

REFINITIV

DELTA REPORT

10-K

BEACHBODY COMPANY, INC.

10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPARED TO 10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2022

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

TOTAL DELTAS	5041
--------------	------

 CHANGES	313
---	-----

 DELETIONS	1997
---	------

 ADDITIONS	2731
---	------

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 2023

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-39735

The Beachbody Company, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

400 Continental Blvd, Suite 400,

El Segundo, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

85-3222090

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

90245

(Zip Code)

(310) 883-9000

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Title of each class

Trading
Symbol(s)

Name of each exchange
on which registered

Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share

BODY

The New York Stock Exchange

Redeemable warrants, each whole warrant exercisable

BODY WS BODI

The New York Stock Exchange

for one Class A common stock at an exercise price of

\$11.50

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES ☐ NO ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES ☐ NO ☒

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated Non-accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☒ Emerging growth company ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers ☒ officers ☐ during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the closing price reported on the New York Stock Exchange for June 30, 2022 June 30, 2023, was \$127,437,167 57,754,248.

There were 170,911,819 4,101,895 shares of registrant's Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 141,250,310 2,729,003 shares of the registrant's Class X Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, outstanding as of March 8, 2023 March 3, 2024.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

	Page
PART I	
Item 1. Business	3
Item 1A. Risk Factors	9 10
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	39 44
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	44
Item 2. Properties	39 45
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	39 45
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	39 46
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	40 46
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	41 47
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	41 47
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	56 64
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	57 65
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	100 113
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	100 113
Item 9B. Other Information	101 11
	4
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	102 114
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance	103 115
Item 11. Executive Compensation	103 115
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	103 115
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	103 115
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	103 115

PART IV

Item 15. [Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules](#)

104 116

Item 16. [Form 10-K Summary](#)

108 120

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), including statements about and the financial condition, results of operations, earnings outlook and prospects of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the “Company,” “BODi”, “we,” “us,” “our” or similar terms). Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “plan,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “outlook,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “project,” “continue,” “could,” “may,” “might,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “should,” “would” and other similar words and expressions, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking.

The forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations as applicable and are inherently subject to uncertainties and changes in circumstances and their potential effects and speak only as of the date of such statement. There can be no assurance that future developments will be those that have been anticipated. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to the following:

- our future financial performance, including our expectations regarding our revenue, cost of revenue, gross profit and operating expenses including changes in selling and marketing, general and administrative, and enterprise technology and development, expenses (including any components of the foregoing), Adjusted EBITDA (defined later) and our ability to achieve and maintain future profitability;
- our anticipated growth rate and market opportunity;
- our liquidity and ability to raise financing;
- our success in retaining or recruiting, or changes required in, officers, key employees or directors;
- other than the pre-funded warrants, our warrants are accounted for as liabilities and changes in the value of such warrants could have a material effect on our financial results;
- our ability to effectively compete in the fitness and nutrition industries;

- our ability to successfully acquire and integrate new operations;
- our reliance on a few key products;
- market conditions and global and economic factors beyond our control;
- intense competition and competitive pressures from other companies worldwide in the industries in which we will operate;
- litigation and the ability to adequately protect our intellectual property rights; and
- other risks and uncertainties set forth in this Report under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should any of the assumptions made by management prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those projected in these forward-looking statements.

You should not place undue reliance upon our forward-looking statements.

Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

2

2

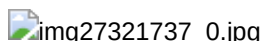
PART I

Item 1. Business.

We are a leading subscription health and wellness platform company providing fitness, nutrition and stress-reducing programs to our customers. With 2.0 million 1.3 million digital subscriptions and 0.2 million nutritional subscriptions as of December 31, 2023, we believe our ability to offer solutions in both the global fitness market and the global nutrition market under one platform positions us as the leading holistic health and wellness solution. We have a 24-year 25-year track record of creating innovative exercise, nutrition and stress-reducing content that have improved the lives of millions of customers. We make fitness entertaining, approachable, effective and convenient, while fostering social connections that encourage customers to live healthier and more fulfilling lives.

We are a results-oriented company at the intersection of wellness, technology and media. We developed one of the original fitness digital streaming platforms with an extensive library of content containing 120 134 complete streaming programs and over 8,500 approximately 9,000 unique streaming videos. We measure the success of our library by customer engagement indicators including a metric that divides daily active users by monthly active users (“DAU/MAU”) and “streams” by our subscribers over the respective periods. While the measure of a digital stream may vary across companies, we define streams and total streams as the stream of a video for at least 25% of its length during a given period. In 2022, 2023, our

DAU/MAU averaged 30.1% 31.3%. In 2022, 2021 2023 and 2020, 2022, our subscribers viewed 121 million, 167 million 98.2 million and 180 million 120.5 million streams, respectively. We also measure our success by month over month retention rates of our digital subscribers, which was approximately 95.9% 96.0% for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.



Driven by our commitment to help people achieve their goals and lead healthy, fulfilling lives, we have built or acquired digital platforms to engage with our customers such as Beachbody On Demand (“BOD”), Beachbody On Demand Interactive (“BODi”), and Beachbody BODi Bike. Prior to July 2022, fitness programs were also available on the Openfit digital platform. Our BOD digital platform includes an extensive library with high-quality production and creatively diverse fitness content for an annual subscription price of \$120. content. BOD, and our premium and interactive digital platform, BODi, in addition to an annual subscription, also have monthly, 3-month and 6-month membership prices. In addition, we also have promotional offers which at times include membership options for greater than one year. During 2022, we completed the consolidation of our Openfit streaming fitness offering into both Beachbody platforms to enhance our value proposition to all customers and simplify our go-to-market strategy. Starting in March 2023, BODi also includes a new form of fitness programming called BODi Blocks, and the new mindset content.

The BOD + BODi annual subscription price was reduced to \$179, from \$298 in September 2022 to appeal to a larger audience. In 2023, we will enhance enhanced our BODi platform by focusing our fitness content around improving the concept of block periodization, digital experience for search and discovery, which we call BODi Blocks. Block periodization is a four-week “mesocycle” of three weeks of progressive exercise (five workouts a week), followed resulted in being named the “Best Workout and Fitness App” for 2023 by one week of functional recovery. The goal is a balance of exercise and recovery so the customer is always challenged but not overtrained. CNN Underscored. It also integrates a layer of personal development and mindset content. The combination of fitness, nutrition, and mindset makes the BODi platform a complete solution to support the whole person and help them achieve positive “Health Esteem.”

Our premium nutrition products help make meal planning and healthy weight loss achievable without deprivation. Simplicity and proven strategies are at the core of what we do, and many of our brands, including Shakeology, Beachbody Performance, BEACHBAR and Ladder, Bevvly, have been designed with formulae and ingredients that have been clinically

clinically tested to help our customers achieve their goals. By leveraging consumer insights such as which of our content subscribers are engaging with, we are able to make targeted recommendations to them that support improved results.

In late 2022, 2023, we launched an “Eat More Dessert” campaign, added GrowthDay, a subscription-based personal development application (“app”) to the BODi Health Esteem ecosystem which additionally positions Shakeology as the BODi Partners network can sell to prospective customers. This product is offered by GrowthDay and we receive a healthy, gourmet, superfood dessert. Healthy desserts is considered a \$48 billion annual category that is growing quickly. We believe Shakeology is well positioned portion of the revenue for selling our customers access to be consumed as a healthy dessert with hundreds this app. Additionally, GrowthDay content appears in the Mindset section of healthy recipes offered our BODi app.

We have also built a social commerce platform with incentives to invite people to participate in groups and to increase our customer base, inspiring participants to achieve their goals which in turn generates cash flow that can be used to accelerate our digital expansion. This platform includes our network of micro influencers or Coaches, whom we refer to as “Partners”, who help customers start and maintain a fitness and nutrition program through positive reinforcement, accountability, and a proprietary online support community. The Coaches Partners pay a monthly subscription fee to access our Coach Partner office tools, which provide training, sales enablement, and reporting capabilities.

In late 2023, we are transitioning launched an initiative that we call “the BODi Growth Game Plan” which is designed to help Partners improve the micro influencer nomenclature from “Coach” to “Partner”. overall productivity of their teams, as they assist current and potential customers achieve an improvement in their Health Esteem. We also implemented results oriented compensation incentives for our Partners beginning January 1, 2024, which will reward high performance, especially for new Partners, and aligns the overall compensation structure with generating profitable revenues.

Our revenue is primarily generated from the sale of digital subscriptions and nutritional products that are often bundled together. We also generate revenue selling the Beachbody BODi Bike. We believe there are future revenue and customer retention opportunities that can be generated through our enhanced BODi offering, new nutritional bundles, and connected devices that offer digital subscriptions.

Our Product Offerings and Economic Model

Digital Subscriptions

Our digital subscriptions include BOD and a live interactive premium subscription, BODi, launched in late 2021. The subscriptions are renewed on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis and include unlimited access to an extensive library of live and on-demand fitness and nutrition content. In addition, we also have promotional offers which at times include membership options for greater than one year. Prior to July 2022, we also offered a subscription service to the Openfit digital platform. In March 2023, we launched an improved BODi experience and began migrating all BOD-only members to BODi on their renewal dates. dates, all BOD-only members will be migrated to BODi by March 31, 2024.

Our digital platforms provide a one-stop-shop for all types of fitness and nutrition content, with world famous brands such as P90X, Insanity, 21 Day Fix, 80 Day Obsession, Morning Meltdown 100, LIIFT4, Unstress meditations, Meditations, Portion Fix, 4 Weeks of Focus, Sure Thing, and others. The BOD and BODi platforms give platform gives users access to comprehensive, highly produced, and creatively diverse fitness content with dynamic trainers. We had 2.0 million 1.3 million digital subscriptions as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, which provide access to 8,500 approximately 9,000 unique fitness, nutrition, mindfulness and recovery videos that can be accessed anywhere. BOD and BODi content are is available on

the web as well as the Beachbody Bike touchscreen, iOS, Android, Roku, Apple TV, Fire TV and Chromecast. Our offerings deliver both fitness and nutritional content, and starting in March 2023, personal development mindset content.

Digital subscriptions also help generate sales of our nutritional products, which are often sold together as bundles.

Nutritional Products

Our nutritional products include Shakeology, Beachbody Performance supplements, BEACHBARs and Bevv supplements and others. As part of our mission to be a total health and wellness solution for our consumers, our nutritional products are formulated and manufactured to high quality standards and complement our fitness and device offerings. Our research and development team rigorously assesses and develops new nutritional products that are in line with customer goals, satisfies a continuum of customer demand, and increases subscriptions and customer lifetime revenue. Shakeology, our superfood health mix, is clinically shown to help reduce cravings and promote healthy weight loss and formulated to help support healthy digestion and provide healthy energy with its proprietary formula of superfoods, phytonutrients, enzymes, fiber and protein, with no artificial sweeteners, flavors, colors or preservatives.

4

Beachbody Performance supplements include our pre-workout Energize, Hydrate, post-workout Recover and protein supplement Recharge. In 2022, we launched First Thing and Last Thing, a comprehensive mind-body solution formulated with clinically effective key ingredients to help support the immune system, nourish brain health, defend against stress, and encourage better sleep.

BEACHBARs are low-sugar snack bars available in three flavors, made with ingredients to help satisfy cravings without undermining our customers' fitness and weight loss goals. We continue to research and develop additional nutritional products, and currently provide a variety of other nutritional supplements including collagen, fiber and greens "boosts."

4

We also offer supplements to consumers under the LADDER brand, a sports nutrition brand dedicated to creating clean, high-performance workout supplements for daily use. We formulate pre-workout, hydration, and post-workout products to complement a strong nutritional foundation and unlock the next level in training and exercise.

Connected Fitness Products

Our digital subscription offerings are complemented by our connected fitness products acquired from Myx Fitness in June 2021. The Beachbody BODi Bike is may be equipped with a unique swivel touch screen that enables users to engage with content beyond the indoor cycling experience and encourages broader cross-training, incorporating resistance training and yoga for a more holistic fitness experience and healthier results.

We believe a connected bike is a perfect fit and important genre for the Beachbody BODi ecosystem with its focus on heart-rate-based zone training, and together with Beachbody's BODi's digital subscription offerings and nutritional products, brings together a comprehensive at-home solution that provides personalization, live coaching, celebrity rides, nutritional supplements and healthy meal-planning.

We provide BOD and BODi content through the bike's swivel touch screen. We offer the fitness content and supplements together with the bike through BODi subscriptions and through our network as well as via direct-to-consumer marketing channels.

The Beachbody BODi Bike is manufactured using commercial-grade equipment and includes may include a 21.5" 360-degree swivel screen. In the United States, the standard package price is \$1,399 and includes a Polar heart rate monitor with free delivery and set up. We also offer a "Plus" package for \$1,599. Additionally, we offer a "BODi Bike Studio" package which bundles a 3-year subscription to BODi with a bike and accessories for \$1,800-\$1,625. In late 2023, we began offering a BODi bike without the 360-degree swivel screen which can be connected with customer's personal devices (e.g., phone, watch or tablet) for \$499.

Implementing a "One Brand" Strategy

During 2022, we consolidated our streaming fitness and nutrition offerings into a single Beachbody platform and began marketing our connected fitness bike under the Beachbody brand. We believe the addition of prior Openfit products and talent into the BOD and BODi extensive on-demand library strengthened the Beachbody ecosystem, enhanced our value proposition to all our customers and partners, Partners, and simplified our go-to-market strategy. It also helps us leverage the scale of our content creation, technology investments, and marketing.

Our Value Proposition

Our holistic approach to health and wellness provides the consumer with tools to achieve positive health esteem at a lower cost than most traditional gyms or fitness studios and nutrition/weight loss plans.

Our business model is characterized by developing compelling fitness, nutrition, and mindset content and products that are designed to help subscribers achieve their goals and feel good about themselves in the process. This in turn attracts additional customers who see those experiences on social media. These consumers then become advocates for the Company, which helps attract and retain new and existing consumers. This "virtuous cycle" of content, customer success, and new customer acquisition drives subscriber growth and recurring revenue opportunities.

Our monthly annual connected fitness subscription at of \$179 equates to an average monthly price of \$15.00 during 2022 2023, which is less expensive than most monthly gym memberships, a fraction of the price of a personal training session, and less than the cost of one individual cycling class at a boutique studio. Boutique studio fitness classes typically

cost between \$25.00 and \$45.00 per person per class and follow a strict schedule whereas our monthly connected fitness subscription covers the household of up to five people and offers unlimited use, anytime, anywhere. Our on-demand library features classes, spanning five to 60 minutes, which provide our customers with flexibility and convenience.

For our BODi Bike Studio, which bundles a Beachbody BODi Bike, a 3-year subscription to BODi, and accessories, we offer attractive 0% APR financing programs to qualified customers through a third-party partner who bears the risk of loss

5

associated with the amount financed, which allow qualified customers to pay in monthly installments of as low as \$50 for 36 months. These financing programs have successfully broadened the base of customers by attracting consumers from a wider spectrum of ages and income levels.

Our nutritional products come in varying sizes and prices and are often bundled with digital content offerings. One An example of our most popular packages a bundled package is the BOD BODi and Shakeology Total Solution Pack, which is priced at \$160 \$99 per month and comes with a one-month twenty serving supply of Shakeology and an annual BOD a monthly BODi membership.

5

BODi's approach to Health Esteem is designed to help people feel good as they create sustainable healthy habits. We have the lifestyle solutions for individuals focused on weight loss, including a broad array of structured, step by step fitness and nutrition programs, plus personal development and mindset tools.

Our Economic Model

Our primary model is selling directly to consumers. We attract new customer sign ups through three go-to-market models: 1) a proprietary network of Coaches Partners that earns commissions on their sales, 2) contact with current and past customers by emails or through our social media followers and 3) direct response marketing media.

Our Coach Partner network drives the majority of our revenues. Coaches Partners earn a share of the revenue generated by promoting our products and helping our customers succeed. They also earn additional bonuses for expanding our customer base by building teams of Coaches. Partners. The Coaches, which we plan to rename as "Partners", Partners are Beachbody's BODi's equivalent of a gig workforce. They In the year ended December 31, 2023 the Partners typically receive received a 25% commission on orders they generate generated through their efforts. The Partner commission was reduced to 20% effective January 3, 2024. We also have a "Preferred Customer" program, which entitles entitled them in the

year ending December 31, 2023 to up to a 25% discount on certain purchases in return for paying a monthly subscription fee. The Preferred Customer discount was reduced to 20% effective December 1, 2023.

We leverage our super trainers and other influencers in our marketing creative, as well as their social media following. We have arrangements with the influencers where they earn financial incentives for engaging customers and getting new customer sign ups.

Competition

We operate in the competitive and highly fragmented health and wellness market in which, given the holistic nature of our business, we face significant competition from multiple industry segments. The overall market opportunity remains large as 74% of U.S. adults are considered **overweight**, overweight according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A consumer's fitness profile may range from a very active gym member with multiple online platform subscriptions to an infrequent user with a single subscription. We want to help consumers achieve their health objectives by offering an engaging platform with healthy nutrition solutions.

We face significant competition from providers of at-home fitness solutions, including connected fitness equipment, digital fitness apps, and other wellness apps. We also face competition from weight management, dietary and nutritional supplement providers, and are sensitive to the introduction of new products or weight management plans, including various prescription drugs.

The recent emergence of the GLP -1 weight loss drugs have generated a considerable amount of attention. We are encouraged about treatments that can help some of the 74% of Americans that are overweight or obese, but we also recognize that a chemical solution is only a single step towards sustaining a healthy lifestyle and does nothing to improve skeletal muscle mass which is critical to health and functioning. It is important that people supplement these weight loss drugs with healthier lifestyle choices, including fitness and nutrition. BODi's approach to Health Esteem helps people feel good as they create sustainable healthy habits.

We are also subject to significant competition in attracting **Coaches Partners** from other social commerce platforms, including those that market fitness solutions, weight management products and dietary and nutritional supplements. Our ability to remain competitive depends on our success in delivering results for our customers, maintaining our community, retaining **Coaches Partners** through attractive compensation plans, and continuing to offer a vast content library as well as an attractive product portfolio.

Our competitors may develop, or have already developed, products, features, content, services, or technologies that are similar to ours or that achieve greater acceptance, may undertake more successful product development efforts, create more compelling marketing campaigns, or may adopt more aggressive pricing policies. Our competitors may develop or acquire, or have already developed or acquired, intellectual property rights that significantly limit or

prevent our ability to compete effectively in the public marketplace. In addition, our competitors may have significantly greater resources than us, allowing them to identify and capitalize more efficiently upon opportunities in new markets and consumer preferences and trends, quickly transition and adapt their products and services, devote greater resources to marketing and advertising, or be better positioned to withstand substantial price competition. If we are not able to compete effectively against our competitors, they may acquire and engage customers or generate revenue at the expense of our efforts, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Manufacturing

We rely on contract manufacturers to manufacture our nutritional products, bikes and related equipment. Our contract manufacturers can schedule and purchase supplies independently or from our suppliers, according to contractual parameters. Nutritional ingredients are sourced according to our specifications from our approved suppliers. Outsourcing allows us to operate an asset-light business model and focus our efforts on innovation, sales and marketing. Our contract manufacturers are regularly audited by third parties and in the case of nutritionals, they are also audited by our Quality Assurance department and comply with our rigorous Quality Assurance Protocols ("QAP"s) and specifications as well as follow industry good manufacturing practices ("GMP"s) and food safety guidelines. We believe our contract manufacturers have the capacity to meet our current and near-term supply needs. We monitor capacity and performance of our manufacturing partners and will qualify alternate suppliers as needed.

6

We receive finished products from our contract manufacturers, which includes all packaging and ingredients used, as well as an agreed-upon charge for each item produced.

To mitigate against the risks related to a single source of supply, we qualify alternative suppliers and manufacturers when possible, and develop contingency plans for responding to disruptions, including maintaining adequate inventory of products.

Storage and Distribution

We outsource the storage and distribution of finished goods to third-party logistics companies, with facilities geographically dispersed to help optimize shipping times to our customer base. In the United States, our nutrition and other products are currently distributed from Groveport, Ohio and shipped to U.S.-based United States-based customers principally through FedEx or the U.S. Postal Service. In Canada, our nutrition and other products are distributed from Ontario, Oshawa, Canada to customers via a third-party specialty shipper. In Europe, our products are distributed from Daventry, Northampton, UK to customers via a European transport provider. Usual delivery time is approximately five to seven days.

Our connected fitness products are currently distributed mainly from separate distribution centers in California, New Jersey, Illinois, and Georgia and shipped to U.S.-based customers principally through GXO Logistics covering the United States and Canada.

Utilizing multiple partners from geographically-distributed locations enhances our geographic reach and allows us to further scale our distribution system and maintain flexibility, while reducing order fulfillment time and shipping costs. With our commitment to our customer-first approach, we will continue to invest to strengthen our operations' coverage in locations we identify as strategic and cost-effective delivery markets throughout the United States, Canada, Europe, and in new international regions.

Intellectual Property

We believe our success, competitive advantages, and growth prospects depend in part upon our ability to develop and protect our content, technology, and intellectual property rights. We rely upon a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights, confidentiality agreements, contractual commitments and other legal rights to establish and protect our brands and intellectual property rights throughout the world. For example, we file for and register our trademarks and monitor third party trademarks worldwide and we have developed a robust enforcement program to protect our brands/trademarks, domains, and copyrights to protect our intellectual property rights on various platforms including the web, borders/customs, e-commerce and social channels to protect our brands, videos, DVDs and DVD kits, clothing, and accessories which have been and continue to be counterfeited. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we have over 3,000 registered trademarks, over 200 registered copyrights and four patents (including **17** **18** patents pending).

7

To minimize intellectual property infringement and counterfeiting, our team monitors domains, websites, eCommerce sites, social channels, distributors and other third parties through a third-party platform that monitors eBay, **Amazon**, Mercado Libre, YouTube, Vimeo, Instagram, Gumtree, Kijiji, Mercari and other platforms and sites in the U.S. and worldwide to identify third parties who purport to sell our products including DVDs and videos. Additionally, we enter into agreements with our commercial partners, supply chain vendors, employees and consultants to control access to, and clarify ownership of, our intellectual property and proprietary information.

Government Regulation

We are subject to many varying laws and regulations in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom (the "UK"), the European Union (the "EU") and throughout the world, including those related to data privacy, data protection, data breach notification, content regulation, foods and dietary supplements, imports and exports, intellectual property, consumer protection, e-commerce, multi-level marketing, advertising, messaging, rights of publicity, health and safety, employment and labor, product liability, accessibility, competition, and taxation. These laws often require companies to implement specific information security controls to protect certain types of information, such as personal data, "special categories of personal

data” or health data. While we strive to comply and remain compliant with each of these laws and regulations, they are constantly evolving and may be interpreted, applied, created, or amended in a manner that could require a change to our current compliance footprint, or harm our current or future business and operations. In addition, it is possible that certain governments may seek to block or limit our products and services or otherwise impose other restrictions that may affect the accessibility or usability of any or all of our products and services for an extended period of time or indefinitely.

7

With respect to data privacy and protection laws and regulations, in the **European Union, EU**, the General Data Protection Regulation, (the “GDPR”), became effective in 2018. The GDPR is intended to create a single legal framework for privacy rights that applies across all EU member states, including France, which is currently the only country in the EU in which we operate. The GDPR created more stringent operational requirements for controllers and processors of personal data, including, for example, requiring enhanced disclosures to data subjects about how personal data is processed (including information about the profiling of individuals and automated individual decision-making), limiting retention periods of personal data, requiring mandatory data breach notification, and requiring additional policies and procedures to comply with the accountability principle under the GDPR. Similarly, other jurisdictions are instituting privacy and data security laws, rules, and regulations, which could increase our risk and compliance costs. As a result of Brexit, for example, we will need to continue compliance with the UK Data Protection Act of 2018 for privacy rights across the United Kingdom, the legal requirements of which largely follow the GDPR.

We are also subject to laws, rules, and regulations regarding cross-border transfers of personal data, including laws relating to the transfer of personal data outside the European Economic Area, (“EEA”), and the **United Kingdom, UK**. We rely on transfer mechanisms permitted under these laws, including the standard contract clauses and intracompany data transfer agreements, which mechanisms have been subject to regulatory and judicial scrutiny. If these existing mechanisms for transferring personal data from the EEA, the United Kingdom, or other jurisdictions are unavailable, we may be unable to transfer personal data of employees or customers in those regions to the United States.

In addition to European data privacy rules, we are subject to privacy laws in the U.S. and Canada, including the California Privacy Rights Act and California Consumer Privacy Act (collectively, “California Privacy Laws”). The California Privacy Laws require us to provide clear notice to consumers about what data is collected about them, honor requests to opt-out of the sale or sharing of their personal data and comply with certain requests related to their personal data, such as the right to access or delete their personal data.

