his career, Mr. Davis was a private equity investor Principal at VantagePoint Venture Partners, a private equity and venture capital firm with \$ 4 billion of assets under management. His focus was on media / telecom as well as semiconductors / semiconductor capital equipment. Before that he was a vice president and founding member of the Lehman Brothers Communication Fund which was an \$ 800 million private equity fund focused on communications infrastructure investments. In these roles, Mr. Davis was involved in equity and debt investments, asset acquisitions and dispositions and mergers and other business combinations or spin-offs for approximately two dozen companies in various investment lifecycle stages. Mr. Davis started his corporate finance career as an associate at Salomon Brothers. Mr. Davis was formerly an instructor pilot in the United States Air Force. He received his B. S. in Astrophysics (cum laude) from the University of Minnesota, and his MBA from the University of Virginia. Gary DiCamillo, Director Mr. DiCamillo, one of our directors since 2021, served as vice chairman of GPAC's board of directors from its inception until February 2018, and since GPAC's merger with Purple in February 2018 has been a member of the board of directors of Purple, its lead independent director and chairman of the

audit committee. From June 2017 to January 2020, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Universal Trailer Corporation, a manufacturer of leading horse, livestock and utility trailer brands. Since January 2010, Mr. DiCamillo has been the managing partner of Eaglepoint Advisors, a privately held advisor to boards and chief executive officers in matters of strategy, organization and the management of business transition issues. Prior to that, Mr. DiCamillo was the president and chief executive officer of Advantage Resourcing, a group of privately held technical, professional and commercial staffing companies based in Dedham, Massachusetts, from 2002 until August 2009. Previously, he was chairman and chief executive officer at the Polaroid Corporation from 1995 to 2002. He also has served as president of Worldwide Power Tools and Accessories at Black & Decker Corporation from 1986 to 1995 and before that as vice president / general manager for Culligan U. S. A., a division of Beatrice Corporation. He previously served as a director of Pella Corporation (from 1993 to 2007, and 2010 to 2018), the Sheridan Group, Inc. (from 1989 to 2017), and previously served as a director, as well as Lead Director, of 3Com Corporation (from 2000 to 2009). He began his career in brand management at Procter & Gamble Co., followed by several years as a manager at McKinsey & Company. Mr. DiCamillo has served as a director of Whirlpool Corporation (NYSE: WHR) since 1997 and served as chairman of its audit committee from April 2013 to April 2017. He serves on the boards of trustees at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Museum of Science in Boston, USA and previously served as a board member of Berkshire Manufactured Products, Inc. (where he was Chairman), Select Staffing and the Massachusetts Business Roundtable. Mr. DiCamillo is a graduate of Harvard Business School where he earned an MBA. He also holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Claudia Hollingsworth, Director Ms. Hollingsworth, one of our directors since 2021, has served as Chief Executive Officer of i2CEO since November 2016, a boutique advisory company that has advised companies in both the public and private sectors on business acceleration, transition, strategy, leadership and organizational maturity. Ms. Hollingsworth was appointed to Purple's board of directors immediately following the 2018 closing of its business combination with GPAC and currently serves as chair of Purple's human capital / compensation committee and as a member of its audit committee. From July 2012 to October 2016, she served as Chief Executive Officer of Gump's San Francisco, a luxury home furnishing, apparel and jewelry, multi-channel retailer. Gump's San Francisco later filed a petition under Chapter 11 of the U. S. Bankruptcy Code in August 2018. From May 2011 to June 2012, Ms. Hollingsworth served as Chief Executive Officer of i2CEO. Prior to that, she served as president of H. D. Buttercup from July 2007 to May 2011, CEO and president of GBH, Inc. from March 2004 to July 2007, and president and director of Michael Anthony Jewelers from February 2002 to February 2004. Earlier in her career she held various executive management positions with M. Z. Berger and OroAmerica. Ms. Hollingsworth currently serves on the board of directors of Destinations by Design, a premier destination management company. She also serves on the board of Atlas Corps, an international network of social sector leaders and organizations. Ms. Hollingsworth is a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors and is recognized as a Board Leadership Fellow. She has earned a certification for Cybersecurity Oversight for Directors from the Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie Mellon University. William Kerr, Director Mr. Kerr, one of our directors since 2021, is a Partner of Eaglepoint Advisors. He served as Chairman of GPAC from 2015 to 2018. From January 2010 through January 2013, Mr. Kerr served as Chief Executive Officer of Arbitron, Inc., a media and marketing services firm. From 1991 until January 2010, Mr. Kerr served as Executive Vice President, then as President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and finally as non-executive chairman, of Meredith Corporation (NYSE: MDP), a diversified media company. Mr. Kerr currently serves of the board of directors Questex Holdings Group and as a member of the Executive Board of MidOcean Partners. He has previously been on the board of directors of the Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc. (NYSE: IPG), Whirlpool Corporation (NYSE: WHR), Principal Financial Group, Inc. (NASDAQ: PFG), Penton Media and StorageTek. Earlier in his career, he was a consultant at McKinsey and a Vice President of The New York Times Company. Mr. Kerr has a B. A. from the University of Washington, a B. A. and an M. A. from Oxford University (where he was a Rhodes Scholar), and an M. A. and an M. B. A. from Harvard University. Number and Terms of Office of Officers and Directors Our board of directors consists of five directors, divided into three classes, with only one class of directors being appointed in each year, and with each class (except for those directors appointed prior to our first annual general meeting) serving a three-year term. In accordance with Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, **including the requirements that:** • a majority of the board consist of independent directors under Nasdaq rules; • the nominating and governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and • the compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities. These requirements will not apply to the Company as long as the Company remains a controlled company. The Company may utilize some or all of these exemptions. Accordingly, you may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of Nasdaq. If the Company ceases to be a "controlled company" and its shares continue to be listed on the Nasdaq, it will be required to comply with these standards, subject to a permitted "phase-in" period. These and any other actions necessary to achieve compliance with such rules may increase the Company's legal and administrative costs, will make some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly and may also place additional strain on the Company's personnel, systems and resources. The Company is a holding company and its only material assets are its interest in its subsidiaries, and it is accordingly dependent upon distributions made by its subsidiaries to pay taxes and pay dividends. The Company is a holding company with no material assets other than the equity interests in our direct and indirect subsidiaries. As a result, we are have not no independent means of generating revenue required to hold an annual general meeting until one year after our or cash flow and first fiscal year end following our listing ability to pay taxes and pay dividends will depend on Nasdaq. The term of office of the financial results first class of directors, which will consist of Mr. Patel and Ms. Hollingsworth, will expire at our first annual general meeting. The term of office of the second class of directors, which will consist of Mr. Davis and Mr. Kerr, will expire at our second annual general meeting. The term of office of the third class of directors, which consists of Mr. DiCamillo, will expire at our third annual general meeting. Prior to the completion of an and cash flows initial business combination, any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled by a nominee chosen by holders of a majority of our subsidiaries founder shares. In addition, prior to the completion of an and initial business combination the distributions we receive from our subsidiaries. Deterioration in the financial condition, earnings holders of a majority of our or cash flow founder shares may remove a member of our subsidiaries the board of directors for any reason. Pursuant could limit or impair such subsidiaries' ability to pay such distributions. Additionally, if we need funds an and agreement our subsidiaries are restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of any financing arrangements, or our subsidiaries are otherwise unable to provide such funds, our liquidity and financial condition could be entered into adversely affected. Dividends on Common Stock or prior to the closing of our IPO, if our sponsor, upon and following consummation of an any initial business combination, will be paid entitled to nominate three individuals for appointment to our board of directors, as long as our sponsor holds any securities covered by the registration and shareholder rights agreement. Our officers are appointed by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, which rather than for specific terms of office. Our board of directors is authorized to appoint persons to the offices set forth in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association as it deems appropriate. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that our officers may consist of one or more chairman of the board, chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer, vice presidents, secretary, treasurer and such other offices as may be determined by the board of directors. Director Independence Nasdaq listing standards require that a majority of our board of directors be independent. Our board of directors has determined

that Mr. DiCamillo, Ms. Hollingsworth, and Mr. Kerr are “ independent directors ” as defined in Nasdaq listing standards. Our independent directors will **consider** have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present. Committees of the Board of Directors Our board of directors has three standing committees: an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. Subject to phase-in rules and a limited exception, the rules of Nasdaq and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act require that the audit committee of a listed company be comprised solely of independent directors. Subject to phase-in rules and a limited exception, the rules of Nasdaq require that the compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees of a listed company be comprised solely of independent directors. Each committee will operate under a charter that will be approved by our board and will have the composition and responsibilities described below. The charter of each committee is available on our website.

Audit Committee We have established an audit committee of the board of directors. Mr. DiCamillo, Ms. Hollingsworth, and Mr. Kerr serve as members of our audit committee. Under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules, all the directors on the audit committee must be independent. Our board of directors has determined that each of Mr. DiCamillo, Ms. Hollingsworth, and Mr. Kerr is independent under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules. Mr. DiCamillo serves as the chairman of the audit committee. Each member of the audit committee is financially literate and our board of directors has determined that Mr. DiCamillo, Ms. Hollingsworth, and Mr. Kerr each qualifies as an “ audit committee financial expert ” as defined in applicable SEC rules. The audit committee is responsible for:

- meeting with our independent registered public accounting firm regarding, among other issues, audits, and adequacy of our accounting and control systems;
- monitoring the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm;
- 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;
- 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 registered public accounting firm, including the fees and terms of the services to be performed;
- appointing or replacing the independent registered public accounting firm;
- determining the compensation and oversight of the work of the independent registered public accounting firm (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent registered public accounting firm 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;
- monitoring compliance on a quarterly basis with the terms of our IPO and, if any noncompliance is identified, immediately taking all action necessary to rectify such noncompliance or otherwise causing compliance with the terms of our IPO; and
- reviewing and approving all payments made to our existing shareholders, executive officers or directors and their respective affiliates.

Any payments made to members of our audit committee will be reviewed and approved by our board of directors, with the interested director or directors abstaining from such review and approval.

Compensation Committee We have established a compensation committee of the board of directors. Ms. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kerr serve as members of this **things** committee. Under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules, all the directors on this committee must be independent. Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kerr is independent under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules. Mr. Kerr serves as chair of the committee. We have adopted a compensation committee charter, which details the principal functions of the compensation committee, including: reviewing and approving 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 determining and approving the remuneration (if any) of our chief executive officer based on such evaluation;- reviewing and approving the compensation of all of our other Section 16 executive officers;
- reviewing our executive compensation policies and plans;
- implementing and administering our incentive compensation equity-based remuneration plans;
- assisting management in complying with our proxy statement and annual report disclosure requirements;
- approving all special perquisites, special cash payments and other special compensation and benefit arrangements for our executive officers and employees;
- producing a report on executive compensation to be included in our annual proxy statement;
- reviewing, evaluating and recommending changes, if appropriate, to the remuneration for directors; and
- administering the Company’s Clawback Policy (as defined below) **business, operating results, financial condition, current and expected cash needs, plans for expansion and any legal or contractual limitations on its ability to pay such dividends**.

The charter also provides **Financing arrangements may include restrictive covenants** that **restrict** the compensation committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or **our ability to pay dividends** obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, legal counsel or **make** other **distributions to** adviser and will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any such adviser. However, before engaging or **our stockholders** 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.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee We have established a nominating and corporate governance committee of the board of directors. Ms. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kerr serve as members of this committee. Under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules, all the directors on this committee must be independent. Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kerr is independent under Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules. Mr. Kerr serves as chair of the committee. We have adopted a nominating and corporate governance committee charter, which details the principal functions of the nominating and corporate governance committee, including:- identifying, screening and reviewing individuals qualified to serve as directors, consistent with criteria approved by the board, and recommending to the board of directors candidates for nomination for election at the annual general meeting or to fill vacancies on the board of directors;
- developing and recommending to the board of directors and overseeing implementation of our corporate governance guidelines;
- coordinating and overseeing the governance of the company; and
- reviewing on a regular basis our overall corporate governance and recommending improvements as and when necessary.

The charter also provides that the nominating and corporate governance committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of, and terminate, any search firm to be used to identify director candidates, and will be directly responsible for approving the search firm’s fees and other retention terms. We have not formally established any specific, minimum qualifications that must be met or skills that are necessary for directors to possess. In general, in identifying and evaluating nominees for director, the board of directors considers educational background, diversity of professional experience, knowledge of our business, integrity, professional reputation, independence, wisdom, and the ability to represent the best interests of our shareholders. Prior to our initial business combination, holders of our public shares will not have the right to recommend director candidates for nomination to our board of directors. Our board of directors has adopted a Clawback Policy (the “ Clawback Policy ”) designed to comply with Section 10D of the Exchange Act, the rules promulgated thereunder, and the listing standards of Nasdaq. The Clawback Policy is also filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report. The Company believes that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to create and maintain a culture that emphasizes integrity and accountability and that reinforces the Company’s pay-for-performance compensation philosophy. The Company’s board of directors therefore adopted the Clawback Policy, which provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement of its financial statements due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the federal securities laws. The Clawback Policy is administered by the Company’s compensation committee. Any determinations made by the compensation committee are final and binding on all affected individuals. The Clawback Policy applies to the Company’s current and former executive officers (as determined by the compensation committee in accordance with Section 10D of the Exchange Act, the rules

promulgated thereunder, and the listing standards of Nasdaq) and such other senior executives or employees who may from time to time be deemed subject to the Clawback Policy by the compensation committee. Code of Ethics We have adopted a code of ethics (our “ Code of Ethics ”) applicable to our directors, officers and employees. A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided without charge upon request from us. 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. We have entered into an administrative support agreement pursuant to which we will pay our sponsor a total of \$ 25, 000 per month for the services to be provided by one or more investment professionals, creation and maintenance of our website, and miscellaneous additional services (the “ Services Agreement ”). Upon completion of our initial business combination or our liquidation, we will cease paying these monthly fees. If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of a majority of the ordinary shares represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon and who vote at a general meeting. In such case, our sponsor and each member of our management team have agreed to vote founder shares and public shares of theirs, if any, in favor of our initial business combination. Under Cayman Islands law, directors and officers owe the following fiduciary duties: • duty to act in good faith in what the director or officer believes to be in the best interests of the company as a whole; • duty to exercise powers for the purposes for which those powers were conferred and not for a collateral purpose; • directors should not improperly fetter the exercise of future discretion; • duty to exercise powers fairly as between different sections of shareholders; • duty not to put themselves in a position in which there is a conflict between their duty to the company and their personal interests; and • duty to exercise independent judgment. In addition to the above, **entities** directors also owe a duty of care **are** which is not fiduciary in nature. This duty has been defined as a requirement to act as a reasonably diligent person having both the general **generally** knowledge, skill and experience **prohibited under relevant law from making a distribution to a stockholder to the extent** that may reasonably be expected of a person carrying out the same functions as are carried out by that director in relation to the company and the general knowledge skill and experience of that director. As set out above, directors have a duty not to put themselves in a position of conflict and this includes a duty not to engage in self-dealing, or to otherwise benefit as a result of their position. However, in some instances what would otherwise be a breach of this duty can be forgiven and / or authorized in advance by the shareholders provided that there is full disclosure by the directors. This can be done by way of permission granted in the memorandum and articles of association or alternatively by shareholder approval at general meetings. Each of our officers and directors presently has, and any of them **the in time of the distribution** future may have additional, **after giving effect** fiduciary or contractual obligations to another entity **the distribution, the liabilities of** pursuant to which such officer or director is or will be required to present a business combination opportunity to such entity. Accordingly, if any of our officers or directors becomes aware of a business combination opportunity which is suitable for an entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such business combination opportunity to such entity, and may only decide to present it to us if such entity rejects the opportunity and consummating the same would not violate any restrictive covenants to which such officers and directors are subject. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may pursue an acquisition opportunity with an entity to which an officer or director has a fiduciary or contractual obligation. Any such entity may co-invest with us in the target business at the time of our initial business combination, or we could raise additional proceeds to complete the acquisition by issuing to such entity a class of equity or equity-linked securities. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law: (i) no individual serving as a director or an officer shall have any duty, except and to the extent expressly assumed by contract, to refrain from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us; and (ii) we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, any potential transaction or matter which may be a corporate opportunity for any director or officer, on the one hand, and us, on the other. We do not believe, however, that the fiduciary duties or contractual obligations of our officers or directors will materially affect our ability to complete our initial business combination. Individual Entity Entity’s business Affiliation Officers Chandra R. Patel Antaretea Capital International Private Equity Founder and Managing Partner Constellation Acquisition Corp I Special Purpose Acquisition Company Chief Executive Officer and Chairman EarthDaily Holdings Earth Observation and Data Analytics Company Director eCommunity Holdings Fiber Asset Owner and Operator Director Weddell Holdings Asset Reinsurance Company Director Richard C. Davis Antaretea Capital International Private Equity Managing Director ArgoSat Advisors Global Advisory Firm Founder and Managing Member Constellation Acquisition Corp I Special Purpose Acquisition Company President and Board Member Descartes Labs Geospatial Analytics Company Chief Executive Officer and Board Member EarthDaily Holdings Earth Observation and Data Analytics Company Board Member SatixFy Communications Ltd Satellite Communications Systems Company Board Member Sky and Space Satellite Communications Company Board Member AscendAre Satellite Communications Company Board Member Jarett Goldman Antaretea Capital International Private Equity Director Constellation Acquisition Corp I Special Purpose Acquisition Company Chief Financial Officer Descartes Acquisition Corp. Geospatial Analytics Company Director & Chairman of the Board Weddell Holdings Ltd. Asset Reinsurance Company Director Graeme Shaw ArgoSat Advisors Global Advisory Firm Founder and Managing Member Constellation Acquisition Corp I Special Purpose Acquisition Company Chief Technology Officer Descartes Labs Geospatial Analytics Company Chief Operating Officer, President, and Board Member Directors (Including Director Nominees) Gary DiCamillo Eaglepoint Advisors Advisory Company Managing Partner Purple Innovation, LLC Comfort Technology Company Director Whirlpool Corporation Home Appliances Manufacturer and Marketer Director Claudia Hollingsworth Destinations by Design, Inc. Full-Service Event Planning Company Director i2CEO Advisory Company Chief Executive Officer Purple Innovation, LLC Comfort Technology Company Director William Kerr Eaglepoint Advisors Advisory Company Partner Potential investors should also be aware of the following other potential conflicts of interest: • Our executive officers, directors and external advisors are not required to, and will not, commit their full time to our affairs, which may result in a conflict of interest in allocating their time between our operations and our search for a business combination and their other businesses. We do not intend to have any full-time employees prior to the completion of our initial business combination. Each of our executive officers is engaged in several other business endeavors for which he may be entitled to substantial compensation, and our executive officers are not obligated to contribute any specific number of hours per week to our affairs. • Our officers, directors and external advisors may have a conflict of interest with respect to evaluating a particular business combination if the retention or resignation of any such officers, directors and advisors was included by a target business as a condition to any agreement with respect to our initial business combination. We are not prohibited from pursuing an initial business combination or subsequent transaction with a company that is affiliated with our sponsor or any member of our team. In the event we seek to complete our initial business combination with a company that is affiliated with our sponsor or any of our founders, officers or directors, we, or a committee of independent directors, will obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm or an independent valuation or accounting firm that such initial business combination or transaction is fair to our company from a financial point of view. We are not required to obtain such an opinion in any other context. Furthermore, in no event will our sponsor or any of our existing officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, be paid by us any finder’s fee, consulting fee or other compensation prior to, or for any services they render in order to effectuate, the completion of our initial business combination. Further, commencing on the date our securities are first listed on NYSE, we will also reimburse our sponsor for office space, secretarial and administrative services provided to us, and other obligations of our sponsor, in the amount of up to \$ 10, 000 per month. We cannot assure you that any of the above-mentioned conflicts will be resolved in our favor. If we

seek shareholder approval, we will complete our initial business combination only if we receive approval pursuant to an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shareholders who attend and vote at a general meeting of the company. In such case, our sponsor and each member of our team have agreed to vote their founder shares and public shares purchased during or after the IPO in favor of our initial business combination.

Item 11. Executive Compensation None of our executive officers or directors has received any cash compensation for services rendered to us. Our sponsor, executive officers and directors, or their respective affiliates will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with activities on our behalf such as identifying potential target businesses and performing due diligence on suitable business combinations. Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made by us to our sponsor, executive officers or directors, or their affiliates. Any such payments prior to an initial business combination will be made using funds held outside the trust account. Other than quarterly audit committee review of such reimbursements, we do not expect to have any additional controls in place governing our reimbursement payments to our directors and executive officers for their out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with our activities on our behalf in connection with identifying and consummating an initial business combination. Other than these payments and reimbursements, no compensation of any kind, including finder's and consulting fees, will be paid by the company to our sponsor or officers, or their respective affiliates, prior to completion of our initial business combination. After the completion of our initial business combination, directors or members of our management team who remain with us may be paid consulting or management fees from the combined company. All of these fees will be fully disclosed to shareholders, to the extent then known, in the proxy solicitation materials or tender offer materials furnished to our shareholders in connection with a proposed business combination. We have not established any limit on the amount of such fees that may be paid by the combined company to our directors or members of management. It is unlikely the amount of such compensation will be known at the time of the proposed business combination because the directors of the post-combination business will be responsible for determining executive officer and director compensation. Any compensation to be paid to our executive officers will be determined, or recommended to the board of directors for determination, either by a compensation committee constituted solely by independent directors or by a majority of the independent directors on our board of directors. We do not intend to take any action to ensure that members of our management team maintain their positions with us after the consummation of our initial business combination, although it is possible that some or all of our executive officers and directors may negotiate employment or consulting arrangements to remain with us after our initial business combination. The existence or terms of any such employment or consulting arrangements to retain their positions with us may influence our management's motivation in identifying or selecting a target business but we do not believe that the ability of our management to remain with us after the consummation of our initial business combination will be a determining factor in our decision to proceed with any potential business combination. We are not party to any agreements with our executive officers and directors that provide for benefits upon termination of employment.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares available to us at December 31, 2023, with respect to our ordinary shares held by:

- each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares; and
- each of our executive officers, directors and director nominees; and all our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all of our ordinary shares beneficially owned by them. In the table below, percentage ownership is based on 11,431,719 ordinary shares, consisting of (i) 3,931,719 Class A ordinary shares and (ii) 7,500,000 Class B ordinary shares, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023. As a result, the below table does not account for share redemptions that occurred following the 2024 Extension Meeting. The following table does not reflect record or beneficial ownership of the private placement warrants as these warrants are not exercisable within 60 days of the date of this report.

Class	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Approximate Percentage of Class	Approximate Percentage of Voting Control
Global Partner Sponsor II LLC	(2) (3) --- 7,500,000	100.0%	65.61%
Chandra R. Patel	(3) --- Jarett Goldman	(3) --- Graeme Shaw	(4) --- Richard C. Davis
(3) --- Gary DiCamillo	(4) --- Claudia Hollingsworth	(4) --- William Kerr	(4) --- All directors and executive officers as a group (7 individuals)
7,500,000	100%	65.61%	Cowen Financial Products LLC
(5) 200,000	5.09%	1.75%	Atlas Merchant Capital SPAC Fund I LP
(6) 200,000	5.09%	1.75%	Periscope Capital Inc.
(7) 201,100	5.11%	1.76%	LMR Partners LLP
(8) 250,000	6.36%	2.19%	Meteora Capital, LLC
(9) 267,646	6.81%	2.34%	RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC
(10) 230,490	5.86%	2.02%	Fir Tree Capital Management LP
(11) 380,639	9.68%	3.33%	(1) Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each of our shareholders is 200 Park Avenue 32nd Floor, New York, NY 10166. (2) Interests shown consist solely of founder shares, classified as Class B ordinary shares. Such shares will automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares at the time of our initial business combination or earlier at the option of the holders thereof. (3) Chandra R. Patel, Richard C. Davis and Jarett Goldman are the three managers of the Sponsor, Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. Each manager has one vote, and the approval of a majority is required to approve an action of Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. Under the so-called "rule of three", if voting and dispositive decisions regarding an entity's securities are made by three or more individuals, and a voting or dispositive decision requires the approval of a majority of those individuals, then none of the individuals is deemed a beneficial owner of the entity's securities. This is the situation with regards to Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. Based upon the foregoing analysis, no individual manager of Global Partner Sponsor II LLC exercises voting or dispositive control over any of the securities held by the Sponsor, even those in which he or she directly holds a pecuniary interest. Accordingly, none of them will be deemed to have or share beneficial ownership of such securities. (4) Does not include any shares indirectly owned by the relevant individual as a result of that individual's membership interest in our sponsor. Each of these individuals disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. (5) According to a Schedule 13G filed on February 2, 2024 with the SEC, Cowen Financial Products LLC, with respect to the shares of Class A ordinary shares listed, may be deemed to be its beneficial owner. The principal business address of Cowen Financial Products LLC is 200 Park Ave, 32nd floor, New York, NY 10166. (6) According to a Schedule 13G filed on January 8, 2024 with the SEC, Atlas Merchant Capital SPAC Fund I LP is a Cayman Islands exempted LP (the "Fund"). Atlas Merchant Capital LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and is a registered investment advisor, and the investment manager of the Fund (the "Advisor"). Atlas Merchant Capital Holdings, Ltd. is a Cayman Islands limited company and managing member of the Advisor ("Holdings"), Atlas Merchant Capital LP is a Delaware limited partnership and the sole voting shareholder of Holdings ("AMC Capital"), Atlas Merchant Capital GP LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and the general partner of AMC Capital ("AMC-GP"), AMC SPAC Fund GP LP is a Delaware limited partnership and the general partner of the Fund (the "General Partner"), AMC SPAC Fund MGP LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and the general partner of the General Partner ("AMC SPAC MGP"), and Robert E. Diamond, Jr. and David I. Schamis, United States citizens and the sole members of AMC-GP and AMC SPAC MGP. The principal business office of the Fun, Advisor, Holdings, AMC Capital, AMC-GP, the General Partner, AMC SPAC MGP, Robert E. Diamond, Jr. and David I. Schamis is 477 Madison Avenue, 22nd FL New York, NY 10022. (7) According to a Schedule 13G filed on February 9, 2024 with the SEC, Periscope Capital Inc. ("Periscope") is the beneficial owner of 100,100 Class A ordinary shares and acts as investment manager of, and exercises investment discretion with respect to, certain private investment funds (each, a "Periscope Fund") that collectively directly own 101,000 Class A ordinary shares. The principal business address for Periscope and the Periscope Funds is 333 Bay Street, Suite 1240, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2R2. (8) According to a Schedule 13G filed on February 12, 2024 with the SEC, LMR

Partners LLP, LMR Partners Limited, LMR Partners LLC, LMR Partners AG and LMR Partners (DIFC) Limited (collectively, the “LMR Investment Managers”), serve as the investment managers to certain funds with respect to GPAC’s Class A ordinary shares (as defined in Item 2(d)) held by certain funds; and Ben Levine and Stefan Renold, who are ultimately in control of the investment and voting decisions of the LMR Investment Managers with respect to the securities held by certain funds. The principal business address for the LMR Investment Managers, Ben Levine and Stefan Renold is 9th Floor, Devonshire House, 1 Mayfair Place, London, W1J 8AJ, United Kingdom. (9) According to a Schedule 13G filed on February 14, 2024 with the SEC, Meteora Capital, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company (“Meteora Capital”) and with respect to GPAC’s Class A ordinary shares (as defined in Item 2(d)) holds certain funds and managed accounts to which Meteora Capital serves as investment manager (collectively, the “Meteora Funds”). Vik Mittal serves as the managing member of Meteora Capital, and is the beneficial owner with respect to GPAC’s Class A ordinary shares held by the Meteora Funds. The principal business address for the Meteora Funds and Vik Mittal is 1200 N Federal Hwy, # 200, Boca Raton FL 33432. (10) According to a Schedule 13G filed on February 14, 2024 with the SEC, RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and its principal business address is 360 S. Rosemary Avenue, Ste. 1420 West Palm Beach, Florida 33401. (11) According to a Schedule 13G filed on February 14, 2024 with the SEC, Fir Tree Capital Management LP is a Delaware limited partnership and its principal business address is located at 500 5th Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10110. As of December 31, 2023, our sponsor beneficially owns 65.61% of the then issued and outstanding ordinary shares (assuming they do not purchase any units in the aftermarket), and as of the aforementioned filing date following the 2024 Extension Meeting beneficially owns 80.69%, and will have the right to appoint all of our directors prior to our initial business combination. Holders of our public shares will not have the right to appoint any directors to our board of directors prior to our initial business combination. Because of this ownership block, our sponsor may be able to effectively influence the outcome of all other matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including amendments to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and approval of significant corporate transactions including our initial business combination. Our sponsor has agreed (a) to vote any founder shares and public shares held by it in favor of any proposed business combination and (b) not to redeem any founder shares or public shares held by it in connection with a shareholder vote to approve a proposed initial business combination. Our sponsor and our officers and directors are deemed to be our “promoters” as such term is defined under the federal securities laws. **Transfers of Founder Shares and Private Placement Warrants** The founder shares and private placement warrants and any Class A ordinary shares issued upon conversion or exercise thereof are each subject to transfer restrictions pursuant to lock-up provisions in the agreement entered into by our sponsor and management team. Our sponsor and our directors and executive officers have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of founder shares of theirs, if any, until the earliest of (a) one year after the completion of our initial business combination and (b) subsequent to our initial business combination, (x) if the closing price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for share subdivisions, share capitalizations, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30 trading day period commencing at least 150 days after our initial business combination or (y) the date on which we complete a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction that results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their Class A ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. The private placement warrants and the respective Class A ordinary shares underlying such warrants are not transferable or salable until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination. The foregoing restrictions are not applicable to transfers (a) to our officers or directors, any affiliates or family members of any of our officers or directors, any members of our sponsor, or any affiliates of our sponsor; (b) in the case of an individual, by gift to a member of one of the individual’s immediate family or to a trust, the beneficiary of which is a member of the individual’s immediate family, an affiliate of such person or to a charitable organization; (c) in the case of an individual, by virtue of laws of descent and distribution upon death of the individual; (d) notwithstanding the foregoing, the transfer of founder shares or private placement warrants, directly or indirectly, to affiliate (s) of Antarectica Capital Partners, LLC shall not be restricted by Section 8 of the Insider Letter; (e) in the case of an individual, pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order; (f) by private sales or transfers made in connection with the consummation of a business combination at prices no greater than the price at which the founder shares, private placement warrants or Class A ordinary shares, as applicable, were originally purchased; (g) by virtue of our sponsor’s organizational documents upon liquidation or dissolution of our sponsor; (h) to the company for no value for cancellation in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination; (i) in the event of our liquidation prior to the completion of our initial business combination; or (j) in the event of our completion of a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction which results in all of our public shareholders having the right to exchange their Class A ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property subsequent to our completion of our initial business combination; provided, however, that in the case of clauses (a) through (e) these permitted transferees must enter into a written agreement agreeing to be bound by these transfer restrictions and the other restrictions contained in the Letter Agreement. In addition to the foregoing, our sponsor and our directors and executive officers have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell founder shares of theirs, if any, until certain vesting conditions are satisfied, as described in the prospectus for our IPO under the heading “Description of Securities – Founder Shares.” On January 11, 2023, we held the 2023 Extension Meeting to, in part, approve the 2023 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with that vote, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for an aggregate price of approximately \$10.167 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$265,050,166. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our trust account was approximately \$40,425,891. On January 9, 2024, GPAC held the 2024 Extension Meeting in which shareholders approved the 2024 Proposals, including the 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal. In connection with that vote, the holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares of GPAC exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$11.12 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$23,767,574, resulting in 1,794,585 Class A ordinary shares remaining outstanding. After the satisfaction of such redemptions, the balance in our Trust Account was approximately \$19,958,005. **Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence** On November 11, 2020, our sponsor paid \$25,000, or approximately \$0.003 per share, to cover certain of our IPO and formation costs in consideration of receiving 7,187,500 Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001. On January 11, 2021, we effected a share capitalization, resulting in our sponsor holding 7,500,000 Class B ordinary shares. The number of founder shares issued was determined based on the expectation that such founder shares would represent 20% of the issued and outstanding shares upon completion of our IPO. Up to 625,000 founder shares were subject to forfeiture by our sponsor depending on the extent to which the underwriters’ over-allotment option was exercised. Because that option was fully exercised, no founder shares were forfeited. The founder shares (including the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise thereof) may not, subject to certain limited exceptions, be transferred, assigned or sold by the holder. Our sponsor purchased 5,566,667 private placement warrants for a purchase price of \$1.50 per whole warrant in a private placement that was conducted concurrently with the closing of the IPO. As such, our sponsor’s interest in this transaction is valued at \$8,350,000. Each private placement warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment. The private placement warrants (including the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise thereof) may not, subject to certain limited exceptions, be transferred, assigned or sold by the holder until 30 days after the completion of our initial business combination. On February 13, 2024, the Company and the Sponsor, entered into an amendment to the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to (1) extend the maturity date of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company and (2) increase the

principal sum of the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note from \$ 3, 000, 000 to \$ 4, 000, 000. On February 13, 2024, the Company and the Sponsor entered into an amendment to the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note, as amended on January 13, 2023, to extend the maturity date of the August 1, 2022 Promissory Note to the earlier of (i) July 14, 2024, (ii) the consummation of a business combination of the Company and (iii) the liquidation of the Company. If any of our officers or directors becomes aware of a business combination opportunity that falls within the line of business of any entity to which he or she has then-current fiduciary or contractual obligations, he or she will honor his or her fiduciary or contractual obligations to present such opportunity to such entity. Our officers and directors currently have certain relevant fiduciary duties or contractual obligations that may take priority over their duties to us. Our address is 200 Park Avenue 32nd Floor, New York, NY 10166. We currently expect our officers and the investment professionals who will be providing services under the administrative support agreement we have entered into with our sponsor, a copy of which is filed as an exhibit to this report, to work remotely, but we may incur costs for office space and administrative and support services in the future, which would be provided by our sponsor pursuant to the administrative support agreement. No compensation of any kind, including finder's and consulting fees, will be paid to our sponsor or officers, or their respective affiliates, for services rendered prior to or in connection with the completion of an initial business combination, other than the following payments, none of which will be made from the proceeds of the IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants held in the trust account prior to the completion of our initial business combination: ● Repayment of up to an aggregate of \$ 300, 000 in loans made to us by our sponsor to cover offering-related and organizational expenses; ● Reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses related to identifying, investigating, negotiating and completing an initial business combination; ● Pursuant to the administrative support agreement, we will pay our sponsor a total of \$ 25, 000 per month for, among other things, provision of the services of one or more investment professionals, who may be related parties of our sponsor or of one of our executive officers. Each of these professionals will be paid by our sponsor at or below market rates for their services; and ● Repayment of loans which may be made by our sponsor or an affiliate of our sponsor or certain of our officers and directors to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination. Up to \$ 2, 000, 000 of such loans may be convertible into warrants of the post-business combination entity at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant at the option of the lender. The warrants would be identical to the private placement warrants. Except for the foregoing, the terms of such loans, if any, have not been determined and no written agreements exist with respect to such loans. Any such payments will be made either (i) prior to our initial business combination using proceeds of our IPO and the sale of the private placement warrants held outside the trust account or from loans made to us by our sponsor or an affiliate of our sponsor or certain of our officers and directors or (ii) in connection with or after the consummation of our initial business combination. Our audit committee will review on a quarterly basis all payments that were made by us to our sponsor, officers, directors or their affiliates and will determine which expenses and the amount of expenses that will be reimbursed. There is no cap or ceiling on the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such persons in connection with activities on our behalf. Prior to the consummation of our IPO, our sponsor agreed to loan us up to \$ 300, 000 to be used for a portion of the expenses of the IPO. These loans were non-interest bearing, unsecured and due at the earlier of March 31, 2021 or the closing of the IPO. We had drawn down approximately \$ 199, 000 under this arrangement, including approximately \$ 49, 000 of costs paid directly by our sponsor, for costs related to the IPO. In January 2021, upon the closing of the IPO, all amounts outstanding were repaid. In addition, in order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended initial business combination, our sponsor or an affiliate of our sponsor or certain of our officers and directors may, but are not obligated to, loan us funds as may be required. If we complete an initial business combination, we may repay such loaned amounts out of the proceeds of the trust account released to us. In the event that our initial business combination does not close, we may use a portion of the working capital held outside the trust account to repay such loaned amounts but no proceeds from our trust account would be used for such repayment. Up to \$ 2, 000, 000 of such loans may be convertible into warrants at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant at the option of the lender. The warrants would be identical to the private placement warrants, including as to exercise price, exercisability and exercise period. The terms of such loans by our officers and directors, if any, have not been determined and no written agreements exist with respect to such loans. We do not expect to seek loans from parties other than our sponsor, its affiliates or our management team as we do not believe third parties will be willing to loan such funds and provide a waiver against any and all rights to seek access to funds in our trust account. After our initial business combination, members of our management team who remain with us may be paid consulting, management or other fees from the combined company with any and all amounts being fully disclosed to our shareholders, to the extent then known, in the tender offer or proxy solicitation materials, as applicable, furnished to our shareholders. It is unlikely the amount of such compensation will be known at the time of distribution of such tender offer materials or at the time of a general meeting held to consider our initial business combination, as applicable, as it will be up to the directors of the post-combination business to determine executive and director compensation. We have entered into a registration and shareholder rights agreement pursuant to which our sponsor will be entitled to certain registration rights with respect to the private placement warrants, the warrants issuable upon conversion of working capital loans (if any) and the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the foregoing and upon conversion of the founder shares, and, upon consummation of our initial business combination, to nominate three individuals for appointment to our board of directors, as long as our sponsor holds any securities covered by the registration and shareholder rights agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to this report. We will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements. Policy for Approval of Related Party Transactions The audit committee of our board of directors has a charter that provides for it to review, approve and / or ratify "related party transactions," which are those transactions required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K as promulgated by the SEC. At its meetings, the audit committee shall be provided with the details of each new, existing or proposed related party transaction, including the terms of the transaction, any contractual restrictions that we have already committed to, the business purpose of the transaction, and the benefits of the transaction to us and to the relevant related party. Any member of the committee who has an interest in the related party transaction under review by the committee shall abstain from voting on the approval of the related party transaction, but may, if so requested by the chairman of the committee, participate in some or all of the committee's discussions of the related party transaction. Upon completion of its review of the related party transaction, the committee may determine to permit or to prohibit the related party transaction. Nasdaq listing standards require that a majority of our board of directors be independent within one year of our initial public offering. An "independent director" is defined generally as a person other than an officer or employee of the company or its subsidiaries or any other individual having a relationship which in the opinion of the company's board of directors, would interfere with the director's exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. Our board has determined that each of Mr. DiCamillo, Ms. Hollingsworth, and Mr. Kerr is an independent director under applicable SEC rules and the Nasdaq listing standards. Our Audit Committee is composed solely of independent directors meeting Nasdaq's additional requirements applicable to members of the Audit Committee. Our independent directors have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present. Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services The following is a summary of fees paid or to be paid to WithumSmith Brown, PC ("Withum"), PCAOB ID # 100, for services rendered. Audit Fees. Audit fees consist of fees for professional services rendered for the audit of our year-end financial statements and services that are normally provided by Withum in connection with regulatory filings. The aggregate fees billed by Withum for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled \$ 111, 920 and \$ 83, 200, respectively. The above amounts include interim procedures and audit fees, as well as attendance at audit committee meetings. Audit-Related Fees. Audit-related fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related

services that are reasonably related to performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under “Audit Fees,” above. These services include attest services that are not required by statute or regulation and consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards. During the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 we did not pay any audit-related fees to Withum. Tax Fees. We paid Withum approximately \$ 4, 000 for tax return services, planning or tax advice for each of the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. All Other Fees. We did not pay Withum for any other services for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Our audit committee was formed in connection with the completion of our IPO. As a result, the audit committee did not pre-approve any of the foregoing services, although any services rendered prior to the formation of our audit committee were approved by our board of directors. Since the formation of our audit committee, and on a going-forward basis, the audit committee has and will pre-approve all auditing services and permitted non-audit services to be performed for us by our auditors, including the fees and terms thereof (subject to **certain** de minimis exceptions for non-audit services as described in the Exchange Act that are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit) **exceed** PART IV Item 15. Exhibit and Financial Statement Schedules (a) The following documents are filed as part of this report: (1) Financial Statements Page Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-1 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 F-2 Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 F-3 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 F-4 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 F-5 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-6 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Global Partner Acquisition Corp II: Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Global Partner Acquisition Corp II (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders’ deficit and cash flows for the years then **the** 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 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, if the Company is unable to raise additional funds to alleviate liquidity needs and complete a business combination by July 14, 2024 then the Company will cease all operations except for the purpose of liquidating. The liquidity condition and date for mandatory liquidation and subsequent dissolution raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Basis for Opinion 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 audits. 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 audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 audits 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 audits 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 audits 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. /s/ WithumSmith Brown, PC We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2020. PCAOB Number 100 December 31, 2023 2022 ASSETS Current assets- Cash and cash equivalents \$ 22, 000 \$ 101, 000 Prepaid expenses 14, 000 8, 000 Total current assets 36, 000 109, 000 Cash held in the Trust Account 43, 704, 000 Investments held in Trust Account 304, 675, 000 Total assets \$ 43, 740, 000 \$ 304, 784, 000 LIABILITIES, CLASS A ORDINARY SHARES SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE REDEMPTION AND SHAREHOLDERS’ DEFICIT Current liabilities - Accounts payable \$ 64, 000 \$ 75, 000 Promissory Note - related party 755, 000 785, 000 Extension promissory notes - related party 2, 726, 000 - Accrued liabilities 4, 327, 000 3, 016, 000 Total current liabilities 7, 872, 000 3, 876, 000 Other liabilities - Warrant liability 337, 000 467, 000 Deferred underwriting commission 10, 500, 000 10, 500, 000 Total liabilities 18, 709, 000 14, 843, 000 Commitments and contingencies - Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption; 3, 931, 719 and 30, 000, 000 shares, respectively (at approximately \$ 11. 12 and \$ 10. 16 per share at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively) 43, 704, 000 304, 675, 000 Shareholders’ deficit: Preference shares, \$ 0. 0001 par value; 5, 000, 000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022 - Class A ordinary shares, \$ 0. 0001 par value; 500, 000, 000 authorized shares, - 0 issued and outstanding (excluding 3, 931, 719 and 30, 000, 000 shares, respectively, subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2023 and 2022) - Class B ordinary shares, \$ 0. 0001 par value, 50, 000, 000 authorized shares, 7, 500, 000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022 1, 000 1, 000 Additional paid-in capital - Accumulated deficit (18, 674, 000) (14, 735, 000) Total shareholders’ deficit (18, 673, 000) (14, 734, 000) Total liabilities, Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption and shareholders’ deficit \$ 43, 740, 000 \$ 304, 784, 000 See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements. For the year ended December 31, 2023 2022 Revenues \$ - \$ - General and administrative expenses 5, 230, 000 1, 984, 000 Gain from settlement and release of liabilities (2, 961, 000) - Income (loss) from operations (2, 269, 000) (1, 984, 000) Other income (expense) - Income from cash and investments held in the Trust Account 2, 278, 000 4, 600, 000 Write-off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed 130, 000 - Change in fair value of **its** warrant liability - 12, 453, 000 Net income \$ 139, 000 \$ 15, 069, 000 Weighted average Class A ordinary shares outstanding - basic and diluted 4, 718, 000 30, 000, 000 Net income per Class A ordinary share - basic and diluted \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 40 Weighted average Class B ordinary shares outstanding - basic and diluted 7, 500, 000 7, 500, 000 Net income per Class B ordinary share - basic and diluted \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 40 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Deficit Class B Ordinary Shares Additional Paid-in Accumulated Total Shareholders’ For the year ended December 31, 2023: Shares Amount Capital Deficit Deficit Balances, December 31, 2022 7, 500, 000 \$ 1, 000 \$ - \$ (14, 735, 000) \$ (14, 734, 000) Accretion in value of Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption - (4, 078, 000) (4, 078, 000) Net income - 139, 000 139, 000 Balances, December 31, 2023 7, 500, 000 \$ 1, 000 \$ - \$ (18, 674, 000) \$ (18, 673, 000) Class B Ordinary Shares Additional Paid-in Accumulated Total Shareholders’ For the year ended December 31, 2022: Shares Amount Capital Deficit Deficit Balances, December 31, 2021 7, 500, 000 \$ 1, 000 \$ - \$ (25, 129, 000) \$ (25, 128, 000) Accretion in value of Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption - (4, 675, 000) (4, 675, 000) Net income - 15, 069, 000 15, 069, 000 Balances, December 31, 2022 7, 500, 000 \$ 1, 000 \$ - \$ (14, 735, 000) \$ (14, 734, 000) For the year ended December 31, 2023 For the year ended December 31, 2022 Cash flow from operating activities: Net income \$ 139, 000 \$ 15, 069, 000 Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities: Income from cash and investments held in Trust Account (2, 278, 000) (4, 600, 000) Change in fair value of warrant liability - (12, 453, 000) Write-off contingent warrants associated with shares

redeemed (130,000) Changes in operating assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses (6,000) 175,000 Increase (decrease) in accounts payable (11,000) (60,000) Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities and other 1,311,000 343,000 Net cash used in operating activities (975,000) (1,526,000) Cash flows from investing activities: Cash deposited in Trust Account (1,800,000) Cash withdrawn from Trust Account to pay redemptions 265,050,000 Net cash provided by investing activities 263,250,000 Cash flows from financing activities: Redemption of 26,068,281 Class A common shares (265,050,000) Advances and repayment of promissory note—related party (30,000) 785,000 Proceeds of Extension Promissory Note—related party 2,726,000 Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities (262,354,000) 785,000 Net change in cash (79,000) (741,000) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period 101,000 842,000 Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period \$ 22,000 \$ 101,000 Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities: Settlement and release of liabilities \$ 2,961,000 \$— Note 1—Description of Organization and Business Operations Global Partner Acquisition Corp II was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands as an exempted company on November 3, 2020. **If our** Together with its wholly owned subsidiaries Strike Merger Sub I, Inc. and Strike Merger Sub II, LLC., both incorporated or formed in Delaware in November 2023 (collectively the “Company” and “GPAC II”), the Company was formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses (the “Business Combination”). The Company is an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the “Securities Act,” as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”). As of December 31, 2023, the Company had not commenced any operations. All activity for the period from November 3, 2020 (inception) to December 31, 2023 relates to the Company’s formation and the initial public offering (the “Public Offering”) described below and, subsequent to the Public Offering, identifying and completing a suitable Business Combination. The Company will not generate any operating revenues until after completion of its initial Business Combination, at the earliest. The Company generates non-operating income in the form of interest income from the proceeds derived from the Public Offering. In January 2023, the shareholders of the Company took various actions and the Company entered into various agreements resulting in a change of control of the Company, redemption of approximately 87% of its Class A ordinary shares, par value \$ 0.0001 per share (the “Class A ordinary shares”), an extension of the date to complete a Business Combination and certain additional financing and other matters as discussed in further detail in the Form 10-K Annual Report filed on March 31, 2023 (the “Annual Report”), and the Form 8-K filed on January 18, 2023, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as well as throughout these notes to the consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, there was a further extension of time to complete a business combination and further redemptions and other matters as discussed in various notes below regarding the 2024 Extension Meeting and as described in the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 16, 2024. All dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Sponsor and Public Offering: The Company’s sponsor is Global Partner Sponsor II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Sponsor”). The Company intends to finance a Business Combination with unredeemed proceeds from the \$ 300,000,000 Public Offering (see Note 3 and below) and a \$ 8,350,000 private placement (see Note 4). Upon the closing of the Public Offering and the private placement, \$ 300,000,000 was deposited in a trust account (the “Trust Account”) at closing on January 14, 2021. In January 2023, the following material transactions, among others, changed the control over and resources of the Company, all as further discussed in these notes to financial statements, as follows: 1. On January 11, 2023, the Company held an Extension Meeting of its shareholders in which the shareholders approved the proposal to amend the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (the “Extension Amendment Proposal”) to extend the date required to complete a Business Combination (as described further in Business Combination below). In connection with the vote to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,000 resulting in 3,931,719 Class A ordinary shares remaining outstanding. 2. On January 13, 2023, the Company, entered into an Investment Agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) with the Sponsor and Endurance Global Partner II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Investor”), pursuant to which the Investor agreed to contribute to the Sponsor an aggregate amount in cash equal to up to \$ 3,000,000, which amount is being loaned to the Company in accordance with the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note (as defined below), in consideration for which, the Sponsor issued to the Investor interests in certain equity securities of the Company. 3. Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, the Sponsor transferred control of the Sponsor to affiliates of Antartica Capital Partners LLC. 4. Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, the Sponsor has agreed to lend to the Company the funds required to pay expenses incurred by the Company and reasonably related to the costs and expenses of facilitating the extension of the term of the Company. 5. Further, on January 13, 2023, Paul J. Zepf, Pano Anthos, Andrew Cook, James McCann and Jay Ripley tendered their resignations as directors of the Company. Additionally, Paul J. Zepf and David Apseloff resigned as officers of the Company. There was no known disagreement with any of the outgoing directors or officers on any matter relating to the Company’s operations, policies or practices. 6. The Company made settlements and received releases from several creditors in exchange for cash payments made resulting in the reduction of approximately \$ 2,961,000 of accrued liabilities which is reflected as a credit to operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. See also below regarding, subsequent to December 31, 2023, the 2024 Extension Meeting. Trust Account: The funds in the Trust Account can only be invested in cash or U. S. government treasury bills with a maturity of one hundred and eighty-five (185) days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. On January 11, 2023, the Company liquidated the U. S. government treasury obligations or money market funds held in the Trust Account. Funds will remain in the Trust Account until the earlier of (i) the consummation of its initial Business Combination or (ii) the distribution of the Trust Account as described below. The remaining funds outside the Trust Account may be used to pay for business, legal and accounting due diligence on prospective acquisition targets, legal and accounting fees related to regulatory reporting obligations, payment for services of investment professionals and support services, continued listing fees and continuing general and administrative expenses. The Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provided that, other than the withdrawal of interest to pay tax obligations, if any, less up to \$ 100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses, none of the funds held in trust will be released until the earliest of (a) the completion of the initial Business Combination, (b) the redemption of any public shares properly submitted in connection with a shareholder vote to amend the Company’s amended and restated memorandum of association (i) to modify the substance or timing of the Company’s obligation to redeem 100% of the public shares if the Company does not complete the initial Business Combination by the date by which the Company is required to consummate a business combination pursuant to the amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, July 14, 2024 if extended per below (previously January 14, 2023 and then January 14, 2024 as discussed below) (the “Termination Date”), or (ii) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders’ rights or pre-Business Combination activity, and (c) the redemption of the public shares if the Company is unable to complete the initial Business Combination by the Termination Date, subject to applicable law, which includes the extended time that the Company has to consummate a Business Combination beyond the Termination Date as a result of a shareholder vote to amend the Company’s amended and restated articles of incorporation. The proceeds deposited in the Trust Account could become subject to the claims of creditors, if any, which could have priority over the claims of the Company’s public shareholders. F-7 On January 11, 2023, the Company’s shareholders voted to extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a Business Combination from January 14, 2023 to April 23, 2023 (the “Articles Extension Date”) and to allow the Company, without another shareholder vote, to elect to extend the date to consummate a Business Combination on a monthly basis

for up to nine times by an additional one month each time up until the Termination Date of January 14, 2024. Upon each of the nine one-month extensions, the Sponsor or one or more of its affiliates, members or third-party designees may contribute to the Company \$ 150,000 as a loan to be deposited into the Trust Account. During the year ended on December 31, 2023 the board of directors of the Company approved (i) one-month extensions of the Termination Date in from April through December, resulting in a new Termination Date of September 14, 2024, and (ii) draws of an aggregate of \$ 1,800,000 pursuant to the Extension Promissory Note-related party (as defined below) to fund the extensions. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 9, 2024, Global Partner Acquisition Corp II (“GPAC II” and “Company”) held the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company (the “2024 Extension Meeting”) to amend (the “Articles Amendment”), by way of special resolution, the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as amended, the “2024 Amended Articles”) to extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a business combination from January 14, 2024 to July 14, 2024 (the “Revised Termination Date”) for a total of an additional six months after January 14, 2024, unless the closing of a Business Combination shall have occurred prior thereto (collectively, the “2024 Extension Amendment Proposal”); to eliminate, by way of special resolution, from the Amended Articles the limitation that GPAC II may not redeem Class A ordinary shares, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Class A Ordinary Shares” and “Public Shares”), to the extent that such redemption would result in GPAC II having net tangible assets of less than \$ 5,000,001 (the “Redemption Limitation”) in order to allow the Company to redeem Public Shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation (the “Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal”); to provide, by way of special resolution, that Public Shares may be issued to Global Partner Sponsor II LLC (the “Sponsor”) by way of conversion of Class B ordinary shares, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Class B Ordinary Shares” and together with Class A Ordinary Shares, the “Ordinary Shares”), into Public Shares, despite the restriction on issuance of additional Public Shares (the “Founder Conversion Amendment Proposal” and together with the Extension Amendment Proposal and Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, the “Proposals”); and, if required an adjournment proposal to adjourn, by way of ordinary resolution, the Extension Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, (i) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Extension Meeting, there are insufficient Ordinary Shares at the Extension Meeting to approve the Proposals, or (ii) where the board of directors of the Company has determined it is otherwise necessary (the “Adjournment Proposal”). The shareholders of the Company approved the Proposals at the 2024 Extension Meeting and on January 11, 2024, the Company filed the Articles Amendment with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands. Also subsequent to December 31, 2023 and in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Company’s Sponsor entered into non-redemption agreements (the “Non-Redemption Agreements”) with several unaffiliated third parties, pursuant to which such third parties agreed not to redeem (or to validly rescind any redemption requests on) an aggregate of 1,503,254 Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal. In exchange for the foregoing commitments not to redeem such Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company, the Sponsor agreed to transfer or cause to be issued for no consideration an aggregate of 127,777 shares of the Company and simultaneous forfeiture of 127,777 shares of the Company in connection with the Company’s completion of its initial Business Combination. Business Combination: The Company’s management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Public Offering, although substantially all of the net proceeds of the Public Offering are intended to be generally applied toward consummating a Business Combination with (or acquisition of) a Target Business. As used herein, “Target Business” is one or more target businesses that together have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the Trust Account (excluding the deferred underwriting commission and taxes payable on interest earned on the Trust Account) at the time of signing a definitive agreement in connection with the Company’s initial Business Combination. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully effect a Business Combination. F-8 The Company, after signing a definitive agreement for a Business Combination, will either (i) seek shareholder approval of the Business Combination at a meeting called for such purpose in connection with which shareholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against the Business Combination, for cash equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial Business Combination, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes, or (ii) provide shareholders with the opportunity to have their shares redeemed by the Company by means of a tender offer (and thereby avoid the need for a shareholder vote) for an amount in cash equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account as of two business days prior to commencement of the tender offer, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes. The decision as to whether the Company will seek shareholder approval of the Business Combination or will allow shareholders to sell their shares in a tender offer will be made by the Company, solely in its discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would otherwise require the Company to seek shareholder approval unless a vote is required by the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market (the “Nasdaq”). If the Company seeks shareholder approval, it will complete its Business Combination only if a majority of the outstanding Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares, par value \$ 0.0001 per share (the “Class B ordinary shares”), voted are voted in favor of the Business Combination. However, in no event will the Company redeem its public shares in an amount that would cause its net tangible assets to be less than \$ 5,000,001 upon consummation of a Business Combination. In such case, the Company would not proceed with the redemption of its public shares and the related Business Combination, and instead may search for an alternate Business Combination. If the Company holds a shareholder vote or there is a tender offer for shares in connection with a Business Combination, a public shareholder will have the right to redeem its shares for an amount in cash equal to its pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial Business Combination, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes. As a result, such Class A ordinary shares are recorded at the redemption amount and classified as temporary equity upon the completion of the Public Offering, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 480, “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity” (“ASC 480”). The amount in the Trust Account is initially funded at \$ 10.00 per public Class A ordinary share (\$ 300,000,000 held in the Trust Account divided by 30,000,000 public shares), see however Note 3 regarding shareholder redemptions in January 2023. As further discussed above, the Company will have until the Revised Termination Date, that was proposed to and approved by the Company’s shareholders subsequent to December 31, 2023 in the form of an amendment to the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (the “Revised Combination Period”). If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within this period of time, it shall (i) cease all operations except for the purposes of winding up and (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible, but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public Class A ordinary shares for a per share pro rata portion of the Trust Account, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes (less up to \$ 100,000 of such net interest to pay dissolution expenses) and as promptly as possible following such redemption, dissolve and liquidate the balance of the Company’s net assets to its creditors and remaining shareholders, as part of its plan of dissolution and liquidation. The initial shareholders have entered into letter agreements with the Company, pursuant to which they have waived their rights to participate in any redemption with respect to their Founder Shares; however, if the initial shareholders or any of the Company’s officers, directors or affiliates acquire Class A ordinary shares in or after the Public Offering, they will be entitled to a pro rata share of the Trust Account with respect to the Class A ordinary shares so acquired upon the Company’s redemption or liquidation in the event the Company does not complete a Business

Combination within the Revised Combination Period. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the residual assets remaining available for distribution (including Trust Account assets) will be less than the price per Unit (as defined below) in the Public Offering. Mandatory Liquidation and Going Concern: At December 31, 2023, the Company has approximately \$ 22, 000 in cash and approximately \$ 7, 836, 000 in working capital deficit. The Company has incurred significant costs and expects to continue to incur additional costs in pursuit of its Business Combination. Further, if the Company cannot complete an initial Business Combination by July 14, 2024, it could be forced to wind up its operations and liquidate unless it receives an extension approval from its shareholders. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of time within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued. In connection with its financial position and intention to complete a Business Combination, the Company has secured financing from its Sponsor. The Company's plan to deal with these uncertainties is to use the financing from the Sponsor to complete a Business Combination prior to the Termination Date. There is no assurance for the Company that, (1) the financing from the Sponsor will be adequate and (2) plans to consummate a Business Combination will be successful by July 14, 2024. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. F-9 Note 2-Business Combination Agreement On November 21, 2023, the Company, entered into a Business Combination Agreement (as it may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Business Combination Agreement"), with Strike Merger Sub I, Inc., a Delaware corporation and direct wholly-owned subsidiary of GPAC II ("First Merger Sub"), Strike Merger Sub II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and direct wholly-owned subsidiary of GPAC II ("Second Merger Sub"), and Stardust Power Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Stardust Power"). The Business Combination Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby to occur at or immediately prior to the Closing ("Transactions") were approved by the boards of directors of each of GPAC II and Stardust Power. The Domestication Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, prior to the consummation of the Mergers (as defined below) contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement (the "Closing"), and subject to the Supermajority Acquiror Shareholder Approval (as defined therein), GPAC II will domesticate as a Delaware corporation (the "Domestication") in accordance with Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law and Sections 206 to 209 of the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands. Prior to the Domestication, each Class B Ordinary Share outstanding shall be converted into one (1) Class A Ordinary Share in accordance with the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, other than as set forth in the Sponsor Letter Agreement (the "Class B Ordinary Share conversion"). In connection with the Domestication, (i) each Class A Ordinary Share outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Domestication and following the Class B Ordinary Share conversion shall be converted into one share of common stock, par value \$ 0. 0001 per share of GPAC II (the "GPAC II Common Stock") and (ii) each then-issued and outstanding whole warrant exercisable for one Class A Ordinary Share will be converted into a warrant exercisable for one share of GPAC II Common Stock at an exercise price of \$ 11. 50 per share on the terms and conditions set forth in the Warrant Agreement, dated as of January 11, 2021, by and between GPAC II and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent (as amended or amended and restated from time to time). In connection with clauses (i) and (ii) of this paragraph, each issued and outstanding unit of GPAC II that has not been previously separated into the underlying Class A Ordinary Shares and the underlying GPAC II warrants will be canceled and will entitle the holder thereof to one share of GPAC II Common Stock and one-sixth of one GPAC II warrant. The Business Combination Agreement provides for, among other things, the following Transactions: (i) the Domestication, (ii) following the Domestication, First Merger Sub will merge with and into Stardust Power, with Stardust Power as the surviving company in the merger (the "First Merger") and, (iii) immediately following the First Merger, and as part of the same overall transaction as the First Merger, Stardust Power will merge with and into Second Merger Sub (the "Second Merger" and, together with the First Merger, the "Mergers"), with Merger Sub II being the surviving company of the Second Merger (Merger Sub II, in its capacity as the surviving company of the Second Merger, the "Surviving Company"), and as a result of which the Surviving Company will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of GPAC II. At Closing, GPAC II will change its name to "Stardust Power Inc." and will continue trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the new symbols "SDST" and "SDSTW," respectively, following Closing. At Closing, in connection with the Transactions, GPAC II and certain holders of Stardust Power Common Stock (as defined below) (the "Stardust Power Stockholders") will enter into a Shareholder Agreement (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), a Registration Rights Agreement (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) and a Lock-Up Agreement (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), each in form and in substance to be agreed, to be effective upon the Closing. The Business Combination is expected to close in the first half of 2024, following the receipt of the required approval by GPAC II's shareholders and the fulfillment or waiver of other customary closing conditions. F-10 Business Combination Consideration In accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of the Business Combination Agreement, (a) each share of common stock of Stardust Power, par value \$ 0. 00001 per share ("Stardust Power Common Stock") (including Stardust Power Common Stock issued in connection with the Stardust Power SAFE Conversion (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement)), issued and outstanding immediately prior to the First Effective Time (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) other than any Cancelled Shares (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) and Dissenting Shares (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) shall be converted into the right to receive the number of GPAC II Common Stock equal to the Per Share Consideration (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement); (b) each outstanding Stardust Power Option (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), whether vested or unvested, shall automatically convert into an option to purchase a number of shares of GPAC II Common Stock equal to the number of shares of GPAC II Common Stock subject to such Stardust Power Option immediately prior to the First Effective Time multiplied by the Per Share Consideration at an exercise price per share equal to the exercise price per share of Stardust Power Common Stock divided by the Per Share Consideration, subject to certain adjustments; and (c) each share of Stardust Power Restricted Stock (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) outstanding immediately prior to the First Effective Time shall convert into a number of shares of GPAC II Common Stock equal to the number of shares of Stardust Power Common Stock subject to such Stardust Power Restricted Stock multiplied by the Per Share Consideration (rounded down to the nearest whole share). The total consideration to be paid at Closing to the selling parties in connection with the Business Combination Agreement will be based on an enterprise value of \$ 450, 000, 000 (excluding a \$ 50 million earnout, based upon an assumed price of \$ 10 per share, payable upon achievement of certain milestones), subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the Business Combination Agreement, including with respect to certain transaction expenses and the cash and debt of Stardust Power. Additionally, in the event, prior to the eighth (8th) anniversary of the Closing, the volume-weighted average price of GPAC II Common Stock is greater than or equal to \$ 12. 00 per share for a period of 20 trading days in any 30-trading day period or there is a change of control, the Company will issue five million shares of GPAC II Common Stock to the holders of Stardust Power as additional merger consideration. Following the execution and delivery of the Business Combination Agreement, and subject to the approval of the shareholders of GPAC II, GPAC II will adopt a customary incentive equity plan that will provide that the GPAC II Common Stock reserved for issuance thereunder, together with the shares of GPAC II Common Stock reserved with respect to Exchanged Company Options and Exchanged Company Common Restricted Stock under the Stardust Power Equity Incentive Plan, will be set at an amount equal to 10. 00 % of GPAC II Common Stock outstanding immediately after Closing. GPAC II has agreed to take all action within its power as may be necessary or appropriate such that, effective immediately after the Closing, the GPAC II board of directors shall consist of seven directors, which will be divided into three classes, which directors shall include: two directors designated by Stardust Power, one director

designated by Sponsor and four directors designated by Stardust Power whom shall meet the standards of independence for companies subject to the rules and regulations of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. Additionally, the current Stardust Power management team will move to GPAC II in their current roles and titles. Representations and Warranties; Covenants The Business Combination Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants of each of the parties thereto that are customary for transactions of this type, including with respect to the operations of GPAC II and Stardust Power. In addition, GPAC II has agreed to adopt an equity incentive plan, as described in the Business Combination Agreement. Stardust Power has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to sell Stardust Power Common Stock in a private placement on terms mutually agreed to by GPAC II and Stardust Power. GPAC II may enter into subscription agreements for securities of GPAC II following the date of the Business Combination Agreement, in an amount not to exceed \$ 150, 000, 000 in the aggregate. GPAC II and Stardust Power have agreed to enter into certain agreements to be effective upon Closing to (i) provide registration rights to certain Stardust Power Stockholders, (ii) restrict the sale or transfer of shares of GPAC II Common Stock held by Sponsor and certain Stardust Power Stockholders for 180 days following Closing, subject to certain exceptions and (iii) to provide certain rights to Sponsor with respect to the Sponsor's designation of a director to the GPAC II board following Closing. F- 11 Conditions to Each Party's Obligations The obligation of GPAC II and Stardust Power to consummate the Business Combination is subject to certain closing conditions, including, but not limited to, (i) the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act, (ii) no governmental authority having enacted any law that makes the Transaction or any part thereof illegal or otherwise prohibited, (iii) the Registration Statement (as defined below) becoming effective, (iv) the approval of GPAC II's shareholders being obtained and (v) the approval of Stardust Power's stockholders being obtained. In addition, the obligation of GPAC II and Merger Subs to consummate the Business Combination is subject to the fulfillment of other closing conditions, including, but not limited to, (i) the representations and warranties of Stardust Power being true and correct to the standards applicable to such representations and warranties and each of the covenants of Stardust Power having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (ii) the other representations and warranties, except for those set forth in (i) above, of Stardust Power being true and correct as of the Closing Date, as though made on and as of the Closing Date except for certain exceptions mentioned in the Business Combination Agreement, (iii) each of the covenants of the Stardust Power to be performed or complied with by it under the Business Combination Agreement as of or prior to the Closing having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (iv) each of the covenants of the Stardust Power to be performed or complied with by it under the Business Combination Agreement as of or prior to the Closing having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (v) Stardust Power having delivered to GPAC II a certificate signed by an authorized officer of Stardust Power, dated the Closing Date (an "Officer's Certificate"), certifying that, to the knowledge and belief of such officer, the conditions set forth in the three (3) immediately preceding points have been fulfilled, (vi) Stardust Power and the other parties thereto entering into certain amendments to the outstanding SAFE Agreements and being in full force and effect, (vii) since the date of the Business Combination Agreement, there not having occurred any change, effect, event, occurrence, state of facts or development that, in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), and (viii) Stardust Power having delivered to GPAC II executed counterparts to all of the Ancillary Agreements (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) to which Stardust Power, or any stockholder of Stardust Power, is party. The obligation of Stardust Power to consummate the Business Combination is also subject to the fulfillment of other closing conditions, including, but not limited to, (i) the representations and warranties of GPAC II, First Merger Sub and Second Merger Sub being true and correct to the standards applicable to such representations and warranties and each of the covenants of GPAC II having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (ii) each of the pre-Closing or at-Closing covenants of GPAC II shall have been performed or complied with in all material respects, (iii) GPAC II's delivering an Officer's Certificate to Stardust Power, (iv) the approval by Nasdaq of GPAC II's listing application in connection with the Business Combination, (v) the non-occurrence of a Material Adverse Effect, and (vi) GPAC II's delivery to Stardust Power the executed counterparts of all of the Ancillary Agreements to which GPAC II is a party. The Business Combination Agreement may be terminated at any time at or prior to Closing: (i) by mutual written consent of GPAC II and Stardust Power, (ii) by written notice from GPAC II to Stardust Power if the representations and warranties of Stardust Power are not true and correct or if Stardust Power fails to perform any covenant or agreement set forth in the Business Combination Agreement such that certain conditions to closing cannot be satisfied and the breach or breaches of such representations or warranties or the failure to perform such covenant or agreement, as applicable, are not cured or cannot be cured within certain specified time periods so long as the breaching party is using its commercially reasonable efforts to cure such breach within such period (the "cure period"), (iii) by written notice from Stardust Power to GPAC II if the representations and warranties of GPAC II are not true and correct or if GPAC II fails to perform any covenant or agreement set forth in the Business Combination Agreement such that certain conditions to closing cannot be satisfied and the breach or breaches of such representations or warranties or the failure to perform such covenant or agreement, as applicable, are not cured or cannot be cured within the cure period, (iv) by either GPAC II or Stardust Power if the Business Combination is not consummated by July 14, 2024 (as may be extended under certain conditions), provided that the terminating party's failure to fulfill any obligation under the Business Combination Agreement was not the primary cause of, or primarily resulted in, the failure of Closing to occur or if the terminating party is in breach of the Business Combination Agreement, which breach could give rise to a right of the other party to terminate the Business Combination Agreement, (v) by either GPAC II or Stardust Power if the consummation of the Mergers is permanently enjoined or prohibited by the terms of a final, non-appealable government order or other law; (vi) by written notice from either GPAC II or Stardust Power if the GPAC II shareholder approval is not obtained at the special meeting of GPAC II (subject to any adjournment or recess of the meeting), (vii) by written notice from GPAC II to Stardust Power if certain Stardust Power stockholder approval has not been obtained within two business days following the date that the Registration Statement is declared effective, and (viii) by Stardust Power if GPAC II is delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market (and has not been listed on the New York Stock Exchange or another reasonably acceptable national securities exchange or OTC Markets) prior to the consummation of the Transactions. F- 12 A copy of the Business Combination Agreement is filed with the Current Report on Form 8-K as Exhibit 2.1 filed on November 21, 2023. The Business Combination Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants that the respective parties made to each other as of the date of the Business Combination Agreement or other specific dates. The assertions embodied in those representations, warranties and covenants were made for purposes of the contract among the respective parties and are subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to by the parties in connection with negotiating such agreement. The representations, warranties and covenants in the Business Combination Agreement are also modified in important part by the underlying disclosure schedules which are not filed publicly and which are subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from that generally applicable to stockholders and were used for the purpose of allocating risk among the parties rather than establishing matters as facts. GPAC II does not believe that these schedules contain information that is material to an investment decision. Company Support Agreements and Sponsor Letter Agreement Contemporaneously with the execution of the Business Combination Agreement, certain Stardust Power Stockholders entered into a Company Support Agreement (collectively, the "Company Support Agreements") with GPAC II and Stardust Power, pursuant to which such stockholders have agreed to certain support matters as described in the Company Support Agreement. Further, concurrently with the execution of the Business Combination Agreement, the Sponsor and, for certain limited purposes set forth therein, the executive officers and directors of GPAC II entered into the Sponsor Letter Agreement (the "Sponsor Letter Agreement") with GPAC II and Stardust Power, pursuant to which

the Sponsor agreed to, among certain things as described in the Sponsor Letter Agreement. Note 3—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies-Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Strike Merger Sub I, Inc., a Delaware corporation and Strike Merger Sub II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, both formed to facilitate the acquisition of Stardust Power (Note 2). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in U. S. dollars and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U. S. GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Emerging Growth Company: Section 102 (b) (1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have **sufficient funds** a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when an accounting standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. F-13 Net Income per Ordinary Share: Net income per ordinary share is computed by dividing net income applicable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the period. The Company has not considered the effect of the warrants sold in the Public Offering and private placement to purchase an aggregate of 11,221,954 at December 31, 2023 (15,566,667 at December 31, 2022) Class A ordinary shares in the calculation of diluted income per ordinary share, since their inclusion would be anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method and are dependent on future events. As a result, diluted income per ordinary share is the same as basic income per ordinary share for the period. The Company complies with the accounting and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share.” The Company has two- **to make distributions** classes of shares- **our ability** which are referred to as Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Income and losses are shared pro rata among the two- **to declare** classes of shares. Net income per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the respective period. The changes in redemption value that are accreted to Class A ordinary subject to redemption (see below) is representative of fair value and **pay** therefore is not factored into the calculation of earnings per share. The following tables reflect the earnings per share after allocating income between the shares based on outstanding shares: Year ended Year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2022 Class A Class B Class A Class B Numerator: Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share: Allocation of income—basic and diluted \$ 54,000 \$ 85,000 \$ 12,055,000 \$ 3,014,000 Denominator: Basic and diluted weighted average ordinary shares: 4,718,000 7,500,000 30,000,000 7,500,000 Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share \$ 0.01 \$ 0.01 \$ 0.40 \$ 0.40 Concentration of Credit Risk: The Company can have significant cash **dividends** balances at financial institutions which throughout the year may exceed the federally insured limit of \$ 250,000. Any loss incurred or a lack of access to such funds could have a significant adverse impact on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. The Company had no cash equivalents at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Fair Value Measurements: The Company complies with FASB ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements” (“ASC 820”), for its financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period, and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable—related party approximate their fair values primarily due to the short-term nature of the instruments. F-14 Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for sale of an asset or paid for transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). These tiers include: ● Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in active markets; ● Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and ● Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, such as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. In some circumstances, the inputs used to measure fair value might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those instances, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Use of Estimates: The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires the Company’s management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated balance sheet and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. One of the more significant estimates included in these consolidated financial statements is the determination of the fair value of the warrant liability. Such estimates may be subject to change as more current information becomes available and accordingly the actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Offering Costs: The Company complies with the requirements of the FASB ASC 340-10-599-1 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5A—“Expenses of Offering.” Costs incurred in connection with preparation for the Public Offering totaled approximately \$ 17,054,000 including \$ 16,500,000 of underwriters’ discount. Such costs were allocated among the temporary equity and warrant liability components, based on their relative fair value. Upon completion of the Public Offering, approximately \$ 16,254,000 has been charged to Class B ordinary shares subject to redemption for the temporary equity components and approximately \$ 800,000 has been charged to other expense for the warrant liability. Class A Ordinary Shares Subject to Possible Redemption: As discussed in Note 4, all of the 30,000,000 Class A ordinary shares sold as part of the Units (as defined below) in the Public Offering contain a redemption feature that allows for the redemption under the Company’s liquidation or tender offer / shareholder approval provisions. In accordance with FASB ASC 480, redemption provisions not solely within the control of the Company require the security to be classified outside of permanent equity. Ordinary liquidation events, which involve the redemption and liquidation of all of the entity’s equity instruments, are excluded from the provisions of FASB ASC 480. Although the Company had not specified a maximum redemption threshold, its articles of association provide that in no event will it redeem its public shares in an amount that would cause its net tangible assets (shareholders’ equity) to be less than \$ 5,000,001. However, because all of the Class A ordinary shares are redeemable, all of the shares are recorded as Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption on the enclosed consolidated balance sheets. F-15 On January 11, 2023, in connection with the vote to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,000 reducing the number of Class A ordinary shares to 3,931,