Additionally, along with our contract manufacturers, distributors and ingredients and packaging suppliers, we are subject to laws and regulations related to our food and nutritional products. In the United States, the federal agencies governing the manufacture, distribution and advertising of our products include, among others, the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”), the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and similar state and local agencies. Under various statutes, these agencies, among other things, prescribe the requirements and establish the standards for labeling, manufacturing, quality, and safety and regulate marketing and advertising to consumers. Certain of these agencies, in certain circumstances, must not only enforce regulations that apply to our food and nutritional products, but also review the manufacturing processes and facilities used to produce these products to ensure compliance with applicable regulations in the United States.

We may also be subject to increasing levels of regulation with respect to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters. For example, the SEC and the State of California, have adopted, or are considering rules to require companies to provide significantly expanded climate related disclosures, which may require us to incur additional costs to comply, including the implementation of significant additional internal controls processes and procedures.

We are also subject to laws and regulations regarding automatically renewing subscriber products and services as well as the status and determination of independent contractor status for our distributors, affiliates and influencers. Any changes in the laws, regulations or interpretations of these laws, or increased enforcement of such laws and/or regulations, could adversely affect our ability to retain customers, promote sales, and harm our financial condition and operating performance.

Seasonality

Historically, we have experienced higher sales in the first and second quarters of the fiscal year compared to other quarters, due in large part to seasonal holiday demand, New Year's resolutions, and cold weather. We also have historically incurred higher selling and marketing expenses during these periods. For example, in the year ended December 31, 2023, our first and second quarters combined represented 53% of revenue and 54% of our selling and marketing expenses.

Human Capital

Mission and Values

Like our brand, product and content offerings, our culture is dynamic, unique, and framed by our expansive vision and passion for community, collaboration, and success. For our people, the purpose and function of our culture is clear, and operates as a shared language of values and as a way of getting things done that permeates through the many areas in which we operate as a company. Our culture is shaped by our Core Purpose: to help people achieve their goals and lead healthy, fulfilling lives. Our Core Purpose informs what we do, the products we develop, the people we hire and the business decisions we make, which helps us collaborate and interact with candor, passion and heart.

In furthering our Core Purpose, we employ the following business tenets, among others, in the way we operate:

- **Customers First:** We have a customer-centered mindset that prioritizes a positive product and brand experience. We are proud to be innovators of a results-oriented, health and fitness-centered community.
- **Constantly Moving Forward:** We value innovation, continuous improvement, and challenging the status quo, all of which are keys to success in a competitive environment. We move quickly, take smart risks and learn from failures. We never let the fear of imperfection stop us from achieving great things.

- **Team Members:** We hire individuals who are great at what they do and encourage all our team members to think openly and creatively to solve tough, intricate problems. We empower our team members to think and act like owners.
- **Diversity of Perspective:** We know the importance and value of a team. We know our collective differences make us stronger and uphold the obligation to dissent and listen. We value inclusivity, and we are proud that everyone can work to help solve difficult problems and have an impact.

Our Culture

To foster these values, we have committed to promote a culture that is professional, collaborative and informal, supportive. We are an inclusive group comprised of bright and talented people who are highly skilled and collaborative, who work hard and are relentless about seizing opportunities and solving problems. We assess our culture and listen to our workforce through periodic employee engagement surveys. Our workplace policies are informed by the feedback we receive from our employees. We are an equal opportunity employer, with all qualified applicants receiving consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, disability or protected veteran status. Throughout our organization, including our Board of Directors (the "Board"), we are committed to equality and fostering a diverse and inclusive culture.

Team Member Total Rewards

We offer aim to provide team members a competitive total rewards program that includes competitive salaries and a broad range of sponsored benefits such as a 401 (k) plan with a Company match, healthcare and compensation packages, including insurance benefits, parental leave, health and wellness offerings, product discounts, life insurance, paid time off and learning and development opportunities, opportunities, which we believe are competitive with others in our industry.

We are committed to fair and equal pay, respecting all people and all beliefs, and creating a positive social impact.

Employees

We are extremely proud of our team which embodies a diverse mix of backgrounds, industries, and levels of experience. We are a remote-first workplace, and as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we employed 737 582 full-time individuals, individuals. Our team members primarily working work remotely, but also across our El Segundo, California, Van

Nuys, California and Harpenden, United Kingdom locations. We do not have any material collective bargaining agreements and consider relations with our employees to be good.

Available Information

The reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and proxy materials, including any amendments, are available free of charge on our website at www.thebeachbodycompany.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with or furnish it to the SEC. The SEC also maintains a website (www.sec.gov) containing reports, proxy and information statements, and other information that we file with the SEC. Our Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Charters of our Audit Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and Compensation Committee are available on our website at www.thebeachbodycompany.com under the "Investors" section. Copies of the information identified above may be obtained without charge from us by writing to The Beachbody Company, Inc., 400 Continental Blvd., Suite 400, El Segundo, CA 90245, Attention: Corporate Secretary. Unless expressly noted, the information on our website, including our investor relations website, or any other website is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or any other filing we make with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Investing in our common stock securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes and the information contained in our other public filings before deciding whether to invest in shares of our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we deem immaterial may also become important factors that adversely affect our business. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition, operating results, and future prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.

9

Summary of Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- If we are unable to anticipate and satisfy consumer preferences and shifting views of health, fitness and nutrition, our business may be adversely affected.
- If we are unable to sustain pricing levels for our products and services, our business could be adversely affected.
- Our success depends on our ability to maintain the value and reputation of our brands.
- The perception of the effects or value of our products may change over time, which could reduce customer demand.
- We may not successfully execute or achieve the expected benefits of our strategic alignment initiatives and other cost saving measures we may take in the future, and our efforts may result in further actions and/or additional asset impairment charges and adversely affect our business.

- Our marketing strategy relies on the use of social media platforms and any negative publicity on such social media platforms may adversely affect the public perception of our brand, and changing terms or conditions or ways in which advertisers use their platforms may adversely affect our ability to engage with customers.
- We may be unable to attract and retain customers, which would materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.
- Our customers use their connected fitness products and fitness accessories to track and record their workouts. If our products fail to provide accurate metrics and data to our customers, our brand and reputation could be harmed and we may be unable to retain our customers.
- Our business relies on sales of a few key products.
- If there are any material delays or disruptions in our supply chain, or errors in forecasting of the demand for our products and services, our business may be adversely affected.
- The failure or inability of our contract manufacturers to comply with the specifications and requirements of our products could result in product recall, which could adversely affect our reputation and subject us to significant liability should the consumption of any of our products cause or be claimed to cause illness or physical harm.
- If any of our products are unacceptable to us or our customers, or any other change in the competitive landscape or activities of our competitors, our business could be harmed.
- Our business model relies on high quality customer service, and any negative impressions of our customer service experience may adversely affect our business and result in harm to our reputation.
- The seasonal nature of our business could cause operating results to fluctuate.
- If we fail to obtain and retain high-profile strategic relationships, or if the reputation of any of these parties is impaired, our business may suffer.
- Our founder co-founder has control over all stockholder decisions because he controls a substantial majority of our voting power through “super” voting stock.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

- Our financing agreement restricts our current and future operations and our ability to engage in certain business and financial transactions and may adversely affect our business.
- Our ability to generate the significant amount of cash needed to pay interest and principal on our indebtedness and our ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness or obtain additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control.

Risks Related to Expansion

- There can be no assurance that we can further penetrate existing markets or that we can successfully expand our business into new markets.
- We plan to may expand into international markets, which will would expose us to significant risks.

Risks Related to Our Personnel

- We depend on our senior management team and other key employees, and the loss of one or more key personnel or inability to attract, hire, integrate and retain highly skilled personnel could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Data and Information Systems

- We collect, store, process, and use personal information and other customer data which subjects us to legal obligations and laws and regulations related to data security and privacy, and any actual or perceived failure to meet the obligations could harm our business.
- Any major disruption or failure of our information technology systems or websites, or our failure to successfully implement upgrades and new technology effectively, could adversely affect our business and operations.
- If we suffer a security breach or otherwise fail to properly maintain the confidentiality and integrity of our data, including customer credit card, debit card and bank account information, our reputation and business could be materially and adversely affected.

11

Risks Related to Laws and Regulations

- We face risks, such as unforeseen costs and potential liability in connection with allegations of injuries arising from equipment we supply and content we produce, license, advertise, and distribute through our various content delivery platforms.
- Our nutritional products must comply with regulations of the Food and Drug Administration, ("FDA"), FDA, as well as state, local and applicable international regulations. Any non-compliance with the FDA or other applicable regulations could harm our business.
- Our network of micro-influencers Partners could be found not to be in compliance with current or newly adopted laws or regulations in one or more markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Our products or services offered as part of automatically renewing subscriptions or memberships could be found not to be in compliance with laws or regulations in one or more markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Our Beachbody BODi Bikes and other products may be subject to warranty claims, recalls or intellectual property disputes that could result in significant direct or indirect costs, each of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- We may not be able to comply with the continued listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), which could result in the delisting of our securities.

Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

If we are unable to anticipate and satisfy consumer preferences and shifting views of health, fitness and nutrition, our business may be adversely affected.

The fitness industry is highly susceptible to changes in consumer preferences. Our success depends on our ability to anticipate and satisfy consumer preferences relating to health, fitness and nutrition. Our business is, and all of our workouts and products are, subject to changing consumer preferences that cannot be predicted with certainty. Consumers' preferences for health and fitness services and products, including the technology through which they consume these services and products, could shift rapidly to offerings different from what we offer, and we may be unable to anticipate and respond to such shifts in consumer preferences. It is also possible that competitors could introduce new products, services and/or technologies that negatively impact consumer preference for our workouts and products. In addition, developments or shifts in research or public opinion on the types of workouts and products we provide could negatively impact our business. Even if we are successful in anticipating consumer preferences, our ability to adequately react to and address those preferences will in part depend upon our continued ability to develop and introduce innovative, high-quality health and fitness services. Our failure to effectively introduce new health and fitness services that are accepted by consumers could result in a decrease in revenue, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and adversely impact our business.

If we are unable to sustain pricing levels for our products and services, our business could be adversely affected.

If we are unable to sustain pricing levels for our products and services, including our nutritional products, digital services and connected fitness products, whether due to competitive pressure or otherwise, our revenue and gross margins could be significantly reduced. In particular, we may not be able to increase prices to offset the impact of

11

inflation on our costs. Further, our decisions around the development of new ancillary products and services are grounded in assumptions about eventual pricing levels. If there is price compression in the market after these decisions are made, it could have a negative effect on our business.

Our success depends on our ability to maintain the value and reputation of our brands.

We believe that our brands are important to attracting and retaining customers. Maintaining, protecting, and enhancing our brands depends largely on the success of our marketing efforts, ability to provide consistent, high-quality products, services, features, content, and support, and our ability to successfully secure, maintain, and defend our rights to use our trademarks, logos and other intellectual property important to our brands. We believe that the importance of our brands will increase as competition further intensifies and brand promotion activities may require substantial expenditures. Our brands could be harmed if we fail to achieve these objectives or if our public image were to be tarnished by negative publicity. Unfavorable publicity about us, including our products, services, technology, subscriber service, content, personnel, industry, distribution and/or marketing channel, and suppliers could diminish confidence in, and the use of, our products and services. Such negative publicity also could have an adverse effect on

12

the size, engagement and loyalty of our customer base and result in decreased revenue, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

The perception of the effects of our nutritional products may change over time, which could reduce customer demand.

A substantial portion of our revenues is derived from our Shakeology line of products. We believe that these nutritional products have, or are perceived to have, positive effects on health, and compete in a market that relies on innovation and evolving consumer preferences. However, the nutritional industry is subject to changing consumer trends, demands and preferences. Additionally, the science underlying nutritious foods and dietary supplements is constantly evolving. Therefore, products once considered healthy may over time become disfavored by consumers or no longer be perceived as healthy. Trends within the food industry change often and our failure to anticipate, identify or react to changes in these trends could, among other things, lead to reduced consumer demand and spending reductions, and could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, ingredients used in our products may become negatively perceived by consumers, resulting in reformulation of existing products to remove such ingredients, which may negatively affect taste or other qualities. Factors that may affect consumer perception of nutritional products include dietary trends and attention to different nutritional aspects of foods, concerns regarding the health effects of specific ingredients and nutrients, trends away from specific ingredients in products and increasing awareness of the environmental and social effects of product production. For example, conflicting scientific information on what constitutes good nutrition, diet trends and other weight loss trends may also adversely affect our business from time to time. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate the tastes and dietary habits of consumers and other consumer trends and to offer nutritional products that appeal to their needs and preferences on a timely and affordable basis. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and adversely impact our business.

We rely on consumer discretionary spending, which may be adversely affected by economic downturns and other macroeconomic conditions or trends.

Our business and operating results are subject to global economic conditions and their impact on consumer discretionary spending. Some of the factors that may negatively influence consumer spending include high levels of unemployment, higher consumer debt levels, reductions in net worth, declines in asset values and related market uncertainty, home foreclosures and reductions in home values, fluctuating interest rates and credit availability, fluctuating fuel and other energy costs, fluctuating commodity prices and general uncertainty regarding the overall future of the political and economic environment. Consumer purchases of discretionary items generally decline during periods of economic uncertainty, when disposable income is reduced or when there is a reduction in consumer confidence. If consumer purchases of subscriptions and products decline, our revenue may be adversely affected.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19 has led to an increase in at-home gyms and workouts which has in turn led to an increase in our consumers, a trend which may be negatively impacted as commercial and office gyms continue to reopen. The ultimate severity of the coronavirus outbreak and distribution and vaccine inoculation results are uncertain at this time and therefore we cannot predict the full impact it may have on our end markets or operations; however, the effect on our results could be material and adverse. Any significant or prolonged decrease in consumer spending on fitness or nutritional products could adversely affect the demand for our offerings, reducing our cash

12

flows and revenues, and thereby materially harming our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Further, COVID-19 has had an adverse impact on global supply chains, resulting in an increased uncertainty in shipping lead times as well as increased import and logistics costs. However, if a significant percentage of consumers return to the gym and do not continue at-home fitness, or consumer sentiment shifts from prioritizing health and fitness, or import and logistics costs continue to increase, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be adversely affected.

Adverse publicity associated with our products, ingredients or network marketing program, or those of similar companies, could adversely affect our business.

The size of our distributor base and the results of our operations may be significantly affected by the perception of our company and similar companies. This perception is dependent upon opinions concerning:

- the safety and quality of our products and nutritional supplement ingredients;
- the safety and quality of similar products and ingredients distributed by other companies;

13

- our distributors;
- publicity concerning network marketing; and
- the direct selling business generally.

Adverse publicity concerning any actual or purported failure of our Company or our distributors to comply with applicable laws and regulations regarding product claims and advertising, good manufacturing practices, the regulation of our network marketing business, the licensing of our products for sale in our target markets, or other aspects of our business, whether or not resulting in enforcement actions or the imposition of penalties, could have an adverse effect on the goodwill of our Company and could negatively affect our ability to attract, motivate and retain distributors, which would have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue. We cannot ensure that all distributors will comply with applicable legal

requirements relating to the advertising, sale, labeling, licensing or distribution of our products or promotion of the income opportunity.

In addition, our distributors' and consumers' perception of the safety and quality of our products and ingredients as well as similar products and ingredients distributed by other companies can be significantly influenced by national media attention, publicized scientific research or findings, widespread product liability claims and other publicity concerning our products or ingredients or similar products and ingredients distributed by other companies. Adverse publicity, whether or not accurate or resulting from consumers' use or misuse of our products, that associates consumption of our products or ingredients or any similar products or ingredients with illness or other adverse effects, questions the benefits of our or similar products or claims that any such products are ineffective, inappropriately labeled or have inaccurate instructions as to their use, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation or the market demand for our products.

We may not successfully execute or achieve the expected benefits of our strategic alignment initiatives and other cost-saving measures we may take in the future, and our efforts may result in further actions and/or additional asset impairment charges and adversely affect our business.

Beginning in early 2022 and continuing into early in 2023, we executed cost reduction activities intended to streamline the business and strategically align operations, including multiple reductions in headcount. Our strategic alignment initiatives were intended to address the short-term health of our business as well as our long-term objectives based on our current estimates, assumptions and forecasts, which are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties, including whether we have targeted the appropriate areas for our cost-saving efforts and at the appropriate scale, and whether, if required in the future, we will be able to appropriately target any additional areas for our cost-saving efforts. As such, the actions we intended to take under the strategic alignment initiatives and that we may decide to take in the future may not be successful in yielding our intended results and may not appropriately address either or both of the short-term and long-term strategy for our business. Additionally, implementation of the strategic alignment initiatives and any other cost-saving initiatives may be costly and disruptive to our business, the expected costs and charges may be greater than we have forecasted, and the estimated cost savings may be lower than we have forecasted. In addition, our initiatives could result in personnel attrition beyond our planned reductions in headcount or reduce employee morale, which could in turn adversely impact productivity, including through a loss of continuity, loss of accumulated knowledge and/or inefficiency during transitional periods, or our ability to attract highly skilled employees. Unfavorable publicity about us or any of our strategic initiatives, including our strategic alignment

initiatives, could result in reputation harm and could diminish confidence in, and the use of, our products and services. The strategic alignment initiatives have required, and may continue to require, a significant amount of management's and other employees' time and focus, which may divert attention from effectively operating and growing our business. We also cannot assure you that it will impact our ability to achieve or maintain profitability.

Our marketing strategy relies on the use of social media platforms and any negative publicity on such social media platforms may adversely affect the public perception of our brand, and changing terms or conditions or ways in which advertisers use their platforms may adversely affect our ability to engage with customers, both of which in

turn could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our use of social media could subject us to fines or other penalties.

We rely on social media marketing through various social media platforms, such as Instagram, YouTube and Facebook, as a means to engage with our existing customers as well as attract new customers. Existing and new customers alike interact with the brand both organically, through posts by the Beachbody BODi community, as well as through distributors via their own social media accounts. While the use of social media platforms allows us access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons, our use of, and reliance on, social media as a key marketing tool

14

exposes us to significant risk of widespread negative publicity. Social media users generally have the ability to post information to social media platforms without filters or checks on accuracy of the content posted. Information concerning the Company or its many brands may be posted on such platforms at any time. Such information may be adverse to our interests or may be inaccurate, each of which can harm our reputation and value of our brands. The harm may be immediate without affording us an opportunity for redress or correction. In addition, social media platforms provide users with access to such a broad audience that collective action against our products and offerings, such as boycotts, can be more easily organized. If such actions were organized, we could suffer reputational damage. Social media platforms may be used to attack us, our information security systems, including through use of spam, spyware, ransomware, phishing and social engineering, viruses, worms, malware, distributed denial of service attacks, password attacks, “Man in the Middle” attacks, cybersquatting, impersonation of employees or officers, abuse of comments and message boards, fake reviews, doxing and swatting. As such, the dissemination of information on social media platforms and other online platforms could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, regardless of the information’s accuracy.

Our reliance on social media platforms for advertising also subjects us to the risk that any change to the platforms’ algorithms, terms and conditions and/or ways in which advertisers may advertise on their platforms may adversely affect our ability to effectively engage with customers and sell our products, which in turn could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, our use of social media platforms as a marketing tool could also subject us to fines or other penalties. As laws and regulations, including those from the Federal Trade Commission, State Attorneys General, and other enforcement agencies rapidly evolve to govern the use of these platforms, the failure by us, our distributors, influencers, or other third parties acting at our direction to abide by applicable laws and regulations in the use of these platforms could materially and adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition or subject us to fines or other penalties.

We may be unable to attract and retain customers, which would materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The success of our business depends on our ability to attract and retain customers. Our marketing efforts may not be successful in attracting customers, and membership levels may materially decline over time. Customers may cancel their membership at any time. In addition, we experience attrition, and we must continually engage existing customers and attract new customers in order to maintain membership levels. Some of the factors that could lead to a decline in membership levels include, among other factors:

- changing desires and behaviors of consumers or their perception of our brand;
- changes in discretionary spending trends;
- market maturity or saturation;
- a decline in our ability to deliver quality service at a competitive price;
- a failure to introduce new features, products or services that customers find engaging;

14

- the introduction of new products or services, or changes to existing products and services, that are not favorably received;
- technical or other problems that affect the customer experience;
- an increase in membership fees due to inflation;
- direct and indirect competition in our industry;
- a decline in the public's interest in health and fitness; and
- a general deterioration of economic conditions or a change in consumer spending preferences or buying trends.

Any decrease in our average fees or higher membership costs may materially and adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, further expansion into international markets may create new challenges in attracting and retaining customers that we may not successfully address, as these markets carry unique risks as discussed below. As a result of these factors, we cannot be certain that our membership levels will be adequate to maintain or permit the expansion of our operations. A decline in membership levels would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

15

Our customers use their connected fitness products and fitness accessories to track and record their workouts. If our products fail to provide accurate metrics and data to our customers, our brand and reputation could be harmed, and we may be unable to retain our customers.

Our customers use their connected fitness products and fitness accessories to track and record certain metrics related to their workouts. Examples of metrics tracked on our platform currently include heartrate and calories burned. These metrics assist our customers in tracking their fitness journeys and understanding the effectiveness of their workouts. We anticipate introducing new metrics and features in the future. If the software used in our connected fitness products or on our platform malfunctions and fails to accurately track, display, or record customers workouts and metrics, we could face claims alleging that our products and services do not operate as advertised. Such reports and claims could result in negative publicity, product liability claims, and, in some cases, may require us to expend time and resources to refute such claims and defend against potential litigation. If our products and services fail to provide accurate metrics and data to our customers, or if there are reports or claims of inaccurate metrics and data or claims of inaccuracy regarding the overall health benefits of our products and services in the future, we may become the subject of negative publicity, litigation, regulatory proceedings, and warranty claims, and our brand, operating results, and business could be harmed.

Our business relies on sales of a few key products.

Our digital platforms which provide recurring subscription revenue also provide a significant portion of our revenue, accounting for approximately 43% 49% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. Our nutrition products also constitute a significant portion of our revenue, accounting for approximately 47% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 and Shakeology, our premium nutrition shake, also specifically constitutes a significant portion of our revenue, accounting for approximately 25% 20% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. If consumer demand for these products decreases significantly or we cease offering these products without a suitable replacement, our operations could be materially adversely affected. Despite these efforts, our financial performance currently remains dependent on a few products. Any significant diminished consumer interest in these products would adversely affect our business. We could also experience adverse financial consequences if we fail to sustain market interest in our Beachbody BODi Bike business, which accounted for approximately 6% 4% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. We may not be able to develop successful new products or implement successful enhancements to existing products. Any products that we do develop or enhance may not generate sufficient revenue to justify the cost of developing and marketing these products.

We operate in highly competitive markets and we may be unable to compete successfully against existing and future competitors.

Our products and services are offered in a highly competitive market. We face significant competition in every aspect of our business, including at-home fitness equipment and content, fitness clubs, nutritional products, dietary supplements, and health and wellness apps. Moreover, we expect the competition in our market to intensify in the future as new and existing competitors introduce new or enhanced products and services that compete with ours.

Our competitors may develop, or have already developed, products, features, content, services, or technologies that are similar to ours or that achieve greater acceptance, may undertake more successful product development efforts, create more compelling employment opportunities, or marketing campaigns, or may adopt more aggressive pricing

policies. Our competitors may develop or acquire, or have already developed or acquired, intellectual property rights that significantly limit or prevent our ability to compete effectively in the public marketplace. In addition, our competitors may have significantly greater resources than us, allowing them to identify and capitalize more efficiently upon opportunities in new markets and consumer preferences and trends, quickly transition and adapt their products and services, devote greater resources to marketing, advertising and research and development, or be better positioned to withstand substantial price competition. If we are not able to compete effectively against our competitors, they may acquire and engage customers or generate revenue at the expense of our efforts, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. The business of marketing nutritional products is highly competitive and sensitive to the introduction of new products, including various prescription drugs, which may rapidly capture a significant share of the market. These market segments include numerous manufacturers, distributors, marketers, retailers and physicians that actively compete for the business of consumers both in the United States and abroad. In addition, we anticipate that we will be subject to increasing competition in the future from large electronic commerce sellers. Some of these competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, product development, marketing and sales resources, greater name recognition, larger established subscriber bases, and better-developed distribution channels than we do. Our present or future competitors may be able to develop products that are

16

comparable or superior to those we offer, adapt more quickly than we do to new technologies, evolving industry trends and standards or subscriber requirements, or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we do. Accordingly, we may not be able to compete effectively in our markets and competition may intensify.

We are also subject to competition for the recruitment of distributors from other organizations, including those that market nutritional products, dietary and nutritional supplements, and personal care products as well as other types of products. Our ability to remain competitive depends, in part, on our success in recruiting and retaining Coaches Partners through an attractive compensation plan, the maintenance of an attractive product portfolio, and other incentives. We cannot ensure that our programs for recruitment and retention efforts will be successful, successful, or that we will be able to continue to offer the same compensation plans to our Partners. We have recently changed the compensation plans for our Partners and such changes, and any future changes, may have an adverse effect on our relationships with our current Partners or our ability to recruit new Partners.

We compete with other direct selling organizations, some of which have longer operating histories and higher visibility, name recognition and financial resources. The Company competes for new Coaches Partners on the basis of the culture, premium quality products and compensation plan. We envision the entry of many more direct selling organizations into the marketplace

as this channel of distribution expands. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully meet the challenges posed by increased competition.

We also compete for the time, attention and commitment of our independent distributor force. Given that the pool of individuals interested in the business opportunities presented by direct selling tends to be limited in each market, the potential pool of distributors for our products is reduced to the extent other companies successfully recruit these individuals into their businesses. Although we believe that we offer an attractive business opportunity, there can be no assurance that other companies will not be able to recruit our existing distributors or deplete the pool of potential distributors in a given market.

We have limited control over our suppliers, manufacturers, and logistics providers, which may subject us to significant risks, including the potential inability to produce or obtain quality products on a timely basis or in sufficient quantity in order to meet demand.

We have limited control over our suppliers, manufacturers, and logistics providers, which subjects us to risks, such as the following:

- inability to satisfy demand for our products or other products or services that we currently offer or may offer in the future
- reduced control over delivery timing and product reliability;
- reduced ability to monitor the manufacturing process and components used in our products;
- limited ability to develop comprehensive manufacturing specifications that take into account any materials shortages substitutions;
- variance in the manufacturing capability of our third-party manufacturers;
- price increases;
- failure of a significant supplier, manufacturer, or logistics provider to perform its obligations to us for technical, market other reasons;

16

- difficulties in establishing additional supplier, manufacturer or logistics provider relationships if we experience difficult with our existing suppliers, manufacturers, or logistics providers;
- shortages of materials or components;
- misappropriation of our intellectual property;
- exposure to natural catastrophes, pandemics, political unrest, terrorism, labor disputes, and economic instability resulti in the disruption of trade from foreign countries in which our products are manufactured or the components thereof a sourced;
- changes in local economic conditions in the jurisdictions where our suppliers, manufacturers, and logistics providers a located;

17

- the imposition of new laws and regulations, including those relating to labor conditions, quality and safety standards, imports, duties, tariffs, taxes, and other charges on imports, as well as trade restrictions and restrictions on currency exchange or the transfer of funds; and
- insufficient warranties and indemnities on ingredients or components supplied to our manufacturers or performance by these parties.

We also rely on our logistics providers, including last mile warehouse and delivery providers, to complete deliveries to customers. If any of these independent contractors do not perform their obligations or meet the expectations of us or our customers, our reputation and business could suffer.

The occurrence of any of these risks, especially during seasons of peak demand, could cause us to experience a significant disruption in our ability to produce and deliver our products to our customers.

The failure or inability of our contract manufacturers to comply with the specifications and requirements of our products could result in a product recall, which could adversely affect our reputation and subject us to significant liability should the consumption of any of our products cause or be claimed to cause illness or physical harm.

We sell nutritional products for human consumption, which involves risks such as product contamination or spoilage, product tampering, other adulteration, mislabeling and misbranding. We also sell stationary bikes. All of our products are manufactured by independent third-party contract manufacturers. In addition, we do not own a warehouse facility, instead it is managed for us by a third party. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to, or may voluntarily, recall or withdraw products.

A widespread recall or withdrawal of any of our products may negatively and significantly impact our sales and profitability for a period of time and could result in significant losses depending on the costs of the recall, destruction of product inventory, reduction in product availability, and reaction of competitors and consumers. We may also be subject to claims or lawsuits, including class actions lawsuits (which could significantly increase any adverse settlements or rulings), resulting in liability for actual or claimed injuries, illness or death. Any of these events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if a product liability claim or lawsuit is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that our products caused illness or physical harm could adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential consumers and its corporate and brand image. Moreover, claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. We maintain product liability and product recall insurance in an amount that we believe to be adequate. However, we may incur claims or liabilities for which it is not insured or that exceed the amount of its insurance coverage. A product liability judgment against us or a product recall could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If any of our products are unacceptable to us or our customers, our business could be harmed.

We have occasionally received, and may in the future continue to receive, shipments of products that fail to comply with our technical specifications or that fail to conform to our quality control standards. We have also received, and may in the future continue to receive, products that either meet our technical specifications but that are nonetheless unacceptable to us, or products that are otherwise unacceptable to us or our customers. Under these circumstances, unless we are able to obtain

replacement products in a timely manner, we risk the loss of net revenue resulting from the inability to sell those products and related increased administrative and shipping costs. Additionally, if the unacceptability of our products is not discovered until after such products are purchased by our customers or riders, they could lose confidence in the quality of our products and our results of operations could suffer and our business could be harmed.

17

Our products and services may be affected from time to time by design and manufacturing defects that could adversely affect our business and result in harm to our reputation.

Through our Beachbody BODi Bike platform, we offer complex hardware and software products and services that can be affected by design and manufacturing defects. Sophisticated operating system software and applications, such as those which will be offered by us, often have issues that can unexpectedly interfere with the intended operation of hardware or software products. Defects may also exist in components and products that we source from third parties. Any such defects could make our products and services unsafe, create a risk of environmental or property damage and personal injury, and subject us to the hazards and uncertainties of product liability claims and related litigation. In addition, from time to time we may experience outages, service slowdowns, or errors that affect our fitness and wellness programming. As a result, our services may not perform as anticipated and may not meet customer expectations. There

18

can be no assurance that we will be able to detect and fix all issues and defects in the hardware, software, and services we offer. Failure to do so could result in widespread technical and performance issues affecting our products and services and could lead to claims against us. We maintain general liability insurance; however, design and manufacturing defects, and claims related thereto, may subject us to judgments or settlements that result in damages materially in excess of the limits of our insurance coverage. In addition, we may be exposed to recalls, product replacements or modifications, write-downs or write-offs of inventory, property, plant and equipment, or intangible assets, and significant warranty and other expenses such as litigation costs and regulatory fines. If we cannot successfully defend any large claim, maintain our general liability insurance on acceptable terms, or maintain adequate coverage against potential claims, our financial results could be adversely impacted. Further, quality problems could adversely affect the experience for users of our products and services, and result in harm to our reputation, loss of competitive advantage, poor market acceptance, reduced demand for our products and services, delay in new product and service introductions, and lost revenue.

We may incur material product liability claims, which could increase our costs and adversely affect our revenues and operating income.

Additionally, our nutritional and dietary supplement products consist of herbs, vitamins and minerals and other ingredients that are classified as foods or dietary supplements and are not subject to pre-market regulatory approval in the United States. Our products could contain contaminated substances, and some of our products contain innovative ingredients that do not have long histories of human consumption. We do not always conduct or sponsor clinical studies for our products and previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of these ingredients could occur. As a marketer of dietary and nutritional supplements and other products that are ingested by consumers, we have been, and may again be, subjected to various product liability claims, including that the products contain contaminants, the products include inadequate instructions as to their uses, or the products include inadequate warnings concerning side effects and interactions with other substances. It is possible that widespread product liability claims could increase our costs, and adversely affect our revenues and operating income. Moreover, liability claims arising from a serious adverse event may increase our costs through higher insurance premiums and deductibles and may make it more difficult to secure adequate insurance coverage in the future. In addition, our product liability insurance may fail to cover future product liability claims thereby requiring us to pay substantial monetary damages and adversely affecting our business.

Our business model relies on high quality customer service, and any negative impressions of our customer service experience may adversely affect our business and result in harm to our reputation.

We rely on high quality overall customer service across all of our products and services. Positive customer service experiences help drive a positive reputation, increased sales and minimization of litigation. For example, once our streaming services and integrated connected-bike products are purchased, our customers rely on our high-touch delivery and set up service to deliver and install their equipment in a professional and efficient manner. Our customers also rely on our support services to resolve any issues related to the use of such services and content. Providing a high-quality customer experience is vital to our success in generating word-of-mouth referrals to drive sales and for retaining existing customers. The importance of high-quality support will increase as we expand our business and introduce new products and services. If we do not help our customers quickly resolve issues and provide effective ongoing support, our reputation may suffer and our ability to retain and attract customers, or to sell additional products and services to existing customers, could be harmed. In addition, these levels of customer service are expensive to maintain and may provide a drain on our resources and adversely affect our revenues and operating income.

18

The seasonal nature of our business could cause operating results to fluctuate.

We have experienced and continue to expect fluctuations in quarterly results of operations due to the seasonal nature of our business. The months of January to May result in the greatest retail sales due to renewed consumer focus on healthy living following New Year's Day, as well as significant subscriber enrollment around that time. This seasonality could cause our share price to fluctuate as the results of an interim financial period may not be indicative of our full year results. Seasonality also impacts relative revenue and profitability of each quarter of the year, both on a quarter-to-quarter and year-over-year basis.

19

If we fail to obtain and retain high-profile strategic relationships, or if the reputation of any of these parties is impaired, our business may suffer.

A principal component of our marketing program has been to develop relationships with high-profile persons to help us extend the reach of our brand. Although we have relationships with several well-known individuals in this manner, we may not be able to attract and build relationships with new persons in the future. In addition, if the actions of these parties were to damage their or our reputation, our relationships may be less attractive to our current or prospective customers. Any of these failures by us or these parties could materially and adversely affect our business and revenues.

Our operating results could be adversely affected if we are unable to accurately forecast consumer demand for our products and services and adequately manage our inventory.

To ensure adequate inventory supply, we must forecast inventory needs and expenses and place orders sufficiently in advance with our suppliers and manufacturers, based on our estimates of future demand for particular products and services. Failure to accurately forecast our needs may result in manufacturing delays or increased costs. Our ability to accurately forecast demand could be affected by many factors, including changes in consumer demand for our products and services, changes in demand for the products and services of our competitors, unanticipated changes in general market conditions, and the weakening of economic conditions or consumer confidence in future economic conditions. We face further risk from the fact that we may not carry a significant amount of inventory and may not be able to satisfy short-term demand increases. If we fail to accurately forecast consumer demand, we may experience excess inventory levels or a shortage of products available for sale.

Inventory levels in excess of consumer demand may result in inventory write-downs or write-offs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which would cause our gross margins to suffer and could impair the strength and premium nature of our brand. Further, lower than forecasted demand could also result in excess manufacturing capacity or reduced manufacturing efficiencies, which could result in lower margins. Conversely, if we underestimate consumer demand, our suppliers and manufacturers may not be able to deliver products to meet our requirements or we may be subject to higher costs in order to secure the necessary production capacity. An inability to meet consumer demand and delays in the delivery of our products to our customers could result in reputational harm and damaged customer relationships and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our founder co-founder has control over all stockholder decisions because he controls a substantial majority of our voting power through our Class X Common Stock, common stock, or “super” voting stock.

Our founder, co-founder, Carl Daikeler, owns or controls “super” voting shares of the Company that represent approximately 84.6% over 80% of the voting power of the Company, as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. Mr. Daikeler and certain of his affiliated entities own a majority of the Company’s outstanding Class X Common Stock, common stock, which stock

carries 10 votes per share, and, therefore, controls a majority of the voting power of the Company's outstanding common stock. The Class X Common Stock common stock carries substantially similar rights as the Class A Common Stock, common stock, except that each share of Class X Common Stock common stock carries 10 votes. Therefore, Mr. Daikeler alone can exercise voting control over a majority of our voting power. As a result, Mr. Daikeler has the ability to control the outcome of all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election, removal, and replacement of our directors, amendments to the Company's organizational documents and approval of major corporate transactions. This concentrated control could give our founder the ability to delay, defer or prevent a change of control, merger, consolidation, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets that other stockholders support. Conversely, this concentrated control could allow our founder co-founder to consummate such a transaction that our other stockholders do not support. In addition, our founder may make long-term strategic investment decisions and take risks that may not be successful and may seriously harm our business.

The Class X Common Stock common stock will automatically convert into Class A Common Stock common stock if Mr. Daikeler no longer provides services to Beachbody BODi as a senior executive officer or director or if Mr. Daikeler and certain of his affiliated entities

19

have sold more than 75% of the shares of Class X Common Stock common stock held by them at the time of the consummation of the Business Combination.

As our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Daikeler has control over our day-to-day management and the implementation of major strategic investments of our company, subject to authorization and oversight by our board of directors, Board. As a board member and officer, Mr. Daikeler owes a fiduciary duty to our stockholders and must act in good faith in a manner they reasonably believe to be in the best interests of our stockholders. As a stockholder, even a controlling stockholder, Mr. Daikeler is entitled to vote his shares, and shares over which he has voting control, in his own interests, which may not always be in the interests of our stockholders generally. Even if Mr. Daikeler's employment with us is

20

terminated, he will continue to have the ability to exercise the same significant voting power and potentially control the outcome of all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval.

The concentration of our stock ownership limits our stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters.

Our Class X common stock has 10 votes per share, our Class A common stock has one vote per share, and our Class C common stock has no voting rights. Because our Class C common stock carries no voting rights, the issuance of the Class C common stock, including in future stock-based acquisition transactions, to fund employee equity incentive programs or otherwise could continue Mr. Daikeler's current relative voting power and his ability to elect our directors and to determine the outcome of most matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders because, in the event of such an issuance of Class C common stock, the voting control of holders of Class X common stock would not be affected whereas the economic power of the Class X common stock would be diluted. This concentrated control limits or severely restricts other stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters and we may take actions that some of our stockholders do not view as beneficial, which could reduce the market price of our Class A common stock and our Class C common stock.

Because the Company is a "controlled company" within the meaning of the NYSE rules, our stockholders may not have certain corporate governance protections that are available to stockholders of companies that are not controlled companies.

So long as more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors of the Company is held by an individual, a group or another company, the Company will qualify as a "controlled company" within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance standards. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, Mr. Daikeler and certain of his affiliated entities currently control in the aggregate over 80% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, the Company will be a "controlled company" within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance standards and will not be subject to the requirements that would otherwise require us to have: (i) a majority of independent directors; (ii) a nominating committee comprised solely of independent directors; (iii) compensation of our executive officers determined by a majority of the independent directors or a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors; and (iv) director nominees selected, or recommended for the Board's selection, either by a majority of the independent directors or a nominating committee comprised solely of independent directors.

Mr. Daikeler may have his interest in the Company diluted due to future equity issuances or his own actions in selling shares of Class X **Common Stock**, **common stock**, in each case, which could result in a loss of the "controlled company" exemption under the NYSE listing rules. The Company would then be required to comply with those provisions of the NYSE listing requirements.

We track certain operational and business metrics with internal methods that are subject to inherent challenges in measurement, and real or perceived inaccuracies in such metrics may harm our reputation and negatively affect our business.

We track certain operational and business metrics, including total workouts and average monthly workouts per connected fitness subscription, with internal methods, which are not independently verified by any third party and, are often reliant upon an interface with mobile operating systems, networks and standards that we do not control. Our internal methods have limitations and our process for tracking these metrics may change over time, which could result in unexpected changes to our metrics, including the metrics we report. If the internal methods we use under-count or over-count metrics related to our total workouts, average monthly workouts per connected fitness subscription or other metrics as a result of algorithm or other technical errors, the operational and business metrics that we report may not be accurate. In addition, limitations or errors with respect to how we measure certain operational and business metrics may affect our understanding of certain details of our

business, which could affect our longer-term strategies. If our operational and business metrics are not accurate representations of our business, market penetration, retention or engagement; if we discover material inaccuracies in our metrics; or if the metrics we rely on to track our performance

20

do not provide an accurate measurement of our business, our reputation may be harmed, and our operating and financial results could be adversely affected.

21

Risks Related to our Indebtedness

Our Financing Agreement restricts our current and future operations and our ability, and the ability of our future subsidiaries, to engage in certain business and financial transactions, and, as a result, may adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

On August 8, 2022 we entered into a senior secured term loan facility (the “Credit Facility” “Term Loan”) by and among us, Beachbody, LLC, and certain subsidiaries of the Company. The loan documents for the Credit Facility Term Loan include a Financing Agreement (the (as amended from time to time, the “Financing Agreement”) entered into by the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company, the lenders party thereto, and Blue Torch Finance, LLC, as administrative agent and collateral agent for such lenders. The Financing Agreement contains a number of covenants that limit our ability, and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries, party to the Financing Agreement, to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- incur additional liens;
- consolidate, merge, dissolve, or make certain other organizational changes;
- sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- pay dividends or make other distributions;
- make investments and acquisitions; and
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates.

In addition, the Financing Agreement requires us to maintain certain minimum revenue levels and maintain minimum Liquidity (as defined in the Financing Agreement). The Financing Agreement also contains other customary representations, warranties and covenants. Events beyond our control can affect our ability to meet these covenants. As a result of these

covenants and restrictions, we may be limited in how we conduct our business, and we may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities.

Our failure to comply with our obligations under the Financing Agreement as described above, as well as others contained in any future debt instruments from time to time, may result in an event of default under the Financing Agreement. A default, if not cured or waived, may permit acceleration of our indebtedness. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds available to pay the accelerated indebtedness or the ability to refinance the accelerated indebtedness on terms favorable to us or at all. If we are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms or cannot refinance these borrowings, our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Covenant restrictions may limit our operations and impact our ability to make payments to our investors.

Some of our existing and/or future debt and other securities may contain covenants that restrict our activities. These may include covenants that limit our operations or impact our ability to make distributions or other payments unless certain financial tests or other criteria are satisfied, as well as certain other customary affirmative and negative covenants.

Furthermore, our failure to comply with our debt covenants could result in a default under our debt agreements, which could permit the holders to accelerate our obligation to repay the debt. If any of our debt is accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds available to repay such debt.

Our ability to generate the significant amount of cash needed to pay interest and principal on our indebtedness and our ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness or obtain additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on, or to refinance our obligations under, our indebtedness depends on the financial and operating performance of our subsidiaries, which, in turn, depends on their results of operations, cash flows, cash requirements, financial position and general business conditions and any legal and regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends to which they may be subject, many of which may be beyond our control.

We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal and interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flow and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek to obtain additional equity capital or restructure our indebtedness. In the future, our cash flow and capital resources may not be sufficient for payments of interest on and principal of our indebtedness, and such alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

The Credit Facility Term Loan pursuant to the Financing Agreement is scheduled to mature on August 8, 2026 February 8, 2026. We may be unable to refinance any of our indebtedness prior to maturity or obtain additional financing. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness or access additional credit, or if short-term or long-term borrowing costs dramatically increase, our ability to finance current operations and meet our short-term and long-term obligations could be adversely affected.

21

Any of these actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to Expansion

There can be no assurance that we can further penetrate existing markets or that we can successfully expand our business into new markets.

Our ability to further penetrate existing markets in which we compete or to successfully expand our business into additional countries in Western Europe, Asia, or elsewhere, to the extent we believe that we have identified attractive geographic expansion opportunities in the future, are subject to numerous factors, many of which are out of our control. These factors may include, among others, challenges around supplement formulations, localization, harmonization, market size and acceptance, costs, competitors, geopolitical stability, labor market dynamics, legal and regulatory, culture and language, infrastructure, supply chain, payment processing, customer service, payment method, taxes, foreign exchange, and repatriation.

In addition, government regulations in both our domestic and international markets can delay or prevent the introduction, or require the reformulation or withdrawal, of some of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, our ability to increase market penetration in some countries may be limited by the finite number of persons in a given country inclined to pursue a direct selling business opportunity. Moreover, our growth will depend upon improved training and other activities that enhance distributor retention in our markets. We cannot assure you that our efforts to increase our market penetration and distributor retention in existing markets will be successful.

We plan to may expand into international markets, which will expose us to significant risks.

We have previously expanded (and may continue to expand) our operations to other countries, which requires significant resources and management attention and subjects us to regulatory, economic, and political risks in addition to those we already face in the United States. There are significant risks and costs inherent in doing business in international markets, including:

- difficulty establishing and managing international operations and the increased operations, travel, infrastructure, includ establishment of local delivery service and customer service operations, and legal compliance costs associated w locations in different countries or regions;
- the need to vary pricing and margins to effectively compete in international markets;
- the need to adapt and localize products for specific countries, including obtaining rights to third-party intellectual prope and potentially unique music rights or licenses used in each country;
- increased competition from local providers of similar products and services;
- increased complexity in connection with meeting our tax compliance and reporting responsibilities, and the potential

the incurrence of incremental withholding or other taxes;

- the ability to obtain, protect and enforce intellectual property rights abroad;
- the need to offer content and customer support in various languages;
- difficulties in understanding and complying with local laws, regulations, and customs in other jurisdictions;
- complexity and other risks associated with current and future legal and regulatory requirements in other countries including legal requirements related to advertising, our supplements and nutritional products, consumer protection, consumer product safety and data privacy;

23

- varying levels of internet technology adoption and infrastructure, and increased or varying network and hosting service provider costs;
- tariffs and other non-tariff barriers, such as quotas and local content rules, as well as tax consequences;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the requirements of currency control regulations, which might restrict or prohibit conversion of other currencies into U.S. dollars; and
- political or social unrest or economic instability in a specific country or region in which we operate.

We have limited experience with international regulatory environments and market practices and may not be able to penetrate or successfully operate in the markets we choose to enter. In addition, we may incur significant expenses as a result of our international expansion, and we may not be successful. We may face limited brand recognition in parts of the world that could lead to non-acceptance or delayed acceptance of our products and services by consumers in new markets. We may also face challenges to acceptance of our fitness, supplements and nutritional products, and

22

wellness content in new markets. Our failure to successfully manage these risks could harm our international operations and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. In addition, as we continue to expand our international operations, our exposure to foreign currency risk could become more significant and could have a significant and potentially adverse effect on our results of operations. We have not entered into hedges against foreign currency risk since the first quarter of 2023.

We may engage in merger and acquisition activities, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value, and adversely affect our operating results.

As part of our business strategy, we have made or may make investments in other companies, products, or technologies in the future. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates and we may not be able to complete acquisitions on

favorable terms, if at all, in the future. If we do complete acquisitions, we may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by customers or investors. Moreover, an acquisition, investment, or business relationship may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures, including disrupting our ongoing operations, diverting management from their primary responsibilities, subjecting us to additional liabilities, increasing our expenses, and adversely impacting our business, financial condition, and operating results. Moreover, we may be exposed to unknown liabilities and the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, investment, or business relationship may not be realized, if, for example, we fail to successfully integrate such acquisitions, or the technologies associated with such acquisitions, into our company.

To pay for any such acquisitions, we would have to use cash, incur debt, or issue equity securities, each of which may affect our financial condition or the value of our capital stock and could result in dilution to our stockholders. Additionally, we may receive indications of interest from other parties interested in acquiring some or all of our business. The time required to evaluate such indications of interest could require significant attention from management, disrupt the ordinary functioning of our business, and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Risks Related to Our Personnel

Increases in labor costs, including wages, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The labor costs associated with our businesses are subject to many external factors, including unemployment levels, prevailing wage rates, minimum wage laws, potential collective bargaining arrangements, health insurance costs and other insurance costs and changes in employment and labor legislation or other workplace regulation. From time to time, legislative proposals are made to increase the federal minimum wage in the U.S., as well as the minimum wage in a number of individual states and municipalities, and to reform entitlement programs, such as health insurance and paid leave programs. As minimum wage rates increase or related laws and regulations change, we may need to increase not only the wage rates of our minimum wage employees, but also the wages paid to our other hourly or salaried employees. Our employees may seek to be represented by labor unions in the future or negotiate additional compensation. Any increase in the cost of our labor could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations or if we fail to pay such higher wages, we could suffer increased employee turnover. Increases in labor costs could force us to increase prices, which could adversely impact our subscriptions, product sales, and revenues. If competitive pressures or other factors prevent us from offsetting increased labor costs by increases in

prices, our profitability may decline and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we cannot maintain our culture, we could lose the innovation, teamwork, and passion that we believe contribute to our success and our business may be harmed.

We believe that a critical component of our success has been our corporate culture. We have invested substantial time and resources in building our culture, which is based on our core purpose that we are here to help people achieve their goals and lead healthy, fulfilling lives. As we continue growing and developing the infrastructure associated with being a public company, we will need to maintain our culture among a larger number of employees, dispersed across various geographic regions. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our future success, including our ability to retain and recruit personnel and to effectively focus on and pursue our corporate objectives.