719. The Company recognizes changes immediately as they occur and adjusts the carrying value of the securities at the end of each reporting period. Increases or decreases in the carrying amount of redeemable Class A ordinary shares are affected by adjustments to additional paid-in capital. Accordingly, 3,931,719 and 30,000,000 shares, respectively, were classified outside of permanent equity at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption consist of the following: Dollars Shares Gross proceeds of Public Offering \$ 300,000,000 30,000,000 Less: Proceeds allocated to Public Warrants (14,100,000) Offering costs (16,254,000) Plus: Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 30,354,000— Subtotal at inception and at December 31, 2021 300,000,000 30,000,000 Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4,675,000— Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2022 \$ 304,675,000 30,000,000 Class A ordinary shares redeemed on January 11, 2023 (265,050,000) (26,068,281) Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4,079,000— Balance at December 31, 2023 \$ 43,704,000 3,931,719 Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. Further, in 2024 Extension Meeting, the shareholders voted to remove the restriction on maximum redemptions. Income Taxes: FASB ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the consolidated balance sheet recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The Company's management determined that the Cayman Islands is the Company's major tax jurisdiction. There were no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. No amounts were accrued for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2023 or 2022. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position. The Company is considered a Cayman Islands exempted company and is presently not subject to income taxes or income tax filing requirements in the Cayman Islands or the United States. As such, the Company's tax provision was zero for the periods presented. The Company's management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months. Warrant Liability: The Company accounts for warrants as either equity-classified or liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the warrant's specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance in FASB ASC 480 and ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" ("ASC 815"). The assessment considers whether the warrants are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, and whether the warrants meet all of the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815, including whether the warrants are indexed to the Company's own ordinary shares, among other conditions for equity classification. This assessment, which requires the use of professional judgment, is conducted at the time of warrant issuance and as of each subsequent quarterly period end date while the warrants are outstanding. F-16 For issued or modified warrants that meet all of the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital at the time of issuance. For issued or modified warrants that do not meet all the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a liability at their initial fair value on the date of issuance, and each consolidated balance sheet date thereafter. Changes in the estimated fair value of the warrants are recognized as a non-cash gain or loss on the consolidated statement of operations. Costs associated with issuing the warrants accounted for as liabilities are charged to operations when the warrants are issued. Subsequent Events: The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the date of the consolidated balance sheets through March 19, 2024, that the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued and has concluded that all such events that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements have been recognized or disclosed. See above, as well as Notes 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 regarding actions taken at the 2024 Extension Meeting to extend the date to complete a business combination resulting in a New Termination Date, as well as shareholder redemptions of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares for approximately \$ 23,615,000 and non-redemption agreements with holders of 1,503,254 Class A ordinary shares in exchange for the transfer of 127,777 Class B ordinary shares (after conversion to Class A ordinary shares), and the increase in the amount available to the Company under the extension promissory notes among other items. Recent Accounting Pronouncements: In August 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-06, "Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options" (Subtopic 470-20) and "Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity" (Subtopic 815-40) ("ASU 2020-06"), to simplify accounting for certain financial instruments. ASU 2020-06 eliminates the current models that require separation of beneficial conversion and cash conversion features from convertible instruments and simplifies the derivative scope exception guidance pertaining to equity classification of contracts in an entity's own equity. The new standard also **be restricted** introduces additional disclosures for **or impaired** convertible debt and freestanding instruments that are indexed to and settled in an entity's own equity. ASU 2020-06 amends the diluted earnings per share guidance, including the requirement to use the if-converted method for all convertible instruments. ASU 2020-06 is effective January 1, 2024 and should be applied on a full or modified retrospective basis. The Company has adopted this standard for its Extension promissory notes and there is no impact to the consolidated financial statements-related party as further discussed in Note 5. Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Note 4—Public Offering On January 14, 2021, the Company consummated the Public Offering and sale of 30,000,000 units at a price of \$ 10.00 per unit (the "Units"). Each Unit consists of one share of the Company's Class A ordinary shares, one-sixth of one detachable redeemable warrant (the "Detachable Redeemable Warrants") and the contingent right to receive, in certain circumstances, in connection with the Business Combination, one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant for each public share that a public shareholder holds and does not redeem in connection with the Company's initial Business Combination (the "Distributable Redeemable Warrants," and together with the Detachable Redeemable Warrants, the "Redeemable Warrants"). Each whole Redeemable Warrant offered in the Public Offering is exercisable to purchase one of the Company's Class A ordinary shares. Only whole Redeemable Warrants may be exercised. Under the terms of the warrant agreement, the Company has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to file a new registration statement under the Securities Act, following the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants. No fractional shares will be issued upon exercise of the Redeemable Warrants. If, upon exercise of the Redeemable Warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, the Company will, upon exercise, round down to the nearest whole number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the Redeemable Warrant holder. Each Redeemable Warrant will become exercisable on the later of 30 days after the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination or 12 months from the closing of the Public Offering and will expire five years after the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. However, if the Company does not complete its initial Business Combination on or prior to the end of the Revised Combination Period, the Redeemable Warrants will expire at the end of such period. If the Company is unable to deliver registered Class A ordinary shares to the holder upon exercise of a Redeemable Warrant during the exercise period, there will be no net cash settlement of these Redeemable Warrants and the Redeemable Warrants will expire worthless, unless they may be exercised on a cashless basis in the circumstances described in the warrant agreement. Once the Redeemable Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Redeemable Warrants in whole and not in part at a price of \$ 0.01 per Warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption, only in the event that the last sale price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 18.00 per share for any 20 trading days within the 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day before the Company sends

the notice of redemption to the Redeemable Warrant holders, and that certain other conditions are met. Once the Redeemable Warrants become exercisable, the Company may also redeem the outstanding Redeemable Warrants in whole and not in part at a price of \$ 0.10 per Warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption, only in the event that the closing price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 10.00 per share on the trading day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption, and that certain other conditions are met. If the closing price of the Class A ordinary shares is less than \$ 18.00 per share (as adjusted) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending three trading days before the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders, the Private Placement Warrants must also concurrently be called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding public warrants, as described above (the "Public Warrants"). If issued, the Distributable Redeemable Warrants are identical to the Redeemable Warrants and together represent the Public Warrants. F-17 The Company had granted the underwriters a 45-day option to purchase up to 2,500,000 Units to cover any over-allotments, at the Public Offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions, and such option was exercised in full at the closing of the Public Offering and included in the 30,000,000 Units sold on January 14, 2021. The Company paid an underwriting discount of 2.0% of the per Unit price, \$ 6,000,000, to the underwriters at the closing of the Public Offering, and there is a deferred underwriting fee of 3.5% of the per Unit price, \$ 10,500,000, which is payable upon the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination. The shareholders of the Company approved the Extension Amendment Proposal at the extraordinary general meeting (the "Extension Meeting") and on January 11, 2023, in connection with that vote, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for an aggregate price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,166. In addition, 4,344,714 contingent Distributable Redeemable Warrants will no longer be available to the former holders of the 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares redeemed and so the carrying amount of those warrants, approximately \$ 130,000, was removed from the warrant liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. In addition, 356,189 contingent Distributable Redeemable Warrants will no longer be available to the former holders of the 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares redeemed and so the carrying amount of those warrants will be removed from the warrant liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets in 2024. Note 5—Related Party Transactions Founder Shares: During 2020, the Sponsor purchased 7,187,500 Class B ordinary shares (the "Founder Shares") for \$ 25,000 (which amount was paid directly for organizational costs and costs of the Public Offering by the Sponsor on behalf of the Company), or approximately \$ 0.003 per share. In January 2021, the Company effected a share capitalization resulting in there being an aggregate of 7,500,000 Founder Shares issued. The Founder Shares are substantially identical to the Class A ordinary shares included in the Units sold in the Public Offering except that the Founder Shares automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares at the time of the initial Business Combination, or at any time prior thereto at the option of the holder, and are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below, and the Founder Shares are subject to vesting as follows: 50% upon the completion of a Business Combination and then 12.5% on each of the attainment of Return to Shareholders (as defined in the agreement) exceeding 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%. Certain events, as defined in the agreement, could trigger an immediate vesting under certain circumstances. Founder Shares that do not vest within an eight-year period from the closing of the Business Combination will be cancelled. The Sponsor agreed to forfeit up to 625,000 Founder Shares to the extent that the over-allotment option was not exercised in full by the underwriters. The underwriters exercised their over-allotment option in full and therefore such shares are no longer subject to forfeiture. In addition to the vesting provisions of the Founder Shares discussed above and in Note 8, the Company's initial shareholders have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their Founder Shares until the earlier of (A) one year after the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination, or (B), subsequent to the Company's initial Business Combination, if (x) the last sale price of the Company's Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 12.00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Company's initial Business Combination or (y) the date on which the Company completes a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction after the initial Business Combination that results in all of the Company's shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. F-18 Private Placement Warrants: The Sponsor purchased from the Company an aggregate of 5,566,667 warrants at a price of \$ 1.50 per warrant (a purchase price of \$ 8,350,000) in a private placement that occurred simultaneously with the completion of the Public Offering (the "Private Placement Warrants"). Each Private Placement Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at \$ 11.50 per share. The purchase price of the Private Placement Warrants was added to the proceeds from the Public Offering, net of expenses of the offering and working capital to be available to the Company, to be held in the Trust Account pending completion of the Company's initial Business Combination. The Private Placement Warrants (including the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants) will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of the initial Business Combination and they will be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the Sponsor or its permitted transferees. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the Sponsor or its permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the warrants included in the Units being sold in the Public Offering. Otherwise, the Private Placement Warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the Redeemable Warrants being sold as part of the Units in the Public Offering and have no net cash settlement provisions. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination, then the proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants will be part of the liquidating distribution from the Trust Account to the public shareholders and the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor will expire worthless. Registration Rights: The Company's initial shareholders and the holders of the Private Placement Warrants are entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration and shareholder rights agreement. These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that the Company registers such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have piggyback registration rights to include their securities in other registration statements filed by the Company. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements. There will be no penalties associated with delays in registering the securities under the registration and shareholder rights agreement. Related Party Loans: Sponsor working capital loans—On August 1, 2022, the Company issued a promissory note (the "August 1, 2022 Note" or "August 1, 2022 Notes payable—related party") in the principal amount of up to \$ 2,000,000 to its Sponsor. The August 1, 2022 Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the Business Combination. The August 1, 2022 Note bears no interest and is due and payable, as amended in connection with the January 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal, upon the earlier to occur of (i) July 14, 2024 and (ii) the effective date of a merger, capital share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar Business Combination and (iii) the liquidation of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2023, approximately \$ 30,000 of this loan was repaid. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the outstanding principal balance under the August 1, 2023 Note was \$ 755,000 and \$ 785,000, respectively. Extension promissory notes—related party—On January 3, 2023, the Company issued a promissory note (the "January 3, 2023 Note") in the principal amount of up to \$ 250,000 to its Sponsor. The January 3, 2023 Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the Business Combination. The January 3, 2023 Note bears

no interest and is due and payable upon the Business Combination. As of December 31, 2023, no amounts have been drawn down and there was no outstanding principal balance under the January 3, 2023 Note. At the election of the Payee, \$ 250,000 of the unpaid principal amount of the January 3, 2023 Note may be converted into warrants of the Company (“Warrants”), at a price of \$ 1.50 per warrant, each warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share, of the Company. The Warrants shall be identical to the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of the Company’s Public Offering. On January 13, 2023, the Company issued a promissory note (the “January 13, 2023 Note” and together with the January 3, 2023 Note, the “Extension promissory notes—related party”) in the principal amount of up to \$ 4,000,000, as amended subsequent to December 31, 2023, on February 13, 2024, to its Sponsor. The January 13, 2023 Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for contributions to the Trust Account in connection with the Extension and other expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the Business Combination. The January 13, 2023 Note bears no interest and is due and payable upon the Business Combination. At the election of the Payee, up to \$ 1,750,000 of the January 13, 2023 Note may be converted, at the option of the lender, into Warrants, at a price of \$ 1.50 per warrant, each warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share of the Company. The Warrants shall be identical to the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of the Public Offering. F-19 During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company made drawdowns aggregating approximately \$ 2,726,000 under the January 13, 2023 Note in order to pay extension payments and for working capital. The Company records such notes at par value and believes that the fair value of the conversion feature is not material based upon the trading price of the similarly termed Public Warrants. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the outstanding principal balance under the note was approximately \$ 2,726,000 and \$ 0, respectively. Subsequent to December 31, 2023 the Company borrowed approximately \$ 395,000 to fund working capital. Administrative Services Agreement: The Company has agreed to pay \$ 25,000 a month to the Sponsor for office space and rent and for the services to be provided by one or more investment professionals, creation and maintenance of the Company’s website, and miscellaneous additional services. Services commenced on the date the securities are first listed on Nasdaq Capital and will terminate upon the earlier of the consummation by the Company of an initial Business Combination or the liquidation of the Company. Approximately \$ 300,000 was charged to general and administrative expenses during both periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for this agreement. There were amounts of approximately \$ 275,000 and \$ 0 included in accrued liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Note 6—Accounting for Warrant Liability At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were 11,221,954 and 15,566,667 warrants, respectively, outstanding including 5,655,286 Public Warrants and 5,566,667 Private Placement Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 10,000,000 Public Warrants and 5,566,667 Private Placement Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2022. 4,344,714 contingent redeemable warrants that would have been exercisable by the former holders of the 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares redeemed in January 2023 are no longer available for exercise. The Company’s warrants are not indexed to the Company’s ordinary shares in the manner contemplated by ASC Section 815-40-15 because the holder of the instrument is not an input into the pricing of a fixed-for-fixed option on equity shares. As such, the Company’s warrants are accounted for as warrant liabilities which are required to be valued at fair value at each reporting period. The following tables present information about the Company’s warrant liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine such fair value: Description At December 31, 2023 Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Warrant Liabilities: Public Warrants \$ 150,000 \$ 150,000 \$ - Private Placement Warrants 187,000 187,000 Warrant liability at December 31, 2023 \$ 337,000 \$ 150,000 \$ 187,000 \$ - Description At December 31, 2022 Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Warrant Liabilities: Public Warrants \$ 300,000 \$ 300,000 \$ - Private Placement Warrants 167,000 167,000 Warrant liability at December 31, 2022 \$ 467,000 \$ 300,000 \$ 167,000 \$ - At December 31, 2022 and 2023, the Company valued its (a) Public Warrants based on the closing price at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, in an active market and (b) Private Placement Warrants based on the closing price of the Public Warrants since they are similar instruments. The warrant liabilities are not subject to qualified hedge accounting. See also Note 4 regarding contingent warrants forfeited subsequent to December 31, 2023. F-20 Note 7—Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement The Company complies with FASB ASC 820 for its financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period, and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually. Upon the closing of the Public Offering and the private placement, a total of \$ 300,000,000 was deposited into the Trust Account. On January 11, 2023, shareholders redeemed 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares at \$ 10.16 per share, approximately \$ 265,050,000, from the Trust Account and from Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption as further discussed in these notes to consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 9, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. The Company classifies its U. S. government treasury bills and equivalent securities (when it owns them) as held to maturity in accordance with FASB ASC 320, “Investments—Debt and Equity Securities.” Held-to-maturity securities are those securities which the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. Money market funds are valued at market. The funds in the Trust Account were held in an interest-bearing cash account at December 31, 2023. The following table presents information about the Company’s assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022 and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques the Company utilized to determine such fair value. Since all of the Company’s permitted investments at December 31, 2022 consisted of money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, fair values of its investments are determined by Level 1 inputs utilizing quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as follows: Carrying Value at Quoted Price in Active Description December 31, 2022 Markets (Level 1) Assets: Money Market Fund \$ 304,675,000 \$ 304,675,000 Total \$ 304,675,000 \$ 304,675,000 Note 8—Shareholders’ Deficit Ordinary Shares: The authorized ordinary shares of the Company include 500,000,000 Class A ordinary shares and 50,000,000 Class B ordinary shares or 550,000,000 ordinary shares in total. The Company may (depending on the terms of the Business Combination) be required to increase the authorized number of shares at the same time as its shareholders vote on the Business Combination to the extent the Company seeks shareholder approval in connection with its Business Combination. Except with respect to matters pertaining to directors prior to the Business Combination, holders of the Company’s Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class and are entitled to one vote for each Class A ordinary share and Class B ordinary share. F-21 The Founder Shares are subject to vesting as follows: 50% upon the completion of a Business Combination and then an additional 12.5% on the attainment of each of a series of certain “shareholder return” targets exceeding 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%, as further defined in the agreement. Certain events, as defined in the agreement, could trigger an immediate vesting under certain circumstances. Founder Shares that do not vest within an eight-year period from the closing of the Business Combination will be cancelled. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were 7,500,000 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding, and 0 and 0 Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding (after deducting 3,931,719 and 30,000,000, respectively, Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2023 and 2022). Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. Also subsequent to December 31, 2023 and in connection with the 2024

Extension Agreement, as discussed in Note 1, the Company entered into non-redemption agreements with holders of 1, 503, 254 Class A ordinary shares in exchange for the transfer of 127, 777 Class B ordinary shares (after conversion to Class A ordinary shares), among other items. Preference Shares: The Company is authorized to issue 5, 000, 000 preference shares, par value \$ 0. 0001 (the “ Preference shares ”), with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Company’s board of directors. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no Preference shares issued or outstanding. Note 9 — Commitments and Contingencies Business Combination Costs: In connection with identifying an initial Business Combination candidate and negotiating an initial Business Combination, the Company has entered into, and may enter into additional, engagement letters or agreements with various consultants, advisors, professionals and others. The services under these engagement letters and agreements are material in amount and in some instances include contingent or success fees. Contingent or success fees (but not deferred underwriting commission) would be charged to operations in the quarter that an initial Business Combination is consummated. In most instances (except with respect to the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm), these engagement letters and agreements are expected to specifically provide that such counterparties waive their rights to seek repayment from the funds in the Trust Account. Risks and Uncertainties: Bank Closures — Management acknowledges that the Company depends on a variety of U. S. and multi-national financial institutions for banking services. Market conditions can impact the viability of these institutions, which in effect will affect the Company’s ability to maintain and provide assurances that it can access its cash and cash equivalents in a timely manner or at all. Any inability to access or delay in accessing these funds could adversely affect the Company’s liquidity, business and financial condition. Ongoing Conflicts — The impact of ongoing and evolving military conflicts, including the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the Israel-Hamas war, and economic sanctions and countermeasures on domestic and global economic and geopolitical conditions in general is not determinable as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. F-22 EXHIBIT INDEX Exhibit No. Description 1. 1 Underwriting Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and between the Company, UBS Securities LLC and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. (1) 2. 1 Business Combination Agreement, dated as of November 21, 2023, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II, Strike Merger Sub I, Inc., Strike Merger Sub II, LLC and Stardust Power Inc. (6) 3. 1 Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. (1) 3. 2 Amendment to Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. (4) 3. 3 Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. (5) 4. 1 Specimen Unit Certificate. (2) 4. 2 Specimen Class A Ordinary Share Certificate. (2) 4. 3 Specimen Warrant Certificate. (3) 4. 4 Warrant Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent. (1) 4. 5 Contingent Rights Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as rights agent. (1) 4. 6 Description of Registered Securities. * 10. 1 Investment Management Trust Agreement, January 11, 2021, by and between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as trustee. (1) 10. 2 Registration and Shareholder Rights Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and among the Company and the Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (1) 10. 3 Private Placement Warrants Purchase Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and between the Company and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (1) 10. 4 Form of Indemnity Agreement. (2) 10. 5 Promissory Note, dated November 11, 2020, by and between the Company and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (2) 10. 6 Promissory Note, dated January 13, 2023, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (4) 10. 7 Promissory Note, dated August 1, 2022, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (10) 10. 8 Amendment to Promissory Note, dated August 1, 2022, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (4) 10. 9 Amendment No 2. to Promissory Note, dated August 1, 2022, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (7) 10. 10 Promissory Note, dated January 3, 2023, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (9) 10. 11 Amendment to Promissory Note, dated January 13, 2023, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (7) 10. 12 Securities Subscription Agreement, dated as of November 11, 2020, Between The Company and the Sponsor. (2) 10. 13 Letter Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and among the Company, its subsidiaries officers, directors and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (1) 10. 14 † Administrative Services Agreement, dated January 11, 2021, by and between the Company and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (1) 10. 15 Investment Agreement, dated January 13, 2023, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II, Global Partner Sponsor II LLC and Endurance Global Partner II, LLC. (4) 10. 16 Letter Agreement Amendment, dated January 13, 2023, by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II, its officers and directors and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC. (4) 10. 17 Form of Company Support Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 2. 1). (6) 10. 18 Sponsor Letter Agreement, dated as of November 21, 2023, by and among Global Partner Sponsor II LLC, Global Partner Acquisition Corp II, Stardust Power Inc. and certain other parties thereto. (6) 10. 19 Sponsor Letter Amendment, dated as of December 8, 2023, by and among Global Partner Sponsor II LLC, Global Partner Acquisition Corp II, Stardust Power Inc. and certain other parties thereto. (8) 10. 20 Form of Non-Redemption Agreement. (5) 10. 21 Form of Joinder to Letter Agreement. * 14. 1 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. (3) 31. 1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14 (a) or Rule 15d-14 (a). * 31. 2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14 (a) or Rule 15d-14 (a). * 32. 1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14 (b) or Rule 15d-14 (b) and 18 U. S. C. 1350 * 32. 2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14 (b) or Rule 15d-14 (b) and 18 U. S. C. 1350 * 97. 1 Global Partner Acquisition Corp II Clawback Policy. * 99. 1 Audit Committee Charter. (3) 99. 2 Compensation Committee Charter. (3) 99. 3 Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Charter. (3) 101. INS Inline XBRL Instance Document * 101. SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. * 101. CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. * 101. DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document. * 101. LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document. * 101. PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. * Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101). * Filed herewith * * Furnished herewith † Certain of the exhibits and schedules to this exhibit have been omitted in accordance with Regulation S-K Item 601 (b) (2). The Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of all omitted exhibits and schedules to the SEC upon its request. (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 15, 2021. (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s registration statement on Form S-1, filed on December 21, 2020. (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s registration statement on Form S-1/A, filed on December 31, 2020. (4) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 18, 2023. (5) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 16, 2024. (6) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 21, 2023. (7) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on February 13, 2024. (8) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on December 13, 2023. (9) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 6, 2023. (10) Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 5, 2022. SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. March 19, 2024 Global Partner Acquisition Corp II By: /s/ Chandra R. Patel Name: Chandra R. Patel Title: Chief Executive Officer (Principal 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 Position Date /s/ Chandra R. Patel Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer March 19, 2024 Chandra R. Patel (Principal Executive Officer) /s/ Jarett Goldman Chief

Financial Officer March 19, 2024 Jarett Goldman (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) /s/ Richard C. Davis President and Director March 19, 2024 Richard C. Davis /s/ Gary DiCamillo Director March 19, 2024 Gary DiCamillo /s/ Claudia Hollingsworth Director March 19, 2024 Claudia Hollingsworth /s/ William Kerr Director March 19, 2024 William Kerr 00-0000004718000 0.01 0.40 0.40P5Y false FY2023-01-01 2023-12-31 gpac: 4030140008500047180007500000 0.01 0.01 0.40 0.40P5Y false FY2023-01-01 2023-12-31 gpac: Units Each Consisting Of One Class A Ordinary Share 0001 Par Value And One Sixth Of One Redeemable Warrant Member 2023-01-01 2023-12-31 us-gaap: Common Class A Member 2023-01-01 2023-12-31 gpac: Redeemable Warrants Member 2023-01-01 2023-12-31 2023-06-30 us-gaap: Common Class A Member 2024-03-19 us-gaap: Common Class B Member 2024-03-19 2023-12-31 2022-12-31 us-gaap: Related Party Member 2023-12-31 us-gaap: Related Party Member 2022-12-31 us-gaap: Common Class A Member 2023-12-31 us-gaap: Common Class A Member 2022-12-31 us-gaap: Common Class B Member 2023-12-31 us-gaap: Common Class B Member 2022-12-31 2022-01-01 2022-12-31 us-gaap: Common 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Defined terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. We are a Cayman Islands exempted company and our affairs are governed by our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Law and the common law of the Cayman Islands. Pursuant to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, we are authorized to issue 500,000,000 Class A ordinary shares and 50,000,000 Class B ordinary shares, as well as 5,000,000 preference shares, \$ 0.0001 par value each. The following description summarizes the material terms of our securities as set out more particularly in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Because it is only a summary, it may not contain all the information that is important to you. Each unit consists of one Class A ordinary share, one-sixth of one redeemable warrant (the "detachable redeemable warrants") and the contingent right to receive, in certain circumstances, following the initial business combination redemption time, another one-sixth of one redeemable warrant (collectively, the "distributable redeemable warrants" and, together with the detachable redeemable warrants, the "redeemable warrants"). Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$ 11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as described below. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, a warrant holder may exercise warrants only for a whole number of the Class A ordinary shares. The contingent right to receive distributable redeemable warrants will remain attached to our Class A ordinary shares, will not be separately transferable, assignable or salable and will not be evidenced by any certificate or instrument. Once our distributable redeemable warrants are issued, such warrants will be fungible with our detachable redeemable warrants. The distributable redeemable warrants are expected to be eligible for trading on the day that they are distributed, and will trade under the same stock symbol as our detachable redeemable warrants. Ordinary shareholders of record are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters to be voted on by shareholders. Except as described below, holders of Class A ordinary shares and holders of Class B ordinary shares will vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders except as required by law. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the appointment of directors, with the result that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voted for the appointment of directors can appoint all of the directors. Our shareholders are entitled to receive ratable dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor. Prior to our initial business combination, only holders of our founder shares will have the right to vote on the appointment of directors. Holders of our Class A ordinary shares will not be entitled to vote on the appointment of directors during such time. We will provide our Class A ordinary shareholders with the opportunity to redeem all or a portion of their Class A ordinary shares upon the completion of our initial business combination at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account calculated as of two business days prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, divided by the number of the then-outstanding Class A ordinary shares, subject to the limitations described herein. In connection with our initial public offering, our Sponsor and each member of our management team have entered into the Letter Agreement with us, pursuant to which they have agreed to waive their redemption rights with respect to any founder shares and Class A ordinary shares held by them in connection with (i) the completion of our initial business combination and (ii) a shareholder vote to approve an amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (A) that would modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our initial business combination or to redeem 100% of our Class A ordinary shares if we do not complete our initial business combination by the date by the Termination Date or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares or pre-business combination activity. On November 21, 2023, the Company, entered into a Business Combination Agreement (as it may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Business Combination Agreement"), with First Merger Sub, Second Merger Sub, and Stardust Power Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Stardust Power"). The Business Combination Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby were approved by the boards of directors of each of the Company and Stardust Power. See the registration statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-276510) filed with the SEC by the Company on January 12, 2024 for further information. Concurrently with the execution of the Business Combination Agreement, the Sponsor and, for certain limited purposes set forth therein, the GPAC II Insiders entered into the Sponsor Letter Agreement with the Company and Stardust Power pursuant to which, the Sponsor agreed to, among other things, (i) vote in favor of the approval of the Business Combination Agreement and the Business Combination, (ii) be bound by certain transfer restrictions with respect to its founder shares, (iii) terminate certain lock-up provisions of the Letter Agreement, (iv) be bound by certain lock-up provisions after consummation of the Business Combination, (v) fully vest 3,000,000 shares prior to the Domestication, (vi) subject 1,000,000 shares to vesting (or forfeiture) after consummation of the Business Combination, (vii) forfeit 3,500,000 shares for no consideration, and (viii) waive certain anti-dilution protections with respect to the conversion ratio set forth in the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Additionally, the Company and the GPAC Insiders have agreed they will not enter into any tender or voting agreement, or any similar agreement, arrangement or understanding with the GPAC Common Stock that is inconsistent with the Sponsor Letter Agreement. See the current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC by the Company on November 21, 2023 for further information. If we seek shareholder approval, we will complete our Business Combination only if we obtain the approval of an ordinary resolution under Cayman Islands law, being the affirmative vote of a majority of the ordinary shares represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon and who vote at a general meeting. If we seek shareholder approval of our Business Combination and we do not conduct redemptions in connection with our Business Combination pursuant to the tender offer rules, our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that a Class A ordinary shareholder, together with any affiliate of such shareholder or any other person with whom such shareholder is acting in concert or as a "group" (as defined under Section 13 of the Exchange Act), will be restricted from redeeming **making distributions or advances to us under its existing credit** shares with respect to a number of shares exceeding 15% of the shares issued in our initial public offering ("Excess Shares"), without our prior consent. However, we would not be restricting our shareholders' ability to vote all of their shares (including Excess Shares) for or against our Business Combination. Our shareholders' inability to redeem the Excess Shares will reduce their influence over our ability to complete our Business Combination, and such shareholders could suffer a material loss in their investment if they sell such Excess Shares on the

open market. Additionally, such shareholders will not receive redemption distributions with respect to the Excess Shares if we complete our Business Combination. And, as a result, such shareholders will continue to hold that number of shares exceeding 15% and, in order to dispose such shares would be required to sell their shares in open market transactions, potentially at a loss. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the company after a business combination, our shareholders are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining available for distribution to them after payment of liabilities **facilities** and after provision is made for each class of shares, if any, having preference over the ordinary shares. Our shareholders have no preemptive or other subscription rights. There are no sinking fund provisions applicable to the ordinary shares, except that we will provide our Class A ordinary shareholders with the opportunity to redeem their Class A ordinary shares for cash at a per share price equal to the aggregate amount then on deposit in the trust account, including interest earned on the funds held in the trust account and not previously released to us to pay our income taxes, if any, divided by the number of the then outstanding Class A ordinary shares, upon the completion of our Business Combination, subject to the limitations described in the Report. On January 11, 2023, at the 2023 Extension Meeting, the shareholders approved, by special resolution, the proposal to amend the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a business combination by an additional three months, from January 14, 2023 to April 14, 2023, and thereafter up to nine (9) times by an additional one month each time (or up to January 14, 2024) (the "2023 Articles Amendment"); and, by ordinary resolution, the proposal to amend the Letter Agreement to allow the Sponsor to transfer its holdings to affiliate (s) of Antartecia Capital Partners, LLC prior to the expiration of the applicable lock-up. On January 13, 2023, the Company filed the 2023 Articles Amendment with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands. On January 9, 2024, at the 2024 Extension Meeting, the shareholders approved, by special resolution, the proposals to amend the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association to: extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a business combination by an additional six months, from January 14, 2024 to July 14, 2024 (the "2024 Articles Amendment"); eliminate the limitation that GPAC may not redeem Class A ordinary shares, to the extent that such redemption would result in GPAC having net tangible assets of less than \$ 5,000,001; and provide that Class A ordinary shares may be issued to the Sponsor by way of conversion of Class B ordinary shares into Class A ordinary shares, despite the restriction on issuance of additional Class A ordinary shares. On January 11, 2024, the Company filed the 2024 Articles Amendment with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands. In connection with the 2023 Extension Meeting and the 2024 Extension Meeting, the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares and 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares, respectively, properly exercised their right to redeem their shares. As a result, 1,794,585 Class A ordinary shares remain outstanding. Further in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, the Sponsor entered into non-redemption agreements with several unaffiliated third parties, pursuant to which such third parties agreed not to redeem (or to validly rescind any redemption requests on) an aggregate of 1,503,254 Class A ordinary shares, and in exchange, the Sponsor agreed to the transfer of 127,777 shares and simultaneous forfeiture of 127,777 shares in connection with the Company's completion of its initial business combination. Each whole redeemable warrant entitles the registered holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at a price of \$ 11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below, at any time commencing 30 days after the completion of our Business Combination, except as discussed in the immediately succeeding paragraph. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, a warrant holder may exercise its warrants only for a whole number of Class A ordinary shares. The redeemable warrants will expire five years after the completion of our Business Combination, at 5:00 p. m., New York City time, or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. We will not be obligated to deliver any Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of a redeemable warrant and will have no obligation to settle such warrant exercise unless a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants is then effective and a prospectus relating thereto is current, subject to our satisfying our obligations described below with respect to registration, or a valid exemption from registration is available. No redeemable warrant will be exercisable and we will not be obligated to issue a Class A ordinary share upon exercise of a warrant unless the Class A ordinary share issuable upon such warrant exercise has been registered, qualified or deemed to be exempt under the securities laws of the state of residence of the registered holder of the warrants. In the event that the conditions in the two immediately preceding sentences are not satisfied with respect to a redeemable warrant, the holder of such warrant will not be entitled to exercise such warrant and such warrant may have no value and expire worthless. In no event will we be required to net cash settle any warrant. In the event that a registration statement is not effective for the exercised warrants, the purchaser of a unit containing such warrant will have paid the full purchase price for the unit solely for the Class A ordinary share underlying such unit. We have agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than twenty business days after the closing of our Business Combination, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement for the registration, under the Securities Act, of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, and we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the same to become effective within 60 business days after the closing of our Business Combination, and to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement and a current prospectus relating to those Class A ordinary shares until the warrants expire or are redeemed, as specified in the warrant agreement; provided that if our Class A ordinary shares are at the time of any exercise of a warrant not listed on a national securities exchange such that they satisfy the definition of a "covered security" under Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act, we may, at our option, require holders of public warrants who exercise their warrants to do so on a "cashless basis" in accordance with Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act and, in the event we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, but we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available. If a registration statement covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is not effective by the 60th day after the closing of our Business Combination, warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when we will have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a "cashless basis" in accordance with Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act or another exemption, but we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available. In such event, each holder would pay the exercise price by surrendering the warrants for that number of Class A ordinary shares equal to the lesser of (A) the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of Class A ordinary shares underlying the warrants, multiplied by the excess of the "fair market value" (defined below) less the exercise price of the warrants by (y) the fair market value and (B) 0.361 per warrant. The "fair market value" as used in this paragraph shall mean the volume-weighted average price of the Class A ordinary shares for the 10 trading days ending on the trading day prior to the date on which the notice of exercise is received by the warrant agent. Our redeemable warrants include our detachable redeemable warrants and our distributable redeemable warrants. Each unit includes one-sixth of one detachable redeemable warrant and the contingent right to receive one-sixth of one redeemable warrant following the initial business combination redemption time under certain circumstances and subject to adjustment as further described below. At the distribution time, we will effect a distribution of a number of warrants up to the number of units issued in our initial public offering multiplied by one-sixth, or 5,000,000 warrants, as follows: (i) to the extent that no Class A ordinary shareholders redeem their Class A ordinary shares in connection with our Business Combination, each Class A ordinary shareholder will receive one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant per Class A ordinary share held; and (ii) to the extent that any Class A ordinary shareholders redeem any of their Class A ordinary shares in connection with our Business Combination, then (A) one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant will be distributed to the holder of each remaining Class A ordinary share and (B) no distributable redeemable warrants will be distributed in respect of any Class A ordinary shares that were redeemed.