We depend on our senior management team and other key employees, and the loss of one or more key personnel or an inability to attract, hire, integrate and retain highly skilled personnel could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends largely upon the continued services of our senior management team and other key employees. We rely on our executives in setting our strategic direction, operating our business, identifying, recruiting and training key personnel, identifying growth opportunities, and leading general and administrative functions. From time to time, there may be changes in our executive management team resulting from the hiring or departure of executives, which could disrupt our business. Imperative to our success are also our fitness trainers, instructors and influencers, whom we rely on to develop safe, effective and fun workouts for our customers and to bring new, exciting and innovative fitness content to our platform. If we are unable to attract or retain creative and experienced trainers and nutritionists, we may not be able to generate workout content or dietary supplements on a scale or of a quality sufficient to retain or grow our membership base. The loss of one or more of our executive officers or other key employees, including any of our trainers, could have a serious adverse effect on our business. The replacement of one or more of our executive officers or other key employees would involve significant time and expense and may significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives. To continue to execute our growth strategy, we also must identify, hire and retain highly skilled personnel. Failure to identify, hire and retain necessary key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Data and Information Systems

We collect, store, process, and use personal information and other customer data, which subjects us to legal obligations and laws and regulations related to data security and privacy, and any actual or perceived failure to meet those obligations could harm our business.

We collect, process, store, and use a wide variety of data from current and prospective customers, including personal information, such as home addresses, phone numbers and geolocation. Federal, state, and international laws and regulations governing data privacy, data protection, and e-commerce transactions require us to safeguard our customers' personal information.

Many jurisdictions continue to consider the need for greater regulation or reform to existing regulatory frameworks for data privacy and data protection.

In the United States, all 50 states have now passed there are numerous federal and state data privacy and security laws, to regulate rules, and regulations governing the actions that a business must take in the event collection, use, storage, sharing, transmission, and other processing of a personal information, including federal and state data breach, such as prompt disclosure and notification to affected users and regulatory authorities. In addition to privacy laws, data breach notification laws, some states and consumer protection laws. Many state legislatures have also enacted statutes and rules governing the ways in which adopted legislation that regulates how businesses may collect, use, and retain personal information, granting data operate online, including measures relating to privacy, rights to certain individuals, or requiring businesses to reasonably protect certain types of personal information they hold or otherwise comply with certain data security, requirements for personal information. Examples include and data breaches. Such legislation includes the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA"), which came into effect in 2020 created new consumer rights, and imposes corresponding obligations on covered businesses, relating to the access to, deletion of, and sharing of personal information collected by covered businesses, including California residents' right to access and delete their personal information, opt out of certain sharing and sales of their personal information, receive detailed information about how their personal information is used and shared, and may restrict the use of cookies and similar technologies for advertising purposes. The CCPA also prohibits discrimination against individuals who exercise their privacy rights. Additionally, the California Privacy Rights Act ("CPRA"), was passed in California in November 2020 and became effective in July 2023 and effectively replaces and expands the scope of the CCPA. In particular, the CPRA restricts the use of certain categories of sensitive personal information that we handle; establishes restrictions on the retention of personal information; expands the types of data breaches subject to the private right of action; and establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency to implement and enforce the

CPRA, as well as impose administrative fines. The CPRA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for certain data breaches that result in the loss of personal information. This private right of action has increased the likelihood of, and risks associated with, data breach litigation.

The enactment of the CCPA and CPRA is prompting a wave of similar legislative developments in other states in the United States, which came creates the potential for a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws. For example, Virginia, Utah, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Tennessee, Texas, and Oregon have passed similar laws, which started coming into effect in 2023. The U.S. federal 2023, reflecting a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the United States. Other states, such as New York and state governments will likely continue to consider Massachusetts, have passed specific laws mandating reasonable security measures for the need for greater regulation aimed at restricting certain

uses handling of personal data. information. Further, other U.S. states are considering such laws, and there remains increased interest at the federal level.

In the European Union ("EU"), EU, the GDPR came into effect in 2018 and implemented stringent operational requirements for processors and controllers of personal data, including, for example, requiring expanded disclosures about how personal data is to be used, limitations on retention of information, mandatory data breach notifications, and higher standards for data controllers to demonstrate that they have obtained either valid consent or have another legal basis to justify their data processing activities. The GDPR provides that EU member states may make their own additional laws and regulations in relation to certain data processing activities, which could further limit our ability to use and share personal data and could require localized changes to our operating model. Recent legal developments in the EU have created complexity and uncertainty regarding transfers of personal information from the EU to "third countries," especially the United States. For example, in 2020, the Court of Justice of the EU invalidated the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield Framework (a mechanism for the transfer of personal information from the EU to the U.S.) and made clear that reliance on standard contractual clauses (another mechanism for the transfer of personal information outside of the EU) alone may not be sufficient in all circumstances. In addition, after the United Kingdom ("UK"), left the EU, the UK enacted the UK GDPR, which together with the amended UK Data Protection Act 2018 retains the GDPR in UK national law, but also creates complexity and uncertainty regarding transfers between the UK and the EU, which could further limit our ability to use and share personal data and require localized changes to our operating model. Other jurisdictions besides the United States, EU and UK also have laws governing data privacy and security, such as Brazil's Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados ("LGPD"), or are considering the adoption of new laws. Furthermore, we may be required to disclose personal data pursuant to demands from individuals, privacy advocates, regulators, government agencies, and law enforcement agencies in various

24

jurisdictions with conflicting privacy and security laws. This disclosure or refusal to disclose personal data may result in a breach of privacy and data protection policies, notices, laws, rules, court orders, and regulations and could result in proceedings or actions against us in the same or other jurisdictions, damage to our reputation and brand, and inability to provide our products and services to consumers in some jurisdictions.

In order for us to maintain or become compliant with applicable laws as they come into effect, it may require substantial expenditures of resources to continually evaluate our policies and processes and adapt to new requirements that are or become applicable to us. Complying with any additional or new regulatory requirements on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis may impose significant burdens and costs on our operations or require us to alter our business practices. While we strive to materially comply with data protection laws and regulations applicable to us, any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with applicable data privacy laws and regulations, including in relation to the collection of necessary end-user consents and providing end-users with sufficient information with respect to our use of their personal data, may result in fines and penalties imposed by regulators. For example, under the GDPR and UK GDPR, fines of up to €20 million (£17.5 million) or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher, may be assessed for non-compliance. In addition, we could also face governmental enforcement actions (including enforcement orders requiring us to cease collecting or processing data in a certain way), litigation and/or adverse publicity. Proceedings against us — regulatory, civil or otherwise — could force us to spend money and devote resources in the defense or settlement of, and remediation related to,

such proceedings. Additionally, our international business expansion could be adversely affected if existing or future laws and regulations are interpreted or enforced in a manner that is inconsistent with our current business practices or that requires changes to these practices. If these laws and regulations materially limit our ability to collect, transfer, and use user data, our ability to continue our current operations without modification, develop new services or features of the products and expand our user base may be impaired.

Any major disruption or failure of our information technology systems or websites, or our failure to successfully implement upgrades and new technology effectively, could adversely affect our business and operations.

Certain of our information technology systems are designed and maintained by us and are critical for the efficient functioning of our business, including the manufacture and distribution of our connected fitness products, online sales of our connected fitness products, and the ability of our customers to access content on our platform. Our rapid growth has, in certain instances, strained these systems. As we grow, we continue to implement modifications and upgrades to our systems, and these activities subject us to inherent costs and risks associated with replacing and upgrading these systems, including, but not limited to, impairment of our ability to fulfill customer orders and other disruptions in our business operations. Further, our system implementations may not result in productivity improvements at a level that outweighs the costs of implementation, or at all. If we fail to successfully implement modifications and upgrades or expand the functionality of our information technology systems, we could experience increased costs associated with diminished productivity and operating inefficiencies related to the flow of goods through our supply chain.

In addition, any unexpected technological interruptions to our systems or websites would disrupt our operations, including our ability to timely ship and track product orders, project inventory requirements, manage our supply chain, sell our connected fitness products online, provide services to our customers, and otherwise adequately serve our customers.

Nearly all of our revenue is generated over the internet via our websites, mobile applications and third-party OTT over-the-top ("OTT") services and websites. The operation of our direct-to-consumer e-commerce business through our mobile applications and websites depends on our ability to maintain the efficient and uninterrupted operation of online order-taking and fulfillment operations. Any system interruptions or delays could prevent potential customers from purchasing our products.

Moreover, the ability of our customers to access the content on our platform could be diminished by a number of factors, including customers' inability to access the internet, the failure of our network or software systems, security breaches, or variability in subscriber traffic for our platform. Platform failures would be most impactful if they occurred during peak platform

use periods, which generally occur before and after standard work hours. During these peak periods, there are a significant number of customers concurrently accessing our platform and if we are unable to provide uninterrupted access, our customers' perception of our platform's reliability may be damaged, our revenue could be reduced, our reputation could be harmed, and we may be required to issue credits or refunds, or risk losing customers.

25

In the event we experience significant disruptions, we may be unable to repair our systems in an efficient and timely manner which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

If we are unable to maintain a good relationship with Apple, our business will suffer.

The Apple App Store is a key primary distribution platform for our Beachbody BODi app. We expect to generate a significant portion of our revenue through the platform for the foreseeable future. Any deterioration in our relationship with Apple would harm our business and revenue.

We are subject to Apple's standard terms and conditions for application developers, which govern the promotion, distribution and operation of applications on their platform. Furthermore, in 2021, Apple updated its iOS to more easily allow users to disable tracking by apps, which has negatively affected our ability to understand and monetize our various advertising methods.

Our business would be harmed if:

- Apple discontinues or limits access to its platform by us and other app developers;
- Apple removes our apps from their store; or
- Apple modifies its terms of service or other policies, including fees charged to, or other restrictions on, us or other application developers, or continues to change how the personal information of its users is made available to application developers on their platform or shared by users from Apple's strong brand recognition and large user base.

If Apple loses its market position or otherwise falls out of favor with Internet users, we would need to identify additional channels for distributing our app, which would consume substantial resources and may not be effective. In addition, Apple has broad discretion to change its terms of service and other policies with respect to us and other developers, and those changes may be unfavorable to us.

27

If we suffer a security breach or otherwise fail to properly maintain the confidentiality and integrity of our data, including customer credit card, debit card and bank account information, our reputation and business could be

materially and adversely affected.

In the ordinary course of business, we collect and transmit customer and employee data, including credit and debit card numbers, bank account information, driver's license numbers, dates of birth and other highly sensitive personally identifiable information. We also use vendors and, as a result, we manage a number of third-party contractors who have access to our confidential information, including third-party vendors of IT and data security systems and services.

In 2023, the SEC issued final rules related to cybersecurity risk management, strategy governance and incident disclosure, which may further increase our regulatory burden and the cost of compliance in such events. Smaller reporting public companies, such as the Company, must comply with the cybersecurity incident reporting obligations by December 18, 2023 and must comply with the other disclosure obligations beginning with annual reports for fiscal years ending on or after December 15, 2023. In addition, many governments have enacted laws requiring companies to provide notice of cyber incidents involving certain types of data, including personal information. These laws may be subject to alterations and revisions, and if we fail to comply with our obligations under such laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate, we could be subject to regulatory action and lawsuits. We may also have other obligations, for example, under contracts, to notify customers or other counterparties of a security incident, including a data security breach. Regardless of our contractual protections, if an actual or perceived cybersecurity breach of security measures, unauthorized access to our system or the systems of the third-party vendors that we rely upon, or any other cybersecurity threat occurs, we may incur liability, costs, or damages, contract termination, our reputation may be compromised, our ability to attract new customers could be negatively affected, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Any compromise of our security could also result in a violation of applicable domestic and foreign security, privacy or data protection, consumer protection, and other laws, regulatory or other governmental investigations, enforcement actions, and legal and financial exposure, including potential contractual liability. In addition, we may be required to incur significant costs to protect against and remediate damage caused by these disruptions or security breaches in the future. While we carry cyber insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred, that insurance will continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim.

We could be subject to a cyber incident or other adverse event that threatens the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information resources, including intentional attacks or unintentional events where parties gain unauthorized access to systems to disrupt operations, corrupt data or steal confidential information about customers, vendors and employees. A number of retailers and other companies have recently experienced serious cyber incidents and breaches of their information technology systems. As systems and will likely continue to experience security incidents of varying degrees. While we do not believe these incidents have had a material impact to date, as our reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to our systems, both internal and those we have outsourced. Despite our efforts and processes to prevent breaches, our products and services, as well as our servers, computer systems, and those of third parties that we use in our operations are vulnerable to cybersecurity risks, including cyber-attacks such as viruses and worms, phishing attacks, denial-of-service attacks, physical or electronic break-ins, third-party or employee theft or misuse, and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our servers and computer systems or those of third parties that we use in our operations, which could lead to interruptions, delays, loss of critical data, unauthorized access to customer data, and loss of consumer confidence. In addition, we may be the target of email scams that attempt to acquire personal information or company assets.

Some of the data we collect or process is sensitive and could be an attractive target of a criminal attack by malicious third parties with a wide range of motives and expertise, including lone wolves, organized criminal groups, “hacktivists,” disgruntled current or former employees and others. Because we accept electronic forms of payment from customers, our business requires the collection and retention of customer data, including credit and debit card numbers and other personally identifiable information in various information systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract to provide credit card processing. We also maintain important internal company data, such as personally identifiable information about our employees and information relating to our operations. The integrity and protection of customer, distributor, and employee data are critical to us.

26

Despite the security measures we have in place to comply with applicable laws and rules, our facilities and systems, and those of our third-party service providers (as well as their third-party service providers), may be vulnerable to security breaches, acts of cyber terrorism or sabotage, vandalism or theft, computer viruses, loss or corruption of data

28

or programming or human errors or other similar events. Furthermore, the size and complexity of our information systems, and those of our third-party vendors (as well as their third-party service providers), make such systems potentially vulnerable to security breaches from inadvertent or intentional actions by our employees or vendors, or from attacks by malicious third parties. While we have agreements requiring our third-party service providers to use best practices for data security, we have no operational control over them. Because such attacks are increasing in sophistication and change frequently in nature, we and our third-party service providers may be unable to anticipate these attacks or implement adequate preventative measures, and any compromise of our systems, or those of our third-party vendors (as well as their third-party service providers), may not be discovered and remediated promptly. Changes in consumer behavior following a security breach or perceived security breach, act of cyber terrorism or sabotage, vandalism or theft, computer virus, loss or corruption of data or programming or human error or other similar event affecting a competitor, large retailer or financial institution may materially and adversely affect our business.

There can be no assurance that our cybersecurity risk management program and processes, including our policies, controls or procedures, will be fully implemented, complied with or effective in protecting our systems and information.

If our security and information systems, or those of our vendors, are compromised or if our employees fail to comply with these laws, regulations, or contract terms, and this information is obtained by unauthorized persons or used inappropriately, it could materially and adversely affect our reputation and could disrupt our operations and result in costly litigation, judgments,

or penalties arising from violations of federal and state laws and payment card industry regulations, including those promulgated by industry groups, such as the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council, National Automated Clearing House Association (“NACHA”), Canadian Payments Association and individual credit card issuers. Under laws, regulations and contractual obligations, a cyber incident could also require us to notify customers, employees or other groups of the incident or could result in adverse publicity, loss of sales and profits, or an increase in fees payable to third parties. We could also incur penalties or remediation and other costs that could materially and adversely affect the operation of our business and results of operations. We maintain insurance coverage to address cyber incidents, and have also implemented processes, procedures and controls to help mitigate these risks; however, these measures do not guarantee that our reputation and financial results will not be adversely affected by such an incident.

We rely heavily on information systems, and any material failure, interruption or weakness may prevent us from effectively operating our business and damage our reputation.

We increasingly rely on information systems, including our technology-enabled platform through which we distribute workouts to our consumer base, point-of-sale processing systems and other information systems managed by third parties, to interact with our customers, billing information and other personally identifiable information, collection of cash, legal and regulatory compliance, management of our supply chain, accounting, staffing, payment of obligations, ACH transactions, credit and debit card transactions and other processes and procedures. Our ability to efficiently and effectively manage our business depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of these systems, and any potential failure of third parties to provide quality uninterrupted service is beyond our control.

Our operations depend upon our ability, and the ability of our third-party service providers (as well as their third-party service providers), to protect our computer equipment and systems against damage from physical theft, fire, power loss, telecommunications failure or other catastrophic events, as well as from internal and external security breaches, viruses, denial-of-service attacks and other disruptions. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, stemming from maintenance problems, upgrading or transitioning to new platforms, expanding our systems as we grow, a breach in security or other unanticipated problems could result in interruptions to or delays in our business and customer service and reduce efficiency in our operations. In addition, the implementation of technology changes and upgrades to maintain current and integrate new systems may also cause service interruptions, operational delays due to the learning curve associated with using a new system, transaction processing errors and system conversion delays and may cause us to fail to comply with applicable laws. If our information systems, or those of our third-party service providers (as well as their third-party service providers), fail and our or our providers' third-party back-up or disaster recovery plans are not adequate to address such failures, our revenues and profits could be reduced, and the reputation of our brand and our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Laws and Regulations

We face risks, such as unforeseen costs and potential liability in connection with content we produce, license and distribute through our content delivery platform.

As a producer and distributor of content, we face potential liability for negligence, copyright and trademark infringement, violations for rights of publicity, or other claims based on the nature and content of materials that we produce, license and distribute. We also may face potential liability for content used in promoting workouts and products, including marketing materials. We may decide to remove content from our workouts or to discontinue or alter our production of types of content if we believe such content might not be well received by our customers or could be damaging to our brand and business. Additionally, we may also become subject to privacy litigation based on claims made by plaintiffs, such as regarding possible violations of the Video Privacy Protection Act.

To the extent we do not accurately anticipate costs or mitigate risks, including for content that we obtain but ultimately does not appear in our products, or if we become liable for content we produce, license or distribute, our business may suffer. Litigation to defend these claims could be costly and the expenses and damages arising from any liability could harm our results of operations. We may not be indemnified against claims or costs of these types and we may not have insurance coverage for these types of claims.

Increasing attention to, and evolving expectations regarding ESG matters may impact our business and reputation.

Companies across industries are facing increasing scrutiny from a variety of stakeholders related to their ESG and sustainability practices. Expectations regarding voluntary ESG initiatives and disclosures may result in increased costs (including but not limited to increased costs related to compliance, stakeholder engagement, contracting and insurance), changes in demand for certain products, enhanced compliance or disclosure obligations, or other impacts to our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

We expect there will likely be increasing levels of regulation, disclosure-related and otherwise, with respect to ESG matters. For example, various policymakers, such as the SEC and the State of California, have adopted, or are considering adopting rules to require companies to provide significantly expanded climate-related disclosures in their periodic reporting, which may require us to incur significant additional costs to comply, including the implementation of significant additional internal controls processes and procedures regarding matters that have not been subject to such controls in the past, and impose increased oversight obligations on our management and Board. Simultaneously, there are efforts by some stakeholders to reduce companies' efforts on certain ESG-related matters. Both advocates and opponents to certain ESG matters are increasingly resorting to a range of activism forms, including media campaigns and litigation, to advance their perspectives. To the extent we are subject to such activism, it may require us to incur costs or otherwise adversely impact our business. This and other stakeholder expectations will likely lead to increased costs as well as scrutiny that could heighten all of the risks identified in this risk factor. Additionally, many of our customers and suppliers may be subject to similar expectations, which may augment or create additional risks, including risks that may not be known to us.

Our nutritional products must comply with regulations of the Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, as well as state, local and applicable international regulations. Any non-compliance with the FDA or other applicable regulations could harm our business.

Our products must comply with various FDA rules and regulations, including those regarding product manufacturing, marketing, food safety, required testing and appropriate labeling of our products. Conflicts between state and federal law regarding definitions of ingredients, as well as labeling requirements, may lead to non-compliance with state and local regulations. For example, states may maintain narrower definitions of ingredients, as well as more stringent labeling requirements, of which we are unaware. Any non-compliance at the state or local level could also adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because we do not manufacture our products directly, we must rely on these manufacturers to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements. Although we require our contract manufacturers to be compliant, we do not have direct control over such facilities. Failure of our contract manufacturers to comply with applicable regulations could have an adverse effect on our business.

30

Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation.

Elements of our businesses, including the production, storage, distribution, sale, advertising, marketing, labeling, health and safety practices, transportation and use of many of our products, and sale of automatically renewing subscriptions, are subject to various laws and regulations administered by federal, state and local governmental agencies in the United States, as well as the laws and regulations administered by government entities and agencies outside the United States in markets in which our products or components thereof (such as packaging) may be made, manufactured or sold. These laws and regulations and interpretations thereof may change, sometimes dramatically, as a result of a variety of factors, including political, economic or social events. Such changes may include changes in:

- food and drug laws (including FDA and international regulations);
- laws related to product labeling;
- advertising and marketing laws and practices;
- laws and programs restricting the sale and advertising of products;
- laws and programs aimed at reducing, restricting or eliminating ingredients present in our supplement products;
- laws and programs aimed at discouraging the consumption of products or ingredients or altering the package or portion size of our products;

- state consumer protection and disclosure laws;
- taxation requirements, including the imposition or proposed imposition of new or increased taxes or other limitations on the sale of our products;
- competition laws;

- anti-corruption laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, or FCPA, and the UK Bribery Act of 2010, or Bribery Act;
- economic sanctions and anti-boycott laws, including laws administered by the U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control and the European Union;
- laws relating to export, re-export, transfer, and import controls, including the Export Administration Regulations, the International Dual Use Regulation, and the customs and import laws administered by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection;
- labor and employment laws;
- laws related to automatically renewing subscriptions and cancellation of such subscriptions;
- data collection and privacy laws; and
- environmental laws.

New laws, regulations or governmental policies and their related interpretations, or changes in any of the foregoing, including taxes or other limitations on the sale of our products, ingredients contained in our products or commodities used in the production of our products, may alter the environment in which we do business and, therefore, may impact our operating results or increase our costs or liabilities. In addition, if we fail to adhere to such laws and regulations, we could be subject to regulatory investigations, civil or criminal sanctions, as well as class action litigation, which has increased in our industry in recent years.

Our Coach Partner network program could be found not to be in compliance with current or newly adopted laws or regulations in one or more markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our Coach Partner network program is subject to a number of federal and state regulations administered by the Federal Trade Commission and various state agencies in the United States as well as regulations on direct selling in foreign markets administered by foreign agencies. We are subject to the risk that, in one or more markets, our Coach Partner network program could be found not to be in compliance with applicable law or regulations. Regulations applicable to network marketing programs generally are directed at preventing fraudulent or deceptive schemes, often referred to as “pyramid” or “chain sales” schemes, by ensuring that product sales ultimately are made to consumers and that advancement within an organization is based on sales of the organization’s products rather than investments in the organization or other non-retail sales-related criteria. The regulatory requirements concerning network marketing programs do not include “bright line” rules and are inherently fact-based, and thus, even in jurisdictions where we

believe that our **Coachpartner** network program is in full compliance with applicable laws or regulations governing network marketing programs, we are subject to the risk that these laws or regulations or the enforcement or interpretation of these laws and regulations by governmental agencies or courts can change. The failure of our **CoachPartner** network program to comply with current or newly adopted regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business in a particular market or in general.

We are also subject to the risk of private party challenges to the legality of our **CoachPartner** network program. The network marketing programs of other companies have been successfully challenged in the past. An adverse judicial determination with respect to our **CoachPartner** network program, or in proceedings not involving us directly but which challenge the legality of network marketing systems, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our products or services offered as part of automatically renewing subscriptions or memberships could be found not to be in compliance with laws or regulations in one or more markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Certain of our products and services include subscriptions and memberships that automatically renew unless cancelled by the subscribing consumer. There are a number of consumer-protection regulations at the state and federal level that govern how automatically renewing subscriptions are offered, including the types of notices that must be provided to consumers upon sign-up, and the manner in which consumers are able to cancel such renewals. We are subject to the risk that, in one or more markets, our automatically renewing subscription products could be found not to be in compliance with applicable law or regulations. This could result in regulatory bodies or a private party bringing an action that challenges the legality of our subscription products. These actions, including those without merit, could result in us having to expend significant litigation costs to defend against such claims, incur penalties or pay damages as a result of legal judgments against us, or require us to change elements of our automatically renewing subscription products. Each of these could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Changes in legislation or requirements related to electronic funds transfer ("EFT"), or our failure to comply with existing or future regulations, may materially and adversely impact our business.

We derive a significant amount of revenue from auto-renewal arrangements incorporated within our programs, which require express consent from our customers to commence. Any changes in the laws, regulations or interpretations of the laws regarding auto-renewal arrangements, or increased enforcement of such laws and/or regulations, could adversely affect our ability to engage or retain customers and harm our financial condition and operating performance. Our business relies heavily on the fact that our subscriptions continue on a recurring basis after the completion of any initial term requirements, and compliance with these laws and regulations and similar requirements may be onerous and expensive. In addition, variances and inconsistencies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction may further increase the cost of compliance and doing business. States that have fitness membership statutes may be applicable to us and could provide harsh penalties for violations, including

membership contracts being void or voidable. Our failure to comply fully with these rules or requirements may subject us to fines, higher transaction fees, penalties, damages and civil liability and may result in the loss of our ability to accept EFT payments, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and in turn our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, any such costs, which may arise in the future as a result of changes to the legislation and regulations or in their interpretation, could individually or in the aggregate cause us to change or limit our business practice, which may make our business model less attractive to our customers.

We are subject to a number of risks related to automated clearing house ("ACH"), credit card and debit card payments we accept.

We accept payments through ACH, credit card and debit card transactions. For ACH, credit card and debit card payments, we pay interchange and other fees, which may increase over time. An increase in those fees would require us to either increase the prices we charge for our subscriptions, which could cause us to lose customers, or suffer an increase in our operating expenses, either of which could harm our operating results.

If we or any of our processing vendors have problems with our billing software, or the billing software malfunctions, it could have an adverse effect on our customer satisfaction and could cause one or more of the major credit card companies to disallow our continued use of their payment products. In addition, if our billing software fails to work properly and, as a result, we do not automatically charge our customers' credit cards, debit cards or bank accounts on a timely basis or at all, we could lose subscription revenue, which would harm our operating results.

32

If we fail to adequately control fraudulent ACH, credit card and debit card transactions, we may face civil liability, diminished public perception of our security measures and significantly higher ACH, credit card and debit card related costs, each of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The termination of our ability to process payments through ACH transactions or on any major credit or debit card would significantly impair our ability to operate our business.

As consumer behavior shifts to use emerging forms of payment, there may be an increased reluctance to use ACH or credit cards for membership dues and point of sale transactions which could result in decreased revenues as consumers choose to give their business to competition with more convenient forms of payment. We may need to expand our information systems to support newer and emerging forms of payment methods, which may be time-consuming and expensive and may not realize a return on our investment.

We are subject to payment processing risk.

Our customers pay for our products and services using a variety of different payment methods, including credit and debit cards and gift cards. We rely on third parties to process payments. Acceptance and processing of these payment methods are subject to certain rules and regulations and require payment of interchange and other fees. To the extent there are disruptions in our payment processing systems, increases in payment processing fees, material changes in the payment ecosystem, such as large re-issuances of payment cards, delays in receiving payments from payment processors, or changes to rules or regulations concerning payment processing, our revenue, operating expenses and results of operation could be adversely impacted. We leverage our third-party payment processors to bill customers on our behalf. If these third parties become unwilling or unable to continue processing payments on our behalf, we would have to find alternative methods of collecting payments, which could adversely impact customer acquisition and retention. In addition, from time to time, we encounter fraudulent use of payment methods, which could impact our results of operations and if not adequately controlled and managed could create negative consumer perceptions of our service.

We are subject to governmental export and import controls and economic sanctions laws that could subject us to liability and impair our ability to compete in international markets.

The United States and various foreign governments have imposed controls, export license requirements, and restrictions on the import or export of technologies. Our products may be subject to U.S. export controls, which may require submission of a product classification and annual or semi-annual reports. Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements regarding the export of our products and services may create delays in the introduction of our products and services in international markets, prevent our international customers from accessing our products and services, and, in some cases, prevent the export of our products and services to some countries altogether.

Furthermore, U.S. export control laws and economic sanctions prohibit the provision of products and services to countries, governments, and persons targeted by U.S. sanctions. Even though we take precautions to prevent our products from being provided to targets of U.S. sanctions, our products and services could be provided to those targets or provided by our customers. Any such provision could have negative consequences, including government investigations, penalties, reputational harm. Our failure to obtain required import or export approval for our products could harm our international and domestic sales and adversely affect our revenue.

We could be subject to future enforcement action with respect to compliance with governmental export and import controls and economic sanctions laws that result in penalties, costs, and restrictions on export privileges that could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to comply with anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws, including the FCPA and similar laws associated with our activities outside of the United States, could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We operate a global business and may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities. We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA, the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, the U.K. Bribery Act, and possibly other anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in countries in which we conduct activities. These laws that prohibit

companies and their employees and third-party intermediaries from corruptly promising, authorizing, offering, or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or anything of value to foreign government officials, political parties, and private-sector recipients for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, directing business to any person, or securing any advantage. In addition, U.S. public companies are required

33

to maintain records that accurately and fairly represent their transactions and have an adequate system of internal accounting controls. In many foreign countries, including countries in which we may conduct business, it may be a local custom that businesses engage in practices that are prohibited by the FCPA or other applicable laws and regulations. We face significant risks if we or any of our directors, officers, employees, agents or other parties or representatives fail to comply with these laws and governmental authorities in the United States and elsewhere could seek to impose substantial civil and/or criminal fines and penalties which could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

We have **begun to implement** **implemented** an anti-corruption compliance program and policies, procedures and training designed to foster compliance with these laws; however, our employees, contractors, and agents, and companies to which we outsource some of our business operations, may take actions in violation of our policies or applicable law. Any such violation could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, operating results and prospects.

Any violation of the FCPA, other applicable anti-corruption laws, or anti-money laundering laws could result in whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage, investigations, loss of export privileges, severe criminal or civil sanctions and, in the case of the FCPA, suspension or debarment from U.S. government contracts, any of which could have a materially adverse effect on our reputation, business, operating results, and prospects. In addition, responding to any enforcement action may result in a significant diversion of management's attention and resources and significant defense costs and other professional fees.

Our intellectual property rights are valuable, and any inability to protect them could reduce the value of our products, services, and brand.

Our success depends in large part on our proprietary content and technology and our trademarks, copyrights, patents, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights. We rely on, and expect to continue to rely on, a combination of trademark, trade dress, domain name, copyright, trade secret and patent laws, as well as confidentiality and license agreements with our employees, contractors, consultants, and third parties with whom we have relationships, to

31

establish and protect our brand and other intellectual property rights. However, our efforts to obtain and protect our intellectual property rights may not be sufficient or effective, and any of our intellectual property rights may be challenged, which could result in them being narrowed in scope or declared invalid or unenforceable. There can be no assurance that our intellectual property rights will be sufficient to protect against others offering products, services, or technologies that are substantially similar to ours and that compete with our business.

Effective protection of patents, trademarks, and domain names is expensive and can be difficult to maintain, both in terms of application and registration costs as well as the costs of defending and enforcing those rights. As we have grown, we have sought to obtain and protect our intellectual property rights in an increasing number of countries, a process that can be expensive and may not always be successful. For example, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural requirements to complete the patent application process and to maintain issued patents, and noncompliance or non-payment could result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in a relevant jurisdiction. Further, intellectual property protection may not be available to us in every country in which our products and services are available. For example, some foreign countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner must grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against third parties, including government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, patents may provide limited or no benefit.

In order to protect our brand and intellectual property rights, we may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect these rights. Enforcement actions and litigation brought to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly, time-consuming, and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property. Furthermore, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims, and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights. Accordingly, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property. Our failure to secure, protect, and enforce our intellectual property rights could seriously damage our brand and our business.

We have been, and may in the future be, subject to claims that we infringed certain intellectual property rights of third parties, and such claims could result in costly litigation expenses or the loss of significant rights related to,

among other things, our products and marketing activities, including as it relates to our Beachbody BODi Bikes stationary bike products.

There may be intellectual property rights held by others, including issued or pending patents, trademarks, and copyrights, and applications of the foregoing, that they allege cover significant aspects of our products, services, content, branding, or business methods. We have received in the past, and may receive in the future, communications from third parties, including practicing and non-practicing entities, claiming that we may have infringed, misused, or otherwise misappropriated their intellectual property rights. Moreover, companies in the stationary bicycle space are frequent targets of entities seeking to enforce their rights in their intellectual property, or to otherwise profit from royalties in connection with grants of licenses in their intellectual property. These intellectual property claims include enforcement of a broad variety of patents that cover various elements of stationary bicycle products.

Defending against intellectual property infringement claims may result in costly litigation expenses and diversion of technical and management personnel. It also may result in our inability to use certain technologies, content, branding, or business methods found to be in violation of another party's rights. As a result of a dispute, we may have to develop non-infringing technology, enter into royalty or licensing agreements, revise our marketing activities, cease the sale of certain products, or take other actions to resolve the claims that would result in additional cost and expense to our business. Any of these results could materially adversely affect our ability to compete and our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our subscriber engagement on mobile devices depends upon effective operation with mobile operating systems, networks, and standards that we do not control.

A growing portion of our customers access our platform through BOD/BODi and there is no guarantee that popular mobile devices will continue to support BOD or that mobile device users will use BOD/BODi rather than competing products. We are dependent on the interoperability of BOD/BODi with popular mobile operating systems that we do not control, such as Android and iOS, and any changes in such systems that degrade the functionality of our digital offering or give preferential treatment to competitors could adversely affect our platform's usage on mobile devices. Additionally, in order to deliver high-quality mobile content, it is important that our digital offering is designed

32

effectively and works well with a range of mobile technologies, systems, networks, and standards that we do not control. We may not be successful in developing relationships with key participants in the mobile industry or in developing products that operate effectively with these technologies, systems, networks, or standards. In the event that it is more difficult for our customers to access and use our platform on their mobile devices or customers find our mobile offerings do not effectively meet their needs, our competitors develop products and services that are perceived to operate more effectively on mobile devices, or if our customers choose not to access or use our platform on their mobile devices or use mobile products that do not offer access to our platform, our subscriber growth and subscriber engagement could be adversely impacted.

In addition, a portion of our customers access our products through over-the-top ("OTT") OTT services such as Apple TV and Roku. These OTT services are managed by third parties that we do not control, and any changes in such systems or services that degrade the functionality of our digital offering or give preferential treatment to competitors could adversely affect our platform's usage through these services.

Our Beachbody BODi Bikes may be subject to warranty claims that could result in significant direct or indirect costs, or these products could experience greater returns than expected, either of which could have an adverse effect on

our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our Beachbody BODi Bikes line of products generally provides a minimum 12-month limited warranty on all of our bikes. The occurrence of any material defects in our products could make it liable for damages and warranty claims in excess of our current reserves, which could result in an adverse effect on our business prospects, liquidity, financial condition, and cash flows if warranty claims were to materially exceed anticipated levels. In addition, we could incur significant costs to correct any defects, warranty claims, or other problems, including costs related to product recalls. Any negative publicity related to the perceived quality and safety of its products could affect our brand image, decrease consumer and subscriber confidence and demand, and adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. Also, while its warranty is limited to repairs and returns, warranty claims may result in litigation, the occurrence of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

35

Changes in tax laws and unanticipated tax liabilities could adversely affect our financial results.

We are subject to income, gross margin, franchise and other similar taxes in the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions. Any significant changes in U.S. or foreign laws and related authoritative interpretations could affect our tax expense and profitability and may also affect the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common stock. We are also impacted by the outcome of income tax audits, which could have a material effect on our results of operations and cash flows in the period or periods for which that determination is made. In addition, our effective income tax rate and our results may be impacted by our ability to realize deferred tax benefits and any increases or decreases of our valuation allowance applied to our deferred tax assets.

We may be subject to obligations to collect and remit sales tax and other taxes, and we may be subject to tax liability for past sales, which could adversely harm our business.

We are also obligated to collect and remit sales, use, value added and other similar taxes in U.S. state and local jurisdictions and foreign jurisdictions. We may be subject to sales tax liability for past sales, which could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows. U.S. and foreign jurisdictions have differing rules and regulations governing sales, use, value added and other similar taxes, and these rules and regulations are subject to varying interpretations that may change over time. A successful audit assertion that we should be collecting sales, use, value added or other taxes on our products or services at different tax rates, or in jurisdictions where we do not collect such tax, or have not historically done so, could result in substantial tax liabilities and related penalties for past sales, discourage customers from purchasing our products, or services, or otherwise harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The price of shares of our Class A common stock may experience volatility.

The market price of our Class A common stock could be substantially affected by general market conditions, the extent of the secondary market for our Class A common stock, the extent of institutional investor interest in us, our financial performance, cash flows, financial condition and prospects and general stock and bond market conditions.

The U.S. stock markets, including the NYSE, on which shares of our Class A common stock are listed, historically have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. As a result, the market price of shares of our Class A common stock has similarly been volatile, and investors in our Class A common stock may experience a decrease in the market price of their shares, including decreases unrelated to our operating performance or prospects. We cannot assure you that the market price of our Class A common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. The market price of our Class A common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to our financial performance, cash flows, financial condition and prospects, government regulatory action or inaction, tax laws, interest rates and general market conditions and other factors such as:

- changes in discretionary spending trends, desires and behaviors of consumers or their perception of our brand;
- a decline in our ability to deliver quality service at a competitive price;
- a failure to introduce new features, products or services that customers find engaging;
- the introduction of new products or services, or changes to existing products and services, that are not favorably received;
- technical or other problems that affect the customer experience;
- an increase in membership fees due to inflation;
- direct and indirect competition in our industry;
- a decline in the public's interest in health and fitness;
- a general deterioration of economic conditions or a change in consumer spending preferences or buying trends;

- failure of our suppliers, manufacturers or logistics providers to perform their obligations to use for technical, market or other reasons;
- equity issuances by us (or the issuance of securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock), or future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock by our existing or future stockholders, or the perception that such issuances or future sales may occur;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;

- fluctuations in stock market prices and volumes from time to time due to a variety of factors, including from sales of shares of our Class A common stock by our stockholders;
- our dependence on key personnel whose continued services is not guaranteed;
- our operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;
- actual or anticipated differences in our quarterly or annual operating results from those expected;
- changes in expectations of future financial performance or changes in estimates of securities analysts;
- publication of research reports about us or our industry by securities analysts;
- adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we incur in the future, or our failure to establish debt levels that investors believe are appropriate;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestments, spin offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- legislative and regulatory changes that could adversely affect our industry;
- adverse speculation in the press or investment community;
- changes in our earnings;
- failure to comply with the rules of the NYSE or maintain the listing of our common shares on the NYSE;
- failure to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- actions by institutional and retail shareholders;
- actual, potential or perceived accounting problems;
- litigation related to challenges to our multi-level marketing business model;
- changes in accounting principles; and
- general market and local, regional and national economic conditions, including factors unrelated to our operating performance and prospects.

No assurance can be given that the market price of our Class A common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future or that holders of shares of Class A common stock will be able to sell their shares when desired on favorable terms, or at all. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the price of their common stock. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, our ability to execute on our business strategy, our ability to make distributions to our shareholders and per share market price of our common shares.

You may experience future dilution as a result of future equity offerings or other equity issuances.

To raise additional capital, we may in the future offer shares of our Class A common stock or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for our Class A common stock. We cannot assure you that we will be able to sell shares or other securities in any offering at a price per share that is equal to or greater than the price per share paid by our existing stockholders. The price per share at which we sell shares of our Class A common stock or other securities

convertible into or exchangeable for our Class A common stock in future transactions may be higher or lower than the current price per share. Investors who purchase shares or other securities in the future could have rights superior to existing stockholders.

The number of shares of our Class A common stock available for future issuance or resale could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that we may issue up to 2,000,000,000 shares, consisting of: (i) 1,600,000,000 shares of Class A common stock; (ii) 200,000,000 shares of Class X common stock; (iii) 100,000,000 shares of Class C common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share; and (iv) 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value per share. As of December 31, 2023, there are 3,978,356 and 2,729,003 shares of Class A common stock and Class X common stock outstanding, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, there are no shares of Class C common stock or preferred stock outstanding. Future issuances of shares of our Class A common stock or other securities convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for, shares of our Class A common stock could dilute stockholders and could have an adverse effect on the market price per share of our Class A common stock. Holders of our Class A common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution.

The vesting of any restricted stock or other equity awards granted to certain directors, executive officers and other employees under our equity incentive plan, or the issuance of shares of our Class A common stock in connection with future business acquisitions, could have an adverse effect on the market price per share of our Class A common stock. In addition, the existence of options or shares of Class A common stock reserved for issuance as restricted Class A common stock may adversely affect the terms upon which we may be able to obtain additional capital through the sale of equity securities.

Issuances of substantial amounts of our Class A common stock (including issuances of shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the exercise of convertible or exchangeable securities or options) or the resale of substantial amounts of shares of our Class A common stock, or the perception that such issuances or resales might occur, could adversely affect the market price per share of our Class A common stock.

Because we do not expect to declare cash dividends on our Class A common stock in the foreseeable future, shareholders must rely on appreciation of the value of our Class A common stock for any return on their investment.

We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business and do not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, only appreciation of the price of our Class A common stock, if any, will provide a return to investors in this offering.

Our management team has limited experience managing a public company.

Most members of our management team have limited experience managing a publicly-traded company, interacting with public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies. Our management team may not successfully or efficiently manage our relatively recent transition to being a public company subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under the federal securities laws and the continuous scrutiny of securities

analysts and investors. These new obligations and constituents will require significant attention from our senior management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Declines in our financial performance have resulted in and could result in future impairment charges.

United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") require annual (or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances warrant) impairment tests of goodwill, intangible assets and other long-lived assets. Generally speaking, if the carrying value of the asset is in excess of the estimated fair value of the asset, the carrying value will be adjusted to fair value through an impairment charge. Significant deviation from forecasted results or changes in the discount rate assumption could reduce the estimated fair value of these assets below the carrying value, requiring non-cash impairment charges to reduce the carrying value of the asset. In 2023, we recognized an impairment of our goodwill and various intangible assets of \$40.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. In 2022, we recognized an impairment of various intangible assets of \$19.9 million. In the fourth quarter of 2021, we recognized an impairment of goodwill of \$52.6 million and an impairment of various intangible assets of \$42.3 million. Any significant impairment write-down of goodwill intangible assets or

38

long-lived assets in the future and the negative perception of such impairment could have an adverse effect on our stock price and could impair our ability to obtain new financing on commercially reasonable terms.

Our business and operations could be negatively affected if we become subject to any securities litigation or stockholder activism, which could cause us to incur significant expense, hinder execution of business and growth strategy, and impact our stock price.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, particularly for companies who have recently "gone public" through a DeSPAC transaction, securities class action litigation has often been

33

brought against that company. Stockholder activism, which could take many forms or arise in a variety of situations, has been increasing recently. Volatility in the stock price of our common stock or other reasons may in the future cause us to become the target of securities litigation or stockholder activism. Securities litigation and stockholder activism, including potential proxy contests, could result in substantial costs and divert management's and our board of directors' attention and resources from our business. Additionally, such securities litigation and stockholder activism could give rise to perceived uncertainties as to our future, adversely affect our relationships with service providers and make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified

personnel. Also, we may be required to incur significant legal fees and other expenses related to any securities litigation and activist stockholder matters. Further, our stock price could be subject to significant fluctuation or otherwise be adversely affected by the events, risks and uncertainties of any securities litigation and stockholder activism.

Our internal controls over financial reporting may not be effective and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to certify as to their effectiveness, which could have a significant and adverse effect on our business and reputation.

We are required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which require management to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of controls over financial reporting. We are no longer an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act, and our independent registered public accounting firm will may be required to audit the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 in future Form 10-K filings. Our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event that it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed or operating.

Further, we may need to undertake various actions, such as implementing additional internal controls and procedures and hiring additional accounting or internal audit staff. Testing and maintaining internal controls can divert our management's attention from other matters that are important to the operation of our business. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting or are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 or assert that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

We identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting which, if not remediated appropriately or timely, could result in the loss of investor confidence and adversely impact our business operations and our stock price.

We identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting that existed as of December 31, 2022. For the Company's information technology general controls (ITGCs) over information systems and applications that are relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The Company did not maintain (i) sufficient user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and to restrict access to financial applications, programs and data to only authorized users, and (ii) program change management controls to ensure that information technology program and data changes affecting financial information technology applications and underlying accounting records are appropriately authorized and implemented. Business process controls that are dependent on the ineffective ITGCs, or that rely on data produced from systems impacted by the ineffective ITGCs were also deemed ineffective. Additionally, the Company did not maintain effective controls over its impairment analyses for goodwill and long-lived assets as it did not retain sufficient contemporaneous documentation to demonstrate the operation of review controls over the forecasts used in developing estimates of fair value. Accordingly, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2022.

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company implemented new and enhanced procedures and controls which resulted in the remediation of the material weaknesses. However, if we were to identify any new material weaknesses, or if we are otherwise unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, then our ability to record, process and report financial information accurately, and to prepare financial statements within required time periods, could be adversely affected. If our financial statements are not accurate, investors may not have a complete understanding of our operations. Likewise, if our financial statements are not filed on a timely basis, we could be in violation of covenants contained in the agreements governing our debt. We could also be subject to sanctions or investigations by the stock exchange on which our shares are listed, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business. These outcomes could subject us to litigation, civil or criminal investigations or enforcement actions requiring the expenditure of financial resources and diversion of management time, could negatively affect investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements and could also adversely impact our stock price and our access to the capital markets.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, if they adversely change their recommendations regarding our shares or if our results of operations do not meet their expectations, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. Securities and industry analysts do not currently, and may never, publish research on us. If no securities or industry analysts commence coverage of us, the trading price of our shares would likely be negatively impacted. In the event securities or industry analysts initiated coverage, and one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our share price or trading volume to decline. Moreover, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock, or if our results of operations do not meet their expectations, our share price could decline.

As a public company, we are subject to laws, regulations and stock exchange listing standards, which impose additional costs on us and may strain our resources and divert our management's attention.

As a company with publicly-traded securities, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the listing requirements of the NYSE and other applicable securities laws and regulations. These rules and regulations require the adoption of additional controls and procedures and disclosure, corporate governance and other practices thereby significantly increasing our legal, financial and other compliance costs. These obligations also make other aspects of our business more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our personnel, systems and other resources. Furthermore, as a public company

our business and financial condition is more visible, which we believe may give some of our competitors who may not be similarly required to disclose this type of information a competitive advantage. In addition to these added costs and burdens, if we are unable to satisfy our obligations as a public company,

we could be subject to delisting of our common stock, fines, sanctions, other regulatory actions and civil litigation, any of which could negatively affect the price of our common stock.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with the continued listing standards of the NYSE, which could result in the delisting of our securities, limit investors' ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

On November 23, 2022, we received a written notice from NYSE that, because the average closing price for our Class A common stock had fallen below \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive trading days, we no longer comply with the minimum share price criteria for continued listing on the NYSE. The NYSE continued listing criteria provide us with a cure period of six months in which to regain compliance. We may regain compliance at any time during the six-month cure period if on the last trading day of any calendar month during the six-month cure period our common stock has a closing share price of at least \$1.00 and an average closing share price of at least \$1.00 over the 30 trading-day period ending on the last trading day of that month. If we are unable to regain compliance with the \$1.00 share price rule within this period, the NYSE may initiate procedures to suspend and delist our common stock.

If the NYSE delists our common stock or public warrants from trading on its exchange for failure to meet the continued listing standards, we and our securityholders 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 common stock is a "penny stock," which will require brokers trading in our common stock to adhere to more stringent rules, possibly resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our common stock;
- a limited amount of analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

Our **Second** Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our **Second** Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, for (1) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (2) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, employees or agents or our stockholders, (3) any action asserting a claim against us or any director or officer arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, (4) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our Proposed Charter or Bylaws, or (5) any other action asserting a claim that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be the Court

of Chancery of the State of Delaware or federal court located within the State of Delaware if the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, in all cases subject to the court's having jurisdiction over indispensable parties named as defendants. A complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may be brought in state or federal court. With respect to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, only claims brought derivatively under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, would be subject to the forum selection clause described above. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation and bylaws has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that, in connection with any action, a court could find the choice of forum provisions contained in our

Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in such action. Although we believe these provisions benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law for the specified types of actions and proceedings, the provisions may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against us or our directors and officers. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in our shares of capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to this exclusive forum provision but will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Our ability to raise capital in the future may be limited.

Our business and operations have consumed and may continue to consume resources faster than we anticipate. **In the** These expenditures and our expectations of future cash flows have increased our needs for liquidity to operate our business. As a result, we expect to need to raise additional funds through the issuance of new equity securities, debt or a combination of both. Our expectations both or the sale of future cash flows will impact assets. Additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to fund our ability to raise debt capital, capital requirements. In addition, the lapse or waiver of any lock up restrictions or any sale or perception of a possible sale by our stockholders, and any related decline in the market price of our common stock, could impair our ability to raise equity capital. Separately, additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to fund our capital requirements. If we incur or issue debt, the debt

holders would have rights senior to common stockholders to make claims on our assets, and the terms of any debt could restrict our operations, including our ability to pay dividends on our common stock. If we issue additional equity securities, existing stockholders will experience dilution, and the new equity securities could have rights senior to those of our common stock. Any sale of our assets to generate cash proceeds may limit our operational capacity and could limit or eliminate any revenue streams or business plans that are dependent on the sold assets. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering or sell assets will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings, offerings or the terms of any future asset sales. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future financings reducing to finance our business, which could reduce the market price of our common stock and diluting dilute their interest.