Class A ordinary shareholders who exercise their redemption rights are not entitled to receive any distribution of distributable redeemable warrants in respect of such redeemed Class A ordinary shares. If any such redemptions occur, the distributable redeemable warrants attached to the redeemed Class A ordinary shares will not be redistributed, and the total number of distributable redeemable warrants issued will be fewer than 5,000,000. The distribution time will be immediately after the initial business combination redemption time and immediately prior to the closing of our Business Combination. Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$ 18.00. Once the warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding redeemable warrants (except with respect to the private placement warrants): ● in whole and not in part; ● at a price of \$ 0.01 per warrant; ● upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; ● if, and only if, the closing price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant) on the trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders. We will not redeem the warrants as described above unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the redeemable warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those Class A ordinary shares is available throughout the 30-day redemption period. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. Redemption of warrants when the price per Class A ordinary share equals or exceeds \$ 10.00. Once the warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding warrants (except with respect to the private placement warrants): ● at \$ 0.10 per warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption provided that holders will be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis prior to redemption and receive that number of shares determined by reference to the table below, based on the redemption date and the "fair market value" of our Class A ordinary shares (as defined below) except as otherwise described below; ● if, and only if, the closing price of our Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 10.00 per Class A ordinary share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant) on the trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders; and ● if the closing price of our Class A ordinary shares is less than \$ 18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending three trading days before we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders, the private placement warrants must also concurrently be called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding public warrants, as described above. Beginning on the date the notice of redemption is given until the warrants are redeemed or exercised, holders may elect to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis. The numbers in the table below represent the number of Class A ordinary shares that a warrant holder will receive upon such cashless exercise in connection with a redemption by us pursuant to this redemption feature, based on the "fair market value" of our Class A ordinary shares on the corresponding redemption date (assuming holders elect to exercise their warrants and such warrants are not redeemed for \$ 0.10 per warrant), determined for these purposes based on the volume-weighted average price of our Class A ordinary shares as reported during the ten trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants, and the number of months that the corresponding redemption date precedes the expiration date of the warrants, each as set forth in the table below. We will provide our warrant holders with the final fair market value no later than one business day after the 10-trading day period described above ends. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, references above to Class A ordinary shares shall include a security other than Class A ordinary shares into which the Class A ordinary shares have been converted or exchanged for in the event we are not the surviving company in our Business Combination. The numbers in the table below will not be adjusted when determining the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued upon exercise of the warrants if we are not the surviving entity following our Business Combination. The share prices set forth in the column headings of the table below will be adjusted as of any date on which the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant or the exercise price of a warrant is adjusted as set forth under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments " below. If the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant is adjusted, the adjusted share prices in the column headings will equal the share prices immediately prior to such adjustment, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the exercise price of the warrant after such adjustment and the denominator of which is the price of the warrant immediately prior to such adjustment. In such an event, the number of shares in the table below shall be adjusted by multiplying such share amounts by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a warrant immediately prior to such adjustment and the denominator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a warrant as so adjusted. If the exercise price of a warrant is adjusted, (a) in the case of an adjustment pursuant to the fifth paragraph under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments " below, the adjusted share prices in the column headings will equal the unadjusted share price multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price as set forth under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments " and the denominator of which is \$ 10.00 and (b) in the case of an adjustment pursuant to the second paragraph under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments " below, the adjusted share prices in the column headings will equal the unadjusted share price less the decrease in the exercise price of a warrant pursuant to such exercise price adjustment. Fair Market Value of Class A Ordinary Shares Redemption Date (period to expiration of warrants) ≤ 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 ≥ 18.00 60 months 0.261 0.281 0.297 0.311 0.324 0.337 0.348 0.358 0.361 57 months 0.257 0.277 0.294 0.310 0.324 0.337 0.348 0.358 0.361 54 months 0.252 0.272 0.291 0.307 0.322 0.335 0.347 0.357 0.361 51 months 0.246 0.268 0.287 0.304 0.320 0.333 0.346 0.357 0.361 48 months 0.241 0.263 0.283 0.301 0.317 0.332 0.344 0.356 0.361 45 months 0.235 0.258 0.279 0.298 0.315 0.330 0.343 0.356 0.361 42 months 0.228 0.252 0.274 0.294 0.312 0.328 0.342 0.355 0.361 39 months 0.221 0.246 0.269 0.290 0.309 0.325 0.340 0.354 0.361 36 months 0.213 0.239 0.263 0.285 0.305 0.323 0.339 0.353 0.361 33 months 0.205 0.232 0.257 0.280 0.301 0.320 0.337 0.352 0.361 30 months 0.196 0.224 0.250 0.274 0.297 0.316 0.335 0.351 0.361 27 months 0.185 0.214 0.242 0.268 0.291 0.313 0.332 0.350 0.361 24 months 0.173 0.204 0.233 0.260 0.285 0.308 0.329 0.348 0.361 21 months 0.161 0.193 0.223 0.252 0.279 0.304 0.326 0.347 0.361 18 months 0.146 0.179 0.211 0.242 0.271 0.298 0.322 0.345 0.361 15 months 0.130 0.164 0.197 0.230 0.262 0.291 0.317 0.342 0.361 12 months 0.111 0.146 0.181 0.216 0.250 0.282 0.312 0.339 0.361 9 months 0.090 0.125 0.162 0.199 0.237 0.272 0.305 0.336 0.361 6 months 0.065 0.099 0.137 0.178 0.219 0.259 0.296 0.331 0.361 3 months 0.034 0.065 0.104 0.150 0.197 0.243 0.286 0.326 0.361 0 months — 0.042 0.115 0.179 0.233 0.281 0.323 0.361 The exact fair market value and redemption date may not be set forth in the table above, in which case, if the fair market value is between two values in the table or the redemption date is between two redemption dates in the table, the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued for each warrant exercised will be determined by a straight-line interpolation between the number of shares set forth for the higher and lower fair market values and the earlier and later redemption dates, as applicable, based on a 365 or 366-day year, as applicable. For example, if the volume-weighted average price of our Class A ordinary shares for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the warrants is \$ 11.00 per share, and at such time there are 57 months until the expiration of the warrants, holders may choose to, in connection with this redemption feature, exercise their warrants for 0.277 Class A ordinary shares for each whole warrant. For an example where the exact fair market value and redemption date are not as set forth in the table above, if the volume-weighted average price of our Class A ordinary shares for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the warrants is \$ 13.50 per share, and at such time there are 38 months until the expiration of the warrants, holders may choose to, in connection with this redemption feature, exercise their warrants for 0.298 Class A ordinary shares for each whole

warrant. In no event will the warrants be exercisable on a cashless basis in connection with this redemption feature for more than 0.361 Class A ordinary shares per warrant (subject to adjustment). Finally, as reflected in the table above, if the warrants are out of the money and about to expire, they cannot be exercised on a cashless basis in connection with a redemption by us pursuant to this redemption feature, since they will not be exercisable for any Class A ordinary shares. No fractional Class A ordinary shares will be issued upon exercise. If, upon exercise, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will round down to the nearest whole number of the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the holder. If, at the time of redemption, the warrants are exercisable for a security other than the Class A ordinary shares pursuant to the warrant agreement (for instance, since we are not the surviving company in our Business Combination), the warrants may be exercised for such security. At such time as the warrants become exercisable for a security other than the Class A ordinary shares, the company (or surviving company) will use its commercially reasonable efforts to register under the Securities Act the security issuable upon the exercise of the warrants.

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

Anti-dilution Adjustments. If the number of outstanding Class A ordinary shares is increased by a capitalization or share dividend payable in Class A ordinary shares, or by a split-up of ordinary shares or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such capitalization or share dividend, split-up or similar event, the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable on exercise of each warrant will be increased in proportion to such increase in the outstanding ordinary shares. A rights offering made to all or substantially all holders of ordinary shares entitling holders to purchase Class A ordinary shares at a price less than the "historical fair market value" (as defined below) will be deemed a share dividend of a number of Class A ordinary shares equal to the product of (i) the number of Class A ordinary shares actually sold in such rights offering (or issuable under any other equity securities sold in such rights offering that are convertible into or exercisable for Class A ordinary shares) and (ii) one minus the quotient of (x) the price per Class A ordinary share paid in such rights offering and (y) the historical fair market value. For these purposes, (i) if the rights offering is for securities convertible into or exercisable for Class A ordinary shares, in determining the price payable for Class A ordinary shares, there will be taken into account any consideration received for such rights, as well as any additional amount payable upon exercise or conversion and (ii) "historical fair market value" means the volume-weighted average price of Class A ordinary shares as reported during the 10 trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the first date on which the Class A ordinary shares trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, without the right to receive such rights. In addition, if we, at any time while the warrants are outstanding and unexpired, pay a dividend or make a distribution in cash, securities or other assets to all or substantially all of the holders of the Class A ordinary shares on account of such Class A ordinary shares (or other securities into which the warrants are convertible), other than (a) as described above, (b) any cash dividends or cash distributions which, when combined on a per share basis with all other cash dividends and cash distributions paid on the Class A ordinary shares during the 365-day period ending on the date of declaration of such dividend or distribution does not exceed \$0.50 (as adjusted to appropriately reflect any other adjustments and excluding cash dividends or cash distributions that resulted in an adjustment to the exercise price or to the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable on exercise of each warrant) but only with respect to the amount of the aggregate cash dividends or cash distributions equal to or less than \$0.50 per share, (c) to satisfy the redemption rights of the holders of Class A ordinary shares in connection with a proposed Business Combination, (d) to satisfy the redemption rights of the holders of Class A ordinary shares in connection with a shareholder vote to amend our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (A) to modify the substance or timing of our obligation to provide holders of our Class A ordinary shares the right to have their shares redeemed in connection with our Business Combination or to redeem 100% of our Class A ordinary shares if we do not complete our Business Combination by the Termination Date or (B) with respect to any other provision relating to the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares or pre-Business Combination activity, or (e) in connection with the redemption of our Class A ordinary shares upon our failure to complete our Business Combination, then the warrant exercise price will be decreased, effective immediately after the effective date of such event, by the amount of cash and / or the fair market value of any securities or other assets paid on each Class A ordinary share in respect of such event. If the number of outstanding Class A ordinary shares is decreased by a consolidation, combination, reverse share sub-division or reclassification of Class A ordinary shares or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such consolidation, combination, reverse share sub-division, reclassification or similar event, the number of Class A ordinary shares issuable on exercise of each warrant will be decreased in proportion to such decrease in outstanding Class A ordinary shares. Whenever the number of Class A ordinary shares purchasable upon the exercise of the warrants is adjusted, as described above, the warrant exercise price will be adjusted by multiplying the warrant exercise price immediately prior to such adjustment by a fraction (x) the numerator of which will be the number of Class A ordinary shares purchasable upon the exercise of the warrants immediately prior to such adjustment and (y) the denominator of which will be the number of Class A ordinary shares so purchasable immediately thereafter. In addition, if (x) we issue additional Class A ordinary shares or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of our Business Combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.20 per ordinary share (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by our board of directors and, in the case of any such issuance to our sponsor or its affiliates, without taking into account any founder shares held by our sponsor or such affiliates, as applicable, prior to such issuance) (the "Newly Issued Price"), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of our Business Combination on the date of the consummation of our Business Combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume-weighted average trading price of our Class A ordinary shares during the 20 trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which we consummate our Business Combination (such price, the "Market Value") is below \$9.20 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, the \$18.00 per share redemption trigger price will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 180% of the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price, and the \$10.00 per share redemption trigger price will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to the higher of the Market Value and the Newly Issued Price. In case of any reclassification or reorganization of the outstanding Class A ordinary shares (other than those described above or that solely affects the par value of such Class A ordinary shares), or in the case of any merger or consolidation of us with or into another corporation (other than a consolidation or merger in which we are the continuing corporation and that does not result in any reclassification or reorganization of our outstanding Class A ordinary shares), or in the case of any sale or conveyance to another corporation or entity of the assets or other property of us as an entirety or substantially as an entirety in connection with which we are dissolved, the holders of the warrants will thereafter have the right to purchase and receive, upon the basis and upon the terms and conditions specified in the warrants and in lieu of the Class A ordinary shares immediately theretofore purchasable and receivable upon the exercise of the rights represented thereby, the kind and amount of Class A ordinary shares or other securities or property (including cash) receivable upon such reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation, or upon a dissolution following any such sale or transfer, that the holder of the warrants would have received if such holder had exercised their warrants immediately prior to such event. However, if such holders were entitled to exercise a right of election as to the kind or amount of securities, cash or other assets receivable upon such consolidation or merger, then the kind and amount of securities, cash or other assets for

which each warrant will become exercisable will be deemed to be the weighted average of the kind and amount received per share by such holders in such consolidation or merger that affirmatively make such election, and if a tender, exchange or redemption offer has been made to and accepted by such holders (other than a tender, exchange or redemption offer made by the company in connection with redemption rights held by shareholders of the company as provided for in the company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association or as a result of the redemption of Class A ordinary shares by the company if a proposed Business Combination is presented to the shareholders of the company for approval) under circumstances in which, upon completion of such tender or exchange offer, the maker thereof, together with members of any group (within the meaning of Rule 13d-5 (b) (1) under the Exchange Act) of which such maker is a part, and together with any affiliate or associate of such maker (within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) and any members of any such group of which any such affiliate or associate is a part, own beneficially (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) more than 50% of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares, the holder of a warrant will be entitled to receive the highest amount of cash, securities or other property to which such holder would actually have been entitled as a shareholder if such warrant holder had exercised the warrant prior to the expiration of such tender or exchange offer, accepted such offer and all of the Class A ordinary shares held by such holder had been purchased pursuant to such tender or exchange offer, subject to adjustment (from and after the consummation of such tender or exchange offer) as nearly equivalent as possible to the adjustments provided for in the warrant agreement. If less than 70% of the consideration receivable by the holders of Class A ordinary shares in such a transaction is payable in the form of Class A ordinary shares in the successor entity that is listed for trading on a national securities exchange or is quoted in an established over-the-counter market, or is to be so listed for trading or quoted immediately following such event, and if the registered holder of the warrant properly exercises the warrant within thirty days following public disclosure of such transaction, the warrant exercise price will be reduced as specified in the warrant agreement based on the Black-Scholes value (as defined in the warrant agreement) of the warrant. The purpose of such exercise price reduction is to provide additional value to holders of the warrants when an extraordinary transaction occurs during the exercise period of the warrants pursuant to which the holders of the warrants otherwise do not receive the full potential value of the warrants. The purpose of such exercise price reduction is to provide additional value to holders of the warrants when an extraordinary transaction occurs during the exercise period of the warrants pursuant to which the holders of the warrants otherwise do not receive the full potential value of the warrants. The warrants are issued in registered form under a warrant agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and us. The warrant agreement provides that the terms of the warrants may be amended without the consent of any holder for the purpose of (i) curing any ambiguity or correcting any mistake, including to conform the provisions of the warrant agreement to the description of the terms of the warrants and the warrant agreement set forth in the prospectus for our initial public offering, or defective provision (ii) amending the provisions relating to cash dividends on ordinary shares as contemplated by and in accordance with the warrant agreement or (iii) adding or changing any provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the warrant agreement as the parties to the warrant agreement may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties deem to not adversely affect the rights of the registered holders of the warrants, provided that the approval by the holders of at least 50% of the then-outstanding public warrants is required to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders. You should review a copy of the warrant agreement, which has been filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 15, 2021, for a complete description of the terms and conditions applicable to the warrants. The warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of ordinary shares and any voting rights until they exercise their warrants and receive Class A ordinary shares. After the issuance of Class A ordinary shares upon exercise of the warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by shareholders. No fractional redeemable warrants will be issued upon separation of the units and only whole warrants will trade. If, upon exercise of the warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will, upon exercise, round down to the nearest whole number the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the warrant holder. A contingent right to receive distributable redeemable warrants will be attached to each Class A ordinary share. In accordance with the terms of the contingent rights agreement, each holder of a contingent right will receive, at the distribution time, one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant, as follows: (i) to the extent that no Class A ordinary shareholders redeem their Class A ordinary shares issued in our initial public offering (whether acquired in the offering or afterwards) in connection with our Business Combination each Class A ordinary shareholder will receive one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant per Class A ordinary share held; and (ii) to the extent that any Class A ordinary shareholders redeem any of their Class A ordinary shares in connection with our Business Combination, then (A) one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant will be distributed to the holder of each Class A ordinary share that was not redeemed and (B) no distributable redeemable warrants will be distributed in respect of any Class A ordinary shares that were redeemed. Class A ordinary shareholders who exercise their redemption rights are not entitled to receive any distributable redeemable warrants in respect of such redeemed Class A ordinary shares or any contingent rights, and the contingent rights attached to those ordinary shares will be worthless after such redemption. No fractional distributable redeemable warrants shall be distributed; fractional warrants will be rounded down to the nearest whole number of warrants. As a result, you must hold contingent rights in multiples of six in order to receive distributable redeemable warrants for all of your rights upon closing of a business combination. The contingent right to receive distributable redeemable warrants will remain attached to our Class A ordinary shares, will not be separately transferable, assignable or salable and will not be evidenced by any certificate or instrument. As a result, you may not buy or sell a contingent right separately from the Class A ordinary share to which it is attached. No additional consideration will be required to be paid by a holder of contingent rights in order to receive distributable redeemable warrants at the distribution time. Contingent rights holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of ordinary shares or any voting rights. The terms of the contingent rights agreement may be amended by the Company and the rights agent without the consent of any holder of any contingent right for the purpose of curing any ambiguity, or of curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained therein or adding or changing any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the contingent rights agreement as the parties may deem necessary or desirable; provided, however, that any amendment that will adversely affect the interests of holders of contingent rights will require the consent or vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the then-outstanding contingent rights, as evidenced by their ownership of the ordinary shares. You should review a copy of the contingent rights agreement, which will be filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 15, 2021, for a complete description of the terms and conditions applicable to the contingent rights. If we are unable to complete our initial business combination within the required time period and we liquidate the funds held in the Trust Account, holders of contingent rights will not receive any such funds with respect to their contingent rights, nor will they receive any distribution from our assets held outside of the Trust Account with respect to such contingent rights, and the contingent rights will expire worthless. Exhibit 10.21 JOINDER LETTER AGREEMENT By executing this joinder, the undersigned hereby agrees, as of the date first set forth above, that he shall become a party to that certain Letter Agreement, dated January 11, 2021 (the "Letter Agreement"), by and among Global Partner Acquisition Corp II, its officers and directors and Global Partner Sponsor II LLC, and shall be bound by, and entitled to the rights provided under, the terms and provisions of any section of the Letter Agreement as an Insider (as defined therein). This joinder may be executed in two or more counterparts, and by facsimile, all of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one instrument. By: Aeknowledged and Agreed: Global Partner Acquisition Corp II By: Name: Chandra R. Patel Title: Chief Executive Officer Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 (a) AND RULE 15d-14 (a) UNDER THE

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 I Chandra R. Patel, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Global Partner Acquisition Corp II; 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial **financing** statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 (c) and 15d-15 (c)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 (f) and 15d-15 (f)) for the registrant and have: a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. March 19, 2024 By: /s/ Chandra R. Patel Chandra R. Patel Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) Exhibit 31. 2

CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER I, Jarett Goldman, certify that: a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. March 19, 2024 By: /s/ Jarett Goldman Jarett Goldman Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) Exhibit 32. 1 PURSUANT TO 18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350, SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Global Partner Acquisition Corp II (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Chandra R. Patel, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that: 1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and 2. To my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report. Exhibit 32. 2 In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Global Partner Acquisition Corp II (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Jarett Goldman, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that: 2. To my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the report. March 19, 2024 By: /s/ Jarett Goldman Jarett Goldman Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) Exhibit 97. 1

CLAWBACK POLICY GLOBAL PARTNER ACQUISITION CORP II PURPOSE Global Partner Acquisition Corp II (the "Company") believes that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to create and maintain a culture that emphasizes integrity and accountability and that reinforces the Company's pay-for-performance compensation philosophy. The Company's board of directors (the "Board") has therefore adopted this policy, which provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement of its financial statements due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the federal securities laws (this "Policy"). This Policy is designed to comply with Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the rules promulgated thereunder, and the listing standards of the national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed. ADMINISTRATION This Policy shall be administered by the compensation committee of the Board (the "Compensation Committee"). Any determinations made by the Compensation Committee shall be final and binding on all affected individuals. COVERED EXECUTIVES This Policy applies to the Company's current and former executive officers (as determined by the Compensation Committee in accordance with Section 10D of the Exchange Act, the rules promulgated thereunder, and the listing standards of the national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed) and such other senior executives or employees who may from time to time be deemed subject to this Policy by the Compensation Committee (collectively, the "Covered Executives"). This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executives. Each Covered Executive shall be required to sign and return to the Company the Acknowledgement and Acceptance Form attached hereto as Exhibit A pursuant to which such Covered Executive will acknowledge that he or she is bound by the terms of this Policy; provided, however, that this Policy shall apply to, and be enforceable against, any Covered Executive and his or her successors (as specified in this Policy) regardless of whether or not such Covered Executive properly signs and returns to the Company such Acknowledgement and Acceptance Form and regardless of whether or not such Covered Executive is aware of his or her status as such. RECOUPMENT; ACCOUNTING RESTATEMENT In the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement of its financial statements due to the Company's material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement (i) to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or (ii) that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (each an "Accounting Restatement"), the Compensation Committee will reasonably promptly require reimbursement or forfeiture of the Overpayment (as defined below) received by any Covered Executive (x) after beginning service as a Covered Executive, (y) who served as a Covered Executive at any time during the performance period for the applicable Incentive-Based Compensation (as defined below), and (z) during the three (3) completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement and any transition period (that results from a change in the Company's fiscal year) within or immediately following those three (3) completed fiscal years. INCENTIVE-BASED COMPENSATION For purposes of this Policy, "Incentive-Based Compensation" means any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a financial reporting measure, including, but not limited to: (i) non-equity incentive plan awards that are earned solely or in part by satisfying a financial reporting measure performance goal; (ii) bonuses paid from a bonus pool, where the size of the pool is determined solely or in part by satisfying a financial

reporting measure performance goal; (iii) other cash awards based on satisfaction of a financial reporting measure performance goal; (iv) restricted stock or share, restricted stock or share units, stock or share options, stock or share appreciation rights, and performance share units that are granted or vest solely or in part based on satisfaction of a financial reporting measure performance goal; and (v) proceeds from the sale of shares acquired through an incentive plan that were granted or vested solely or in part based on satisfaction of a financial reporting measure performance goal. Compensation that would not be considered Incentive-Based Compensation includes, but is not limited to: (i) salaries; (ii) bonuses paid solely based on satisfaction of subjective standards, such as demonstrating leadership, and / or completion of a specified employment period; (iii) non-equity incentive plan awards earned solely based on satisfaction of strategic or operational measures; (iv) wholly time-based equity awards; and (v) discretionary bonuses or other compensation that is not paid from a bonus pool that is determined by satisfying a financial reporting measure performance goal. A financial reporting measure is: (i) any measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing financial statements, or any measure derived wholly or in part from such measure, such as revenues, EBITDA, or net income or (ii) share price and total shareholder return. Financial reporting measures include, but are not limited to: revenues; net income; operating income; profitability of one or more reportable segments; financial ratios (e. g., accounts receivable turnover and inventory turnover rates); net assets or net asset value per share; earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; funds from operations and adjusted funds from operations; liquidity measures (e. g., working capital, operating cash flow); return measures (e. g., return on invested capital, return on assets); earnings measures (e. g., earnings per share); sales per square foot or same store sales, where sales is subject to an accounting restatement; revenue per user, or average revenue per user, where revenue is subject to an accounting restatement; cost per employee, where cost is subject to an accounting restatement; any of such financial reporting measures relative to a peer group, where the Company's financial reporting measure is subject to an accounting restatement; and tax basis income. OVERPAYMENT: AMOUNT SUBJECT TO RECOVERY The amount to be recovered will be the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation received that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been received had it been determined based on the restated amounts, and must be computed without regard to any taxes paid (the "Overpayment"). Incentive-Based Compensation is deemed "received" in the Company's fiscal year during which the financial reporting measure specified in the incentive-based compensation award is attained, even if the vesting, payment or grant of the incentive-based compensation occurs after the end of that period. For Incentive-Based Compensation based on share price or total shareholder return, where the amount of erroneously awarded compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the Accounting Restatement, the amount must be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the share price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was received, and the Company must maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to the exchange on which the Company's securities are listed. METHOD OF RECOUPMENT The Compensation Committee will determine, in its sole discretion, the method or methods for recouping any Overpayment hereunder which may include, without limitation: • requiring reimbursement of cash Incentive-Based Compensation previously paid; • seeking recovery of any gain realized on the vesting, exercise, settlement, sale, transfer, or other disposition of any equity-based awards granted as Incentive-Based Compensation; • offsetting any or all of the Overpayment from any compensation otherwise owed by the Company to the Covered Executive; • cancelling outstanding vested or unvested equity awards; and / or • taking any other remedial or recovery action permitted by law, as determined by the Compensation Committee. LIMITATION ON RECOVERY; NO ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS The right to recovery will be limited to Overpayments received during the three (3) completed fiscal years prior to the date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement and any transition period (that results from a change in the Company's fiscal year) within or immediately following those three (3) completed fiscal years. In no event shall the Company be required to award Covered Executives an additional payment if the restated or accurate financial results would have resulted in a higher Incentive-Based Compensation payment. NO INDEMNIFICATION The Company shall not indemnify any Covered Executives against the loss of any incorrectly awarded Incentive-Based Compensation. INTERPRETATION The Compensation Committee is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate, or advisable for the administration of this Policy. It is intended that this Policy be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and the applicable rules or standards adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed. EFFECTIVE DATE This Policy shall be effective as of the date it is adopted by the Board (the "Effective Date") and shall apply to Incentive-Based Compensation (including Incentive-Based Compensation granted pursuant to arrangements existing prior to the Effective Date). ITEM Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Policy shall only apply to Incentive-Based Compensation received (as determined pursuant to this Policy) on or after October 2, 2023. AMENDMENT; TERMINATION The Board may amend this Policy from time to time in its discretion. The Board may terminate this Policy at any time. OTHER RECOUPMENT RIGHTS The Board intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent of the law. The Compensation Committee may require that any employment or service agreement, cash-based bonus plan or program, equity award agreement, or similar agreement entered into on or after the adoption of this Policy shall, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, require a Covered Executive to agree to abide by the terms of this Policy. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, cash-based bonus plan or program, or similar agreement and any other legal remedies available to the Company. IMPRACTICABILITY The Compensation Committee shall recover any Overpayment in accordance with this Policy except to the extent that the Compensation Committee determines such recovery would be impracticable because: (A) The direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing this Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered; (B) Recovery would violate home country law of the Company where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022; or (C) Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U. S. C. 401 (a) (13) or 26 U. S. C. 411 (a) and regulations thereunder. SUCCESSORS This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executives and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives. v3- 24- 1Cover- USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Mar. 19, 2024 Jun. 30, 2023 Document Information [Line Items] Document Type 10-K Document Annual Report true Document Transition Report false Document Financial Statement Error Correction [Flag] false Entity Interactive Data Current Yes ICFR Auditor Attestation Flag false Amendment Flag false Document Period End Date Dec. 31, 2023 Document Fiscal Year Focus Document Fiscal Period Focus FY Documents Incorporated by Reference [Text Block] None Entity Information [Line Items] Entity Registrant Name GLOBAL PARTNER ACQUISITION CORP H Entity Central Index Key Entity File Number 001- 39875 Entity Tax Identification Number 00- 0000000 Entity Incorporation, State or Country Code E9 Current Fiscal Year End Date 12- 31 Entity Well-known Seasoned Issuer No Entity Voluntary Filers No Entity Current Reporting Status Yes Entity Shell Company true Entity Filer Category Non-accelerated Filer Entity Small Business true Entity Emerging Growth Company true Entity Ex Transition Period false Entity Public Float \$ 41, 656, 563 Entity Contact Personnel [Line Items] Entity Address, Address Line One 200 Park Avenue Entity Address, Address Line Two 32nd Floor Entity Address, City or Town New York Entity Address, State or Province NY Entity Address, Postal Zip Code Entity Phone Fax Numbers [Line Items] City Area Code (646) Local Phone Number 585- 8975 Units, each consisting of one Class A ordinary share, \$. 0001 par value, and one-sixth of one redeemable warrant Entity Listings [Line Items] Title of 12 (b) Security Units, each

consisting of one Class A ordinary share, \$.0001 par value, and one-sixth of one redeemable warrant Trading Symbol GPACU Security Exchange Name NASDAQ Class A Ordinary Shares Entity Listings [Line Items] Title of 12 (b) Security Class A ordinary shares Trading Symbol GPAC Security Exchange Name NASDAQ Entity Common Stock, Shares Outstanding 1,794,585 Redeemable warrants Entity Listings [Line Items] Title of 12 (b) Security Redeemable warrants Trading Symbol GPACW Security Exchange Name NASDAQ Class B Ordinary Shares Entity Listings [Line Items] Entity Common Stock, Shares Outstanding 7,500,000 X-Definition Boolean flag that is true when the XBRL content amends previously filed or accepted submission. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_AmendmentFlag Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:booleanItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Area code of city References No definition available. Details Name: dei_CityAreaCode Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:normalizedStringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition End date of current fiscal year in the format--MM-DD. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_CurrentFiscalYearEndDate Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:gMonthDayItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Boolean flag that is true only for a form used as an annual report. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-10-K-Number-249-Section-310> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-20-F-Number-249-Section-220-Subsection-f> Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-40-F-Number-249-Section-240-Subsection-f> Details Name: dei_DocumentAnnualReport Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:booleanItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Indicates whether any of the financial statement period in the filing include a restatement due to error correction. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Regulation-S-K-Number-229-Section-402-Subsection-w> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-10-K-Number-249-Section-310> Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-20-F-Number-249-Section-220-Subsection-f> Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-40-F-Number-249-Section-240-Subsection-f> Details Name: dei_DocumentFinStmntErrorCorrectionFlag Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:booleanItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Fiscal period values are FY, Q1, Q2, and Q3. 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarter 10-Q or 10-QT statements have value Q1, Q2, and Q3 respectively, with 10-K, 10-KT or other fiscal year statements having FY. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_DocumentFiscalPeriodFocus Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: dei:fiscalPeriodItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition This is focus fiscal year of the document report in YYYY format. For a 2006 annual report, which may also provide financial information from prior periods, fiscal 2006 should be given as the fiscal year focus. Example: 2006. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_DocumentFiscalYearFocus Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:gYearItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_DocumentInformationLineItems Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition For the EDGAR submission types of Form 8-K: the date of the report, the date of the earliest event reported; for the EDGAR submission types of Form N-1A: the filing date; for all other submission types: the end of the reporting or transition period. The format of the date is YYYY-MM-DD. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:dateItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Boolean flag that is true only for a form used as a transition report. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Forms-10-K,10-Q,20-F-Number-240-Section-13-Subsection-a-1> Details Name: dei_DocumentTransitionReport Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:booleanItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The type of document being provided (such as 10-K, 10-Q, 485BPOS, etc). The document type is limited to the same value as the supporting SEC submission type, or the word 'Other'. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_DocumentType Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: dei:submissionTypeItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Documents incorporated by reference. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Exchange-Act-Number-240-Section-12-Subsection-b-23> Details Name: dei_DocumentsIncorporatedByReferenceTextBlock Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: dtl:types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Address Line 1 such as Attn; Building Name, Street Name References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityAddressAddressLine1 Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:normalizedStringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Address Line 2 such as Street or Suite number References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityAddressAddressLine2 Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:normalizedStringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Name of the City or Town References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityAddressCityOrTown Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:normalizedStringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Code for the postal or zip code References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityAddressPostalZipCode Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:normalizedStringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Name of the state or province. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityAddressStateOrProvince Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: dei:stateOrProvinceItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition A unique 10-digit SEC-issued value to identify entities that have filed disclosures with the SEC. It is commonly abbreviated as CIK. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Exchange-Act-Number-240-Section-12-Subsection-b-2> Details Name: dei_EntityCentralIndexKey Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: dei:centerIndexKeyItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Indicate number of shares or other units outstanding of each of registrant's classes of capital or common stock or other ownership interests, if and as stated on cover of related periodic report. Where multiple classes or units exist define each class / interest by adding class of stock items such as Common Class A [Member], Common Class B [Member] or Partnership Interest [Member] onto the Instrument [Domain] of the Entity Listings; Instrument. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityCommonStockSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityContactPersonnelLineItems Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Indicate 'Yes' or 'No' whether registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. This information should be based on the registrant's current or most recent filing containing the related disclosure. References No definition available. Details Name: dei_EntityCurrentReportingStatus Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: dei:yesNoItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Indicate if registrant meets the emerging growth company criteria. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Exchange-Act-Number-240-Section-12-Subsection-b-2> Details Name: dei_EntityEmergingGrowthCompany Namespace Prefix: dei_ Data Type: xbrli:booleanItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Indicate if an emerging growth company has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Securities>

www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-10-K-Number-249-Section-310Reference-2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-20-F-Number-249-Section-220-Subsection-fReference-3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-40-F-Number-249-Section-240-Subsection-fDetails-Name: dei_AuditorLocation-namespace Prefix: dei_Data-Type: dei: internationalNameItem-Type Balance-Type: na-Period-Type: durationX-ReferencesReference-1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-10-K-Number-249-Section-310Reference-2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-20-F-Number-249-Section-220-Subsection-fReference-3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher-SEC-Name-Form-40-F-Number-249-Section-240-Subsection-fDetails-Name: dei_AuditorName-namespace Prefix: dei_Data-Type: dei: internationalNameItem-Type Balance-Type: na-Period-Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: dei_AuditorTable-namespace Prefix: dei_Data-Type: xbrli:stringItem-Type Balance-Type: na-Period-Type: durationConsolidated-Balance-Sheets-USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2023-Dec. 31, 2022Current assets-Cash and cash equivalents \$ 22,000 \$ 101,000Prepaid expenses 14,000 8,000Total current assets 36,000 109,000Cash held in the Trust Account 43,704,000 Investments held in Trust Account 304,675,000Total assets 43,740,000 304,784,000Current liabilities-Accounts payable 64,000 75,000Accrued liabilities 4,327,000 3,016,000Total current liabilities 7,872,000 3,876,000Other liabilities-Warrant liability 337,000 467,000Deferred underwriting commission 10,500,000 10,500,000Total liabilities 18,709,000 14,843,000Commitments and contingencies Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption; 3,931,719 and 30,000,000 shares, respectively (at approximately \$ 11.12 and \$ 10.16 per share at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively) 43,704,000 304,675,000Shareholders' deficit: Preference shares, \$ 0.0001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022 Additional paid-in capital Accumulated deficit (18,674,000) (14,735,000) Total shareholders' deficit (18,673,000) (14,734,000) Total liabilities, Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption and shareholders' deficit 43,740,000 304,784,000Class A Ordinary Shares Shareholders' deficit: Ordinary shares Class B Ordinary Shares Shareholders' deficit: Ordinary shares 1,000 1,000Related Party Current liabilities-Promissory Note-related party 755,000 785,000Extension promissory notes-related party \$ 2,726,000 X-Definition Carrying value as of the balance sheet date of liabilities incurred (and for which invoices have typically been received) and payable to vendors for goods and services received that are used in an entity's business. Used to reflect the current portion of the liabilities (due within one year or within the normal operating cycle if longer). ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic-852-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-55-Paragraph-10-Publisher-FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10Reference 2: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02-19 (a))-Publisher-FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1-Details-Name: us-gaap_AccountsPayableCurrent-namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data-Type: xbrli: monetaryItem-Type Balance-Type: credit-Period-Type: instantX-Definition Carrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred and payable, pertaining to costs that are statutory in nature, are incurred on contractual obligations, or accumulate over time and for which invoices have not yet been received or will not be rendered. Examples include taxes, interest, rent and utilities. Used to reflect the current portion of the liabilities (due within one year or within the normal operating cycle if longer). ReferencesReference 1: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02-20)-Publisher-FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1-Details-Name: us-gaap_AccruedLiabilitiesCurrent-namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data-Type: xbrli: monetaryItem-Type Balance-Type: credit-Period-Type: instantX-Definition Amount of excess of issue price over par or stated value of stock and from other transaction involving stock or stockholder. Includes, but is not limited to, additional paid-in capital (APIC) for common and preferred stock. 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Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events. 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Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events. ReferencesReference 1](https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479853/942-210-S99-1DetailsName:us-gaap-Assets Namespace Prefix:us-gaap-Data Type:xbri:monetaryItemType Balance Type:debitPeriod Type:instantX-DefinitionSum of the carrying amounts as of the balance sheet date of all assets that are expected to be realized in cash, sold, or consumed within one year (or the normal operating cycle, if longer). Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events. 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7-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI) <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481404/852-10-50-7DetailsName:us-gaap-AssetsCurrent Namespace Prefix:us-gaap-Data Type:xbri:monetaryItemType Balance Type:debitPeriod Type:>

instantX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_AssetsCurrentAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe amount of cash, securities, or other assets held by a third-party trustee pursuant to the terms of an agreement which assets are available to be used by beneficiaries to that agreement only within the specific terms thereof and which agreement is expected to terminate more than one year from the balance sheet date (or operating cycle, if longer) at which time the assets held in trust will be released or forfeited. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 4-08 \(b\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 4-08 (b))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_AssetsHeldInTrustNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of cash and cash equivalents, and cash and cash equivalents restricted to withdrawal or usage. Excludes amount for disposal group and discontinued operations. Cash includes, but is not limited to, currency on hand, demand deposits with banks or financial institutions, and other accounts with general characteristics of demand deposits. Cash equivalents include, but are not limited to, short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. 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This item includes treasury stock repurchased by the entity. Note: elements for number of nonredeemable common shares, par value and other disclosure concepts are in another section within stockholders' equity. 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ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_DeferredCompensationLiabilityClassifiedNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionFair value, after the effects of master netting arrangements, of a financial liability or contract with one or more underlyings, notional amount or payment provision or both, and the contract can be net settled by means outside the contract or delivery of an asset. Includes liabilities not subject to a master netting arrangement and not elected to be offset. 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Liabilities are probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations of an entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future. 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<https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1Reference 9>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(i\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (4) (i)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1AReference 10>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(ii\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (4) (ii)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1AReference 11>: 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\(A\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (iii) (A)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 16>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(iii\) \(B\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (iii) (B)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 17>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(iv\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (iv)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 18>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(5\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (5)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1BReference 19>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(a\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (a)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481404/852-10-50-7Reference 20>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(b\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (b)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481404/852-10-50-7Reference 21>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 30-Subparagraph \(d\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 30-Subparagraph (d)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30Reference 22>: <http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210->

SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02. 19-26)-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap-Liabilities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-Definition Amount of liabilities and equity items, including the portion of equity attributable to noncontrolling interests, if any. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 7-03 \(a\) \(25\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 7-03 (a) (25)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1> Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 4-08 \(g\) \(1\) \(ii\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 4-08 (g) (1) (ii)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1> Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(e\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (e))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3> Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(f\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28> Reference 6: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 9-03 \(23\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 9-03 (23)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479853/942-210-S99-1> Reference 7: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(32\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02 (32)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap-LiabilitiesAndStockholdersEquity Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-Definition Total obligations incurred as part of normal operations that are expected to be paid during the following twelve months or within one business cycle, if longer. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 810-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(e\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 810-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (e))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481203/810-10-50-3> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 810-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 25-Subparagraph \(b\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 810-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 25-Subparagraph (b))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481231/810-10-45-25> Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 810-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(bb\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 810-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (bb))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481203/810-10-50-3> Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 4-08 \(g\) \(1\) \(ii\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 4-08 (g) (1) (ii)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1> Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(e\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (e))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3> Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(f\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28> Reference 7: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 10>-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10> Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 5>-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483467/210-10-45-5> Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(i\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (4) (i)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A> Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(ii\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (4) (ii)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A> Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(iii\) \(A\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting 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[http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(iii\) \(B\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (iii) (B)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B> Reference 17: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(iv\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (iv)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B> Reference 18: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(5\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (5)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B> Reference 19: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(a\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (a))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481404/852-10-50-7> Reference 20: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(b\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (b))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481404/852-10-50-7> Reference 21: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02. 21\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02. 21))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap-LiabilitiesCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-LiabilitiesCurrent Abstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of investment in marketable security, classified as noncurrent. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(2\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02 (2)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap-MarketableSecuritiesNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-Definition Sum of the carrying values as of the balance sheet date of the portions of long-term notes payable due within one year or the operating cycle if longer. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02. 19,](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02. 19,)

20) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_NotesPayableCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_OtherLiabilitiesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of long-term notes classified as other, payable within one year or the normal operating cycle, if longer. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02-20\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02-20)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_OtherNotesPayableCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAggregate par or stated value of issued nonredeemable preferred stock (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer). This item includes treasury stock repurchased by the entity. Note: elements for number of nonredeemable preferred shares, par value and other disclosure concepts are in another section within stockholders' equity. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 10> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.7-03\(a\)\(21\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.7-03(a)(21))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1> Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(28\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_PreferredStockValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of asset related to consideration paid in advance for costs that provide economic benefits within a future period of one year or the normal operating cycle, if longer. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(g\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (g)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483467/210-10-45-1> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(7\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(7))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 340-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 05-Paragraph 5> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482955/340-10-05-5> Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 340-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 1> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483032/340-10-45-1> Details Name: us-gaap_PrepaidExpenseCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of accumulated undistributed earnings (deficit). ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 10> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (g)(2)(i)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480016/944-40-65-2> Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(h\)\(2\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (h)(2)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480016/944-40-65-2> Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480990/946-20-50-11> Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.7-03\(a\)\(23\)\(a\)\(4\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.7-03(a)(23)(a)(4))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1> Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-04\(17\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-04(17))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1> Reference 7: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.3-04\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.3-04)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1> Reference 8: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(30\)\(a\)\(3\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(30)(a)(3))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_RetainedEarningsAccumulatedDeficit Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of equity (deficit) attributable to parent. Excludes temporary equity and equity attributable to noncontrolling interest. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 852-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 10> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 830-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 12> Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480167/946-830-55-12> Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-04\(19\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-04(19))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1> Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-05\(4\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-05(4))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2> Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-09\(4\)\(b\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(4)(b))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3> Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-09\(6\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(6))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3> Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-09\(7\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(7))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3> Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.4-08\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.4-08(g)(1)(ii))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1> Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(c\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (c)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3> Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(f\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f)) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28> Reference 11: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(29\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(29))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Reference 12: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(31\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(31))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Reference 13: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(30\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(30))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>

//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Reference 14: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 310-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SAB-Topic 4. E\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480418/310-10-S99-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 310-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SAB-Topic 4. E)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480418/310-10-S99-2) Details Name: us-gaap_StockholdersEquity Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_StockholdersEquityAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionCarrying amount, attributable to parent, of an entity's issued and outstanding stock which is not included within permanent equity. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. Includes stock with a put option held by an ESOP and stock redeemable by a holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 7-03 \(a\) \(23\) \(a\) \(1\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 7-03 (a) (23) (a) (1))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1) Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SAB-Topic 14. E. Q2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479830/718-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SAB-Topic 14. E. Q2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479830/718-10-S99-1) Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(i\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (4) (i))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A) Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(iv\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (4) (iv))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A) Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-01 \(a\) \(5\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-01 (a) (5))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A) Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(i\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (i))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B) Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(iv\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (4) (iv))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B) Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 13-02 \(a\) \(5\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210. 13-02 (a) (5))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B) Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityCarryingAmountAttributableToParent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_RelatedPartyTransactionsByRelatedPartyAxis = us-gaap_RelatedPartyMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Consolidated Balance Sheets (Parent/Childs) - \$/ shares Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Preference shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Preference shares, shares authorized 5,000,000 5,000,000 Preference shares, shares issued Preference shares, shares outstanding Class A Ordinary Shares Ordinary shares subject to possible redemption 3,931,719 30,000,000 Ordinary shares subject to possible redemption, per share (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.12 \$ 10.16 Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Ordinary shares, authorized 500,000,000 500,000,000 Ordinary shares, issued Ordinary shares, outstanding Class B Ordinary Shares Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Ordinary shares, authorized 50,000,000 50,000,000 Ordinary shares, issued 7,500,000 7,500,000 Ordinary shares, outstanding 7,500,000 7,500,000 X-DefinitionFace amount or stated value per share of common stock. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockParOrStatedValuePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionThe maximum number of common shares permitted to be issued by an entity's charter and bylaws. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-04 \(16\) \(a\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-04 (16) (a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1) Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockSharesAuthorized Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionTotal number of common shares of an entity that have been sold or granted to shareholders (includes common shares that were issued, repurchased and remain in the treasury). These shares represent capital invested by the firm's shareholders and owners, and may be all or only a portion of the number of shares authorized. Shares issued include shares outstanding and shares held in the treasury. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockSharesIssued Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionNumber of shares of common stock outstanding. Common stock represent the ownership interest in a corporation. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-05 \(4\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-05 (4))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2) Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-09 \(4\) \(b\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-09 (4) (b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3) Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-04 \(16\) \(a\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-04 (16) (a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1) Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-09 \(7\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-09 (7))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3) Reference 6: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionFace amount or stated value per share of preferred stock nonredeemable or redeemable solely at the option of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher)

FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-5-02 \(28\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02 (28)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockParOrStatedValuePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition The maximum number of nonredeemable preferred shares (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer) permitted to be issued by an entity's charter and bylaws. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-6-04 \(16\) \(a\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-04 (16) (a)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-5-02 \(28\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02 (28)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockSharesAuthorized Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Total number of nonredeemable preferred shares (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer) issued to shareholders (includes related preferred shares that were issued, repurchased, and remain in the treasury). May be all or portion of the number of preferred shares authorized. Excludes preferred shares that are classified as debt. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(a\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (a))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-5-02 \(28\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02 (28)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockSharesIssued Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Aggregate share number for all nonredeemable preferred stock (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer) held by stockholders. Does not include preferred shares that have been repurchased. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210-6-05 \(4\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-05 (4)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210-6-09 \(4\) \(b\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-09 (4) (b)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-6-04 \(16\) \(a\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-04 (16) (a)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210-6-09 \(7\)\)](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-09 (7)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3>Reference 5: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-5-02 \(28\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02 (28)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Amount to be paid per share that is classified as temporary equity by entity upon redemption. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 480-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1>-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480244/480-10-S99-1>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(27\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 210](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (27)-SubTopic 10-Topic 210)-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Details Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquityRedemptionPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition The number of securities classified as temporary equity that have been issued and are held by the entity's shareholders. Securities outstanding equals securities issued minus securities held in treasury. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-5-02 \(27\) \(b\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-5-02 (27) (b)))-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1>Details Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquitySharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap-CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap-CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Consolidated Statements of Operations-USD (\$) 12-Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Income. 31, 2022 Revenues General and administrative expenses 5, 230, 000 1, 984, 000 Gain from settlement and release of liabilities (2, 961, 000) Decrease (loss) from operations (2, 269, 000) (1, 984, 000) Other income (expense)-Income from cash and investments held in the Trust Account 2, 278, 000 4, 600, 000 Write-off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed 130, 000 Change in fair value of warrant liability 12, 453, 000 Net income \$ 139, 000 \$ 15, 069, 000 Class A Ordinary Shares Other income (expense)-Weighted average Class A ordinary shares outstanding—basic (in Shares) 4, 718, 000 30, 000, 000 Net income per Class A ordinary share—basic (in Dollars per share) \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 4 Class B Ordinary Shares Other income (expense)-Weighted average Class A ordinary shares outstanding—basic (in Shares) 7, 500, 000 7, 500, 000 Net income per Class A ordinary share—basic (in Dollars per share) \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 4X-Definition Settlement and release of liabilities. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpaec-SettlementAndReleaseOfLiabilities1 Namespace Prefix: gpaec-Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of write-off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpaec-WriteOffContingentWarrantsAssociatedWithSharesRedeemed Namespace Prefix: gpaec-Data Type:

xbtli: monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe amount of net income (loss) for the period per each share of common stock or unit outstanding during the reporting period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 15-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-15>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(e\) \(4\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (e) (4)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-7](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-7)Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-2>Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph \(d\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph (d)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B)Reference 10: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-4>Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1)Reference 12: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-10>Reference 13: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-03 \(25\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-03 (25))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2)Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 9-04 \(27\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 9-04 (27))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1)Reference 15: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 7-04 \(23\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 7-04 (23))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1)Reference 16: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 52-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-52>Reference 17: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 7-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-7>Details Name: us-gaap_EarningsPerShareBasic Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dti-types: perShareItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount of expense (income) related to adjustment to fair value of warrant liability. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(b\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (b)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28)Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 25-Paragraph 13-SubTopic 10-Topic 480-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481766/480-10-25-13>Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueAdjustmentOfWarrants Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbtli: monetaryItem Type Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe aggregate total of expenses of managing and administering the affairs of an entity, including affiliates of the reporting entity, which are not directly or indirectly associated with the manufacture, sale or creation of a product or product line. 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ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 4-08 \(g\) \(1\) \(ii\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 4-08 (g) (1) (ii))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28)Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 6-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-6>Reference 5: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3>Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(b\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (b) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-1)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 8-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-8>Reference 9: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 9-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-9>Reference 10:

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<http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic-280-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-31-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-31Reference-5>: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-280-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-32-Subparagraph-\(c\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32-Details-Name: us-gaap-OperatingIncomeLoss-namespace-Prefix: us-gaap-Data-Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType-Balance-Type: credit-Period-Type:](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-280-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-32-Subparagraph-(c)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32-Details-Name: us-gaap-OperatingIncomeLoss-namespace-Prefix: us-gaap-Data-Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType-Balance-Type: credit-Period-Type:)

durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_OtherNonoperatingIncomeExpenseAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of revenue recognized from goods sold, services rendered, insurance premiums, or other activities that constitute an earning process. Includes, but is not limited to, investment and interest income before deduction of interest expense when recognized as a component of revenue, and sales and trading gain (loss). 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durationX-DefinitionNumber of [basic] shares or units, after adjustment for contingently issuable shares or units and other shares or units not deemed outstanding, determined by relating the portion of time within a reporting period that common shares or units have been outstanding to the total time in that period. 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50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1)Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 5-03 \(25\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210. 5-03 (25))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2)Reference 13: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 9-04 \(27\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 9-04 (27))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1)Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 7-04 \(23\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 7-04 (23))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1)Reference 15: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 52-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-52>Reference 16: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 7-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-7>Details Name: us-gaap_EarningsPerShareDiluted Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dttr-types: perShareItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The average number of shares or units issued and outstanding that are used in calculating diluted EPS or earnings per unit (EPU), determined based on the timing of issuance of shares or units in the period. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1)Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 16-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-16>Details Name: us-gaap_WeightedAverageNumberOfDilutedSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItem Type Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis=us-gaap_CommonClassA Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis=us-gaap_CommonClassB Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit-USD (\$) Class B Ordinary Shares-Additional Paid-in Capital-Accumulated Deficit Total Balances at Dec. 31, 2021 \$ 1,000 \$ (25,129,000) \$ (25,128,000) Balances (in Shares) at Dec. 31, 2021 7,500,000 Accretion in value of Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption (4,675,000) (4,675,000) Net income 15,069,000 15,069,000 Balances at Dec. 31, 2022 \$ 1,000 (14,735,000) (14,734,000) Balances (in Shares) at Dec. 31, 2022 7,500,000 Accretion in value of Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption (4,078,000) (4,078,000) Net income 139,000 139,000 Balances at Dec. 31, 2023 \$ 1,000 \$ (18,674,000) \$ (18,673,000) Balances (in Shares) at Dec. 31, 2023 7,500,000 X-Definition Represent the amount of accretion in value of class A ordinary shares subject to redemption. References No definition available. Details Name: gpae_AccretionInValueOfClassAOrdinarySharesSubjectToRedemption Namespace Prefix: gpae_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItem Type Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition The portion of profit or loss for the period, net of income taxes, which is attributable to the parent. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 4-08 \(g\) \(1\) \(ii\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 4-08 (g) (1) (ii))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 323-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3)Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28)Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 6-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-6>Reference 5: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3>Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(b\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (b) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 8-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-8>Reference 9: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 9-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-9>Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11)Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11)Reference 12: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-4>Reference 13: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 830-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480167/946-830-55-10>Reference 14: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 7-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483581/946-220-45-7>Reference 15:

Subparagraph (e) - Publisher FASB - URI <https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3> Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 825-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28) Reference 11: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(29\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (29))) - Publisher FASB - URI <https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Reference 12: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(31\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (31))) - Publisher FASB - URI <https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Reference 13: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(30\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (30))) - Publisher FASB - URI <https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Reference 14: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 310-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SAB Topic 4.E\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480418/310-10-S99-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 310-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SAB Topic 4.E)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480418/310-10-S99-2) Details Name: us-gaap-StockholdersEquity Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instant Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Cash flow from operating activities: Net income \$ 139,000 \$ 15,069,000 Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities: Income from cash and investments held in Trust Account (2,278,000) (4,600,000) Change in fair value of warrant liability (12,453,000) Write-off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed (130,000) Changes in operating assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses (6,000) 175,000 Increase (decrease) in accounts payable (11,000) (60,000) Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities and other 1,311,000 343,000 Net cash used in operating activities (975,000) (1,526,000) Cash flows from investing activities: Cash deposited in Trust Account (1,800,000) Cash withdrawn from Trust Account to pay redemptions 265,050,000 Net cash provided by investing activities 263,250,000 Cash flows from financing activities: Redemption of 26,068,281 Class A common shares (265,050,000) Advances and repayment of promissory note-related party (30,000) 785,000 Proceeds of Extension Promissory Note-related party 2,726,000 Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities (262,354,000) 785,000 Net change in cash (79,000) (741,000) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period 101,000 842,000 Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period 22,000 101,000 Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities: Settlement and release of liabilities \$ 2,961,000 X-Definition Amount of cash withdrawn from Trust Account to pay franchise taxes. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac-ProceedsFromCashWithdrawnFromTrustAccountToPayFranchiseTaxes Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Proceeds from extension promissory note related party. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac-ProceedsOfExtensionPromissoryNoteRelatedParty Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of settlement and release of liabilities. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac-SettlementAndReleaseOfLiabilities Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of write off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac-WriteOffContingentWarrantsAssociatedWithSharesRedeemed Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-AdjustmentsToReconcileNetIncomeLossToCashProvidedByUsedInOperatingActivities Abstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of cash and cash equivalents, and cash and cash equivalents restricted to withdrawal or usage. Excludes amount for disposal group and discontinued operations. Cash includes, but is not limited to, currency on hand, demand deposits with banks or financial institutions, and other accounts with general characteristics of demand deposits. Cash equivalents include, but are not limited to, short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 8-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-8> Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 24-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-24> Reference 3: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Section 45-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-4> Details Name: us-gaap-CashCashEquivalentsRestrictedCashAndRestrictedCashEquivalents Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-Definition Amount of increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, and cash and cash equivalents restricted to withdrawal or usage; excluding effect from exchange rate change. Cash includes, but is not limited to, currency on hand, demand deposits with banks or financial institutions, and other accounts with general characteristics of demand deposits. Cash equivalents include, but are not limited to, short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 24-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-24> Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 1-SubTopic 230-Topic 830-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481877/830-230-45-1> Details Name: us-gaap-CashCashEquivalentsRestrictedCashAndRestrictedCashEquivalentsPeriodIncreaseDecreaseExcludingExchangeRateEffect Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of expense (income) related to adjustment to fair value of warrant liability. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(b\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (b)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28) Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 25-Paragraph 13-SubTopic 10-Topic 480-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481766/480-10-25-13> Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueAdjustmentOfWarrants Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition The increase (decrease) during the reporting period in the aggregate amount of liabilities incurred (and for which invoices have typically been received) and payable to vendors for goods and services received that are used in an entity's business. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(a\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (a)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28) Details Name: us-gaap-IncreaseDecreaseInAccountsPayable Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition The increase (decrease) during the reporting period in the aggregate amount of expenses incurred but not yet paid. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph \(a\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 28-Subparagraph (a)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28) Details Name: us-gaap-IncreaseDecreaseInAccruedLiabilities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-IncreaseDecreaseInOperatingCapital Abstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period

Type: durationX-DefinitionThe increase (decrease) during the reporting period in the amount of outstanding money paid in advance for goods or services that bring economic benefits for future periods. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph28-Subparagraph\(a\)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph28-Subparagraph(a)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-28) Details Name: us-gaap_IncreaseDecreaseInPrepaidExpense Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount before accretion (amortization) of purchase discount (premium) of interest income on nonoperating securities. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph22-Subparagraph\(c\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic280-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph22-Subparagraph(c)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22) Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03.7\(b\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03.7(b))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2) Details Name: us-gaap_InvestmentIncomeInterest Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities, including discontinued operations. Financing activity cash flows include obtaining resources from owners and providing them with a return on, and a return of, their investment; borrowing money and repaying amounts borrowed, or settling the obligation; and obtaining and paying for other resources obtained from creditors on long-term credit. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic230-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph24-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-24> Details Name: us-gaap_NetCashProvidedByUsedInFinancingActivities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_NetCashProvidedByUsedInFinancingActivitiesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities, including discontinued operations. Investing activity cash flows include making and collecting loans and acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments and property, plant, and equipment and other productive assets. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic230-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph24-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-24> Details Name: us-gaap_NetCashProvidedByUsedInInvestingActivities Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_NetCashProvidedByUsedInInvestingActivitiesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities, including discontinued operations. Operating activity cash flows include transactions, adjustments, and changes in value not defined as investing or financing activities. 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Details Name: us-gaap_NetCashProvidedByUsedInOperatingActivitiesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe portion of profit or loss for the period, net of income taxes, which is attributable to the parent. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.4-08\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.4-08(g)(1)(ii))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1) Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic323-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph\(e\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic323-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-Subparagraph(e)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481687/323-10-50-3) Reference 3: 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<http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic470-SubTopic10->

actions and the Company entered into various agreements resulting in a change of control of the Company, redemption of approximately 87% of its Class A ordinary shares, par value \$ 0.0001 per share (the “Class A ordinary shares”), an extension of the date to complete a Business Combination and certain additional financing and other matters as discussed in further detail in the Form 10-K Annual Report filed on March 31, 2023 (the “Annual Report”), and the Form 8-K filed on January 18, 2023, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as well as throughout these notes to the consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, there was a further extension of time to complete a business combination and further redemptions and other matters as discussed in various notes below regarding the 2024 Extension Meeting and as described in the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 16, 2024. All dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Sponsor and Public Offering: The Company’s sponsor is Global Partner Sponsor II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Sponsor”). The Company intends to finance a Business Combination with unredeemed proceeds from the \$ 300,000,000 Public Offering (see Note 3 and below) and a \$ 8,350,000 private placement (see Note 4). Upon the closing of the Public Offering and the private placement, \$ 300,000,000 was deposited in a trust account (the “Trust Account”) at closing on January 14, 2021. In January 2023, the following material transactions, among others, changed the control over and resources of the Company, all as further discussed in these notes to financial statements, as follows:

1. On January 11, 2023, the Company held an Extension Meeting of its shareholders in which the shareholders approved the proposal to amend the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (the “Extension Amendment Proposal”) to extend the date required to complete a Business Combination (as described further in Business Combination below). In connection with the vote to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal the holders of 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 10.167 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265,050,000 resulting in 3,931,719 Class A ordinary shares remaining outstanding.
2. On January 13, 2023, the Company entered into an Investment Agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) with the Sponsor and Endurance Global Partner II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Investor”), pursuant to which the Investor agreed to contribute to the Sponsor an aggregate amount in cash equal to up to \$ 3,000,000, which amount is being loaned to the Company in accordance with the January 13, 2023 Promissory Note (as defined below), in consideration for which, the Sponsor issued to the Investor interests in certain equity securities of the Company.
3. Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, the Sponsor transferred control of the Sponsor to affiliates of Antarectica Capital Partners LLC.
4. Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, the Sponsor has agreed to lend to the Company the funds required to pay expenses incurred by the Company and reasonably related to the costs and expenses of facilitating the extension of the term of the Company.
5. Further, on January 13, 2023, Paul J. Zepf, Pano Anthos, Andrew Cook, James McCann and Jay Ripley tendered their resignations as directors of the Company. Additionally, Paul J. Zepf and David Apseloff resigned as officers of the Company. There was no known disagreement with any of the outgoing directors or officers on any matter relating to the Company’s operations, policies or practices.
6. The Company made settlements and received releases from several creditors in exchange for cash payments made resulting in the reduction of approximately \$ 2,961,000 of accrued liabilities which is reflected as a credit to operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. See also below regarding, subsequent to December 31, 2023, the 2024 Extension Meeting.

Trust Account: The funds in the Trust Account can only be invested in cash or U. S. government treasury bills with a maturity of one hundred and eighty-five (185) days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. On January 11, 2023, the Company liquidated the U. S. government treasury obligations or money market funds held in the Trust Account. Funds will remain in the Trust Account until the earlier of (i) the consummation of its initial Business Combination or (ii) the distribution of the Trust Account as described below. The remaining funds outside the Trust Account may be used to pay for business, legal and accounting due diligence on prospective acquisition targets, legal and accounting fees related to regulatory reporting obligations, payment for services of investment professionals and support services, continued listing fees and continuing general and administrative expenses. The Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provided that, other than the withdrawal of interest to pay tax obligations, if any, less up to \$ 100,000 of interest to pay dissolution expenses, none of the funds held in trust will be released until the earliest of (a) the completion of the initial Business Combination, (b) the redemption of any public shares properly submitted in connection with a shareholder vote to amend the Company’s amended and restated memorandum of association (i) to modify the substance or timing of the Company’s obligation to redeem 100% of the public shares if the Company does not complete the initial Business Combination by the date by which the Company is required to consummate a business combination pursuant to the amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, July 14, 2024 if extended per below (previously January 14, 2023 and then January 14, 2024 as discussed below) (the “Termination Date”), or (ii) with respect to any other provision relating to shareholders’ rights or pre-Business Combination activity, and (c) the redemption of the public shares if the Company is unable to complete the initial Business Combination by the Termination Date, subject to applicable law, which includes the extended time that the Company has to consummate a Business Combination beyond the Termination Date as a result of a shareholder vote to amend the Company’s amended and restated articles of incorporation. The proceeds deposited in the Trust Account could become subject to the claims of creditors, if any, which could have priority over the claims of the Company’s public shareholders. On January 11, 2023, the Company’s shareholders voted to extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a Business Combination from January 14, 2023 to April 23, 2023 (the “Articles Extension Date”) and to allow the Company, without another shareholder vote, to elect to extend the date to consummate a Business Combination on a monthly basis for up to nine times by an additional one month each time up until the Termination Date of January 14, 2024. Upon each of the nine one-month extensions, the Sponsor or one or more of its affiliates, members or third-party designees may contribute to the Company \$ 150,000 as a loan to be deposited into the Trust Account. During the year ended on December 31, 2023 the board of directors of the Company approved (i) one-month extensions of the Termination Date in from April through December, resulting in a new Termination Date of September 14, 2024, and (ii) draws of an aggregate of \$ 1,800,000 pursuant to the Extension Promissory Note-related party (as defined below) to fund the extensions. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 9, 2024, Global Partner Acquisition Corp II (“GPAC II” and “Company”) held the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company (the “2024 Extension Meeting”) to amend (the “Articles Amendment”), by way of special resolution, the Company’s amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (as amended, the “2024 Amended Articles”) to extend the date by which the Company has to consummate a business combination from January 14, 2024 to July 14, 2024 (the “Revised Termination Date”) for a total of an additional six months after January 14, 2024, unless the closing of a Business Combination shall have occurred prior thereto (collectively, the “2024 Extension Amendment Proposal”); to eliminate, by way of special resolution, from the Amended Articles the limitation that GPAC II may not redeem Class A ordinary shares, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Class A Ordinary Shares” and “Public Shares”), to the extent that such redemption would result in GPAC II having net tangible assets of less than \$ 5,000,001 (the “Redemption Limitation”) in order to allow the Company to redeem Public Shares irrespective of whether such redemption would exceed the Redemption Limitation (the “Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal”); to provide, by way of special resolution, that Public Shares may be issued to Global Partner Sponsor II LLC (the “Sponsor”) by way of conversion of Class B ordinary shares, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Class B Ordinary Shares” and together with Class A Ordinary Shares, the “Ordinary Shares”), into Public Shares, despite the restriction on issuance of additional Public Shares (the “Founder Conversion Amendment Proposal” and together with the Extension Amendment Proposal and Redemption Limitation Amendment Proposal, the “Proposals”); and, if required an adjournment proposal to adjourn, by way of ordinary

resolution, the Extension Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, (i) to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Extension Meeting, there are insufficient Ordinary Shares at the Extension Meeting to approve the Proposals, or (ii) where the board of directors of the Company has determined it is otherwise necessary (the "Adjournment Proposal"). The shareholders of the Company approved the Proposals at the 2024 Extension Meeting and on January 11, 2024, the Company filed the Articles Amendment with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands. Also subsequent to December 31, 2023 and in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal, the Company's Sponsor entered into non-redemption agreements (the "Non-Redemption Agreements") with several unaffiliated third parties, pursuant to which such third parties agreed not to redeem (or to validly rescind any redemption requests on) an aggregate of 1,503,254 Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company in connection with the Extension Amendment Proposal. In exchange for the foregoing commitments not to redeem such Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company, the Sponsor agreed to transfer or cause to be issued for no consideration an aggregate of 127,777 shares of the Company and simultaneous forfeiture of 127,777 shares of the Company in connection with the Company's completion of its initial Business Combination. Business Combination: The Company's management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Public Offering, although substantially all of the net proceeds of the Public Offering are intended to be generally applied toward consummating a Business Combination with (or acquisition of) a Target Business. As used herein, "Target Business" is one or more target businesses that together have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the balance in the Trust Account (excluding the deferred underwriting commission and taxes payable on interest earned on the Trust Account) at the time of signing a definitive agreement in connection with the Company's initial Business Combination. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully effect a Business Combination. The Company, after signing a definitive agreement for a Business Combination, will either (i) seek shareholder approval of the Business Combination at a meeting called for such purpose in connection with which shareholders may seek to redeem their shares, regardless of whether they vote for or against the Business Combination, for cash equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial Business Combination, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes, or (ii) provide shareholders with the opportunity to have their shares redeemed by the Company by means of a tender offer (and thereby avoid the need for a shareholder vote) for an amount in cash equal to their pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account as of two business days prior to commencement of the tender offer, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes. The decision as to whether the Company will seek shareholder approval of the Business Combination or will allow shareholders to sell their shares in a tender offer will be made by the Company, solely in its discretion, and will be based on a variety of factors such as the timing of the transaction and whether the terms of the transaction would otherwise require the Company to seek shareholder approval unless a vote is required by the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market (the "Nasdaq"). If the Company seeks shareholder approval, it will complete its Business Combination only if a majority of the outstanding Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Class B ordinary shares"), voted are voted in favor of the Business Combination. However, in no event will the Company redeem its public shares in an amount that would cause its net tangible assets to be less than \$5,000,001 upon consummation of a Business Combination. In such case, the Company would not proceed with the redemption of its public shares and the related Business Combination, and instead may search for an alternate Business Combination. If the Company holds a shareholder vote or there is a tender offer for shares in connection with a Business Combination, a public shareholder will have the right to redeem its shares for an amount in cash equal to its pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account as of two business days prior to the consummation of the initial Business Combination, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes. As a result, such Class A ordinary shares are recorded at the redemption amount and classified as temporary equity upon the completion of the Public Offering, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity" ("ASC 480"). The amount in the Trust Account is initially funded at \$10.00 per public Class A ordinary share (\$300,000,000 held in the Trust Account divided by 30,000,000 public shares); see however Note 3 regarding shareholder redemptions in January 2023. As further discussed above, the Company will have until the Revised Termination Date, that was proposed to and approved by the Company's shareholders subsequent to December 31, 2023 in the form of an amendment to the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association (the "Revised Combination Period"). If the Company does not complete a Business Combination within this period of time, it shall (i) cease all operations except for the purposes of winding up and (ii) as promptly as reasonably possible, but not more than ten business days thereafter, redeem the public Class A ordinary shares for a per share pro rata portion of the Trust Account, including interest earned on funds held in the Trust Account and not previously released to pay income taxes (less up to \$100,000 of such net interest to pay dissolution expenses) and as promptly as possible following such redemption, dissolve and liquidate the balance of the Company's net assets to its creditors and remaining shareholders, as part of its plan of dissolution and liquidation. The initial shareholders have entered into letter agreements with the Company, pursuant to which they have waived their rights to participate in any redemption with respect to their Founder Shares; however, if the initial shareholders or any of the Company's officers, directors or affiliates acquire Class A ordinary shares in or after the Public Offering, they will be entitled to a pro rata share of the Trust Account with respect to the Class A ordinary shares so acquired upon the Company's redemption or liquidation in the event the Company does not complete a Business Combination within the Revised Combination Period. In the event of such distribution, it is possible that the per share value of the residual assets remaining available for distribution (including Trust Account assets) will be less than the price per Unit (as defined below) in the Public Offering. Mandatory Liquidation and Going Concern: At December 31, 2023, the Company has approximately \$22,000 in cash and approximately \$7,836,000 in working capital deficit. The Company has incurred significant costs and expects to continue to incur additional costs in pursuit of its Business Combination. Further, if the Company cannot complete an initial Business Combination by July 14, 2024, it could be forced to wind up its operations and liquidate unless it receives an extension approval from its shareholders. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of time within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued. In connection with its financial position and intention to complete a Business Combination, the Company has secured financing from its Sponsor. The Company's plan to deal with these uncertainties is to use the financing from the Sponsor to complete a Business Combination prior to the Termination Date. There is no assurance for the Company that, (1) the financing from the Sponsor will be adequate and (2) plans to consummate a Business Combination will be successful by July 14, 2024. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-OrganizationConsolidationAndPresentationOfFinancialStatementsAbstract-namespace-Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na-Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for organization, consolidation and basis of presentation of financial statements disclosure. 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The Business Combination Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby to occur at or immediately prior to the Closing ("Transactions") were approved by the boards of directors of each of GPAC II and Stardust Power. The Domestication Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, prior to the consummation of the Mergers (as defined below) contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement (the "Closing"), and subject to the Supermajority Acquirer Shareholder Approval (as defined therein), GPAC II will domesticate as a Delaware corporation (the "Domestication") in accordance with Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law and Sections 206 to 209 of the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands. Prior to the Domestication, each Class B Ordinary Share outstanding shall be converted into one (1) Class A Ordinary Share in accordance with the Company's amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, other than as set forth in the Sponsor Letter Agreement (the "Class B Ordinary Share conversion"). In connection with the Domestication, (i) each Class A Ordinary Share outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Domestication and following the Class B Ordinary Share conversion shall be converted into one share of common stock, par value \$ 0.0001 per share of GPAC II (the "GPAC II Common Stock") and (ii) each then-issued and outstanding whole warrant exercisable for one Class A Ordinary Share will be converted into a warrant exercisable for one share of GPAC II Common Stock at an exercise price of \$ 11.50 per share on the terms and conditions set forth in the Warrant Agreement, dated as of January 11, 2021, by and between GPAC II and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent (as amended or amended and restated from time to time). In connection with clauses (i) and (ii) of this paragraph, each issued and outstanding unit of GPAC II that has not been previously separated into the underlying Class A Ordinary Shares and the underlying GPAC II warrants will be canceled and will entitle the holder thereof to one share of GPAC II Common Stock and one-sixth of one GPAC II warrant. The Business Combination The Business Combination Agreement provides for, among other things, the following Transactions: (i) the Domestication, (ii) following the Domestication, First Merger Sub will merge with and into Stardust Power, with Stardust Power as the surviving company in the merger (the "First Merger") and, (iii) immediately following the First Merger, and as part of the same overall transaction as the First Merger, Stardust Power will merge with and into Second Merger Sub (the "Second Merger" and, together with the First Merger, the "Mergers"), with Merger Sub II being the surviving company of the Second Merger (Merger Sub II, in its capacity as the surviving company of the Second Merger, the "Surviving Company"), and as a result of which the Surviving Company will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of GPAC II. At Closing, GPAC II will change its name to "Stardust Power Inc." and will continue trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the new symbols "SDST" and "SDSTW," respectively, following Closing. At Closing, in connection with the Transactions, GPAC II and certain holders of Stardust Power Common Stock (as defined below) (the "Stardust Power Stockholders") will enter into a Shareholder Agreement (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), a Registration Rights Agreement (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) and a Lock-Up Agreement (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), each in form and in substance to be agreed, to be effective upon the Closing. The Business Combination is expected to close in the first half of 2024, following the receipt of the required approval by GPAC II's shareholders and the fulfillment or waiver of other customary closing conditions. Business Combination Consideration In accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of the Business Combination Agreement, (a) each share of common stock of Stardust Power, par value \$ 0.00001 per share ("Stardust Power Common Stock") (including Stardust Power Common Stock issued in connection with the Stardust Power SAFE Conversion (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement)), issued and outstanding immediately prior to the First Effective Time (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) other than any Cancelled Shares (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) and Dissenting Shares (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) shall be converted into the right to receive the number of GPAC II Common Stock equal to the Per Share Consideration (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement); (b) each outstanding Stardust Power Option (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), whether vested or unvested, shall automatically convert into an option to purchase a number of shares of GPAC II Common Stock equal to the number of shares of GPAC II Common Stock subject to such Stardust Power Option immediately prior to the First Effective Time multiplied by the Per Share Consideration at an exercise price per share equal to the exercise price per share of Stardust Power Common Stock divided by the Per Share Consideration, subject to certain adjustments; and (c) each share of Stardust Power Restricted Stock (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) outstanding immediately prior to the First Effective Time shall convert into a number of shares of GPAC II Common Stock equal to the number of shares of Stardust Power Common Stock subject to such Stardust Power Restricted Stock multiplied by the Per Share Consideration (rounded down to the nearest whole share). The total consideration to be paid at Closing to the selling parties in connection with the Business Combination Agreement will be based on an enterprise value of \$ 450,000,000 (excluding a \$ 50 million earnout, based upon an assumed price of \$ 10 per share, payable upon achievement of certain milestones), subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the Business Combination Agreement, including with respect to certain transaction expenses and the cash and debt of Stardust Power. Additionally, in the event, prior to the eighth (8th) anniversary of the Closing, the volume-weighted average price of GPAC II Common Stock is greater than or equal to \$ 12.00 per share for a period of 20 trading days in any 30-trading day period or there is a change of control, the Company will issue five million shares of GPAC II Common Stock to the holders of Stardust Power as additional merger consideration. Following the execution and delivery of the Business Combination Agreement, and subject to the approval of the shareholders of GPAC II, GPAC II will adopt a customary incentive equity plan that will provide that the GPAC II Common Stock reserved for issuance thereunder, together with the shares of GPAC II Common Stock reserved with respect to Exchanged Company Options and Exchanged Company Common Restricted Stock under the Stardust Power Equity Incentive Plan, will be set at an amount equal to 10.00% of GPAC II Common Stock outstanding immediately after Closing. Governance GPAC II has agreed to take all action within its power as may be necessary or appropriate such that, effective immediately after the Closing, the GPAC II board of directors shall consist of seven directors, which will be divided into three classes, which directors shall include: two directors designated by Stardust Power, one director designated by Sponsor and four directors designated by Stardust Power whom shall meet the standards of independence for companies subject to the rules and regulations of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. Additionally, the current Stardust Power management team will move to GPAC II in their current roles and titles. Representations and Warranties; Covenants The Business Combination Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants of each of the parties thereto that are customary for transactions of this type, including with respect to the operations of GPAC II and Stardust Power. In addition, GPAC II has agreed to adopt an equity incentive plan, as described in the Business Combination Agreement. Stardust Power has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to sell Stardust Power Common Stock in a private placement on terms mutually agreed to by GPAC II and Stardust Power. GPAC II may enter into subscription agreements for securities of GPAC II following the date of the Business