We completed a reverse stock split of our shares of common stock, which may reduce and may limit the market trading liquidity of the shares due to the reduced number of shares outstanding and may potentially have an anti-takeover effect.

We completed a reverse stock split (the "Reverse Stock Split") of our common stock by a ratio of 1-for-50 effective November 21, 2023. The liquidity of our common stock may be adversely affected by the Reverse Stock Split as a result of the reduced number of shares outstanding following the Reverse Stock Split. In addition, the Reverse Stock Split may increase the number of stockholders who own odd lots of our common stock, creating the potential for such stockholders to experience an increase in the cost of selling their shares and greater difficulty affecting such sales. Reducing the number of outstanding shares of our common stock through the Reverse Stock Split is intended, absent other factors, to increase the per share market price of our common stock. However, other factors, such as our financial results, market conditions and the market perception of our business may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Reverse Stock Split will result in the intended benefits, that the market price of our common stock will remain higher following the Reverse Stock Split or that the market price of our common stock will not decrease in the future.

Failure to meet investor and stakeholder expectations regarding environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) ESG matters may damage our reputation.

There is an increasing focus from certain investors, customers, employees, and other stakeholders concerning ESG matters. Additionally, public interest and legislative pressure related to public companies' ESG practices continue to grow. If our ESG practices fail to meet investor, customer, employee, or other stakeholders' evolving expectations and standards for responsible corporate citizenship in areas including environmental stewardship, board of directors and employee diversity, human capital management, corporate governance, and transparency, our reputation, brand, appeal to investors, and employee retention may be negatively affected, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

General Risk Factors

Our quarterly operating results and other operating metrics may fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which makes these metrics difficult to predict.

Our quarterly operating results and other operating metrics have fluctuated in the past and may continue to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. As a result, you should not rely on our past quarterly operating results as indicators of future performance. You should take into account the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in rapidly evolving markets. Our financial condition and operating results in any given quarter can be influenced by numerous factors, many of which we are unable to predict or are outside of our control, including:

- the continued market acceptance of, and the growth of the connected fitness and wellness market;
- our ability to maintain and attract new customers;
- our development and improvement of the quality of the subscriber experience, including, enhancing existing and creating new content, services, nutritional supplements, technology, and features;
- the continued development and upgrading of our technology platform;
- the timing and success of new product, service, feature, and content introductions by us or our competitors or any other change in the competitive landscape of our market;
- pricing pressure as a result of competition or otherwise;
- delays or disruptions in our supply chain;
- errors in our forecasting of the demand for our products and services, which could lead to lower revenue or increased costs, or both;
- increases in marketing, sales, and other operating expenses that we may incur to grow and expand our operations and remain competitive;
- the continued maintenance and expansion of last mile delivery and maintenance services for our fitness products;
- successful expansion into international markets;

36

- seasonal fluctuations in subscriptions and usage of fitness products by our customers, each of which may change as our products and services evolve or as our business grows;
- the diversification and growth of our revenue sources;
- our ability to maintain gross margins and operating margins;
- constraints on the availability of consumer financing or increased down payment requirements to finance purchases of our integrated fitness products;
- system failures or breaches of security or privacy;
- adverse litigation judgments, settlements, or other litigation-related costs, including content costs for past use;
- changes in the legislative or regulatory environment, including with respect to privacy, consumer product safety, advertising, or enforcement by government regulators, including fines, orders, or consent decrees;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and changes in the proportion of our revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies;

- changes in our effective tax rate;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations, or principles; and
- changes in business or macroeconomic conditions, including lower consumer confidence, recessionary conditions, increased unemployment rates, or stagnant or declining wages.

Any one of the factors above or the cumulative effect of some of the factors above may result in significant fluctuations in our operating results.

The variability and unpredictability of our quarterly operating results or other operating metrics could result in our failure to meet our expectations or those of analysts that cover us or investors with respect to revenue or other operating results for a particular period. If we fail to meet or exceed such expectations, the market price of our common stock could fall substantially, and we could face costly lawsuits, including securities class action suits.

Changes in tax laws and unanticipated tax liabilities could adversely affect our financial results.

We are subject to income, gross margin, franchise and other similar taxes in the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions. Any significant changes in U.S. or foreign laws and related authoritative interpretations could affect our tax expense and profitability and may also affect the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common stock. We are also impacted by the outcome of income tax audits, which could have a material effect on our results of operations and cash flows in the period or periods for which that determination is made. In addition, our effective income tax rate and our results may be impacted by our ability to realize deferred tax benefits and any increases or decreases of our valuation allowance applied to net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) to our deferred tax assets.

We offset future taxable net income may be subject to obligations to collect and remit sales tax and other taxes, and we may be subject to tax liability for past sales, which could adversely harm our business. limitations.

We are also obligated. As of December 31, 2023, we had approximately \$339.9 million in federal and \$384.7 million in state NOLs. Of this amount, our state NOLs and \$2.3 million of our federal NOLs will begin to collect expire in 2025 and remit sales, 2037, respectively, and the remainder of our federal NOLs is not subject to expiration but generally may only be used to offset 80% of our taxable income.

If an ownership change, as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), occurs or has occurred with respect to our Class A common stock, our ability to use value added and other similar taxes in U.S. state and local jurisdictions and foreign jurisdictions. We may NOLs to offset taxable income would be subject to sales tax liability for past sales, which could adversely impact certain limitations. Generally, an ownership change occurs under Section 382 of the Code

if certain persons or groups increase their aggregate ownership by more than 50 percentage points of our results stock over a rolling three-year period. If an ownership change occurs, our ability to use NOLs to reduce taxable net income would generally be limited (the determination of operations such a limitation is complicated, but as a general manner relevant rules impose a limitation determined by multiplying the fair market value of our stock immediately prior to the ownership change by the long-term tax-exempt interest rate). We have not completed a study to determine whether an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code has occurred with respect to us, and cash flows. U.S. and foreign jurisdictions have differing rules and regulations governing sales, use, value added and other similar taxes, and these rules and regulations are subject to varying interpretations that future changes in our Class A common stock ownership may change over time. A successful audit assertion that we should be collecting sales, use, value added or other taxes on our products or services at different tax rates, or in jurisdictions where we do not collect such tax, or have not historically done so, could result in substantial tax liabilities and related penalties for past sales, discourage customers from purchasing an ownership change, potentially limiting our products, or services, or otherwise harm ability to use our business, results of operations and financial condition. NOLs.

We are affected by extensive laws, governmental regulations, administrative determinations, court decisions and similar constraints both domestically and abroad.

In both domestic and foreign markets, the formulation, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, distribution, importation, exportation, licensing, sale and storage of our products are affected by extensive laws, governmental regulations, administrative determinations, court decisions and similar constraints. Such laws, regulations and other constraints may exist at the federal, state or local levels in the United States and at all levels of government in foreign jurisdictions.

37

There can be no assurance that we or our distributors are in compliance with all of these regulations. Our failure or our distributors' failure to comply with these regulations or new regulations could lead to the imposition of significant penalties or claims and could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, the adoption of new regulations or changes in the interpretations of existing regulations may result in significant compliance costs or discontinuation of product sales and may adversely affect the marketing of our products, resulting in significant loss of sales revenues.

Regulations related to conflict minerals may cause us to incur additional expenses and could limit the supply and increase the costs of certain metals used in the manufacturing of our products.

We are subject to requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, which will require us to conduct due diligence on and disclose whether or not our products contain conflict minerals. The implementation of these requirements could adversely affect the sourcing, availability, and pricing of the materials used in the manufacture of components used in our products. In addition, we will incur additional costs to comply with the disclosure requirements, including costs related to conducting diligence procedures to determine the sources of minerals that may be used or necessary to the production of our products and, if applicable, potential changes to products, processes, or sources of supply as a consequence of such due diligence activities. It is also possible that we may face reputational harm if we determine that certain of our products contain minerals not determined to be conflict free or if we are unable to alter our products, processes, or sources of supply to avoid such materials.

The requirements of being a public company, including maintaining adequate internal control over our financial and management systems, may strain our resources, divert management's attention, and affect our ability to attract and retain executive management and qualified board members.

As a public company we incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. We are subject to reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the rules subsequently implemented by the SEC, the rules and regulations of the listing standards of the NYSE, and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these rules and regulations over time will likely strain our financial and management systems, internal controls, and employees.

The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly, and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. Moreover, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures, and internal control, over financial reporting. In order to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures, and internal control over, financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. If we have material weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting, we may not detect errors on a timely basis and our consolidated financial statements may be materially misstated. Effective internal control is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is important to prevent fraud.

In addition, we **are may be** required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We expect **to that at such time we will** incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. As a result of the complexity involved in complying with the rules and regulations applicable to public companies, our management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition. Although we have already engaged additional resources to assist us in complying with

these requirements, our finance team is small and we may need to hire more employees in the future, or engage outside consultants, which will increase our operating expenses.

Being a public company and complying with applicable rules and regulations makes it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance than as a private company, and we may be required to incur substantially higher costs to obtain and maintain the same or similar coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors and qualified executive officers.

The forecasts of market growth and other projections we provide in our 10-K may prove to be inaccurate, and even if the markets in which we compete achieve the forecasted growth, we cannot assure you that our business will grow at a similar rate, if at all.

Growth forecasts and projections are subject to significant uncertainty and are based on assumptions and estimates that may not prove to be accurate. The forecasts in this 10-K relating to industry trends, including estimates based on our own internal survey data, as well as any corresponding projections related to our potential performance, may prove

38

to be inaccurate. Even if the markets experience the forecasted growth described in this Report, we may not grow our business at a similar rate, or at all. Our growth is subject to many factors, including our success in implementing our business strategy, which is subject to many risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, the forecasts of market growth included in this Report should not be taken as indicative of our future growth.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

We have developed and implemented a cybersecurity risk management program intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our critical systems and information. Our cybersecurity risk management program includes a cybersecurity incident response plan.

We design and assess our program based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework (NIST CSF). This does not imply that we meet any particular technical standards, specifications, or requirements, only that we use the NIST CSF as a guide to help us identify, assess, and manage cybersecurity risks relevant to our business.

Our cybersecurity risk management program is integrated into our overall risk management program, and shares common methodologies, reporting channels and governance processes that apply across the enterprise risk management program to other legal, compliance, strategic, operational, and financial risk areas.

Our cybersecurity risk management program includes:

- risk assessments designed to help identify material cybersecurity risks to our critical systems, information, products, services, and our broader enterprise IT environment;
- a security team principally responsible for managing (1) our cybersecurity risk assessment processes, (2) our security controls, and (3) our response to cybersecurity incidents;
- The use of external service providers, where appropriate, to assess, test or otherwise assist with aspects of our security methods and controls;
- cybersecurity awareness training of our employees, incident response personnel, and senior management;
- a cybersecurity incident response plan that includes procedures for responding to cybersecurity incidents; and
- a third-party risk management process for service providers, suppliers, and vendors.

There can be no assurances that our cybersecurity risk management program and processes, including our policies, controls, or procedures, will be fully implemented, complied with or are effective in protecting our systems and information.

We have not identified risks from known cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any prior cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition.

Cybersecurity Governance

Our Board considers cybersecurity risk as part of its risk oversight function and has delegated to the Audit Committee oversight of cybersecurity and other information technology risks. The Audit Committee oversees management's implementation of our cybersecurity risk management program.

The Audit Committee receives quarterly reports from management on our cybersecurity risks. In addition, management updates the Audit Committee, as necessary, regarding any material cybersecurity incidents, as well as any notable incidents with lesser impact potential.

The Audit Committee reports to the full Board regarding its activities, including those related to cybersecurity. The full Board also receives briefings from management on our cyber risk management program. Board members receive presentations on cybersecurity topics from our Chief Security Officer (CSO), as part of the Board's continuing education on topics that impact public companies.

Our management team, including our CSO, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO), are responsible for assessing and managing our material risks from cybersecurity threats. The team has primary responsibility for our overall cybersecurity risk management program. Our management team works closely with our CSO who has over 20 years experience in information technology and operational technology security, and specialized training, including graduating from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Chief Information Security Officer Academy.

Our management team supervises efforts to help prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents through various means, which may include briefings from internal security personnel; threat intelligence and other information obtained from governmental, public or private sources, including external consultants engaged by us; and alerts and reports produced by security tools deployed in the technical environment.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located in El Segundo, California, where we occupy facilities totaling approximately 42,000 square feet under a lease that expires in 2024. In addition to our corporate headquarters, we currently own owned and operate operated as of December 31, 2023 a production facility of approximately 19,400 square feet in Van Nuys, California where we produce our content.

On February 29, 2024, we sold the Van Nuys production facility and entered into a five year lease of the facility. See Note 23, *Subsequent Events*, for more information on the sale and leaseback of the Van Nuys production facility.

We intend to minimize our need to procure additional space as we add employees and expand geographically due to our emphasis on remote-first capabilities for our corporate workforce. We believe that our facilities are adequate to meet our needs for the immediate future and that suitable additional space will be available to accommodate any expansion of our operations as needed.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

On April 7, 2022, the Company received a letter addressed to its Board of Directors (the “Board”) from a law firm on behalf of two purported stockholders. Among other matters, the stockholder letter addressed the approval of the Company’s Amended & Restated Certificate of Incorporation at the special meeting of stockholders held on June 24, 2021 (the “Company Charter”), which included (i) a 1.3 billion share increase in the number of authorized shares of Class A common stock (the “2021 Class A Increase Amendment”), and was approved by a majority of the

45

then-outstanding shares of both the Company’s Class A and Class B common stock, voting as a single class. The stockholder letter alleged that the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment required a separate vote in favor by at least a majority of the then outstanding shares of Class A common stock under Section 242(b)(2) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”), and that the 1.3 billion share increase was never properly approved in accordance with the DGCL.

The Company continues to believe that a separate vote of Class A common stock was not required to approve the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment. However, in December 2022, a decision of the Delaware Court of Chancery (“Court of Chancery”) created uncertainty regarding this issue, and on December 29, 2022, the Company received a second letter on behalf of the two purported stockholders reiterating the Court of Chancery’s recent decision. As previously reported on its Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023, the Company filed a petition under Section 205 of the DGCL (the “Section 205 Petition”) on February 16, 2023, in the Court of Chancery seeking to validate the Company Charter including, among other things, the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment.

On March 14, 2023 the Court of Chancery granted the Section 205 Petition validating each of the following and eliminating the uncertainty with respect thereto: (1) the Company Charter and the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment as of the time of filing with the Delaware Secretary of State and (2) all shares of capital stock that the Company issued in reliance on the effectiveness of the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment and Company Charter as of the date such shares were issued.

On May 22, 2023, Jessica Lyons, an individual, and a group of other plaintiffs filed a class action complaint with the Los Angeles County Superior Court alleging that the Company misclassified its Partners as contractors rather than as employees and committed other violations of the California Labor Code. The Company understands that the plaintiffs in this matter intend on filing additional claims under the Private Attorney General Act of 2004. The Company and certain executive officers are listed as defendants in the complaint. The plaintiffs are seeking monetary damages. This matter is pending as of the date of this annual report.

On September 6, 2023 Dish Technologies LLC and SLING TV LLC (the "DISH Entities") filed a complaint with the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that the Company infringed on the DISH Entities' patents and used technology belonging to the DISH Entities without their permission. The plaintiffs are seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. This matter is pending as of the date of this annual report.

From time to time, the Company may become involved in actions, claims, suits and other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business, including assertions by third parties relating to personal injuries sustained using the Company's products and services, intellectual property infringement, breaches of contract or warranties or employment-related matters. Other than as set forth above, the Company is not currently a party to any actions, claims, suits or other legal proceedings the outcome of which, if determined adversely to the Company, would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

39

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information for Common Stock

Our Class A common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "BODY" on June 28, 2021. Prior to that date, there was no public trading market for our Class A common stock. On March 4, 2024 we changed the symbol to "BODI".

Our Class X common stock is not listed or traded on any stock exchange.

Our Class C common stock is not listed or traded on any stock exchange.

46

Holders of Record

As of February 21, 2023 February 26, 2024, there were 48 42 registered holders of our Class A common stock, three registered holders of our Class X common stock, and no registered holders of our Class C common stock. Because many of our shares of Class A common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We do not expect to pay dividends on our capital stock for the foreseeable future. Instead, we anticipate that all of our earnings for the foreseeable future will be used for the operation and growth of our business. Any future determination to declare cash dividends would be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and would depend upon various factors, including our operating results, financial condition, and capital requirements, restrictions that may be imposed by applicable law, and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors. Board.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The information required by this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for the 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and is incorporated herein by reference.

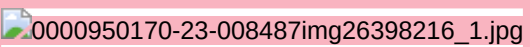
Performance Graph

The following performance graph shall not be deemed soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any of our other filings under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act.

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our Class A common stock with the cumulative total return of the NYSE Composite Index and the S&P SmallCap 600 Index. The graph assumes an initial investment of \$100 in our Class A common stock at the market close on June 28, 2021, which was our initial trading day, and ending on December 31, 2022. Data for the NYSE Composite Index and the S&P SmallCap 600 Index assume reinvestment of dividends.

The S&P SmallCap 600 was chosen because we do not believe we can reasonably identify an industry index or specific peer issuer that would offer a meaningful comparison. The S&P SmallCap 600 represents a broad-based index of companies with similar market capitalization.

The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance of our common stock.



Repurchases of Our Common Stock

There were no repurchases of common stock during the fourth quarter of 2022, 2023.

Item 6.

Reserved.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Report”) and the section entitled “Risk Factors.” Unless otherwise indicated, the terms “Beachbody,” “BODi,” “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company” refer to The Beachbody Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), including statements about the financial condition, results of operations, earnings outlook and prospects of the Company. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “plan,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “outlook,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “project,” “continue,” “could,” “may,” “might,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “should,” “would” and other similar words and expressions, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking.

The forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations as applicable and are inherently subject to uncertainties and changes in circumstances and their potential effects and speak only as of the date of such statement. There can be no assurance that future developments will be those that have been anticipated. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to the following:

- our future financial performance, including our expectations regarding our revenue, cost of revenue, gross prc operating expenses including changes in selling and marketing, general and administrative and enterprise technology a development expenses (including any components of the foregoing), Adjusted EBITDA (as defined below) and our abi to achieve and maintain future profitability;

41

- our anticipated growth rate and market opportunity;

47

- our liquidity and ability to raise financing in the future; financing;
- our success in retaining or recruiting, or changes required in, officers, key employees or directors;
- other than the pre-funded warrants, our warrants are accounted for as liabilities and changes in the value of such warrants could have a material effect on our financial results;
- our ability to effectively compete in the fitness and nutrition industries;
- our ability to successfully acquire and integrate new operations;
- our reliance on a few key products;
- market conditions and global and economic factors beyond our control;
- intense competition and competitive pressures from other companies worldwide in the industries in which we will operate;
- litigation and the ability to adequately protect our intellectual property rights; and
- other risks and uncertainties set forth in this Report under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should any of the assumptions made by management prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those projected in these forward-looking statements.

You should not place undue reliance upon our forward-looking statements.

Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Overview

Beachbody BODi is a leading subscription health and wellness company. We focus primarily on digital content, supplements, connected fitness, and consumer health and wellness. Our goal is to continue to provide holistic health and wellness content and subscription-based solutions. We are the creator of some of the world's most popular fitness programs, including P90X®, Insanity® and 21 Day Fix®, which transformed the at-home fitness market and disrupted the global fitness industry by making it accessible for people to get results—anytime, anywhere. Our comprehensive nutrition-first programs, Portion Fix® and 2B Mindset®, teach healthy eating habits and promote healthy, sustainable weight loss. These fitness and nutrition programs are available through our BOD Beachbody on Demand and BODi Beachbody on Demand Interactive streaming services. In addition, we

We offer nutritional products such as Shakeology® nutrition shakes, Beachbody Performance supplements and BEACHBAR® snack bars as well as a professional-grade stationary cycle with or without a 360-degree touch screen tablet and connected fitness software.

In the health, wellness and fitness industry, we focus primarily on digital content, supplements, connected fitness, and consumer health and wellness. Our goal is to continue to provide holistic health and wellness content and subscription-based solutions. Leveraging our history of fitness content creation, nutrition innovation, and our network of micro-influencers, whom

we call Coaches and plan to rename as “Partners,” “Partners”, we plan to continue market penetration into connected fitness the health and wellness markets to reach a wider health, wellness and fitness audience.

Historically, our Our revenue has been is generated primarily through our network of micro-influencers, Partners, social media marketing channels, and direct response advertising. Components of revenue include recurring digital subscription revenue, connected fitness revenue, and revenue from the sale of nutritional and other products. products and connected fitness revenue. In addition to selling individual products on a one-time basis, we bundle digital and nutritional products together at discounted prices.

48

For the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022:

- Total revenue was \$692.2 million \$527.1 million, a 21% 24% decrease;
- Digital revenue was \$300.7 million \$258.4 million, an 18% a 14% decrease;
- Nutrition and other revenue was \$353.3 million \$249.5 million, a 24% 29% decrease;
- Connected fitness revenue was \$38.2 million \$19.2 million, an 11% a 50% decrease;
- Operating expenses were \$464.1 million, compared to \$572.7 million;
- Net loss was \$194.2 million \$152.6 million, compared to a net loss of \$228.4 million \$194.2 million; and
- Adjusted EBITDA loss was \$23.3 million \$8.7 million, compared to Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$86.1 million \$23.3 million.

See “Non-GAAP Information” below for information regarding our use of Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA.

42

Recent Developments

We believe post-pandemic consumer behavior, where consumers wanted to spend more time outside of their homes, has adversely impacted demand for at-home fitness solutions. This post-pandemic consumer behavior, combined with unprecedented increases in supply chain costs, have contributed to declines in our gross margins. We believe that these factors are starting to stabilize. We plan to mitigate these challenging macroeconomic factors with strategies that we expect will drive our future success and growth.2023 Equity Offering

On December 10, 2023, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement for the issuance and sale of 420,769 shares of Class A common stock at a purchase price of \$9.75 per share and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to 122,821 shares of Class A common stock at a pre-funded purchase price of \$9.7499 per share and an exercise price of \$0.0001 per share with certain institutional investors in a registered direct offering. The Company received proceeds of \$4.9 million, net of placement agent fees. The Company also issued 543,590 warrants (the "Common Stock Warrants") to purchase 543,590 shares of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.24 per share in a concurrent private placement. On January 12, 2024, the investor exercised all of the pre-funded warrants and converted them into 122,821 shares of the Company's Class A common stock. See Note 15, *Stockholders' Equity*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information regarding the Equity Offering (defined later).

Reverse Stock Split

On November 21, 2023, we effected a 1-for-50 reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding common stock. The reverse stock split did not change the authorized number of shares or the par value of our common stock or preferred stock, but did effect a proportional adjustment to the number of shares of common stock outstanding, per share exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock awards ("RSU's"), the number of shares of common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"), the conversion rate of our outstanding warrants into common stock and the number of shares of common stock eligible for issuance under our 2021 Stock Plan (the "2021 Plan"). See Note 15, *Stockholders' Equity*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information regarding the reverse stock split.

Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment

Our annual goodwill impairment test, which was performed as of December 31, 2023, determined that our goodwill was impaired and we recorded goodwill impairment of \$40.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. See Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and Note 8, *Goodwill*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information regarding the goodwill impairment recorded in the year ended December 31, 2023. We also determined as of December 31, 2023 that our intangible assets were impaired and we recorded an intangible asset impairment of \$3.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. See Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and Note 9, *Intangible Assets, net*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information regarding the intangible asset impairment recorded in the year ended December 31, 2023.

Impairment and Sale of Investment

In December 2023, the Company recorded a \$4.0 million impairment on its \$5.0 million investment in equity securities of a privately-held company based on an observable price change. The Company sold this investment on January 9, 2024 for \$1.0 million and made a partial prepayment on the Term Loan of \$1.0 million. The Company also entered

into the Third Amendment (defined later) which amended the minimum liquidity financial covenant. See Note 23, *Subsequent Events*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information on the sale of this investment and the Third Amendment.

Sale/Leaseback of Property

On February 29, 2024, we sold our Van Nuys production facility which had a net carrying value of \$4.8 million at December 31, 2023, for \$6.2 million. Simultaneous with the sale we entered into a five year lease of the facility at an annual base rate of \$0.3 million per year. The Company used the proceeds received from the sale to make a partial prepayment of \$5.5 million on the Term Loan. The Company also entered into the Fourth Amendment (defined later) which amended the minimum liquidity financial covenant. See Note 23, *Subsequent Events*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information on the sale and leaseback of this facility and the Fourth Amendment.

2024 Restructuring

In January 2023, 2024, the Company executed cost-reduction initiatives intended to streamline the business, while focusing on key growth priorities, business. These actions are expected to result in approximately \$6.5 million \$1.7 million in costs consisting primarily of termination benefits during the first quarter of 2023. Our key growth priorities for 2023 include a focus on revamping BODi, our premium digital platform, and growing Shakeology in the Healthy Dessert market. Beginning March 2023, our BODi digital platform has a new form of fitness content called BODi Blocks, and new mindset content to drive positive self-motivation.

Digital Gross Margin

We believe our “One Brand” strategy, which consolidated our streaming content into a single Beachbody platform and was implemented during the third quarter of 2022, simplified our product offerings for customers and will lead to an increase in customer acquisition. We continue to focus on improving Coach recruitment and retention and their ability to reach more customers and believe that strengthening our Coach network will generate additional digital revenue from our Coach business management online platform as well as drive growth in digital and nutritional subscriptions.

Nutrition and Other Gross Margin

Our nutritional products are often bundled with digital content offerings, and we continue to develop enhancements to our upsell and cross-sell capabilities. We are also currently reviewing our nutritional product portfolio and will simplify our offerings with nutritional products that meet our profitability requirements and/or reflect market demand. We also intend to test price increases to partially offset rising supply chain costs.

Connected Fitness Gross Margin

We anticipate that our connected fitness gross margin will remain negative until we sell through inventory on hand. We have adjusted our inventory to net realizable value based on the increased supply chain costs to manufacture, transport, fulfill, and ship a Beachbody Bike. We have been limited in our ability to sufficiently increase pricing to mitigate costs due to the highly competitive nature of the connected fitness market. In September 2022, we introduced the BODi Bike Studio. This bundled offering includes the Beachbody Bike, three years of BODi digital subscription, weights, a kettle bell, and mats. This bundle can be financed through a “buy now pay later” company where the customer pays \$50 per month for 36 months for this complete package. We receive the full cash payment upfront, net of fees. During the fourth quarter of 2022, the BODi Bike Studio received positive customer feedback for this very competitive offer. We may continue to explore different pricing and bundling strategies to accelerate demand for our current inventory. Consumer response to these strategies is uncertain, and we may be required to continue to reduce the carrying value of connected fitness inventory. See “Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business and Industry - Our operating results could be adversely affected if we are unable to accurately forecast consumer demand for our products and services and adequately manage our inventory” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2024.

Key Operational and Business Metrics

We use the following key operational and business metrics to evaluate our business, measure our performance, develop financial forecasts, and make strategic decisions:

	As of December 31,			As of December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
(in millions)					
Digital subscriptions	1.95	2.54	2.63	1.31	1.95
Nutritional subscriptions	0.22	0.30	0.39	0.16	0.22

Please see "Non-GAAP Information" below for a reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA and an explanation for why we consider Adjusted EBITDA to be a helpful metric for investors.

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
(in millions, except for percentages)					
Average digital retention	95.9 %	95.7 %	95.5 %	96.0 %	95.9 %
Total streams	120.5	167.1	179.6	98.2	120.5
DAU/MAU	30.1 %	31.4 %	31.6 %	31.3 %	30.1 %
Revenue	\$ 692.2	\$ 873.6	\$ 863.6	\$ 527.1	\$ 692.2

Gross profit	\$ 369.6	\$ 545.0	\$ 613.9	\$ 323.1	\$ 369.6
Gross margin	53 %	62 %	71 %	61.3 %	53.4 %
Net loss	\$ (194.2)	\$ (228.4)	\$ (21.4)	\$ (152.6)	\$ (194.2)
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ (23.3)	\$ (86.1)	\$ 51.5	\$ (8.7)	\$ (23.3)

(1) See “Non-GAAP Information” below for a reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA and an explanation for why we consider Adjusted EBITDA to be a helpful metric for investors.

Digital Subscriptions

Our ability to expand the number of digital subscriptions is an indicator of our market penetration and growth. Digital subscriptions include BOD (through March 2023), BODi, and prior to July 2022, Openfit subscriptions. Digital subscriptions include paid and free-to-pay subscriptions with free-to-pay subscriptions representing approximately

50

1% of total digital subscriptions on average. Digital subscriptions are inclusive of all billing plans, currently for annual, semi-annual, quarterly and monthly billing intervals.

Nutritional Subscriptions

Nutritional subscriptions include monthly subscriptions for nutritional products such as Shakeology, Beachbody Performance, BEACHBAR, Bevvly, and Ladder Supplements. We also package and bundle the content experience of digital subscriptions with nutritional subscriptions to optimize customer results.

Average Digital Retention

We use month-over-month digital subscription retention, which we define as the average rate at which a subscription renews the total subscriber file is retained for a new billing cycle, the next period, to measure customer retention. For example, a 95% average digital retention rate would correspond with retaining each month an average of 95% of digital subscribers existing at the beginning of that month. A 95% average digital retention rate would translate into a loss at the end of a quarter of approximately 15% of the subscribers existing at the beginning of the quarter. This calculation excludes new customer acquisitions or subscribers added in a specific month, so this calculation can never exceed 100%.

Total Streams

We use total streams to quantify the number of fitness, or nutrition and mindset programs viewed, per subscription, which is a leading an indicator of customer engagement and retention. While the measure of a digital stream may vary across companies, to qualify as a stream on any of our digital platforms, a program must be viewed for a minimum of 25% of the total running time.

44

Daily Active Users to Monthly Active Users (DAU/MAU)

We use the ratio of daily active users to monthly active users to measure how frequently digital subscribers are utilizing our service in a given month. We define a daily active user as a unique user streaming content on our platform in a given day. We define a monthly active user as a unique user streaming content on our platform in that same month.

Non-GAAP Information

We use Adjusted EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP performance measure, to supplement our results presented in accordance with GAAP accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful in evaluating our operating performance, as it is similar to measures reported by our public competitors and is regularly used by security analysts, institutional investors, and other interested parties in analyzing operating performance and prospects. Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a substitute for any GAAP financial measure and, as calculated, may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of performance of other companies in other industries or within the same industry.

We define and calculate Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) adjusted for impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, depreciation and amortization, amortization of capitalized cloud computing implementation costs, amortization of content assets, interest expense, income tax provision (benefit), equity-based compensation inventory net realizable value adjustments, and other items that are not normal, recurring, operating expenses necessary to operate the Company's business as described in the reconciliation below.

We include this non-GAAP financial measure because it is used by management to evaluate Beachbody's BODi's core operating performance and trends and to make strategic decisions regarding the allocation of capital and new investments. Adjusted EBITDA excludes certain expenses that are required in accordance with GAAP because they are non-cash (for example, in the case of depreciation and amortization, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and equity-based compensation, and net realizable value adjustment) compensation) or are not related to our underlying business performance (for example, in the case of restructuring costs, interest income and expense).

51

The table below presents our Adjusted EBITDA reconciled to our net loss, the closest GAAP measure, for the periods indicated:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Net loss	(194, \$ 192)	(228, \$ 382)	(21, \$ 432)	\$ (152,641)	\$ (194,192)
Adjusted for:					
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	19,907	94,894	—		
Impairment of goodwill				40,000	—
Impairment of intangible assets				3,092	19,907
Impairment of other investment				4,000	—
Loss on partial debt extinguishment (1)				3,168	—
Depreciation and amortization	74,848	59,597	44,257	39,573	74,848
Amortization of capitalized cloud computing implementation costs	492	672	186	179	492
Amortization of content assets	24,276	14,838	7,485	23,755	24,276
Interest expense	3,368	8536	527	8,874	3,368
Income tax benefit	(3,053)	(15,539)	15,269		
Income tax provision (benefit)				37	(3,053)
Equity-based compensation	17,620	16,413	5,398	23,891	17,620
Employee incentives, expected to be settled in equity	5,466	—	—		
Inventory net realizable value adjustments (1)	24,864	10,082	—		
Transaction costs	—	3,028	1,467		

Restructuring and platform consolidation costs (2)	11,718	(1,677)	
Employee incentives, expected to be settled in equity (2)		(5,466)	5,466
Inventory net realizable value adjustments (3)		—	24,864
Restructuring and platform consolidation costs (4)		7,169	11,718
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	(8,322)	(50,729)	—
Other adjustment items (3)		11,701	—
Non-operating (4) (5)		(2,899)	(20)
	(257)	9	(1,649)
Adjusted EBITDA	(23,265)	(86,108)	51,460
	\$ (8,697)	\$ (23,265)	

(1) Represents the loss related to the \$15.0 million partial debt prepayment that the Company made on July 24, 2023.

(2) The non-cash charge for employee incentives which were expected to be settled in equity was recorded and included in the Adjusted EBITDA calculation during the year ended December 31, 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we reclassified the non-cash charge from employee incentives expected to be settled in equity to equity-based compensation because we settled certain employee incentives with RSU awards during the period.

(3) Represents a non-cash expense to adjust the carrying value of our connected fitness inventory and related future commitments. This adjustment is was included during the year ended December 31, 2022 because of its unusual magnitude due to disruptions in the connected fitness market.

(2) (4) Includes restructuring expense and non-recurring personnel costs associated primarily with executing our key growth priorities during the year ended December 31, 2023 and with the consolidation of our digital platforms.

(3) Incremental costs associated with COVID-19.

(4) Includes interest income and platforms during the year ended December 31, 2021, also December 31, 2022. The cost primarily relates to termination benefits related to headcount reductions.

(5) Primarily includes the gain on investment on the Myx convertible instrument. interest income.

Results of Operations

Prior to the third quarter of 2022, we operated and managed our business in two operating segments, Beachbody and Other, and one reportable segment, Beachbody. During the third quarter of 2022, in connection with the consolidation of our Openfit streaming fitness offering onto the Beachbody digital platform and based on the information used by management to monitor

performance and make operating decisions, we changed our segment reporting as it was determined that there is one operating segment. See Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant*

Accounting Policies, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information regarding our segment reporting.

The following discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, is presented below. A discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 can be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on March 1, 2022, a consolidated basis.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Revenue:					
Digital	300,6	365,4	334,8		
	\$ 73	\$ 12	\$ 04	\$ 258,370	\$ 300,673
Nutrition and other	353,3	465,4	528,7		
	31	95	78	249,510	353,331
Connected fitness	38,19	42,73			
	5	8	—	19,229	38,195
Total revenue	692,1	873,6	863,5		
	99	45	82	527,109	692,199
Cost of revenue:					
Digital	66,41	48,31	38,28		
	9	2	5	64,942	66,419
Nutrition and other	164,7	213,3	211,4		
	53	07	22	109,170	164,753
Connected fitness	91,45	67,04			
	4	3	—	29,910	91,454

Total cost of revenue	322,6	328,6	249,7		
	26	62	07	204,022	322,626
Gross profit	369,5	544,9	613,8		
	73	83	75	323,087	369,573
Operating expenses:					
Selling and marketing	359,9	548,1	464,0		
	87	30	00	282,147	359,987
Enterprise technology and development	104,3	119,9	93,03		
	63	15	6	74,407	104,363
General and administrative	78,42	79,68	64,81		
	6	2	8	57,932	78,426
Restructuring	10,04		(1,67		
	7	(320)	7)	6,497	10,047
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	19,90	94,89			
	7	4	—		
Impairment of goodwill				40,000	—
Impairment of intangible assets				3,092	19,907
Total operating expenses	572,7	842,3	620,1		
	30	01	77	464,075	572,730
Operating loss	(203,	(297,	(6,30		
	157)	318)	2)	(140,988)	(203,157)
Other income (expense)					
Loss on partial debt extinguishment				(3,168)	—
Impairment of other investment				(4,000)	—
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	8,322	50,72	9	2,679	8,322
			—		
Interest expense	(3,36				
	8)	(536)	(527)	(8,874)	(3,368)
Other income, net	958	3,204	666	1,747	958
Loss before income taxes	(197,	(243,	(6,16		
	245)	921)	3)	(152,604)	(197,245)
Income tax benefit (provision)		15,53	(15,2		
	3,053	9	69)		
Income tax (provision) benefit				(37)	3,053

Net loss	(194,	(228,	(21,4		
	\$ 192)	\$ 382)	\$ 32)	\$ (152,641)	\$ (194,192)

Revenue

Revenue includes digital subscriptions, nutritional supplement subscriptions, one-time nutritional sales, connected fitness products, access to our online **Coach Partner** business management platform, preferred customer program memberships and other fitness-related products. We often sell bundled products that combine digital subscriptions, nutritional products, and/or other fitness products. We consider these sales to be revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations and allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative stand-alone selling

46

price. We defer revenue when we receive payments in advance of delivery of products or the performance of services. Digital subscriptions revenue is recognized ratably over the subscription period of up to 38 months.

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
			\$	%				
			Chan	Chan			\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021	ge	ge	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)				(dollars in thousands)			
Revenue								
Digital	300,	365,4	(64,					
	\$ 673	\$ 12	\$ 739)	(18%)	\$ 258,370	\$ 300,673	\$ (42,303)	(14 %)
Nutrition	353,	465,4	(112					
and other	331	95	,164)	(24%)	249,510	353,331	(103,821)	(29 %)
Connect								
ed	38,1	42,73	(4,5					
fitness	95	8	43)	(11%)	19,229	38,195	(18,966)	(50 %)
Total								
revenu	692,	873,6	(181					
e	\$ 199	\$ 45	\$,446)	(21%)	\$ 527,109	\$ 692,199	\$ (165,090)	(24 %)

53

The decrease in digital revenue for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2022, was primarily due to a \$40.9 million decrease in revenue generated from our online Coach business management platform as a result of fewer Coaches. The decrease in Coaches was primarily attributable to our preferred customer membership program, which launched at the end of Q3 2021, as certain Coaches elected to become preferred customers rather than remain in our Coach network. The reduction in digital revenue was also due to a **\$21.4 million** \$37.8 million decrease in revenue from our digital streaming services which was due to 33% fewer subscriptions as a result of lower demand and a decrease of \$4.4 million in part, fees from Partners due to 23% fewer a 28% decrease in the number of Partners, partially offset by an increase in revenue per subscription due primarily to the conversion from BOD to BODi during the year. As of December 31, 2023, approximately 80% of our digital **subscriptions** subscriptions were BODi subscriptions and the BODi subscription had an increase in price as compared to the BOD subscriptions (e.g. increase in the annual BODi subscription to \$179 from \$120 for the annual BOD subscription).

The decrease in nutrition and other revenue for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2022, was primarily due attributable to a **\$123.0 million** \$85.9 million decrease in revenue from nutritional products due to 25% fewer nutritional subscriptions as a result of lower demand and a **\$8.0 million** \$9.5 million decrease in revenue from accessories, along with a \$9.9 million decrease in associated shipping revenue. Nutritional subscriptions decreased 27% compared to prior year. These decreases were partially offset by \$26.9 million in revenue generated from our preferred customer membership program, which launched at the end of Q3 2021, fees as there was a 36% decrease in preferred customers and a \$4.3 million decrease in fitness accessories revenue.

The decrease in connected fitness revenue for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2022, was primarily due to lower demand as a result 34% decrease in the number of reduced promotional activity compared bikes delivered (from 31,471 in 2022 to at 20,853 in 2023) and a 29% decrease in the launch of the Beachbody Bike in Q3 2021. average sales price for a bike.

Cost of Revenue

Digital Cost of Revenue

Digital cost of revenue includes costs associated with digital content creation including amortization and revision of content assets, depreciation of streaming platforms, digital streaming costs, and amortization of acquired digital platform intangible assets. It also includes customer service costs, payment processing fees, depreciation of production equipment, live trainer costs, facilities, and related personnel expenses.

Nutrition and Other Cost of Revenue

Nutrition and other cost of revenue includes product costs, shipping and handling, fulfillment and warehousing, customer service, and payment processing fees. It also includes depreciation of nutrition-related e-commerce websites and social commerce platforms, amortization of acquired formulae intangible assets, facilities, and related personnel expenses.

Connected Fitness Cost of Revenue

Connected fitness cost of revenue consists of product costs, including bike and tablet hardware costs, duties and other applicable importing costs, shipping and handling costs, warehousing and logistics costs, costs associated with service calls and repairs of products under warranty, payment processing and financing fees, customer service expenses, and personnel-related expenses associated with supply chain and logistics.

4754

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
			\$	%				
			Chan	Chan			\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021	ge	ge	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)				(dollars in thousands)			
Cost of revenue								
Digital	66,4	48,3	18,1					
	\$ 19	\$ 12	\$ 07	37 %	\$ 64,942	\$ 66,419	\$ (1,477)	(2 %)
Nutrition and other	164,753	213,307	(48,554)	(23 %)	109,170	164,753	(55,583)	(34 %)
Connected fitness	91,454	67,043	24,411	36 %	29,910	91,454	(61,544)	(67 %)
Total cost of revenue	322,626	328,662	(6,036)	(2 %)	204,022	322,626	(118,604)	(37 %)
Gross profit								
Digital	234,254	317,100	(82,846)	(26 %)	193,428	234,254	(40,826)	(17 %)

Nutrition and other	188,578	252,188	(63,610)	(25 %)	140,340	188,578	(48,238)	(26 %)
Connected fitness	(53,259)	(24,305)	(28,954)	(11 %)	(10,681)	(53,259)	42,578	80 %
Total gross profit	\$ 369,573	\$ 544,983	\$ 5,410	(32 %)	\$ 323,087	\$ 369,573	\$ (46,486)	(13 %)
Gross margin								
Digital	78 %	87 %			74.9 %	77.9 %		
Nutrition and other	53 %	54 %			56.2 %	53.4 %		
Connected fitness	(139 %)	(57 %)			(55.5 %)	(139.4 %)		
Total gross margin					61.3 %	53.4 %		

The increase decrease in digital cost of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, was primarily driven by higher due to a \$3.2 million decrease in depreciation expense as a result of the end of the useful life of certain fixed costs. These include asset, a \$9.4 million increase \$1.5 million decrease in streaming costs due to lower platform usage and a \$0.5 million decrease in the amortization of content assets primarily related to BODi, which launched in Q4 2021, and content acquired from Myx in Q2 2021; a \$6.2 million increase in depreciation expense primarily related to the BODi platform and a change in useful life of certain assets in connection with our digital platform consolidation; and a \$6.3 million increase in personnel-related expenses as a result of lower production spend partially offset by a shift \$1.6 million increase in headcount focused on our program revisions and a \$1.5 million increase in customer service due to an increase in the volume of contacts related to digital streaming services. revenue due to the migration of customers from BOD to BODi. The decrease in digital gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022 was primarily the a result of these higher fixed expenses on lower digital revenue.

The decrease in nutrition and other cost of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, was primarily due to decreases a \$17.8 million decrease in product cost, freight, costs and a \$14.1 million decrease in fulfillment and shipping customer service, expense related to the decrease in nutrition and payment processing expenses other revenue, lower inventory adjustments of \$8.2 million, a \$6.0 million decrease in depreciation expense as the a result of the end of the useful life of certain fixed assets and a \$4.7 million decrease in customer service expense due to a decrease in the volume of contacts related to nutrition and other revenue.

Nutrition and other gross margin **was almost flat** increased for the year **over year**, ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 primarily as a result of lower inventory adjustments.

The **increase** decrease in connected fitness cost of revenue for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2022, was **primarily** driven by a \$27.8 million decrease in product costs as a result of the decrease in the number of bikes delivered and inventory adjustments recorded in previous periods, lower inventory adjustments of \$21.0 million, a \$6.5 million decrease in freight, fulfillment, and shipping expenses as the result of a 34% decrease in the number of bikes delivered and a \$3.2 million decrease in amortization expense due to **an incremental \$17.8 million** intangible asset impairment recorded in **adjustments for excess and obsolete inventory** and to **reduce the carrying value** fourth quarter of 2022. The connected fitness **inventory to its net realizable value** and a \$4.5 million increase in fulfillment costs. The decline in the connected fitness **negative** gross margin **improvement** for the year ended **December 31, 2022, as** December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022** was primarily **a result of lower product costs on bikes delivered**, due to **higher previous** inventory adjustments, and **lower inventory** adjustments, partially offset by the impact of higher **fulfillment freight costs** and fixed warehousing **costs due to supply chain surcharges and constraints**, expenses on lower connected fitness revenue.

Operating Expenses

Selling and Marketing

Selling and marketing expenses primarily include the cost of **Coach Partner** compensation, advertising, royalties, promotions and events, and third-party sales commissions as well as the personnel expenses for employees and consultants who support these areas. Selling and marketing **expenses also include depreciation of certain software and amortization of**

55

contract-based intangible assets. Selling and marketing expense as a percentage of total revenue may fluctuate from period to

48

period based on total revenue, timing of new content and nutritional product launches, and the timing of our media investments to build awareness around launch activity.

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
			\$	%				
	2022	2021	Change	Change	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				(dollars in thousands)			
Selling and marketing	359,	548,	8,1	(18				
	\$ 987	\$ 130	\$ 43)	(34 %)	\$ 282,147	\$ 359,987	\$ (77,840)	(22 %)
As a percentage of total revenue	52.0 %	62.7 %			53.5 %	52.0 %		

The decrease in selling and marketing expense for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2022, was primarily due to a **\$123.0 million** \$46.5 million decrease in **television media** Partner compensation as a result of lower commissionable revenue, a \$14.1 million decrease in personnel-related expenses due to lower headcount primarily related to the restructuring activities that occurred in the current and **online advertising expense** prior year and a **\$62.0 million** \$9.9 million decrease in **Coach compensation**, which was the amortization of intangible assets due to the impairment of certain assets in line with the decrease in commissionable revenue. **fourth quarter of 2022.**

Selling and marketing expense as a percentage of total revenue **decreased** **increased** by **11 percentage points** **150 bps** primarily due to the decrease in **media** compared to 2021. We have reduced our media spend as part of our strategy to invest in media that meets a certain return on investment. **revenue.**

Enterprise Technology and Development

Enterprise technology and development expenses **includes maintenance and enhancements of the Company's enterprise resource planning system**, which is the core of our accounting, procurement, supply chain, and other business support **systems and** primarily relate to enterprise systems applications, hardware, and software that serve as the technology infrastructure for the Company and are not directly related to services provided or tangible goods sold. **This includes maintenance and enhancements of the Company's enterprise resource planning system, which is the core of our accounting, procurement, supply chain, and other business support systems.** Enterprise technology and development also includes reporting and business analytics tools, security systems such as identity management and payment card industry compliance, office productivity software, research and development tracking tools, and other non-customer facing applications. Enterprise technology and development expenses include personnel-related expenses for employees and consultants **who create improvements to and maintain** **the Company's** technology systems and are involved in the research and development of new

and existing nutritional products, depreciation of enterprise technology-related assets, software licenses, hosting expenses, and technology equipment leases.

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
			\$	%				
			Cha	Cha			\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021	nge	nge	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)				(dollars in thousands)			
Enterprise technology and development	104,363	119,915	(15,552)	(13%)	\$ 74,407	\$ 104,363	\$ (29,956)	(29%)
As a percentage of total revenue	15.1%	13.7%			14.1%	15.1%		

The decrease in enterprise technology and development expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, was primarily due to a \$18.7 million \$17.3 million decrease in personnel-related expenses as the result of due to lower headcount primarily related to the restructuring activities that occurred in the current and prior year and a \$0.4 million \$12.4 million decrease in product development expenses, partially offset by a \$3.5 million increase in depreciation expense related to technology initiatives that were completed in Q4 2021. as a result of the end of the useful life of certain fixed assets.

49

Enterprise technology and development expense as a percentage of total revenue increased decreased by 140 basis points 100 bps due to lower total revenue. fixed expenses.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses include personnel-related expenses and facilities-related costs primarily for our executive, finance, accounting, legal, and human resources functions. General and administrative expense also includes fees for professional services principally comprised of legal, audit, tax, and insurance.

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	\$ Change	% Change	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				(dollars in thousands)			
General and administrative	78,426	79,625	(1,200)	(2%)	\$ 57,932	\$ 78,426	\$ (20,494)	(26%)
As a percentage of total revenue	11.3%	9.1%			11.0%	11.3%		

The decrease in general and administrative expense for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2022, was primarily due to a **\$3.9 million** \$9.5 million decrease in **depreciation expense** due to lower depreciable assets resulting from the assignment of our Santa Monica office lease, a **\$3.2 million** decrease in recruiting **personnel-related** expenses due to fewer headcount additions, and a \$3.0 million decrease in transaction costs as we had no acquisition activity in 2022 compared to the acquisition of Myx in 2021. These decreases were partially offset by a \$4.0 million increase in insurance expense and a \$4.0 million increase in professional fees as a result of **operating** lower headcount primarily related to the restructuring activities that occurred in the current and prior year, a **\$4.1 million** decrease in insurance expense as some of our insurance is based on the level of the Company's revenues or the number of employees, which both have declined in the current period compared to the prior period and a **public company** \$3.4 million decrease in professional fees due to cost reduction measures.