Combination Agreement, in an amount not to exceed \$ 150, 000, 000 in the aggregate. GPAC II and Stardust Power have agreed to enter into certain agreements to be effective upon Closing to (i) provide registration rights to certain Stardust Power Stockholders, (ii) restrict the sale or transfer of shares of GPAC II Common Stock held by Sponsor and certain Stardust Power Stockholders for 180 days following Closing, subject to certain exceptions and (iii) to provide certain rights to Sponsor with respect to the Sponsor's designation of a director to the GPAC II board following Closing. Conditions to Each Party's Obligations The obligation of GPAC II and Stardust Power to consummate the Business Combination is subject to certain closing conditions, including, but not limited to, (i) the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act, (ii) no governmental authority having enacted any law that makes the Transaction or any part thereof illegal or otherwise prohibited, (iii) the Registration Statement (as defined below) becoming effective, (iv) the approval of GPAC II's shareholders being obtained and (v) the approval of Stardust Power's stockholders being obtained. In addition, the obligation of GPAC II and Merger Subs to consummate the Business Combination is subject to the fulfillment of other closing conditions, including, but not limited to, (i) the representations and warranties of Stardust Power being true and correct to the standards applicable to such representations and warranties and each of the covenants of Stardust Power having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (ii) the other representations and warranties, except for those set forth in (i) above, of Stardust Power being true and correct as of the Closing Date, as though made on and as of the Closing Date except for certain exceptions mentioned in the Business Combination Agreement, (iii) each of the covenants of the Stardust Power to be performed or complied with by it under the Business Combination Agreement as of or prior to the Closing having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (iv) each of the covenants of the Stardust Power to be performed or complied with by it under the Business Combination Agreement as of or prior to the Closing having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (v) Stardust Power having delivered to GPAC II a certificate signed by an authorized officer of Stardust Power, dated the Closing Date (an "Officer's Certificate"), certifying that, to the knowledge and belief of such officer, the conditions set forth in the three (3) immediately preceding points have been fulfilled, (vi) Stardust Power and the other parties thereto entering into certain amendments to the outstanding SAFE Agreements and being in full force and effect, (vii) since the date of the Business Combination Agreement, there not having occurred any change, event, occurrence, state of facts or development that, in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), and (viii) Stardust Power having delivered to GPAC II executed counterparts to all of the Ancillary Agreements (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) to which Stardust Power, or any stockholder of Stardust Power, is party. The obligation of Stardust Power to consummate the Business Combination is also subject to the fulfillment of other closing conditions, including, but not limited to, (i) the representations and warranties of GPAC II, First Merger Sub and Second Merger Sub being true and correct to the standards applicable to such representations and warranties and each of the covenants of GPAC II having been performed or complied with in all material respects, (ii) each of the pre-Closing or at-Closing covenants of GPAC II shall have been performed or complied with in all material respects, (iii) GPAC II's delivering an Officer's Certificate to Stardust Power, (iv) the approval by Nasdaq of GPAC II's listing application in connection with the Business Combination, (v) the non-occurrence of a Material Adverse Effect, and (vi) GPAC II's delivery to Stardust Power the executed counterparts of all of the Ancillary Agreements to which GPAC II is a party. Termination The Business Combination Agreement may be terminated at any time at or prior to Closing: (i) by mutual written consent of GPAC II and Stardust Power, (ii) by written notice from GPAC II to Stardust Power if the representations and warranties of Stardust Power are not true and correct or if Stardust Power fails to perform any covenant or agreement set forth in the Business Combination Agreement such that certain conditions to closing cannot be satisfied and the breach or breaches of such representations or warranties or the failure to perform such covenant or agreement, as applicable, are not cured or cannot be cured within certain specified time periods so long as the breaching party is using its commercially reasonable efforts to cure such breach within such period (the "cure period"), (iii) by written notice from Stardust Power to GPAC II if the representations and warranties of GPAC II are not true and correct or if GPAC II fails to perform any covenant or agreement set forth in the Business Combination Agreement such that certain conditions to closing cannot be satisfied and the breach or breaches of such representations or warranties or the failure to perform such covenant or agreement, as applicable, are not cured or cannot be cured within the cure period, (iv) by either GPAC II or Stardust Power if the Business Combination is not consummated by July 14, 2024 (as may be extended under certain conditions), provided that the terminating party's failure to fulfill any obligation under the Business Combination Agreement was not the primary cause of, or primarily resulted in, the failure of Closing to occur or if the terminating party is in breach of the Business Combination Agreement, which breach could give rise to a right of the other party to terminate the Business Combination Agreement, (v) by either GPAC II or Stardust Power if the consummation of the Mergers is permanently enjoined or prohibited by the terms of a final, non-appealable government order or other law; (vi) by written notice from either GPAC II or Stardust Power if the GPAC II shareholder approval is not obtained at the special meeting of GPAC II (subject to any adjournment or recess of the meeting), (vii) by written notice from GPAC II to Stardust Power if certain Stardust Power stockholder approval has not been obtained within two business days following the date that the Registration Statement is declared effective, and (viii) by Stardust Power if GPAC II is delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market (and has not been listed on the New York Stock Exchange or another reasonably acceptable national securities exchange or OTC Markets) prior to the consummation of the Transactions. A copy of the Business Combination Agreement is filed with the Current Report on Form 8-K as Exhibit 2.1 filed on November 21, 2023. The Business Combination Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants that the respective parties made to each other as of the date of the Business Combination Agreement or other specific dates. The assertions embodied in those representations, warranties and covenants were made for purposes of the contract among the respective parties and are subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to by the parties in connection with negotiating such agreement. The representations, warranties and covenants in the Business Combination Agreement are also modified in important part by the underlying disclosure schedules which are not filed publicly and which are subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from that generally applicable to stockholders and were used for the purpose of allocating risk among the parties rather than establishing matters as facts. GPAC II does not believe that these schedules contain information that is material to an investment decision. Company Support Agreements and Sponsor Letter Agreement Contemporaneously with the execution of the Business Combination Agreement, certain Stardust Power Stockholders entered into a Company Support Agreement (collectively, the "Company Support Agreements") with GPAC II and Stardust Power, pursuant to which such stockholders have agreed to certain support matters as described in the Company Support Agreement. Further, concurrently with the execution of the Business Combination Agreement, the Sponsor and, for certain limited purposes set forth therein, the executive officers and directors of GPAC II entered into the Sponsor Letter Agreement (the "Sponsor Letter Agreement") with GPAC II and Stardust Power, pursuant to which the Sponsor agreed to, among certain things as described in the Sponsor Letter Agreement. X- Definition The entire disclosure for a business combination (or series of individually immaterial business combinations) completed during the period, including background, timing, and recognized assets and liabilities. The disclosure may include leverage buyout transactions (as applicable). References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-805-SubTopic-20-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-5-Subparagraph-\(b\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479907/805-20-50-5](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-805-SubTopic-20-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-5-Subparagraph-(b)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479907/805-20-50-5) Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-805-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/805/tableOfContent-Details-Name-us-gaap-BusinessCombinationDisclosureTextBlock-namespace-Prefix-us-gaap-Data-Type-dtr-types-textBlockItemType-Balance-Type-na>

Period Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us_gaap_BusinessCombinationsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us_gaap-Data Type: xbrli-stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationSummary of Significant Accounting Policies 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Abstract] Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Note 3—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Strike Merger Sub I, Inc., a Delaware corporation and Strike Merger Sub II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, both formed to facilitate the acquisition of Stardust Power (Note 2). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in U. S. dollars and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U. S. GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Emerging Growth Company: Section 102 (b) (1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such an election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when an accounting standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. Net Income per Ordinary Share: Net income per ordinary share is computed by dividing net income applicable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the period. The Company has not considered the effect of the warrants sold in the Public Offering and private placement to purchase an aggregate of 11, 221, 954 at December 31, 2023 (15, 566, 667 at December 31, 2022) Class A ordinary shares in the calculation of diluted income per ordinary share, since their inclusion would be anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method and are dependent on future events. As a result, diluted income per ordinary share is the same as basic income per ordinary share for the period. The Company complies with the accounting and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share.” The Company has two classes of shares, which are referred to as Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Income and losses are shared pro rata among the two classes of shares. Net income per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the respective period. The changes in redemption value that are accreted to Class A ordinary subject to redemption (see below) is representative of fair value and therefore is not factored into the calculation of earnings per share. The following tables reflect the earnings per share after allocating income between the shares based on outstanding shares: Year ended Year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2022 Class A Class B Class A Class B Numerator: Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share: Allocation of income—basic and diluted \$ 54, 000 \$ 85, 000 \$ 12, 055, 000 \$ 3, 014, 000 Denominator: Basic and diluted weighted average ordinary shares: 4, 718, 000 7, 500, 000 30, 000, 000 7, 500, 000 Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 40 \$ 0. 40 Concentration of Credit Risk: The Company can have significant cash balances at financial institutions which throughout the year may exceed the federally insured limit of \$ 250, 000. Any loss incurred or a lack of access to such funds could have a significant adverse impact on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. The Company had no cash equivalents at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Fair Value Measurements: The Company complies with FASB ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements” (“ASC 820”), for its financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period, and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable—related party approximate their fair values primarily due to the short-term nature of the instruments. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for sale of an asset or paid for transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). These tiers include: ● Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in active markets; ● Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and ● Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, such as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. In some circumstances, the inputs used to measure fair value might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those instances, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Use of Estimates: The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires the Company’s management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated balance sheet and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. One of the more significant estimates included in these consolidated financial statements is the determination of the fair value of the warrant liability. Such estimates may be subject to change as more current information becomes available and accordingly the actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Offering Costs: The Company complies with the requirements of the FASB ASC 340-10-S99-1 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5A—“Expenses of Offering.” Costs incurred in connection with preparation for the Public Offering totaled approximately \$ 17, 054, 000 including \$ 16, 500, 000 of underwriters’ discount. Such costs were allocated among the temporary equity and warrant liability components, based on their relative fair value. Upon completion of the Public Offering, approximately \$ 16, 254, 000 has been charged to Class B ordinary shares subject to redemption for the temporary equity components and approximately \$ 800, 000 has been charged to other expense for the warrant liability. Class A Ordinary Shares Subject to Possible Redemption: As discussed in Note 4, all of the 30, 000, 000 Class A ordinary shares sold as part of the Units (as defined below) in the Public Offering contain a redemption feature that allows for the redemption under the Company’s liquidation or tender offer / shareholder approval provisions. In accordance with FASB ASC 480, redemption provisions not solely within the control of the Company require the security to be classified outside of permanent equity. Ordinary liquidation events, which involve the redemption and liquidation of all of the entity’s equity instruments, are excluded from the provisions of FASB ASC 480. Although the Company had not specified a maximum redemption threshold, its articles of association provide that in no event will it redeem its public shares in an amount that would cause its net tangible assets (shareholders’ equity) to be less than \$ 5, 000, 001. However, because all of the Class A ordinary shares are redeemable, all of the shares are recorded as Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption on the enclosed consolidated balance sheets. On January 11, 2023, in connection with the vote to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal the holders of 26, 068, 281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at

a redemption price of approximately \$ 10. 167 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265, 050, 000 reducing the number of Class A ordinary shares to 3, 931, 719. The Company recognizes changes immediately as they occur and adjusts the carrying value of the securities at the end of each reporting period. Increases or decreases in the carrying amount of redeemable Class A ordinary shares are affected by adjustments to additional paid-in capital. Accordingly, 3, 931, 719 and 30, 000, 000 shares, respectively, were classified outside of permanent equity at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption consist of the following: Dollars Shares Gross proceeds of Public Offering \$ 300, 000, 000 30, 000, 000 Less: Proceeds allocated to Public Warrants (14, 100, 000) Offering costs (16, 254, 000) Plus: Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 30, 354, 000 Subtotal at inception and at December 31, 2021 300, 000, 000 30, 000, 000 Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4, 675, 000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2022 \$ 304, 675, 000 30, 000, 000 Class A ordinary shares redeemed on January 11, 2023 (265, 050, 000) (26, 068, 281) Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4, 079, 000 Balance at December 31, 2023 \$ 43, 704, 000 3, 931, 719 Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11. 05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23, 615, 331. Further, in 2024 Extension Meeting, the shareholders voted to remove the restriction on maximum redemptions. Income Taxes: FASB ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the consolidated balance sheet recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The Company's management determined that the Cayman Islands is the Company's major tax jurisdiction. There were no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. No amounts were accrued for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2023 or 2022. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position. The Company is considered a Cayman Islands exempted company and is presently not subject to income taxes or income tax filing requirements in the Cayman Islands or the United States. As such, the Company's tax provision was zero for the periods presented. The Company's management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months. Warrant Liability: The Company accounts for warrants as either equity-classified or liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the warrant's specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance in FASB ASC 480 and ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" ("ASC 815"). The assessment considers whether the warrants are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, and whether the warrants meet all of the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815, including whether the warrants are indexed to the Company's own ordinary shares, among other conditions for equity classification. This assessment, which requires the use of professional judgment, is conducted at the time of warrant issuance and as of each subsequent quarterly period end date while the warrants are outstanding. For issued or modified warrants that meet all of the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital at the time of issuance. For issued or modified warrants that do not meet all the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a liability at their initial fair value on the date of issuance, and each consolidated balance sheet date thereafter. Changes in the estimated fair value of the warrants are recognized as a non-cash gain or loss on the consolidated statement of operations. Costs associated with issuing the warrants accounted for as liabilities are charged to operations when the warrants are issued. Subsequent Events: The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the date of the consolidated balance sheets through March 19, 2024, that the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued and has concluded that all such events that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements have been recognized or disclosed. See above, as well as Notes 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 regarding actions taken at the 2024 Extension Meeting to extend the date to complete a business combination resulting in a New Termination Date, as well as shareholder redemptions of 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares for approximately \$ 23, 615, 000 and non-redemption agreements with holders of 1, 503, 254 Class A ordinary shares in exchange for the transfer of 127, 777 Class B ordinary shares (after conversion to Class A ordinary shares), and the increase in the amount available to the Company under the extension promissory notes among other items. Recent Accounting Pronouncements: In August 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-06, "Debt — Debt with Conversion and Other Options" (Subtopic 470-20) and "Derivatives and Hedging — Contracts in Entity's Own Equity" (Subtopic 815-40) ("ASU 2020-06"), to simplify accounting for certain financial instruments. ASU 2020-06 eliminates the current models that require separation of beneficial conversion and cash conversion features from convertible instruments and simplifies the derivative scope exception guidance pertaining to equity classification of contracts in an entity's own equity. The new standard also introduces additional disclosures for convertible debt and freestanding instruments that are indexed to and settled in an entity's own equity. ASU 2020-06 amends the diluted earnings per share guidance, including the requirement to use the if-converted method for all convertible instruments. ASU 2020-06 is effective January 1, 2024 and should be applied on a full or modified retrospective basis. The Company has adopted this standard for its Extension promissory notes and there is no impact to the consolidated financial statements-related party as further discussed in Note 5. Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_AccountingPoliciesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na-Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for the basis of presentation and significant accounting policies concepts. Basis of presentation describes the underlying basis used to prepare the financial statements (for example, US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Other Comprehensive Basis of Accounting, IFRS). Accounting policies describe all significant accounting policies of the reporting entity. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-235-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/235/tableOfContent> Details Name: us-gaap_BasisOfPresentationAndSignificantAccountingPoliciesTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dtl-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na-Period Type: durationPublic Offering 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Public Offering [Abstract] Public Offering Note 4 — Public Offering On January 14, 2021, the Company consummated the Public Offering and sale of 30, 000, 000 units at a price of \$ 10. 00 per unit (the "Units"). Each Unit consists of one share of the Company's Class A ordinary shares, one-sixth of one detachable redeemable warrant (the "Detachable Redeemable Warrants") and the contingent right to receive, in certain circumstances, in connection with the Business Combination, one-sixth of one distributable redeemable warrant for each public share that a public shareholder holds and does not redeem in connection with the Company's initial Business Combination (the "Distributable Redeemable Warrants," and together with the Detachable Redeemable Warrants, the "Redeemable Warrants"). Each whole Redeemable Warrant offered in the Public Offering is exercisable to purchase one of the Company's Class A ordinary shares. Only whole Redeemable Warrants may be exercised. Under the terms of the warrant agreement, the Company has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to file a new registration statement under the Securities Act, following the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination covering the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants. No fractional shares will be issued upon exercise of the Redeemable Warrants. If, upon exercise of the Redeemable Warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, the Company will, upon exercise, round down to the nearest whole number the number of Class A ordinary shares to be issued to the Redeemable Warrant holder. Each Redeemable Warrant will become exercisable on the later of 30 days after the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination or 12

months from the closing of the Public Offering and will expire five years after the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. However, if the Company does not complete its initial Business Combination on or prior to the end of the Revised Combination Period, the Redeemable Warrants will expire at the end of such period. If the Company is unable to deliver registered Class A ordinary shares to the holder upon exercise of a Redeemable Warrant during the exercise period, there will be no net cash settlement of these Redeemable Warrants and the Redeemable Warrants will expire worthless, unless they may be exercised on a cashless basis in the circumstances described in the warrant agreement. Once the Redeemable Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Redeemable Warrants in whole and not in part at a price of \$ 0. 01 per Warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption, only in the event that the last sale price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 18. 00 per share for any 20 trading days within the 30 trading day period ending on the third trading day before the Company sends the notice of redemption to the Redeemable Warrant holders, and that certain other conditions are met. Once the Redeemable Warrants become exercisable, the Company may also redeem the outstanding Redeemable Warrants in whole and not in part at a price of \$ 0. 10 per Warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption, only in the event that the closing price of the Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 10. 00 per share on the trading day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption, and that certain other conditions are met. If the closing price of the Class A ordinary shares is less than \$ 18. 00 per share (as adjusted) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending three trading days before the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders, the Private Placement Warrants must also concurrently be called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding public warrants, as described above (the "Public Warrants"). If issued, the Distributable Redeemable Warrants are identical to the Redeemable Warrants and together represent the Public Warrants. The Company had granted the underwriters a 45-day option to purchase up to 2, 500, 000 Units to cover any over-allotments, at the Public Offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions, and such option was exercised in full at the closing of the Public Offering and included in the 30, 000, 000 Units sold on January 14, 2021. The Company paid an underwriting discount of 2. 0 % of the per Unit price, \$ 6, 000, 000, to the underwriters at the closing of the Public Offering, and there is a deferred underwriting fee of 3. 5 % of the per Unit price, \$ 10, 500, 000, which is payable upon the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination. The shareholders of the Company approved the Extension Amendment Proposal at the extraordinary general meeting (the "Extension Meeting") and on January 11, 2023, in connection with that vote, the holders of 26, 068, 281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company properly exercised their right to redeem their shares for an aggregate price of approximately \$ 10. 167 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265, 050, 166. In addition, 4, 344, 714 contingent Distributable Redeemable Warrants will no longer be available to the former holders of the 26, 068, 281 Class A ordinary shares redeemed and so the carrying amount of those warrants, approximately \$ 130, 000, was removed from the warrant liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11. 05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23, 615, 331. In addition, 356, 189 contingent Distributable Redeemable Warrants will no longer be available to the former holders of the 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares redeemed and so the carrying amount of those warrants will be removed from the warrant liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets in 2024. X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae_PublicOfferingAbstract Namespace Prefix: gpae_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: naPeriod Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for public offering. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae_PublicOfferingTextBlock Namespace Prefix: gpae_Data Type: dt: textBlockItemType Balance Type: naPeriod Type: durationRelated Party Transactions 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023-Related Party Transactions [Abstract] Related Party Transactions Note 5 — Related Party Transactions Founder Shares: During 2020, the Sponsor purchased 7, 187, 500 Class B ordinary shares (the "Founder Shares") for \$ 25, 000 (which amount was paid directly for organizational costs and costs of the Public Offering by the Sponsor on behalf of the Company), or approximately \$ 0. 003 per share. In January 2021, the Company effected a share capitalization resulting in there being an aggregate of 7, 500, 000 Founder Shares issued. The Founder Shares are substantially identical to the Class A ordinary shares included in the Units sold in the Public Offering except that the Founder Shares automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares at the time of the initial Business Combination, or at any time prior thereto at the option of the holder, and are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below, and the Founder Shares are subject to vesting as follows: 50 % upon the completion of a Business Combination and then 12. 5 % on each of the attainment of Return to Shareholders (as defined in the agreement) exceeding 20 %, 30 %, 40 % and 50 %. Certain events, as defined in the agreement, could trigger an immediate vesting under certain circumstances. Founder Shares that do not vest within an eight-year period from the closing of the Business Combination will be cancelled. The Sponsor agreed to forfeit up to 625, 000 Founder Shares to the extent that the over-allotment option was not exercised in full by the underwriters. The underwriters exercised their over-allotment option in full and therefore such shares are no longer subject to forfeiture. In addition to the vesting provisions of the Founder Shares discussed above and in Note 8, the Company's initial shareholders have agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of their Founder Shares until the earlier of (A) one year after the completion of the Company's initial Business Combination, or (B), subsequent to the Company's initial Business Combination, if (x) the last sale price of the Company's Class A ordinary shares equals or exceeds \$ 12. 00 per share (as adjusted for share splits, share dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30 trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Company's initial Business Combination or (y) the date on which the Company completes a liquidation, merger, share exchange or other similar transaction after the initial Business Combination that results in all of the Company's shareholders having the right to exchange their ordinary shares for cash, securities or other property. Private Placement Warrants: The Sponsor purchased from the Company an aggregate of 5, 566, 667 warrants at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant (a purchase price of \$ 8, 350, 000) in a private placement that occurred simultaneously with the completion of the Public Offering (the "Private Placement Warrants"). Each Private Placement Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class A ordinary share at \$ 11. 50 per share. The purchase price of the Private Placement Warrants was added to the proceeds from the Public Offering, net of expenses of the offering and working capital to be available to the Company, to be held in the Trust Account pending completion of the Company's initial Business Combination. The Private Placement Warrants (including the Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants) will not be transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of the initial Business Combination and they will be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the Sponsor or its permitted transferees. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the Sponsor or its permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the warrants included in the Units being sold in the Public Offering. Otherwise, the Private Placement Warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the Redeemable Warrants being sold as part of the Units in the Public Offering and have no net cash settlement provisions. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination, then the proceeds from the sale of the Private Placement Warrants will be part of the liquidating distribution from the Trust Account to the public shareholders and the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor will expire worthless. Registration Rights: The Company's initial shareholders and the holders of the Private Placement Warrants are entitled to registration rights pursuant to a registration and shareholder rights agreement. These holders will be entitled to make up to three demands, excluding short form registration demands, that the Company registers such securities for sale under the Securities Act. In addition, these holders will have piggyback registration rights to include their securities in other registration statements filed by the

Company. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements. There will be no penalties associated with delays in registering the securities under the registration and shareholder rights agreement. Related Party Loans: Sponsor working capital loans—On August 1, 2022, the Company issued a promissory note (the “August 1, 2022 Note” or “August 1, 2022 Notes payable—related party”) in the principal amount of up to \$ 2, 000, 000 to its Sponsor. The August 1, 2022 Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the Business Combination. The August 1, 2022 Note bears no interest and is due and payable, as amended in connection with the January 2024 Extension Amendment Proposal, upon the earlier to occur of (i) July 14, 2024 and (ii) the effective date of a merger, capital share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization or similar Business Combination and (iii) the liquidation of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2023, approximately \$ 30, 000 of this loan was repaid. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the outstanding principal balance under the August 1, 2022 Note was \$ 755, 000 and \$ 785, 000, respectively. Extension promissory notes—related party—On January 3, 2023, the Company issued a promissory note (the “January 3, 2023 Note”) in the principal amount of up to \$ 250, 000 to its Sponsor. The January 3, 2023 Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the Business Combination. The January 3, 2023 Note bears no interest and is due and payable upon the Business Combination. As of December 31, 2023, no amounts have been drawn down and there was no outstanding principal balance under the January 3, 2023 Note. At the election of the Payee, \$ 250, 000 of the unpaid principal amount of the January 3, 2023 Note may be converted into warrants of the Company (“Warrants”), at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant, each warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share, of the Company. The Warrants shall be identical to the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of the Company’s Public Offering. On January 13, 2023, the Company issued a promissory note (the “January 13, 2023 Note” and together with the January 3, 2023 Note, the “Extension promissory notes—related party”) in the principal amount of up to \$ 4, 000, 000, as amended subsequent to December 31, 2023, on February 13, 2024, to its Sponsor. The January 13, 2023 Note was issued in connection with advances the Sponsor may make to the Company for contributions to the Trust Account in connection with the Extension and other expenses reasonably related to its business and the consummation of the Business Combination. The January 13, 2023 Note bears no interest and is due and payable upon the Business Combination. At the election of the Payee, up to \$ 1, 750, 000 of the January 13, 2023 Note may be converted, at the option of the lender, into Warrants, at a price of \$ 1. 50 per warrant, each warrant exercisable for one Class A ordinary share of the Company. The Warrants shall be identical to the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor at the time of the Public Offering. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company made drawdowns aggregating approximately \$ 2, 726, 000 under the January 13, 2023 Note in order to pay extension payments and for working capital. The Company records such notes at par value and believes that the fair value of the conversion feature is not material based upon the trading price of the similarly termed Public Warrants. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the outstanding principal balance under the note was approximately \$ 2, 726, 000 and \$ 0, respectively. Subsequent to December 31, 2023 the Company borrowed approximately \$ 395, 000 to fund working capital. Administrative Services Agreement: The Company has agreed to pay \$ 25, 000 a month to the Sponsor for office space and rent and for the services to be provided by one or more investment professionals, creation and maintenance of the Company’s website, and miscellaneous additional services. Services commenced on the date the securities are first listed on Nasdaq Capital and will terminate upon the earlier of the consummation by the Company of an initial Business Combination or the liquidation of the Company. Approximately \$ 300, 000 was charged to general and administrative expenses during both periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for this agreement. There were amounts of approximately \$ 275, 000 and \$ 0 included in accrued liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-RelatedPartyTransactionsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrl:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for related party transactions: Examples of related party transactions include transactions between (a) a parent company and its subsidiary; (b) subsidiaries of a common parent; (c) and entity and its principal owners; and (d) affiliates. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480990/946-20-50-2>Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 5-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480990/946-20-50-5>Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 6-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480990/946-20-50-6>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 235-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(e\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481062/946-235-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 235-Name Accounting Standards 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https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483326/850-10-50-1)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-07 \(2\) \(g\) \(3\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-07 (2) (g) (3))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1)Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210. 6-07 \(2\) \(e\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210. 6-07 (2) (e))-Publisher 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https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483326/850-10-50-1)Details Name: us-gaap-RelatedPartyTransactionsDisclosureTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationAccounting for Warrant Liability 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Accounting for Warrant Liability [Abstract] Accounting for Warrant Liability Note 6—Accounting for Warrant Liability At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were 11, 221, 954 and 15, 566, 667 warrants, respectively, outstanding including 5, 655, 286 Public Warrants and 5, 566, 667 Private Placement Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 10, 000, 000 Public Warrants and 5, 566, 667 Private Placement Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2022. 4, 344, 714 contingent redeemable warrants that would have been exercisable by the former holders of the 26, 068, 281 Class A ordinary shares redeemed in January 2023 are no longer available for exercise. The Company’s warrants are not indexed to the Company’s ordinary shares in the manner contemplated by ASC Section 815-40-15 because the holder of the instrument is not an input into the pricing of a fixed-for-fixed

option on equity shares. As such, the Company's warrants are accounted for as warrant liabilities which are required to be valued at fair value at each reporting period. The following tables present information about the Company's warrant liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine such fair value: Description At December 31, 2023 Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Warrant Liabilities: Public Warrants \$ 150,000 \$ 150,000 \$ - Private Placement Warrants 187,000-187,000 Warrant liability at December 31, 2023 \$ 337,000 \$ 150,000 \$ 187,000 \$ - Description At December 31, 2022 Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Warrant Liabilities: Public Warrants \$ 300,000 \$ 300,000 \$ - Private Placement Warrants 167,000-167,000 Warrant liability at December 31, 2022 \$ 467,000 \$ 300,000 \$ 167,000 \$ - At December 31, 2022 and 2023, the Company valued its (a) Public Warrants based on the closing price at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, in an active market and (b) Private Placement Warrants based on the closing price of the Public Warrants since they are similar instruments. The warrant liabilities are not subject to qualified hedge accounting. See also Note 4 regarding contingent warrants forfeited subsequent to December 31, 2023. X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpaac_AccountingForWarrantLiabilityAbstract Namespace Prefix: gpaac_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for accounting for warrant liability. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpaac_AccountingForWarrantLiabilityTextBlock Namespace Prefix: gpaac_ Data Type: dtr:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationTrust Account and Fair Value Measurement 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement [Abstract] Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement Note 7—Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement The Company complies with FASB ASC 820 for its financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period, and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually. Upon the closing of the Public Offering and the private placement, a total of \$ 300,000,000 was deposited into the Trust Account. On January 11, 2023, shareholders redeemed 26,068,281 Class A ordinary shares at \$ 10.16 per share, approximately \$ 265,050,000, from the Trust Account and from Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption as further discussed in these notes to consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 9, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. The Company classifies its U.S. government treasury bills and equivalent securities (when it owns them) as held to maturity in accordance with FASB ASC 320, "Investments—Debt and Equity Securities." Held to maturity securities are those securities which the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. Money market funds are valued at market. The funds in the Trust Account were held in an interest-bearing cash account at December 31, 2023. The following table presents information about the Company's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022 and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques the Company utilized to determine such fair value. Since all of the Company's permitted investments at December 31, 2022 consisted of money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, fair values of its investments are determined by Level 1 inputs utilizing quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as follows: Carrying Value at Quoted Price in Active Description December 31, 2022 Markets (Level 1) Assets: Money Market Fund \$ 304,675,000 \$ 304,675,000 Total \$ 304,675,000 \$ 304,675,000 X-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for the fair value of financial instruments (as defined), including financial assets and financial liabilities (collectively, as defined), and the measurements of those instruments as well as disclosures related to the fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities. Such disclosures about the financial instruments, assets, and liabilities would include: (1) the fair value of the required items together with their carrying amounts (as appropriate); (2) for items for which it is not practicable to estimate fair value, disclosure would include: (a) information pertinent to estimating fair value (including, carrying amount, effective interest rate, and maturity, and (b) the reasons why it is not practicable to estimate fair value; (3) significant concentrations of credit risk including: (a) information about the activity, region, or economic characteristics identifying a concentration, (b) the maximum amount of loss the entity is exposed to based on the gross fair value of the related item, (c) policy for requiring collateral or other security and information as to accessing such collateral or security, and (d) the nature and brief description of such collateral or security; (4) quantitative information about market risks and how such risks are managed; (5) for items measured on both a recurring and nonrecurring basis information regarding the inputs used to develop the fair value measurement; and (6) for items presented in the financial statement for which fair value measurement is elected: (a) information necessary to understand the reasons for the election, (b) discussion of the effect of fair value changes on earnings, (c) a description of [similar groups] items for which the election is made and the relation thereof to the balance sheet, the aggregate carrying value of items included in the balance sheet that are not eligible for the election; (7) all other required (as defined) and desired information. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-820-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-2-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap_FairValueDisclosuresTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_FairValueInputsQuantitativeInformationAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationShareholders' Deficit 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Shareholders' Deficit [Abstract] Shareholders' Deficit Note 8—Shareholders' Deficit Ordinary Shares: The authorized ordinary shares of the Company include 500,000,000 Class A ordinary shares and 50,000,000 Class B ordinary shares or 550,000,000 ordinary shares in total. The Company may (depending on the terms of the Business Combination) be required to increase the authorized number of shares at the same time as its shareholders vote on the Business Combination to the extent the Company seeks shareholder approval in connection with its Business Combination. Except with respect to matters pertaining to directors prior to the Business Combination, holders of the Company's Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class and are entitled to one vote for each Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. The Founder Shares are subject to vesting as follows: 50% upon the completion of a Business Combination and then an additional 12.5% on the attainment of each of a series of certain "shareholder return" targets exceeding 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%, as further defined in the agreement. Certain events, as defined in the agreement, could trigger an immediate vesting under certain circumstances. Founder Shares that do not vest within an eight-year period from the closing of the Business Combination will be cancelled. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were 7,500,000 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding, and 0 and 0 Class A ordinary shares issued and outstanding (after deducting 3,931,719 and 30,000,000, respectively, Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2023 and 2022). Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2,137,134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11.05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23,615,331. Also subsequent to December 31, 2023 and in connection with the 2024 Extension Agreement, as discussed in Note 1, the Company entered into non-redemption agreements with holders of 1,503,254 Class A ordinary shares in exchange for the transfer of 127,777 Class B ordinary shares (after conversion to Class A ordinary shares), among other items. Preference Shares: The Company is authorized to issue 5,000,000 preference shares, par value \$ 0.0001 (the "Preference shares"), with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Company's board of directors. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no Preference shares issued or outstanding.