General and administrative expense as a percentage of total revenue **increased** decreased by **220 basis points** 30 bps primarily due to **higher fixed costs on lower total revenue**. the reduction in insurance expenses.

Restructuring

In 2023, restructuring charges primarily relate to activities focused on aligning our operations with our key growth priorities, including a reduction in headcount. Restructuring charges in 2022 relate to **our 2022 strategic initiative to consolidate** the consolidation of our streaming fitness and nutrition offerings into a single Beachbody platform. The charges incurred primarily **relate to** consist of employee termination costs.

Year Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	\$ Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)			
Restructuring (gain) loss	\$ 10,047	\$ (320)	\$ 10,367	(3,240 %)

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)			
Restructuring loss	\$ 6,497	\$ 10,047	\$ (3,550)	(35 %)

Restructuring benefit for 2021 reflects adjustments to the estimated liability associated with the 2017 restructuring lease terminations. Impairment of Goodwill

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets includes goodwill impairment in 2023.

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
	(dollars in thousands)			
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	\$ 19,907	\$ 94,894	\$ (74,987)	(79 %)

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)			
Impairment of goodwill	\$ 40,000	\$ —	\$ 40,000	NM

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2023 and based on the quantitative analysis recognized goodwill impairment of \$40.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

Impairment of intangible assets includes intangible asset impairment in 2023 and 2022.

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)			
Impairment of intangible assets	\$ 3,092	\$ 19,907	\$ (16,815)	(85 %)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, due to reduced revenue and operating income forecasts, we tested our definite-lived intangible assets for recoverability and recognized a \$3.1 million impairment charge which reduced the carrying amount of our intangible assets to zero.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, due to reduced revenue and operating income forecasts, we tested our definite-lived intangible asset for recoverability, and as a result recognized a \$18.9 million impairment charge to

50

reduce to reduce the carrying amounts of our trade names, customer relationships and developed technology intangible assets to their fair values.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, we also tested our indefinite-lived intangible asset for impairment by comparing its carrying value to its estimated fair value. Based on this analysis, we recognized a \$1.0 million impairment charge as the fair value of the indefinite-lived trade name was determined to be less than its carrying value primarily due to lower revenue in the current year and long-term forecast.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$52.6 million as a result of the carrying value of the Other reporting unit exceeding its fair value and a \$42.3 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying amounts of our trade names and talent and representation contracts to their fair values.

Other Income (Expenses)

The change in fair value of warrant liabilities consists of the fair value changes of the public, private placement, and Term Loan and Common Stock warrants. Interest expense primarily consists of interest expense associated with our borrowings and amortization of debt discount and issuance costs for our Term Loan (defined below) in 2022 2023 and Credit Facility in 2021. 2022. Other income, net, consists of interest income earned on investments and gains (losses) on foreign currency.

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
			\$	%				
	2022	2021	Change	Change	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				(dollars in thousands)			
Loss on partial debt extinguishment					\$ (3,168)	\$ —	\$ (3,168)	NM
Impairment of other investment					(4,000)	—	(4,000)	NM
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	8,322	50,740	(42,418)	(84 %)	2,679	8,322	(5,643)	(68 %)
Interest expense	(3,368)	(536)	(2,832)	8 %	(8,874)	(3,368)	(5,506)	NM
Other income, net	958	3,204	(2,246)	(70 %)	1,747	958	789	82 %

The loss on partial debt extinguishment for the year ended December 31, 2023 was due to the partial prepayment of \$15.0 million on the Term Loan as of July 24, 2023. The Company recorded an impairment of \$4.0 million on its other investment during the year ended December 31, 2023. The decrease in the change in fair value of warrant liabilities of \$42.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily resulted from a relatively lower decline in our stock price during 2022, the current period partially offset by the issuance of the Common Stock Warrants on December 13, 2023 and the change in their value to December 31, 2023. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to borrowings under the Term Loan during the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to borrowings outstanding on the Term Loan for only approximately 4.5 months during the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in other income was primarily due to higher interest income as a result of higher interest rates on higher borrowings outstanding during 2022 compared to 2021. The decrease in other income, net was primarily due to the gain on the investment in the convertible instrument from Myx prior to June 25, 2021; there was no similar investment in 2022, our cash balances.

Income Tax (Provision) Benefit

Income tax (provision) benefit consists of income taxes related to U.S. federal and state jurisdictions as well as those foreign jurisdictions where we have business operations.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	\$ Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)			
Income tax benefit	\$ 3,053	\$ 15,539	\$ (12,486)	(80 %)

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
	(dollars in thousands)			
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (37)	\$ 3,053	\$ (3,090)	NM

The income tax benefit during provision increase for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to the income tax benefit during the year ended December 31, 2021 was primarily driven by changes in our valuation allowance and a decrease in the net benefit expense from discrete events. During 2021, we recognized an income tax benefit as a result of the significant deferred tax liabilities recorded in connection with the acquisition of Myx, which in turn, partially reduced our need for a valuation allowance; there was no similar benefit recorded during 2022.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, our primary sources of liquidity have been sales of our equity, debt financing, and cash generated from our operations. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had \$80.1 million \$33.4 million in cash and cash equivalents. On August 8, 2022, the Company, Beachbody, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned direct subsidiary of the Company (the "Effective Date" "Borrower"), we and certain subsidiaries of the Company (together with the Company, the "Guarantors"), entered into a financing agreement (as amended, the "Financing Agreement") with the lenders party thereto

and Blue Torch Finance, LLC, ("Blue Torch") as administrative agent and collateral agent for such lenders, providing for a third-party lender which provides for senior secured term loans loan facility in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$50.0 million (the "Term Loan"). Obligations under the Financing Agreement are guaranteed by the Guarantors, and permits borrowing up to an additional \$25.0 million secured by a lien on and security interest in substantially all of the assets of the Borrower and the Guarantors (together with the Borrower, the "Loan Parties"), subject to certain terms customary exceptions. On July 24, 2023 (the "Second Amendment Effective Date") the Company and conditions. The Term Loan was funded on the Effective Date and bears interest at our option of either (i) the reference rate as defined in the agreement or (ii) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as defined in the agreement. In addition, the Term Loan borrowings bear interest at 3.00% per annum, paid in kind by capitalizing such interest and adding such capitalized interest Blue Torch entered into Amendment No. 2 to the outstanding principal amount of Financing Agreement (the "Second Amendment"), which amended the loans on each anniversary of the Effective Date. The Term Loan provides customary restrictions and requires compliance with certain financial and other covenants, with which we were in compliance as of December 31, 2022. The Term Loan matures on August 8, 2026.

Company's existing Financing Agreement. In connection with the Second Amendment, on the Second Amendment Effective Date, the Company made a partial prepayment on the Term Loan we issued warrants to certain holders affiliated with of \$15.0 million. As of December 31, 2023, the lender for the purchase of 4,716,756 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.85 per share. The warrants vest on a monthly basis over four years, with 30%, 30%, 20% and 20% vesting principal balance outstanding (including capitalized paid in the first, second, third and fourth years, respectively. The warrants have a seven-year term from the Effective Date.

We are using the financing agreement proceeds for general corporate purposes and to pay transaction fees and expenses related to kind interest) under the Term Loan. Loan was \$35.5 million. On January 9, 2024 and February 29, 2024, the Company made partial prepayments of \$1.0 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, on the Term Loan (which were classified as current obligations at December 31, 2023). During the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we paid \$4.5 million of third-party debt issuance costs. Excluding amortization of the debt issuance costs, debt discount for the Term Loan warrants, and PIK interest, the Term Loan, which was a SOFR secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") loan, during the year ended December 31, 2022, had with an effective interest rate of 10.44% during 19.73% and a cash interest rate of 12.29% for the year ended December 31, 2022. December 31, 2023.

In addition The Financing Agreement contains financial covenants, customary representations, warranties, covenants and customary events of default. We were in compliance with the financial covenants as of December 31, 2023. See Note 11, Debt, and Note 23, Subsequent Events, to an annual fee of \$0.25 million, our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information on the Term Loan requires annual amortization of 2.50% in the first two years and 5.00% in the final two years, paid quarterly, and certain mandatory repayments as defined in the agreement. As of December 31, 2022, borrowings outstanding under the Term Loan were \$49.4 million, of which \$1.3 million is payable within the next 12 months. Loan.

Our other material cash requirements include our leases and purchase commitments primarily related to nutritional inventory, fitness and nutrition trainers, future events, and information systems support. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we have \$29.7 million \$22.8 million of lease obligations and purchase commitments associated with contracts that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum services to be used, fixed,

minimum or variable price provisions, and the approximate timing of the actions under the contracts. \$2.3 million See Note 12, Leases, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for discussion of our lease obligations and \$20.8 million of our purchase commitments are due within 12 months. See Note 13 Leases leases and Note 14 13, Commitments and Contingencies in the accompanying notes, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional discussion of our lease obligations and contractual commitments. commitments that are primarily due within the next year.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, our net cash flows were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (47,173)	\$ (215,249)	\$ 61,430
Net cash used in investing activities	(26,493)	(125,191)	(46,686)
Net cash provided by financing activities	47,561	390,651	165

59

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(dollars in thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (22,537)	\$ (47,173)
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,826)	(26,493)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(13,717)	47,561

As of December 31, 2023, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$33.4 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$22.5 million and \$47.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$215.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The decrease in cash used in operating activities was primarily due to reduced purchases of media and connected fitness inventory, in line with expectations. In 2022, we returned to a performance marketing model which drives in-quarter or next-quarter payback and

which reduced media spend by \$116.7 million compared to the prior year. We believe that our connected fitness inventory as of December 31, 2022

is sufficient to meet expected demand over the next 12 months and anticipate no material purchases of inventory in the short term.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$26.5 million and \$125.2 million for during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The decrease in cash used in investing activities December 31, 2023, compared to the prior year, was primarily due to a \$51.4 million decrease in capital expenditures as net loss of \$41.6 million, an increase in asset impairment of \$27.2 million, a decrease of \$19.6 million of cash used related to accounts payable, an increase in cash received attributable to deferred revenue of \$11.7 million partially offset by a decrease in depreciation and amortization expense of \$35.3 million, a decrease in provision for inventory and inventory purchase commitments of \$29.2 million and a \$24.0 million decrease in change in inventory.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$10.8 million and \$26.5 million for the result of the completion of significant projects at the end of 2021. We expect to continue to reduce capital expenditures over the next 12 months as most of these projects are discretionary. year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The year-over-year decrease in net cash used in investing activities was also due to \$47.3 million a decrease in capital expenditures of \$19.9 million due to increased focus by management on capital expenditures, in particular related to technology partially offset by \$4.3 million of investment in restricted short-term investments. The current decrease of capital expenditures as compared to the Myx acquisition and other investments during prior year is expected to continue in future periods.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$13.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2023 compared to no similar acquisition or investment during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Net cash provided by financing activities was of \$47.6 million and \$390.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The decrease change in net cash provided by from financing activities was primarily due to completion debt repayments on our Term Loan in the current year, including a \$15.0 million partial prepayment in July 2023, and taxes associated with the vesting of RSU's partially offset by proceeds received of \$4.9 million, net of placement agent fees, related to the Business Combination during the sale of 420,769 shares of Class A common stock and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to 122,821 shares of Class A common stock on December 13, 2023. The year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the December 31, 2022 included Term Loan borrowing, borrowings, net of debt issuance costs during the year ended December 31, 2022. costs. See Note 12, 11, Debt and Note 15, Stockholders' Equity to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional discussion of information on the debt financing entered into during 2022.2022 and the partial debt prepayment in 2023 and the Equity Offering in 2023.

Our future capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned and will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth and overall economic conditions. We continue to assess and efficiently manage our working capital, and expect to generate additional liquidity through continued cost control initiatives. We believe that existing cash and cash equivalents and cost control initiatives will provide the Company with sufficient liquidity to meet our anticipated cash needs, including debt service requirements, for the next 12 months. twelve months as well as for the longer-term (i.e., beyond the next twelve months).

On December 13, 2023, the Company issued 420,769 shares of Class A common stock at a purchase price of \$9.75 per share and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to 122,821 shares of Class A common stock at a pre-funded purchase price of \$9.7499 per share to certain institutional investors. The Company received proceeds of \$4.9 million, net of placement agent fees. The Company also issued 543,590 Common Stock Warrants to purchase 543,590 shares of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.24 per share. On January 12, 2024, the investor exercised all of the pre-funded warrants and converted them into 122,821 shares of Class A common stock. See Note 15, *Stockholders' Equity*, to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information regarding the Equity Offering.

We may explore additional equity debt or debt equity financing to supplement our anticipated working capital balances and further strengthen our financial position, but do not at this time know which form it will take or what the terms will be. The incurrence of additional debt financing would result in debt service obligations and the instruments governing such debt could provide for operating and financing financial covenants that would restrict our operations. The sale of additional

equity would result in additional dilution to our shareholders. There can be no assurances that we will be able to raise additional capital in amounts or on terms acceptable to us.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements which included elsewhere in this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. In preparing the The preparation of consolidated financial statements we requires us to make estimates and judgments assumptions about future events that impact affect amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and related notes, as well as the reported amounts related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities revenue at the date of the financial statements. We evaluate our accounting policies, estimates and expenses, and related disclosures. We re-evaluate our estimates judgments on an on-going basis. Our We base our estimates are based and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the uncertainty inherent in these matters, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and could differ based upon conditions.

We evaluate the development and selection of our critical accounting policies and estimates and believe that the following items are critical accounting estimates, as they (1) involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity and (2) are most significant to reporting our results of operations and financial position. The following critical accounting policies reflect the significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. With respect to the critical accounting polices, even a relatively minor variance between actual and expected experience can potentially have a

materially favorable or unfavorable impact on subsequent results of operations. In addition, there are other assumptions or conditions. items within our financial statements that require estimation, but are not deemed critical as defined above. More information on the Company's significant accounting policies can be found in the footnotes to our audited consolidated financial statements included in Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in Item 8 of this Annual Report. The critical accounting policies that reflect our more difficult and subjective judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements include those noted below.

Inventory

Inventory consists of raw materials, work in process, and finished goods, is accounted for by using the first-in, first-out method, and is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. We record a reserve To estimate any necessary adjustments against the carrying value of inventory, based on various assumptions regarding are made in regard to excess or slow-moving inventories including future demand for our products, anticipated margin, planned product discontinuances, and the physical condition (e.g. age and quality) of the inventory. If future demand and market conditions are less favorable than our assumptions, additional inventory adjustments may be required.

During the year years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we recorded a \$39.8 million \$10.6 million and a \$17.5 million \$39.8 million charge, respectively, to reduce the carrying value of inventory on hand and inventory purchase commitments to net realizable value and reserve to adjust for excess and obsolete inventory. These The Company recorded \$3.4 million and \$11.6 million of these adjustments are included as a component in nutrition and other costs of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company also recorded \$7.2 million and \$28.1 million of these adjustments in connected fitness cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and nutrition and other cost of revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we reserved \$2.8 million for excess inventory. The 2020 adjustment is included as a component of nutrition and other cost of revenue. 2022, respectively. Actual future write-offs of inventory may differ from estimates and calculations used to determine inventory reserves adjustments due to changes in customer demand or other market conditions.

53

Goodwill and Intangible Assets Impairment

Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life are not amortized, but instead are assessed for impairment annually at October 1 and between annual tests if an event or change in circumstances occurs that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit ("RU") below its carrying value or indicate that it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. The Company has historically performed its annual goodwill impairment assessment as of October 1. During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company decided to change the date of its annual impairment assessment from October 1 to December 31. The change was made to more closely align the impairment assessment date with the Company's annual planning and forecasting process. The change in date of the annual impairment test is not deemed material as the new measurement date of December 31 is in relative close proximity to the previous measurement date and the change did not have any impact on goodwill or the impairment of goodwill. The change has been applied prospectively and would not have had an impact on a retrospective basis.

We test goodwill for impairment at a level within the Company referred to as the RU. We carry our definite-lived intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortization. If an event or change in circumstances occurs that indicates the carrying value may not be recoverable, we would evaluate our definite-lived intangible assets for impairment at that time.

2023 Interim Goodwill Impairment Test

Due to the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization and macro-economic conditions observed in the three months ended June 30, 2023, the Company performed an interim test for impairment of its goodwill as of June 30, 2023. In performing the interim impairment test as of June 30, 2023 for goodwill, we elected to bypass the qualitative assessment and proceeded to performing the quantitative test. We compared the carrying value of the RU to its estimated fair value. Fair value was estimated using a combination of a market approach and an income approach, with significant assumptions related to guideline company financial multiples used in the market approach and significant assumptions about revenue growth, long-term growth rates, and discount rates used in a discounted cash flow model in the income approach. As of June 30, 2023, the RUs fair value exceeded the carrying value by approximately 11%.

2023 Goodwill Impairment Test

We completed the required annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2023, prior to the change of the annual impairment test for goodwill to December 31. We performed a qualitative assessment which leveraged information from the June 30, 2023 quantitative assessment, in which we estimated the fair value of our RU and determined that the fair value of our RU was greater than its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

Due to the change in our annual impairment assessment from October 1 to December 31, we performed our annual impairment test as of December 31, 2023.

2023 Annual Goodwill Impairment Test

We assessed our long-lived assets for impairment prior to our goodwill impairment test, see discussion below related to the long-lived asset impairment test and the recording of an intangible asset impairment.

In testing for goodwill impairment as of December 31, 2023, we elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform a quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of our RU to estimated fair value. The determination of the fair value of the Company's RU was estimated using a combination of a market approach that considered benchmark company market multiples, a market approach that considered market multiples derived from the value of recent transactions and an income approach that utilized discounted cash flows for the RU. The Company applied a 50% weighting to the income approach that utilized discounted cash flows with the other two valuation methodologies having a weighting of 25% each, in

determining the fair value of the RU. The significant assumptions under each of these approaches include, among others; revenue growth, long-term growth rates, and discount rates used in a discounted cash flow model in the income approach, the control premium and the terminal growth rate. The cash flows used to determine fair value are dependent on a number of significant management assumptions such as the Company's expectations of future performance and the expected future economic environment, which are partly based upon the Company's historical experience.

The Company's estimates are subject to change given the inherent uncertainty in predicting future results. Additionally, the discount rate and the terminal growth rate are based on the Company's judgment of the rates that would be utilized by a hypothetical market participant. The Company also considered its market capitalization in assessing the reasonableness of the combined fair values estimated for its RU. The results of our annual test for impairment at December 31, 2023 concluded that the fair value of our RU was less than its carrying value. As a result, we recorded an impairment charge of \$40.0 million related to our goodwill, which reduced our goodwill to \$85.2 million at December 31, 2023. The impairment at December 31, 2023 was primarily due to the sustained decline in the Company's stock price, which decreased approximately 45% from September 30, 2023 to December 31, 2023, and a decline in revenue of 24% for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to the prior year.

2023 Long-Lived Asset Impairment Test

In assessing our long-lived assets, we tested the related asset group for recoverability by comparing the carrying value of the asset group to its forecasted undiscounted cash flows. Because the carrying value of the asset group exceeded its future undiscounted cash flows, we determined that it may not be recoverable. The fair value of the assets within

the asset group was then calculated to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized. The fair values of the customer-related, technology-based, and formulae intangible assets were estimated and calculated to be lower than the carrying value. As a result, we recorded an aggregate impairment charge of \$3.1 million related to our intangible assets, which reduced our intangible asset balance to zero at December 31, 2023.

Due to reduced revenue and margin forecasts we tested the related asset group for recoverability as of June 30, 2023. In testing for recoverability, we compared the carrying value of the asset group to its forecasted undiscounted cash flows to determine whether it was recoverable. Because the carrying value of the asset group did not exceed its future undiscounted cash flows, we determined that the carrying value of the asset group was recoverable and thus no impairment was recognized.

2022 Goodwill Impairment Test

We completed the required annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2022. We performed a quantitative assessment, in which we estimated the fair value of our RU and determined that the fair value of our RU was greater than its

carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

Due to the sustained decline in our market capitalization and macro-economic conditions observed in the second quarter of 2022, we performed an interim test for goodwill impairment as of June 30, 2022. We were required to assess our long-lived assets for impairment, which resulted in no impairment, prior to our goodwill impairment test. In performing this interim impairment test for goodwill, we elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform a quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of the Beachbody reporting unit to its estimated fair value. There was no goodwill held by the Other reporting unit. Fair value was estimated using a combination of a market approach and an income approach, with significant assumptions related to guideline company financial multiples used in the market approach and significant assumptions about revenue growth, long-term growth rates, and discount rates used in a discounted cash flow model in the income approach. The results of our interim test for impairment at June 30, 2022 concluded that the fair value of our Beachbody reporting unit RU exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

In connection with the consolidation of the Openfit streaming fitness offering onto the Beachbody digital platform, we changed our segment reporting as we determined that there is one operating segment. As a result of this change in segment reporting during the third quarter of 2022, we completed a qualitative test for goodwill impairment by reporting unit RU both prior to and subsequent to the change. The qualitative assessment is an evaluation of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. In performing our qualitative assessment, we considered the significant margin by which the fair value of the Beachbody reporting unit exceeded carrying value in the most recent quantitative test in addition to events and changes in circumstances since the most recent quantitative test that could have significantly impacted the assumptions used in the valuation. Based on this qualitative assessment, we concluded that no impairment indicators existed for goodwill both prior to and subsequent to the change in segment reporting.

Due to reduced revenue and margin forecasts for certain products, we performed an interim test for impairment of our indefinite-lived intangible asset as of September 30, 2022. In testing for impairment of the indefinite-lived trade name, we compared the carrying value of the asset to its estimated fair value. Fair value was estimated using an income approach, specifically the relief-from-royalty approach, and included significant assumptions related to the royalty rate and revenue growth. The fair value of the indefinite-lived trade name was determined to be lower than its carrying value, primarily as a result of reduced revenue and margin forecasts for certain supplements. As a result, we recorded a \$1.0 million non-cash impairment charge for this intangible asset.

We completed the required annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2022. We performed a quantitative assessment, in which we estimated the fair value of our reporting unit and determined that the fair value of our reporting unit was greater than its carrying value, resulting in no impairment. Fair value was estimated using a combination of a market approach and an income approach, with significant assumptions related to guideline company financial multiples used in the market approach and significant assumptions about revenue growth, long-term growth rates, and discount rates used in a discounted cash flow model in the income approach.

Due to reduced revenue and operating income forecasts and sustained decline in our market capitalization during the fourth quarter of 2022, we performed an interim test for goodwill impairment as of December 31, 2022. We assessed our long-lived assets for impairment prior to our goodwill impairment test. In assessing our long-lived assets, we tested the related asset group for recoverability by comparing the carrying value of the asset group to its forecasted undiscounted cash flows. Because the carrying value of the asset group did not exceed its future undiscounted cash flows, we determined that it may

not be recoverable. The fair value of the assets within the asset group was then calculated to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized. The fair values of the customer-related, technology-based, and trade name intangible assets were estimated primarily using a relief-from-royalty approach and calculated to be lower than the carrying value. As a result, we recorded an aggregate impairment charge of \$18.9 million. In testing for goodwill impairment, we elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform

a quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of our reporting unit RU to estimated fair value. Fair value was estimated using a combination of a market approach and an income approach, with significant assumptions related to guideline company financial multiples used in the market approach and significant assumptions about revenue growth, long-term growth rates, and discount rates used in a discounted cash flow model in the income approach. The results of our interim test for impairment at December 31, 2022 concluded that the fair value of our reporting unit RU exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment. Our reporting unit's RU's fair value exceeded carrying value by approximately 21%.

Due to the sustained decline in our market capitalization, and reduced revenue and operating income forecast observed in the fourth quarter of 2021, we performed an interim test for impairment of our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and tested our definite-lived intangible assets for recoverability as of December 31, 2021. In performing both the annual and interim impairment tests for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, we elected to bypass the qualitative assessment and proceed to performing the quantitative test for each.

In testing for impairment of our indefinite-lived intangible assets, we compared the carrying value of each asset to its estimated fair value. Fair value was estimated using an income approach, specifically the relief-from-royalty approach, and included significant assumptions related to the royalty rate and revenue growth. Based on this analysis, we recognized an aggregate impairment charge of \$35.2 million to reduce the carrying amounts of our trade names to their fair values during the year ended December 31, 2021.

In testing for impairment of our definite-lived intangible assets, we first compared the carrying value of each asset group to its undiscounted cash flows to determine whether it was recoverable. Because the carrying value of one of our asset groups did not exceed its future undiscounted cash flows, we then calculated the fair value of the asset group as the present value of the