X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_StockholdersEquityNoteAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for equity. 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https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18)Reference 18: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18)Reference 19: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph \(d\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph (d)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18)Details Name: us-gaap_StockholdersEquityNoteDisclosureTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dt:types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationCommitments and Contingencies 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Commitments and Contingencies [Abstract] Commitments and Contingencies Note 9—Commitments and Contingencies Business Combination Costs: In connection with identifying an initial Business Combination candidate and negotiating an initial Business Combination, the Company has entered into, and may enter into additional, engagement letters or agreements with various consultants, advisors, professionals and others. The services under these engagement letters and agreements are material in amount and in some instances include contingent or success fees. Contingent or success fees (but not deferred underwriting commission) would be charged to operations in the quarter that an initial Business Combination is consummated. In most instances (except with respect to the Company's independent registered public accounting firm), these engagement letters and agreements are expected to specifically provide that such counterparties waive their rights to seek repayment from the funds in the Trust Account. Risks and Uncertainties: Bank Closures—Management acknowledges that the Company depends on a variety of U. S. and multi-national financial institutions for banking services. Market conditions can impact the viability of these institutions, which in effect will affect the Company's ability to maintain and provide assurances that it can access its cash and cash equivalents in a timely manner or at all. Any inability to access or delay in accessing these funds could adversely affect the Company's liquidity, business and financial condition. Ongoing Conflicts—The impact of ongoing and evolving military conflicts, including the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the Israel-Hamas war, and economic sanctions and countermeasures on domestic and global economic and geopolitical conditions in general is not determinable as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_CommitmentsAndContingenciesDisclosureAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe entire disclosure for commitments and contingencies. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 440-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482648/440-10-50-4](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 440-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482648/440-10-50-4)Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 450-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//450/tableOfContent>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 954-SubTopic 440-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480327/954-440-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 954-SubTopic 440-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480327/954-440-50-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 440-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482648/440-10-50-4](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 440-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482648/440-10-50-4)Reference 5: <http://www.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 440-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//440/tableOfContent>Details Name: us-gaap_CommitmentsAndContingenciesDisclosureTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dt:types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationPay vs Performance Disclosure-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Pay vs Performance Disclosure-Net Income (Loss) \$ 139,000 \$ 15,069,000 X-ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/presentationRef-Publisher SEC-Name Regulation S-K-Number 229-Section 402-Subsection v-Paragraph 1>Details Name: ccd-PvpTable Namespace Prefix: ccd_ Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe portion of profit or loss for the period, net of income taxes, which is attributable to the parent. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.4-08\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.4-08(g)(1)(ii))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.4-08\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 235-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.4-08(g)(1)(ii))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1)

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All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Basis of Presentation Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in U. S. dollars and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U. S. GAAP") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Emerging Growth Company Emerging Growth Company: Section 102 (b) (1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such an election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when an accounting standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. Net Income per Ordinary Share Net Income per Ordinary Share: Net income per ordinary share is computed by dividing net income applicable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the period. The Company has not considered the effect of the warrants sold in the Public Offering and private placement to purchase an aggregate of 11, 221, 954 at December 31, 2023 (15, 566, 667 at December 31, 2022) Class A ordinary shares in the calculation of diluted income per ordinary share, since their inclusion would be anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method and are dependent on future events. As a result, diluted income per ordinary share is the same as basic income per ordinary share for the period. The Company complies with the accounting and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC Topic 260, "Earnings Per Share." The Company has two classes of shares, which are referred to as Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Income and losses are shared pro rata among the two classes of shares. Net income per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the respective period. The changes in redemption value that are accreted to Class A ordinary subject to redemption (see below) is representative of fair value and therefore is not factored into the calculation of earnings per share. The following tables reflect the earnings per share after allocating income between the shares based on outstanding shares: Year ended Year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2022 Class A Class B Class A Class B Numerator: Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share: Allocation of income — basic and diluted \$ 54, 000 \$ 85, 000 \$ 12, 055, 000 \$ 3, 014, 000 Denominator: Basic and diluted weighted average ordinary shares: 4, 718, 000 7, 500, 000 30, 000 7, 500, 000 Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 01 \$ 0. 40 \$ 0. 40 Concentration of Credit Risk Concentration of Credit Risk: The Company can have significant cash balances at financial institutions which throughout the year may exceed the federally insured limit of \$ 250, 000. Any loss incurred or a lack of access to such funds could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. The Company had no cash equivalents at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Fair Value Measurements Fair Value Measurements: The Company complies with FASB ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements" ("ASC 820"), for its financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period, and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable — related party approximate their fair values primarily due to the short-term nature of the instruments. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for sale of an asset or paid for transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). These tiers include: ● Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in active markets; ● Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and ● Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, such as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. In some circumstances, the inputs used to measure fair value might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those instances, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Use of Estimates Use of Estimates: The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated balance sheet and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. One of

the more significant estimates included in these consolidated financial statements is the determination of the fair value of the warrant liability. Such estimates may be subject to change as more current information becomes available and accordingly the actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Offering Costs—Offering Costs: The Company complies with the requirements of the FASB ASC 340-10-S99-1 and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5A—“Expenses of Offering.” Costs incurred in connection with preparation for the Public Offering totaled approximately \$ 17, 054, 000 including \$ 16, 500, 000 of underwriters’ discount. Such costs were allocated among the temporary equity and warrant liability components, based on their relative fair value. Upon completion of the Public Offering, approximately \$ 16, 254, 000 has been charged to Class B ordinary shares subject to redemption for the temporary equity components and approximately \$ 800, 000 has been charged to other expense for the warrant liability.

Class A Ordinary Shares Subject to Possible Redemption—Class A Ordinary Shares Subject to Possible Redemption: As discussed in Note 4, all of the 30, 000, 000 Class A ordinary shares sold as part of the Units (as defined below) in the Public Offering contain a redemption feature that allows for the redemption under the Company’s liquidation or tender offer / shareholder approval provisions. In accordance with FASB ASC 480, redemption provisions not solely within the control of the Company require the security to be classified outside of permanent equity. Ordinary liquidation events, which involve the redemption and liquidation of all of the entity’s equity instruments, are excluded from the provisions of FASB ASC 480. Although the Company had not specified a maximum redemption threshold, its articles of association provide that in no event will it redeem its public shares in an amount that would cause its net tangible assets (shareholders’ equity) to be less than \$ 5, 000, 001. However, because all of the Class A ordinary shares are redeemable, all of the shares are recorded as Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption on the enclosed consolidated balance sheets. On January 11, 2023, in connection with the vote to approve the Extension Amendment Proposal the holders of 26, 068, 281 Class A ordinary shares of the Company exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 10. 167 per share for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 265, 050, 000 reducing the number of Class A ordinary shares to 3, 931, 719. The Company recognizes changes immediately as they occur and adjusts the carrying value of the securities at the end of each reporting period. Increases or decreases in the carrying amount of redeemable Class A ordinary shares are affected by adjustments to additional paid-in capital. Accordingly, 3, 931, 719 and 30, 000, 000 shares, respectively, were classified outside of permanent equity at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption consist of the following: Dollars Shares Gross proceeds of Public Offering \$ 300, 000, 000 30, 000, 000 Less: Proceeds allocated to Public Warrants (14, 100, 000) Offering costs (16, 254, 000) Plus: Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 30, 354, 000 Subtotal at inception and at December 31, 2021 300, 000, 000 30, 000, 000 Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4, 675, 000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2022 \$ 304, 675, 000 30, 000, 000 Class A ordinary shares redeemed on January 11, 2023 (265, 050, 000) (26, 068, 281) Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4, 079, 000 Balance at December 31, 2023 \$ 43, 704, 000 3, 931, 719 Subsequent to December 31, 2023, on January 11, 2024, in connection with the 2024 Extension Meeting, holders of 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$ 11. 05 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of approximately \$ 23, 615, 331. Further, in 2024 Extension Meeting, the shareholders voted to remove the restriction on maximum redemptions.

Income Taxes—Income Taxes: FASB ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the consolidated balance sheet recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The Company’s management determined that the Cayman Islands is the Company’s major tax jurisdiction. There were no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. No amounts were accrued for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2023 or 2022. The Company is currently not aware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviation from its position. The Company is considered a Cayman Islands exempted company and is presently not subject to income taxes or income tax filing requirements in the Cayman Islands or the United States. As such, the Company’s tax provision was zero for the periods presented. The Company’s management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months.

Warrant Liability—Warrant Liability: The Company accounts for warrants as either equity-classified or liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the warrant’s specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance in FASB ASC 480 and ASC 815, “Derivatives and Hedging” (“ASC 815”). The assessment considers whether the warrants are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, and whether the warrants meet all of the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815, including whether the warrants are indexed to the Company’s own ordinary shares, among other conditions for equity classification. This assessment, which requires the use of professional judgment, is conducted at the time of warrant issuance and as of each subsequent quarterly period end date while the warrants are outstanding. For issued or modified warrants that meet all of the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital at the time of issuance. For issued or modified warrants that do not meet all the criteria for equity classification, the warrants are required to be recorded as a liability at their initial fair value on the date of issuance, and each consolidated balance sheet date thereafter. Changes in the estimated fair value of the warrants are recognized as a non-cash gain or loss on the consolidated statement of operations. Costs associated with issuing the warrants accounted for as liabilities are charged to operations when the warrants are issued.

Subsequent Events—Subsequent Events: The Company evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the date of the consolidated balance sheets through March 19, 2024, that the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued and has concluded that all such events that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements have been recognized or disclosed. See above, as well as Notes 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 regarding actions taken at the 2024 Extension Meeting to extend the date to complete a business combination resulting in a New Termination Date, as well as shareholder redemptions of 2, 137, 134 Class A ordinary shares for approximately \$ 23, 615, 000 and non-redemption agreements with holders of 1, 503, 254 Class A ordinary shares in exchange for the transfer of 127, 777 Class B ordinary shares (after conversion to Class A ordinary shares), and the increase in the amount available to the Company under the extension promissory notes among other items.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements—Recent Accounting Pronouncements: In August 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2020- 06, “Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options” (Subtopic 470- 20) and “Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity” (Subtopic 815- 40) (“ASU 2020- 06”), to simplify accounting for certain financial instruments. ASU 2020- 06 eliminates the current models that require separation of beneficial conversion and cash conversion features from convertible instruments and simplifies the derivative scope exception guidance pertaining to equity classification of contracts in an entity’s own equity. The new standard also introduces additional disclosures for convertible debt and freestanding instruments that are indexed to and settled in an entity’s own equity. ASU 2020- 06 amends the diluted earnings per share guidance, including the requirement to use the if-converted method for all convertible instruments. ASU 2020- 06 is effective January 1, 2024 and should be applied on a full or modified retrospective basis. The Company has adopted this standard for its Extension promissory notes and there is no impact to the consolidated financial statements-related party as further discussed in Note 5. Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

X-Definition—Disclosure of accounting policy for the deferred offering costs preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae_DeferredOfferingCostsPolicyTextBlock-Namespac

Prefix: gpae_Data Type: dtr: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for emerging growth company. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae_EmergingGrowthCompanyPolicyPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: gpae_Data Type: dtr: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for warrant liability... ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae_WarrantsLiabilityPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: gpae_Data Type: dtr: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_AccountingPoliciesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for basis of accounting, or basis of presentation, used to prepare the financial statements (for example, US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Other Comprehensive Basis of Accounting, IFRS). ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_BasisOfAccountingPolicyPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents, including the policy for determining which items are treated as cash equivalents. Other information that may be disclosed includes (1) the nature of any restrictions on the entity's use of its cash and cash equivalents, (2) whether the entity's cash and cash equivalents are insured or expose the entity to credit risk, (3) the classification of any negative balance accounts (overdrafts), and (4) the carrying basis of cash equivalents (for example, at cost) and whether the carrying amount of cash equivalents approximates fair value. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-230-SubTopic-10-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-1> Details Name: us-gaap_CashAndCashEquivalentsPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for credit risk. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-942-SubTopic-825-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480981/942-825-50-1> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(d\)-SubTopic-10-Topic-275-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(d)-SubTopic-10-Topic-275-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-1) Details Name: us-gaap_ConcentrationRiskCreditRisk Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy regarding (1) the principles it follows in consolidating or combining the separate financial statements, including the principles followed in determining the inclusion or exclusion of subsidiaries or other entities in the consolidated or combined financial statements and (2) its treatment of interests (for example, common stock, a partnership interest or other means of exerting influence) in other entities, for example consolidation or use of the equity or cost methods of accounting. The accounting policy may also address the accounting treatment for intercompany accounts and transactions, noncontrolling interest, and the income statement treatment in consolidation for issuances of stock by a subsidiary. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic-235-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-4-Subparagraph-\(a\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483426/235-10-50-4](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic-235-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-4-Subparagraph-(a)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483426/235-10-50-4) Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-810-SubTopic-10-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481203/810-10-50-1> Details Name: us-gaap_ConsolidationPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for computing basic and diluted earnings or loss per share for each class of common stock and participating security. Addresses all significant policy factors, including any antidilutive items that have been excluded from the computation and takes into account stock dividends, splits and reverse splits that occur after the balance sheet date of the latest reporting period but before the issuance of the financial statements. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-260-SubTopic-10-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(c\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-260-SubTopic-10-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(c)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1) Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-260-SubTopic-10-Section-50-Paragraph-2-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap_EarningsPerSharePolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for determining the fair value of financial instruments. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-60-Paragraph-1-SubTopic-10-Topic-820-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482053/820-10-60-1> Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-1-SubTopic-10-Topic-825-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-1> Details Name: us-gaap_FairValueOffinancialInstrumentsPolicy Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for income taxes, which may include its accounting policies for recognizing and measuring deferred tax assets and liabilities and related valuation allowances, recognizing investment tax credits, operating loss carryforwards, tax credit carryforwards, and other carryforwards, methodologies for determining its effective income tax rate and the characterization of interest and penalties in the financial statements. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-946-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-3-Subparagraph-\(SX-210-6-03-\(h\)-\(1\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-946-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-3-Subparagraph-(SX-210-6-03-(h)-(1))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-17-Subparagraph-\(b\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-17](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-17-Subparagraph-(b)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-17) Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-9-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-9> Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-25-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482525/740-10-45-25> Reference 5: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-28-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482525/740-10-45-28> Reference 6: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-19-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-19> Reference 7: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-220-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-1-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482765/220-10-50-1> Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-740-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-20-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482685/740-10-50-20> Details Name: us-gaap_IncomeTaxPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy pertaining to new accounting pronouncements that may impact the entity's financial reporting. Includes, but is not limited to, quantification of the expected or actual impact. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_NewAccountingPronouncementsPolicyPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr- types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionDisclosure of accounting policy for recognition of changes in redemption value of mandatorily redeemable shares. Provides the period over which changes in redemption value are accreted, usually from the issuance date (or from the date that it becomes probable that the security will become redeemable, if later) to the earliest redemption date of the security. ReferencesNo

definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-SharesSubjectToMandatoryRedemptionChangesInRedemptionValuePolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Disclosure of accounting policy for reporting subsequent events. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-SubsequentEventsPolicyPolicyTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Disclosure of accounting policy for the use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic275-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph9-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-9>Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic275-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph4-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-4>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(b\)-SubTopic10-Topic275-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(b)-SubTopic10-Topic275-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(c\)-SubTopic10-Topic275-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(c)-SubTopic10-Topic275-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-1)Reference 5: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph11-SubTopic10-Topic275-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-11>Reference 6: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph12-SubTopic10-Topic275-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-12>Reference 7: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic275-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph8-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482861/275-10-50-8> Details Name: us-gaap-UseOfEstimates Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationSummary of Significant Accounting Policies (Tables) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Abstract] Schedule of Earnings Per Share The following tables reflect the earnings per share after allocating income between the shares based on outstanding shares: Year ended Year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2022 Class A Class B Class A Class B Numerator: Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share: Allocation of income—basic and diluted \$ 54,000 \$ 85,000 \$ 12,055,000 \$ 3,014,000 Denominator: Basic and diluted weighted average ordinary shares: 4,718,000 7,500,000 30,000,000 7,500,000 Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share \$ 0.01 \$ 0.01 \$ 0.40 \$ 0.40 Schedule of Ordinary Shares Subject to Redemption Consist Class A ordinary shares subject to redemption consist of the following: Dollars Shares Gross proceeds of Public Offering \$ 300,000,000,000,000 Less: Proceeds allocated to Public Warrants (14,100,000) Offering costs (16,254,000) Plus: Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 30,354,000 Subtotal at inception and at December 31, 2021 300,000,000,000,000 Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4,675,000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at December 31, 2022 \$ 304,675,000 30,000,000 Class A ordinary shares redeemed on January 11, 2023 (265,050,000) (26,068,281) Accretion of carrying value to redemption value 4,079,000 Balance at December 31, 2023 \$ 43,704,000 3,931,719 X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-AccountingPoliciesAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Tabular disclosure of an entity's basic and diluted earnings per share calculations, including a reconciliation of numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per-share computations for income from continuing operations. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic260-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic260-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1) Details Name: us-gaap-ScheduleOfEarningsPerShareBasicAndDilutedTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Tabular disclosure of temporary equity. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic480-SubTopic10-SectionS99-Paragraph1-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480244/480-10-S99-1>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(27\)-SubTopic10-Topic210-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(27)-SubTopic10-Topic210-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquityTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationAccounting for Warrant Liability (Tables) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Accounting for Warrant Liability [Abstract] Schedule of Warrant Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis The following tables present information about the Company's warrant liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine such fair value: Description At December 31, 2023 Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Warrant Liabilities: Public Warrants \$ 150,000 \$ 150,000 \$ - Private Placement Warrants 187,000 187,000 Warrant liability at December 31, 2023 \$ 337,000 \$ 150,000 \$ 187,000 Description At December 31, 2022 Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1) Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Warrant Liabilities: Public Warrants \$ 300,000 \$ 300,000 \$ - Private Placement Warrants 167,000 167,000 Warrant liability at December 31, 2022 \$ 467,000 \$ 300,000 \$ 167,000 X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpaac-AccountingForWarrantLiabilityAbstract Namespace Prefix: gpaac Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Tabular disclosure of liabilities, including [financial] instruments measured at fair value that are classified in stockholders' equity, if any, by class that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The disclosures contemplated herein include the fair value measurements at the reporting date by the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements in their entirety fall; segregating fair value measurements using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1), significant other observable inputs (Level 2), and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). Where the quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, the Level 1 input is the quoted price of an identical liability when traded as an asset. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic820-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic820-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2)Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueLiabilitiesMeasuredOnRecurringBasisTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dtr-types:textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationTrust Account and Fair Value Measurement (Tables) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement [Abstract] Schedule of Assets that are

Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis Since all of the Company's permitted investments at December 31, 2022 consisted of money market funds meeting certain conditions under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, fair values of its investments are determined by Level 1 inputs utilizing quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as follows: Carrying Value at Quoted Price in Active Description December 31, 2022 Markets (Level 1) Assets: Money Market Fund \$ 304,675,000 \$ 304,675,000 Total \$ 304,675,000 \$ 304,675,000 X- Definition Tabular disclosure of assets measured at fair value measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Includes, but is not limited to, fair value measurements recorded and the reasons for the measurements, level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements are categorized and transfers between levels 1 and 2. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic820-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic820-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(b\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic820-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(b)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap_FairValueAssetsMeasuredOnRecurringAndNonrecurringBasisTableTextBlock Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr-types: textBlockItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_FairValueInputsQuantitativeInformationAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationDescription of Organization and Business Operations (Details) USD (\$) 1 Months Ended 12 Months Ended Jan. 11, 2023 Jan. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Jan. 13, 2023 Jan. 14, 2021 Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Proceeds from public offering \$ 300,000,000 Amount held in trust account 300,000,000 \$ 300,000,000 \$ 300,000,000 Aggregate amount \$ 3,000,000 Accrued liabilities 2,961,000 Maximum net interest to pay dissolution expenses \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000 Percentage of public shares 100.00 % 100.00 % Deposited in trust account \$ 150,000 Promissory note related party 1,800,000 Minimum net tangible assets consummation of business combination \$ 5,000,001 Aggregate shares (in Shares) 127,777 Shares forfeiture (in Shares) 127,777 Condition for future business combination use of proceeds percentage. 80.00 % Minimum net tangible assets upon consummation of business combination \$ 5,000,001 \$ 5,000,001 Price per share (in Dollars per share) \$ 10 \$ 10 \$ 10 Shares held in trust account (in Shares) 30,000,000 30,000,000 Cash \$ 22,000 \$ 22,000 working capital deficit 7,836,000 \$ 7,836,000 Public Offering [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Proceeds from public offering 300,000,000 Private Placement [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Proceeds from Issuance of Private Placement \$ 8,350,000 Aggregate shares (in Shares) 5,566,667 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Shares redemption percentage 87.00 % Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Aggregate redemption amount \$ 265,050,000 \$ 265,050,000 Remaining shares outstanding (in Shares) 3,931,719 3,931,719 30,000,000 Class A ordinary shares [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Aggregate shares (in Shares) 1,503,254 Class B ordinary shares [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Class B Ordinary Shares [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Extension Amendment Proposal [Member] Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Ordinary shares exercised (in Shares) 26,068,281 26,068,281 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 10.167 Remaining shares outstanding (in Shares) 3,931,719 3,931,719 30,000,000 Business Combination [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Similar business combination one Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.00001 \$ 0.00001 Maximum net interest to pay dissolution expenses \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000 Business Combination [Member] Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Description of Organization and Business Operations [Line items] Ordinary shares, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 X- Definition Number of shares in futures markets is a process that combines of all futures positions owned or controlled by a single trader or group of traders into one aggregate position. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_AggregateShares Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionCondition For Future Business Combination Use Of Proceeds Percentage. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ConditionForFutureBusinessCombinationUseOfProceedsPercentage Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: dtr:percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionCondition Future for business combination of business Minimum. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ConditionFutureForBusinessCombinationOfBusinessMinimum Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_DescriptionOfOrganizationandBusinessOperationsDetailsLineItems Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionMaximum Amount of cash investor agreed to contribute to sponsor. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_MaximumAmountOfCashInvestorAgreedToContributeToSponsor Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionMaximum Net Interest To Pay Dissolution Expenses. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_MaximumNetInterestToPayDissolutionExpenses Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionAmount of net tangible assets upon consummation of business. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_MinimumNetTangibleAssetsConsummationOfBusinessCombination Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionMinimum net tangible assets upon consummation of business combination. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_MinimumNetTangibleAssetsUponConsummationOfBusinessCombination Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionThe amount of cash outflow for investment of cash in trust account. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_PaymentsForInvestmentOfCashInTrustAccount Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionObligation to redeem Public Shares if entity does not complete a Business Combination ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_PercentageObligationToRedeemPublicSharesIfEntityDoesNotCompleteABusinessCombination Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: dtr:percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionSettlement and release of liabilities. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_SettlementAndReleaseOfLiabilities1 Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionShares redemption percentage. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_SharesRedemptionPercentage Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: dtr:percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of shares issued during the period related to stock Awards, net of any shares forfeited. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_SharesSubjectToForfeiture Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definitionworking capital deficit. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_workingCapitalDeficit Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionThe total amount of cash and securities held by third party trustees pursuant to terms of debt instruments or other agreements as of the date of each statement of financial position presented, which can be used by the trustee only to pay the noncurrent portion of specified obligations. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic235-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph>

(SX 210.4-08 (b)) - Publisher FASB - URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_AssetsHeldInTrust Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount of currency on hand as well as demand deposits with banks or financial institutions. Includes other kinds of accounts that have the general characteristics of demand deposits. Excludes cash and cash equivalents within disposal group and discontinued operation. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic-852-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-55-Paragraph-10-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481372/852-10-55-10> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic-946-SubTopic-830-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-55-Paragraph-12-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480167/946-830-55-12> Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-944-SubTopic-210-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.7-03\(a\)\(2\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-944-SubTopic-210-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.7-03(a)(2))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1) Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-946-SubTopic-210-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.6-04\(4\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-946-SubTopic-210-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.6-04(4))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1) Reference 5: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-946-SubTopic-210-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-21-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480555/946-210-45-21> Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.5-02\(1\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.5-02(1))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 7: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-20-SubTopic-210-Topic-946-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480555/946-210-45-20> Details Name: us-gaap_Cash Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- Definition Aggregate dividends paid during the period for each share of common stock outstanding. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-505-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.3-04\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-505-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.3-04)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockDividendsPerShareCashPaid Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Value of common stock held in trust. References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockHeldInTrust Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- Definition Face amount or stated value per share of common stock. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.5-02\(29\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.5-02(29))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockParOrStatedValuePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition Number of common stock held in a trust that has been set up specifically to accumulate stock for the sole purpose of distribution to participating employees but not yet earned. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Topic-718-SubTopic-40-Section-25-Paragraph-12-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480637/718-40-25-12> Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockSharesHeldInEmployeeTrustShares Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition The net cash paid (received) associated with the acquisition or disposal of all investments, including securities and other assets. References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_PaymentsForProceedsFromInvestments Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Definition The cash inflow associated with the amount received from entity's first offering of stock to the public. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-14-Subparagraph-\(a\)-SubTopic-10-Topic-230-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-14-Subparagraph-(a)-SubTopic-10-Topic-230-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us-gaap_ProceedsFromIssuanceInitialPublicOffering Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition The cash inflow associated with the amount received from entity's raising of capital via private rather than public placement. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-14-Subparagraph-\(a\)-SubTopic-10-Topic-230-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-45-Paragraph-14-Subparagraph-(a)-SubTopic-10-Topic-230-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us-gaap_ProceedsFromIssuanceOfPrivatePlacement Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Per share or per unit amount of equity securities issued. References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_SharesIssuedPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition Number of share options (or share units) exercised during the current period. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-2-SubTopic-10-Topic-505-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-718-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-2-Subparagraph-\(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)\(02\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic-718-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-50-Paragraph-2-Subparagraph-(c)(1)(iv)(02)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.5-02\(28\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.5-02(28))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 4: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-505-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.3-04\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-505-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.3-04)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Reference 5: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.5-02\(29\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.5-02(29))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesStockOptionsExercised Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition The number of securities classified as temporary equity that have been issued and are held by the entity's shareholders. Securities outstanding equals securities issued minus securities held in treasury. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-\(SX-210.5-02\(27\)\(b\)\)-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic-210-SubTopic-10-Name-Accounting-Standards-Codification-Section-S99-Paragraph-1-Subparagraph-(SX-210.5-02(27)(b))-Publisher-FASB-URI-https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquitySharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Details Name: us-gaap_SubsidarySaleOfStockAxis = us-gaap_IPOMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X- Details Name: us-gaap_SubsidarySaleOfStockAxis = us-

gaap_PrivatePlacementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-
gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-
Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = gpac_ClassAOrdinarySharesMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type:
Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = gpac_ClassBOrdinarySharesMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na
Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix:
Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt_TitleOfIndividualAxis = gpac_ExtensionAmendmentProposalMember
Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_BusinessAcquisitionAxis = us-
gaap_SeriesOfIndividuallyImmaterialBusinessAcquisitionsMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Business
Combination Agreement (Details)-USD (\$) \$ / shares in Units, shares in Millions 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Business
Combination Agreement [Line Items] Exercise price of per share \$ 11.5 Total consideration (in Dollars) \$ 450,000,000 Business combination
agreement earnout (in Dollars) \$ 50,000,000 Weighted average price of per share \$ 12 Aggregate amount (in Dollars) \$ 150,000,000 GPAC H
[Member] Business Combination Agreement [Line Items] Share of common stock (in Shares) Common stock outstanding percentage 10.00
% Class B Ordinary Shares [Member] Business Combination Agreement [Line Items] Common stock, par value \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Business
Combination [Member] Business Combination Agreement [Line Items] Common stock, par value 0.00001 Price per share \$ 10 X-
Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with
domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic
805-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph5-Subparagraph\(a\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.
fasb.org/1943274/2147479907/805-20-50-5](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic805-SubTopic20-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph5-Subparagraph(a)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479907/805-20-50-5) Details Name: us-gaap_BusinessAcquisitionLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of consideration transferred, consisting of acquisition-
date fair value of assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer, and equity interest issued by the acquirer.
References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section30-Paragraph8-
SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479637/805-30-30-8](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section30-Paragraph8-SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479637/805-30-30-8) Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-
Subparagraph\(b\)-SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479581/805-30-50-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(b)-SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479581/805-30-50-1) Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section30-Paragraph7-SubTopic30-Topic805-
PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479637/805-30-30-7](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section30-Paragraph7-SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479637/805-30-30-7) Details Name: us-gaap_BusinessCombinationConsiderationTransferred1 Namespace
Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount of tangible or
intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer transferred by the entity to the former owners of the acquiree. Excludes cash.
References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-
Subparagraph\(b\)\(2\)-SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479581/805-30-50-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(b)(2)-SubTopic30-Topic805-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479581/805-30-50-1) Details
Name: us-gaap_BusinessCombinationConsiderationTransferredOther1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType
Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition Exercise price per share or per unit of warrants or rights outstanding.
References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandards
Codification-Section50-Paragraph3-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph3-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-3) Details Name:
us-gaap_ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisePriceOfWarrantsOrRights1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType
Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Face amount or stated value per share of common stock. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-
Subparagraph\(SX210-5-02\(29\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210-5-02(29))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-
gaap_CommonStockParOrStatedValuePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na
Period Type: instantX-Definition Carrying amount of items included in each line item in the statement of financial position that are not eligible
for the fair value option. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic825-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph28-
Subparagraph\(c\)\(2\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/
2147482907/825-10-50-28](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic825-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph28-Subparagraph(c)(2)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482907/825-10-50-28) Details Name: us-gaap_FairValueOptionIneligibleItemsAggregateCarryingAmount Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-Definition Per share amount received by subsidiary or equity
investee for each share of common stock issued or sold in the stock transaction. References No definition available. Details Name: us-
gaap_SaleOfStockPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type:
instantX-Definition Per share weighted-average price paid for shares purchased on open market for issuance under share-based payment
arrangement. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-
SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic718-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph2-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name:
us-gaap_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardPerShareWeightedAveragePriceOfSharesPurchased Namespace
Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Maximum number of shares that
may be issued in accordance with the plan as a proportion of outstanding capital stock. References No definition available. Details Name: us-
gaap_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardPercentageOfOutstandingStockMaximum Namespace Prefix: us-
gaap_
Data Type: dtr-types:percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Number of shares of stock issued as of the
balance sheet date, including shares that had been issued and were previously outstanding but which are now held in the treasury.
References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-
SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2) Details Name: us-
gaap_SharesIssued Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_
Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Details Name:
srt_ConsolidatedEntitiesAxis = gpac_GlobalPartnerAcquisitionCorpHIMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-
Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type:
Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_BusinessAcquisitionAxis = us-gaap_SeriesOfIndividuallyImmaterialBusinessAcquisitionsMember
Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Details)-USD (\$) 1 Months Ended
12 Months Ended Jan. 11, 2024 Jan. 14, 2021 Jan. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Jan. 11, 2023 Summary of Significant
Accounting Policies [Line Items] Purchase of aggregate shares 11, 221, 954 11, 221, 954 15, 566, 667 Federal depository insurance coverage
(in Dollars) \$ 250,000 Offering cost (in Dollars) 17,054,000 \$ 17,054,000 Underwriters' discount (in Dollars) 16,500,000 Charged to
temporary equity (in Dollars) 16,254,000 Other expenses (in Dollars) 800,000 Net tangible assets (in Dollars) \$ 5,000,001 \$ 5,000,001
Redemption of common shares 26,068,281 26,068,281 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Line Items] Share of ordinary share 23,615,000 Redemption of common shares 26,068,281 2,137,134 Redemption price (in Dollars per
share) \$ 11.12 \$ 11.12 \$ 10.16 Ordinary shares subject to possible redemption 3,931,719 3,931,719 30,000,000 Conversion of stock 1,
503,254 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] IPO [Member] Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Line Items] Share of ordinary
share 30,000,000 30,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares [Member] Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Line Items] Conversion of

stock 127, 777 Extension Amendment Proposal [Member] | Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Line Items] Redemption of common shares 26, 068, 281 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 10. 167 \$ 10. 167 \$ 10. 167 Redemption amount (in Dollars) \$ 265, 050, 000 Ordinary shares subject to possible redemption 3, 931, 719 3, 931, 719 30, 000, 000 2024 Extension Meeting [Member] | Subsequent Event [Member] Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Line Items] Redemption of common shares 2, 137, 134 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11. 05 Aggregate redemption amount (in Dollars) \$ 23, 615, 331 X- Definition Minimum net tangible assets upon consummation of business combination. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_MinimumNetTangibleAssetsUponConsummationOfBusinessCombination Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- Definition Number of shares redemption of common stock. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_RedemptionOfCommonShares Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_SummaryOfSignificantAccountingPoliciesLineItems Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition It represented by underwriters discount. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_UnderwritersDiscount Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Number of warrants or rights outstanding. References No definition available. Details Name: us_gaap_ClassOfWarrantOrRightOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition The number of new shares issued in the conversion of stock in a noncash (or part noncash) transaction. Noncash is defined as transactions during a period that do not result in cash receipts or cash payments in the period. "Part noncash" refers to that portion of the transaction not resulting in cash receipts or cash payments in the period. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic230-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph4-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-4> Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic230-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph3-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-3> Reference 3: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic230-SubTopic10-Section50-Paragraph5-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-5> Details Name: us_gaap_ConversionOfStockSharesIssued1 Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Specific incremental costs directly attributable to a proposed or actual offering of securities which are deferred at the end of the reporting period. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic340-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SABTopic5.A\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480341/340-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic340-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SABTopic5.A)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480341/340-10-S99-1) Details Name: us_gaap_DeferredOfferingCosts Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- Definition Amount of expense for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic942-SubTopic220-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.9-04.14\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic942-SubTopic220-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.9-04.14)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1) Details Name: us_gaap_FederalDepositInsuranceCorporationPremiumExpense Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Amount of expense classified as other. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph2-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-03.4,6\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic220-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph2-Subparagraph(SX210.5-03.4,6)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2) Details Name: us_gaap_OtherExpenses Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition The number of shares issued or sold by the subsidiary or equity method investee per stock transaction. References No definition available. Details Name: us_gaap_SaleOfStockNumberOfSharesIssuedInTransaction Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- Definition Value of accretion of temporary equity to its redemption value during the period. References No definition available. Details Name: us_gaap_TemporaryEquityAccretionToRedemptionValue Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Definition Amount of decrease to net income for accretion of temporary equity to its redemption value to derive net income apportioned to common stockholders. References No definition available. Details Name: us_gaap_TemporaryEquityAccretionToRedemptionValueAdjustment Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- Definition Amount to be paid per share that is classified as temporary equity by entity upon redemption. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic480-SubTopic10-SectionS99-Paragraph1-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480244/480-10-S99-1> Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(27\)-SubTopic10-Topic210-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(27)-SubTopic10-Topic210-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us_gaap_TemporaryEquityRedemptionPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition The number of securities classified as temporary equity that have been issued and are held by the entity's shareholders. Securities outstanding equals securities issued minus securities held in treasury. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210.5-02\(27\)\(b\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210.5-02(27)(b))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us_gaap_TemporaryEquitySharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- Definition Value of new stock classified as temporary equity issued during the period. References No definition available. Details Name: us_gaap_TemporaryEquityStockIssuedDuringPeriodValueNewIssues Namespace Prefix: us_gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- Details Name: us-

gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_SubsidarySaleOfStockAxis = us-gaap_IPOMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt_TitleOfIndividualAxis = gpac_ExtensionAmendmentProposalMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt_TitleOfIndividualAxis = gpac_TwoZeroTwoForuExtensionMeetingMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_SubsequentEventTypeAxis = us-gaap_SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Details)- Schedule of Earnings Per Share-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023-Dec. 31, 2022 Class A [Member] Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share: Allocation of income—basic \$ 54,000 \$ 12,055,000 Denominator: Basic weighted average ordinary shares: 4,718,000 30,000,000 Basic net income per ordinary share \$ 0.01 \$ 0.4 Class B [Member] Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share: Allocation of income—basic \$ 85,000 \$ 3,014,000 Denominator: Basic weighted average ordinary shares: 7,500,000 7,500,000 Basic net income per ordinary share \$ 0.01 \$ 0.4X-References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_BasicAndDilutedNetIncomePerOrdinaryShare Abstract Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_Denominator Abstract Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The amount of net income (loss) for the period per each share of common stock or unit outstanding during the reporting period. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3> Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 15-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-15> Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(e\) \(4\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (e) (4)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1) Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1) Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11) Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11) Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-7](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-7) Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-2> Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph \(d\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph (d)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B) Reference 10: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-4> Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1) Reference 12: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-10> Reference 13: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-03 \(25\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-03 (25))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2) Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.9-04 \(27\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.9-04 (27))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1) Reference 15: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.7-04 \(23\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.7-04 (23))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1) Reference 16: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 52-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-52> Reference 17: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 7-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-7> Details Name: us-gaap_EarningsPerShareBasic Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount, after deduction of tax, noncontrolling interests, dividends on preferred stock and participating securities; of income (loss) available to common shareholders. References Reference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11) Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11) Reference 4: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-4> Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 5-Subparagraph \(SAB Topic 6. B\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-5](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 5-Subparagraph (SAB Topic 6. B)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-5) Reference 6: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 22-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-22> Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1) Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 30-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 30-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-30) Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32) Reference 10: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-10> Reference 11: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 31-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-31> Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 280-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 32-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32)

FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482810/280-10-50-32>Reference 13: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 11-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-11>Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph (e)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B-Details Name: us-gaap-NetIncomeLossAvailableToCommonStockholdersBasic Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition Number of [basic] shares or units, after adjustment for contingently issuable shares or units and other shares or units not deemed outstanding, determined by relating the portion of time within a reporting period that common shares or units have been outstanding to the total time in that period. References Reference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-10-Details Name: us-gaap-WeightedAverageNumberofSharesOutstandingBasic Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap-CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap-CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Details)-Schedule of Earnings Per Share (Parentheticals)-USD ($) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023-Dec. 31, 2022 Class A [Member] Schedule of Earnings Per Share [Line Items] Allocation of income - diluted $ 54,000 $ 12,055,000 Diluted weighted average ordinary shares 4,718,000 30,000,000 Diluted net income per ordinary share $ 0.01 $ 0.40 Class B [Member] Schedule of Earnings Per Share [Line Items] Allocation of income - diluted $ 85,000 $ 3,014,000 Diluted weighted average ordinary shares 7,500,000 7,500,000 Diluted net income per ordinary share $ 0.01 $ 0.40X-References No definition available. Details Name: gpac-ScheduleOfEarningsPerShareLineItems Namespace Prefix: gpac-Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The amount of net income (loss) for the period available to each share of common stock or common unit outstanding during the reporting period and to each share or unit that would have been outstanding assuming the issuance of common shares or units for all dilutive potential common shares or units outstanding during the reporting period. References Reference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-3)Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 15-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-15>Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(e\) \(4\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (e) (4)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(f\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 815-SubTopic 40-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 65-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (f)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480175/815-40-65-1)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 11-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-11)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-7](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 7-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-7)Reference 8: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-2>Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph \(d\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph (d)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B)Reference 10: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 250-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483443/250-10-50-4>Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1)Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-03 \(25\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-03 (25))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2)Reference 13: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.9-04 \(27\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.9-04 (27))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483589/942-220-S99-1)Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.7-04 \(23\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.7-04 (23))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1)Reference 15: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 52-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482635/260-10-55-52>Reference 16: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 5-Subparagraph \(SAB Topic 6. B\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-5](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 7-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-7-Details Name: us-gaap-EarningsPerShareDiluted Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dtl-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Amount, after deduction of tax, noncontrolling interests, dividends on preferred stock and participating securities, and addition from assumption of issuance of common shares for dilutive potential common shares; of income (loss) available to common shareholders. References Reference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 5-Subparagraph (SAB Topic 6. B)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-5)Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1)Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 16-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-16>Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph \(b\) \(1\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph (b) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40)Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 60B-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-60B)Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40)Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph \(b\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph (b) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40)Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph \(b\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph (b) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40)

Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 40-Subparagraph (b) (3)-Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-40> Details Name: us-gaap_NetIncomeLossAvailableToCommonStockholdersDiluted Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition The average number of shares or units issued and outstanding that are used in calculating diluted EPS or earnings per unit (EPU), determined based on the timing of issuance of shares or units in the period. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482662/260-10-50-1) Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 16-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-16> Details Name: us-gaap_WeightedAverageNumberofDilutedSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap_CommonClassBMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Details)-Schedule of Ordinary Shares Subject to Redemption Consist- Class A Ordinary Shares Subject to Redemption [Member]-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2023-Dec. 31, 2022-Dec. 31, 2021 Schedule of Ordinary Shares Subject to Redemption Consist [Line Items] Gross proceeds of Public Offering, Value \$ 300,000, 000 Gross proceeds of Public Offering, Shares 30,000,000 Less: Proceeds allocated to Public Warrants, Value \$ (14,100,000) Less: Proceeds allocated to Public Warrants, Shares Offering costs, Value \$ (16,254,000) Offering costs, Shares Accretion of carrying value to redemption value, Value \$ 4,079,000 \$ 4,675,000 \$ 30,354,000 Accretion of carrying value to redemption value, Shares Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at beginning \$ 300,000,000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at beginning shares 30,000,000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at ending \$ 43,704,000 \$ 304,675,000 \$ 300,000,000 Class A ordinary shares subject to possible redemption at ending shares 3,931,719 30,000,000 30,000,000 Class A ordinary shares redeemed, Value \$ (265,050,000) Class A ordinary shares redeemed, Shares (26,068,281) X-Definition Accretion of carrying value to redemption value. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_TemporaryEquityAccretionOfCarryingValueToRedemptionValueShares Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Offering costs, Value. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_TemporaryEquityOfferingCosts Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition Offering costs. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_TemporaryEquityOfferingCostsShares Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Proceeds allocated to public warrants. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_TemporaryEquityProceedsAllocatedToPublicWarrantsShares Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The cash inflow from issuance of rights to purchase common shares at predetermined price (usually issued together with corporate debt). References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph \(a\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph (a)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us-gaap_ProceedsFromIssuanceOfWarrants Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition The cash inflow from the issuance of common stock, preferred stock, treasury stock, stock options, and other types of equity. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph \(a\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph (a)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210-6-03 \(i\) \(1\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210-6-03 (i) (1))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Details Name: us-gaap_ProceedsFromIssuanceOrSaleOfEquity Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Number of stock bought back by the entity at the exercise price or redemption price. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap_StockRedeemedOrCalledDuringPeriodShares Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Equity impact of the value of stock bought back by the entity at the exercise price or redemption price. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap_StockRedeemedOrCalledDuringPeriodValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Value of accretion of temporary equity to its redemption value during the period. References No definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityAccretionToRedemptionValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-Definition Carrying amount, attributable to parent, of an entity's issued and outstanding stock which is not included within permanent equity. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. Includes stock with a put option held by an ESOP and stock redeemable by a holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210-7-03 \(a\) \(23\) \(a\) \(1\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210-7-03 (a) (23) (a) (1))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1) Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SAB Topic 14.E.Q2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479830/718-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SAB Topic 14.E.Q2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479830/718-10-S99-1) Reference 3: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210-13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(i\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210-13-01 (a) (4) (i))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A) Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210-13-01 \(a\) \(4\) \(iv\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210-13-01 (a) (4) (iv))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A) Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph \(SX 210-13-01 \(a\) \(5\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1A-Subparagraph (SX 210-13-01 (a) (5))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1A) Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210-13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(i\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210-13-02 (a) (4) (i))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B) Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210-13-02 \(a\) \(4\) \(iv\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210-13-02 (a) (4) (iv))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B) Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph \(SX 210-13-02 \(a\) \(5\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (SX 210-13-02 (a) (5))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//)

1943274/2147480097/470-10-S99-1B-Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityCarryingAmountAttributableToParent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The number of securities classified as temporary equity that have been issued and are held by the entity's shareholders. Securities outstanding equals securities issued minus securities held in treasury. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(27\) \(b\)\)](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (27) (b))) Publisher FASB-URI <https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1> Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquitySharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition This element represents the weighted average total number of shares issued throughout the period including the first (beginning balance outstanding) and last (ending balance outstanding) day of the period before considering any reductions (for instance, shares held in treasury) to arrive at the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Weighted average relates to the portion of time within a reporting period that common shares have been issued and outstanding to the total time in that period. Such concept is used in determining the weighted average number of shares outstanding for purposes of calculating earnings per share (basic). ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Section 45-Paragraph 13-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-13> Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 260-SubTopic 10-Section 45-Paragraph 10-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482689/260-10-45-10> Details Name: us-gaap_WeightedAverageNumberOfSharesIssuedBasic Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Details Name: us-gaap_StatementClassOfStockAxis=gpac_ClassAOrdinarySharesSubjectToRedemptionMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Public Offering (Details)-USD (\$) 1 Months Ended 12 Months Ended Jan. 11, 2024 Jan. 11, 2023 Jan. 14, 2021 Jan. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Public Offering [Line Items] Share issued price per shares (in Dollars per share) \$ 10 \$ 10 \$ 10 Exercisable notice period 30 days Public offering expire 5 years 5 years Redemption price per warrant. 0. 01 % Trading days period 20 days Ending trading period 30 days Underwriting discount percentage 2. 00 % Underwriting unit price (in Dollars) \$ 6, 000, 000 Deferred underwriting percentage 3. 50 % Underwriter cash discount (in Dollars) \$ 10, 500, 000 \$ 10, 500, 000 Aggregate redemption amount (in Dollars) \$ 265, 050, 166 Number of warrants issued 4, 344, 714 Redeemed carrying amount (in Dollars) \$ 130, 000 Redeemable Warrant [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Before the company sending notice period. third Warrant [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Stock price trigger for redemption of public warrants (in Dollars per share) \$ 10 Number of warrants issued 4, 344, 714 Over-Allotments [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Number of units issued 30, 000, 000 Over-Allotments [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Underwriters option period. 45 days Number of units issued 2, 500, 000 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Number of share sale 23, 615, 000 Stock price trigger for redemption of public warrants (in Dollars per share) \$ 18 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) 11. 12 \$ 11. 12 \$ 10. 16 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] || Revision of Prior Period, Adjustment [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Stock price trigger for redemption of public warrants (in Dollars per share) Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Redeemable Warrant [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Redemption price per public warrant (in Dollars per share) \$ 0. 1 \$ 0. 1 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] || Over-Allotments [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Number of share sale 30, 000, 000 30, 000, 000 Subsequent Event [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Contingent redeemable warrants 356, 189 Ordinary shares exercise 2, 137, 134 Extension Amendment Proposal [Member] || Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Ordinary shares exercised 26, 068, 281 26, 068, 281 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 10. 167 \$ 10. 167 \$ 10. 167 Extension Amendment Proposal [Member] || Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] || Warrant [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Ordinary shares exercised 26, 068, 281 2024 Extension Meeting [Member] || Subsequent Event [Member] Public Offering [Line Items] Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11. 05 Ordinary shares exercised (in Dollars) \$ 2, 137, 134 Redemption amount (in Dollars) \$ 23, 615, 331 X-Definition Ending trading period. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisableEntityMayRedeemRedemptionCommonStockLastSalePriceConsecutiveTradingDayPeriodDaysNumber Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Trading days period. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisableEntityMayRedeemRedemptionCommonStockLastSalePriceTradingDaysNumber Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Redemption price per warrant. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisableEntityMayRedeemRedemptionPricePerWarrant Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: dtr: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Exercisable notice period. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisableEntityMayRedeemRedemptionWrittenNoticePeriod Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Stock price trigger for redemption of public warrants. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ClassOfWarrantOrRightRedemptionOfWarrantsOrRightsStockPriceTrigger Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: dtr: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Redemption price per public warrant. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ClassOfWarrantOrRightRedemptionPriceOfWarrantsOrRights Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: dtr: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition The number of warrants redeemed. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ContingentRedeemableWarrants Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Percentage of deferred interest is when interest payments are deferred on a loan during a specific period of time. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_DeferredUnderwritingPercentage Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: dtr: percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Number of warrants issued ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_NumberOfWarrantsIssued Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_PublicOfferingLineItems Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition Before the company sending notice period. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_ThresholdNumberOfBusinessDaysBeforeSendingNoticeOfRedemptionToWarrantHolders Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type:

xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionUnderwriter cash discount. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_UnderwriterCashDiscount Namespace Prefix: gpac_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionUnderwriters option period. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_UnderwritersOptionPeriodFromDateOfInitialPublicOffering Namespace Prefix: gpac_ Data Type: xbrli:durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionPercentage of underwriting spread is the difference between the dollar amount that underwriters, such as investment banks, pay an issuing company for its securities and the dollar amount that underwriters receive from selling the securities in a public offering. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_UnderwritingDiscountPercentage Namespace Prefix: gpac_ Data Type: dtr:percentItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionNumber of units issued. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_UnitsIssuedDuringPeriodSharesNewIssues Namespace Prefix: gpac_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount of write off contingent warrants associated with shares redeemed. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac_WriteOffContingentWarrantsAssociatedWithSharesRedeemed Namespace Prefix: gpac_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionCosts incurred during the period, such as those relating to general administration and policy maintenance that do not vary with and are not primarily related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.7-04\(7\)\(b\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.7-04(7)(b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147483586/944-220-S99-1)Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 944-SubTopic 720-Section 25-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479448/944-720-25-2> Details Name: us-gaap_OtherUnderwritingExpense Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of shares issued or sold by the subsidiary or equity method investee per stock transaction. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_SaleOfStockNumberOfSharesIssuedInTransaction Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionThe number of shares into which fully or partially vested stock options outstanding as of the balance sheet date can be currently converted under the option plan. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\)\(1\)\(iii\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c)(1)(iii)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap_ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardOptionsExercisableNumber Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionPer share or per unit amount of equity securities issued. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_SharesIssuedPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionNumber of share options (or share units) exercised during the current period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)\(02\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (c)(1)(iv)(02)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2)Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(28\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1)Reference 4: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.3-04\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.3-04)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1)Reference 5: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02\(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_StockIssuedDuringPeriodSharesStockOptionsExercised Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX- DefinitionValue of stock issued as a result of the exercise of stock options. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.3-04\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.3-04)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1)Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02.29-31\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02.29-31)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueStockOptionsExercised Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAmount of decrease to net income for accretion of temporary equity to its redemption value to derive net income apportioned to common stockholders. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityAccretionToRedemptionValueAdjustment Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX- DefinitionAggregate amount of redemption requirements for each class or type of redeemable stock classified as temporary equity for each of the five years following the latest balance sheet date. The redemption requirement does not constitute an unconditional obligation that will be settled in a variable number of shares constituting a monetary value predominantly indexed to (a) a fixed monetary amount known at inception, (b) an amount inversely correlated with the residual value of the entity, or (c) an amount determined by reference to something other than the fair value of issuer's stock. Does not include mandatorily redeemable stock. The exception is if redemption is required upon liquidation or termination of the reporting entity. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityAggregateAmountOfRedemptionRequirement Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX- DefinitionAmount to be paid per share that is classified as temporary equity by entity upon redemption. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 480-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480244/480-10-S99-1>Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(27\)-SubTopic 10-Topic 210-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (27)-SubTopic 10-Topic 210-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_TemporaryEquityRedemptionPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_ Data Type: dtr-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX- DefinitionPeriod between issuance and expiration of outstanding warrant and right embodying unconditional obligation

requiring redemption by transferring asset at specified or determinable date or upon event certain to occur, in 'PnYnMnDtnHnMnS' format, for example, 'P1Y5M13D' represents reported fact of one year, five months, and thirteen days. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(bbb\) \(2\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 820-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (bbb) (2)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482106/820-10-50-2) Details Name: us-gaap-WarrantsAndRightsOutstandingTerm Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: durationItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Details Name: us-gaap-ClassOfWarrantOrRightAxis = gpae-RedeemableWarrantMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-ClassOfWarrantOrRightAxis = us-gaap-WarrantMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsidiarySaleOfStockAxis = us-gaap-IPOMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsidiarySaleOfStockAxis = us-gaap-OverAllotmentOptionMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap-CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt-RestatementAxis = srt-RestatementAdjustmentMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsequentEventTypeAxis = us-gaap-SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt-TitleOfIndividualAxis = gpae-ExtensionAmendmentProposalMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: srt-TitleOfIndividualAxis = gpae-TwoZeroTwoForuExtensionMeetingMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Related Party Transactions (Details)-USD (\$) 1 Months Ended 12 Months EndedJan. 13, 2023 Jan. 03, 2023 Jan. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Dec. 31, 2020 Aug. 01, 2022Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Founder shares vesting, description The Founder Shares are substantially identical to the Class A ordinary shares included in the Units sold in the Public Offering except that the Founder Shares automatically convert into Class A ordinary shares at the time of the initial Business Combination, or at any time prior thereto at the option of the holder, and are subject to certain transfer restrictions, as described in more detail below, and the Founder Shares are subject to vesting as follows: 50% upon the completion of a Business Combination and then 12.5% on each of the attainment of Return to Shareholders (as defined in the agreement) exceeding 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%. Certain events, as defined in the agreement, could trigger an immediate vesting under certain circumstances. Founder Shares that do not vest within an eight-year period from the closing of the Business Combination will be cancelled. Shares subject to forfeiture (in Shares) 127,777 Aggregate of shares (in Shares) 127,777 Exercise price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.5 Principal amount \$ 2,000,000 Loan repaid \$ 30,000 Unpaid principal amount \$ 250,000 Converted amount \$ 1,750,000 Borrowed an additional amount 395,000 Costs paid 25,000 General and administrative expenses 300,000 \$ 300,000 Accrued liabilities \$ 275,000 Private Placement Warrants [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Aggregate of shares (in Shares) 5,566,667 Warrant price per share (in Dollars per share) \$ 1.5 Warrants purchase price \$ 8,350,000 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Price per share (in Dollars per share) \$ 12 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Private Placement Warrants [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Exercise price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.5 January 3, 2023 [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Principal amount \$ 250,000 January 3, 2023 [Member] Warrant [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Warrant price (in Dollars per share) \$ 1.5 January 13, 2023 [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Principal amount \$ 4,000,000 Warrant price (in Dollars per share) \$ 1.5 Drawdowns amount \$ 2,726,000 Related Party [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Outstanding principal balance \$ 2,726,000 Founder Shares [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Related party costs \$ 25,000 Price per share (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.003 Aggregate shares issued (in Shares) 7,500,000 Founder Shares [Member] Over-Allotment Option [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Shares subject to forfeiture (in Shares) 625,000 Founder Shares [Member] Class B Ordinary Shares [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Purchase of ordinary shares (in Shares) 7,187,500 Related Party [Member] Related Party Transaction [Line Items] Outstanding principal balance amount \$ 755,000 \$ 785,000 X-DefinitionNumber of shares in futures markets is a process that combines of all futures positions owned or controlled by a single trader or group of traders into one aggregate position. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae-AggregateShares Namespace Prefix: gpae-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionNumber of shares of stock issued as of the balance sheet date, including shares that had been issued and were previously outstanding but which are now held in the treasury. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae-AggregateSharesIssued Namespace Prefix: gpae-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionDescription of service or performance condition required to be met for earning right to award under share-based payment arrangement. Includes, but is not limited to, combination of market, performance or service condition. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae-FounderShareVestingDescription Namespace Prefix: gpae-Data Type: xbrli: stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionNumber of shares issued during the period related to stock Awards, net of any shares forfeited. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae-SharesSubjectToForfeiture Namespace Prefix: gpae-Data Type: xbrli: sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of unpaid principal amount. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae-UnpaidPrincipalAmount Namespace Prefix: gpae-Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of warrants purchase price. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpae-WarrantsPurchasePrice Namespace Prefix: gpae-Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionCarrying value as of the balance sheet date of obligations incurred and payable, pertaining to costs that are statutory in nature, are incurred on contractual obligations, or accumulate over time and for which invoices have not yet been received or will not be rendered. Examples include taxes, interest, rent and utilities. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 942-SubTopic 210-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.9-03.15 \(5\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479853/942-210-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 942-SubTopic 210-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.9-03.15 (5))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147479853/942-210-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap-AccruedLiabilitiesCurrentAndNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionExercise price per share or per unit of warrants or rights outstanding. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-3> Details Name: us-gaap-ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisePriceOfWarrantsOrRights1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionThe value of the stock converted in a noncash (or part noncash) transaction. Noncash is defined as transactions during a period that do not result in cash receipts or cash payments in the period. "Part noncash" refers to that portion of the transaction not resulting in cash receipts or cash payments in the period. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 4-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-4> Reference 2: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-3> Reference 3: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 5-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org//1943274/2147482913/230-10-50-5> Details Name: us-gaap-ConversionOfStockAmountConverted1 Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli: monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionFace (par) amount of debt instrument at time of issuance. ReferencesReference 1: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/>

role/disclosureRef-Topic 835-SubTopic 30-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482900/835-30-50-1Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1B-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481139/470-20-50-1BReference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 69B-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481568/470-20-55-69BReference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 470-SubTopic 20-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 69C-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481568/470-20-55-69CReference 5: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 835-SubTopic 30-Section 45-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482925/835-30-45-2Reference 6: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 835-SubTopic 30-Section 55-Paragraph 8-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482949/835-30-55-8Details Name: us-gaap-DebtInstrumentFaceAmount Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of principal of investment owned. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 6-Subparagraph (e)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480524/946-210-50-6Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 55-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480493/946-210-55-1Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (a) (1)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480524/946-210-50-1Reference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 320-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.12-12 (Column B))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480032/946-320-S99-1Reference 5: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 320-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.12-12B (Column B))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480032/946-320-S99-3Reference 6: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 320-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 6-Subparagraph (SX 210.12-14 (Column B))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480032/946-320-S99-6Details Name: us-gaap-InvestmentOwnedBalancePrincipalAmount Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionIncluding the current and noncurrent portions, aggregate carrying value as of the balance sheet date of loans payable (with maturities initially due after one year or beyond the operating cycle if longer). ReferencesReference 1: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (22))-SubTopic 10-Topic 210-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 944-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.7-03 (a) (16) (a) (2))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479440/944-210-S99-1Reference 3: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 942-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.9-03 (16))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479853/942-210-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-LoansPayable Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionSum of the carrying values as of the balance sheet date of the portions of long-term notes payable due within one year or the operating cycle if longer. ReferencesReference 1: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02.19.20)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-NotesPayableCurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of general and administrative expense classified as other. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-07 (2) (b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1Reference 2: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 220-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-03.4)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483621/220-10-S99-2Details Name: us-gaap-OtherGeneralAndAdministrativeExpense Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe net cash inflow or outflow from resulting from payment, receipt or drawdown of cash deposit to guarantee a loan during the period. ReferencesReference 1: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 230-SubTopic 10-Section 45-Paragraph 8-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-8Reference 2: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 9-Subparagraph (c)-SubTopic 10-Topic 230-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-9Details Name: us-gaap-PaymentsForProceedsFromDepositOnLoan Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of transactions with related party during the financial reporting period. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 850-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (e)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483326/850-10-50-1Reference 2: http://asc.fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 850-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483326/850-10-50-3Details Name: us-gaap-RelatedPartyTransactionAmountsOfTransaction Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionLine items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-07 (2) (c) (2) (i))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-07 (2) (c) (2) (iii))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-07 (2) (g) (3))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-RelatedPartyTransactionLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionPurchases during the period (excluding transactions that are eliminated in consolidated or combined financial statements) with related party. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-RelatedPartyTransactionPurchasesFromRelatedParty Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionPer share amount received by subsidiary or equity investee for each share of common stock issued or sold in the stock transaction. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-SaleOfStockPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dti-types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAmount of increase in security borrowed from entering into new transaction. ReferencesReference 1:

from the issuer at a specified price. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-WarrantsAndRightsOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: instantX-Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueByMeasurementFrequencyAxis = us-gaap-FairValueMeasurementsRecurringMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsidiarySaleOfStockAxis = gpac-PublicWarrantsMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsidiarySaleOfStockAxis = us-gaap-PrivatePlacementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap-FairValueInputsLevel1Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap-FairValueInputsLevel3Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap-FairValueInputsLevel2Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement (Details)-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Jan. 09, 2024 Jan. 11, 2023 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement [Line Items] Deposited into the trust account \$ 300,000,000 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement [Line Items] Shareholders redeemed (in Shares) 26,068,281 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.12 \$ 10.16 Redemption amount \$ 265,050,000 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Private Placement [Member] Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement [Line Items] Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 10.16 Subsequent Event [Member] Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement [Line Items] Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.05 Ordinary shares exercised \$ 2,137,134 Redemption amount \$ 23,615,331 X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: gpac-TrustAccountAndFairValueMeasurementLineItems Namespace Prefix: gpac Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionThe cash inflow associated with the amount received from entity's first offering of stock to the public. ReferencesReference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph14-Subparagraph\(a\)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section45-Paragraph14-Subparagraph(a)-SubTopic10-Topic230-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482740/230-10-45-14) Details Name: us-gaap-ProceedsFromIssuanceInitialPublicOffering Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionValue of stock issued as a result of the exercise of stock options. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210-3-04\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic505-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210-3-04)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1) Reference 3: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic210-SubTopic10-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210-5-02-29-31\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic210-SubTopic10-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210-5-02-29-31)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap-StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueStockOptionsExercised Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionNumber of stock bought back by the entity at the exercise price or redemption price. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap-StockRedeemedOrCalledDuringPeriodShares Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionEquity impact of the value of stock bought back by the entity at the exercise price or redemption price. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Section50-Paragraph2-SubTopic10-Topic505-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Details Name: us-gaap-StockRedeemedOrCalledDuringPeriodValue Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of decrease to net income for accretion of temporary equity to its redemption value to derive net income apportioned to common stockholders. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquityAccretionToRedemptionValueAdjustment Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount to be paid per share that is classified as temporary equity by entity upon redemption. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-Topic480-SubTopic10-SectionS99-Paragraph1-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480244/480-10-S99-1> Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(27\)-SubTopic10-Topic210-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(27)-SubTopic10-Topic210-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquityRedemptionPricePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: dt:types:perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = us-gaap-CommonClassAMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsidiarySaleOfStockAxis = us-gaap-PrivatePlacementMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-SubsequentEventAxis = us-gaap-SubsequentEventMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-StatementClassOfStockAxis = gpac-ClassAOrdinarySharesMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: Trust Account and Fair Value Measurement (Details)-Schedule of Assets that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis-USD (\$) Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Assets: Total \$ 304,675,000 Carrying Value [Member] Assets: Total 304,675,000 Money Market Funds [Member] Carrying Value [Member] Assets: Total 304,675,000 Quoted Price in Active Markets (Level 1) [Member] Assets: Total \$ 304,675,000 X-ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-AssetsAbstract Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of investment in marketable security, classified as noncurrent. ReferencesReference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph\(SX210-5-02\(2\)\)-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic210-SubTopic10-NameAccountingStandardsCodification-SectionS99-Paragraph1-Subparagraph(SX210-5-02(2))-PublisherFASB-URIhttps://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap-MarketableSecuritiesNoncurrent Namespace Prefix: us-gaap Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: instantX-Details Name: us-gaap-FinancialInstrumentAxis = gpac-CarryingValueMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-CashAndCashEquivalentsAxis = us-gaap-MoneyMarketFundsMember Namespace Prefix: Data Type: na Balance Type: Period Type: X-Details Name: us-gaap-FairValueByFairValueHierarchyLevelAxis = us-gaap-FairValueInputsLevel1Member Namespace Prefix: Data Type:

na Balance Type: Period Type: Shareholders' Deficit (Details)-USD (\$) 12 Months Ended Jan. 11, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 Dec. 31, 2022 Shareholders' Deficit [Line Items] Preferred stock, shares authorized 5,000,000 5,000,000 Preferred stock, par value (in Dollars per share) \$ 0.0001 \$ 0.0001 Preferred stock, shares issued Preferred stock, shares outstanding Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Shareholders' Deficit [Line Items] Ordinary shares, authorized 500,000,000 500,000,000 Ordinary shares, issued Ordinary shares, outstanding Ordinary shares subject to possible redemption shares 3,931,719 30,000,000 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.12 \$ 10.16 Non-redemption agreements (in Dollars) \$ 1,503,254 Class B Ordinary Shares [Member] Shareholders' Deficit [Line Items] Ordinary shares, authorized 50,000,000 50,000,000 Ordinary shares, issued 7,500,000 7,500,000 Ordinary shares, outstanding 7,500,000 7,500,000 Non-redemption agreements (in Dollars) \$ 127,777 Class A Ordinary Shares [Member] Shareholders' Deficit [Line Items] Ordinary shares, authorized 550,000,000 2024 Extension Meeting [Member] Subsequent Event [Member] Shareholders' Deficit [Line Items] Ordinary shares exercised (in Dollars) \$ 2,137,134 Redemption price (in Dollars per share) \$ 11.05 Aggregate redemption amount (in Dollars) \$ 23,615,331 Business Combination [Member] Shareholders' Deficit [Line Items] Shares holders term description The Founder Shares are subject to vesting as follows: 50% upon the completion of a Business Combination and then an additional 12.5% on the attainment of each of a series of certain "shareholder return" targets exceeding 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%, as further defined in the agreement. Certain events, as defined in the agreement, could trigger an immediate vesting under certain circumstances. Founder Shares that do not vest within an eight-year period from the closing of the Business Combination will be cancelled. X-Definition Non-redemption agreements. References No definition available. Details Name: gpac_NonredemptionAgreements Namespace Prefix: gpac_Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-Definition Line items represent financial concepts included in a table. These concepts are used to disclose reportable information associated with domain members defined in one or many axes to the table. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(d\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (d)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13) Reference 2: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/recommendedDisclosureRef-Topic 272-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 45-Paragraph 3-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483014/272-10-45-3> Reference 3: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 272-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147482987/272-10-50-1> Reference 4: [http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 225-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.4-08 \(d\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 225-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.4-08 (d))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480678/235-10-S99-1) Reference 5: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(a\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13) Reference 6: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13) Reference 7: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13) Reference 8: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph \(h\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (h)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13) Reference 9: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph \(b\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-14](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 14-Subparagraph (b)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-14) Reference 10: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph \(c\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 18-Subparagraph (c)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-18) Reference 11: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(27\) \(b\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (27) (b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 12: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(28\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 13: <http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 14: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Reference 15: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-03 \(i\) \(2\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-03 (i) (2))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Reference 16: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-03 \(i\) \(1\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-03 (i) (1))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Reference 17: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-03 \(i\) \(2\) \(i\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-03 (i) (2) (i))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Reference 18: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-03 \(i\) \(2\) \(ii\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-03 (i) (2) (ii))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479886/946-10-S99-3) Details Name: us-gaap_ClassOfStockLineItems Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-Definition The maximum number of common shares permitted to be issued by an entity's charter and bylaws. References Reference 1: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-04 \(16\) \(a\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-04 (16) (a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1) Reference 2: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockSharesAuthorized Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Total number of common shares of an entity that have been sold or granted to shareholders (includes common shares that were issued, repurchased and remain in the treasury). These shares represent capital invested by the firm's shareholders and owners, and may be all or only a portion of the number of shares authorized. Shares issued include shares outstanding and shares held in the treasury. References Reference 1: [http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph \(SX 210.5-02 \(29\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1](http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02 (29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1) Details Name: us-gaap_CommonStockSharesIssued Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-Definition Number of shares of common stock outstanding. Common stock represent the ownership interest in a corporation. References Reference 1: <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2> Reference 2: [http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph \(SX 210.6-05 \(4\)\)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2](http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-05 (4))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2) Reference 3: <http://>

/www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(4)(b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3Reference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-04(16)(a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1Reference 5: http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(7))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3Reference 6: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(29))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-CommonStockSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionFace amount or stated value per share of preferred stock nonredeemable or redeemable solely at the option of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13Reference 2: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockParOrStatedValuePerShare Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionThe maximum number of nonredeemable preferred shares (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer) permitted to be issued by an entity's charter and bylaws. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-04(16)(a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1Reference 2: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockSharesAuthorized Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionTotal number of nonredeemable preferred shares (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer) issued to shareholders (includes related preferred shares that were issued, repurchased, and remain in the treasury). May be all or portion of the number of preferred shares authorized. Excludes preferred shares that are classified as debt. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 13-Subparagraph (a)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-13Reference 2: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockSharesIssued Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionAggregate share number for all nonredeemable preferred stock (or preferred stock redeemable solely at the option of the issuer) held by stockholders. Does not include preferred shares that have been repurchased. ReferencesReference 1: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-05(4))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-2Reference 2: http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(4)(b))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3Reference 3: http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 210-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-04(16)(a))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147479617/946-210-S99-1Reference 4: http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef-Topic 946-SubTopic 220-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 3-Subparagraph (SX 210.6-09(7))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147483575/946-220-S99-3Reference 5: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02(28))-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-PreferredStockSharesOutstanding Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:sharesItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: instantX-DefinitionDescription of modification of award under share-based payment arrangement. Includes, but is not limited to, terms for expiration date, vesting rights and exercise price. ReferencesReference 1: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 718-SubTopic 10-Section 50-Paragraph 2-Subparagraph (h)(2)(i)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480429/718-10-50-2Details Name: us-gaap-ShareBasedCompensationArrangementByShareBasedPaymentAwardPlanModificationDescriptionAndTerms Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:stringItemType Balance Type: na Period Type: durationX-DefinitionValue of stock issued as a result of the exercise of stock options. ReferencesReference 1: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section 50-Paragraph 2-SubTopic 10-Topic 505-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147481112/505-10-50-2Reference 2: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Topic 505-SubTopic 10-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.3-04)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480008/505-10-S99-1Reference 3: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 210-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (SX 210.5-02.29-31)-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1Details Name: us-gaap-StockIssuedDuringPeriodValueStockOptionsExercised Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: credit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount of decrease to net income for accretion of temporary equity to its redemption value to derive net income apportioned to common stockholders. ReferencesNo definition available. Details Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquityAccretionToRedemptionValueAdjustment Namespace Prefix: us-gaap-Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType Balance Type: debit Period Type: durationX-DefinitionAmount to be paid per share that is classified as temporary equity by entity upon redemption. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. ReferencesReference 1: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Topic 480-SubTopic 10-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/1943274/2147480244/480-10-S99-1Reference 2: http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/ref/legacyRef-Name Accounting Standards Codification-Section S99-Paragraph 1-Subparagraph (27)-SubTopic 10-Topic 210-Publisher FASB-URI https://asc.fasb.org/

1943274/2147480566/210-10-S99-1-Details-Name: us-gaap-TemporaryEquityRedemptionPricePerShare-Namespace-Prefix: us-gaap-Data-Type: dtr-types: perShareItemType-Balance-Type: na-Period-Type: instantX-Definition: The number of securities classified as temporary equity that have been issued and are held by the entity's shareholders. Securities outstanding equals securities issued minus securities held in treasury. Temporary equity is a security with redemption features that are outside the control of the issuer, is not classified as an asset or liability in conformity with GAAP, and is not mandatorily redeemable. Includes any type of security that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price or on a fixed or determinable date or dates, is redeemable at the option of the holder, or has conditions for redemption which are not solely within the control of the issuer. If convertible, the issuer does not control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of shares that could be required to be delivered under the conversion option if the holder exercises the option to convert the stock to another class of equity. If the security is a warrant or a rights issue, the warrant or rights issue is considered to be temporary equity if the issuer cannot demonstrate that it would be able to deliver upon the exercise of the option by the holder in all cases. Includes stock with put option held by ESOP and stock redeemable by holder only in the event of a change in control of the issuer. Reference: Reference 1: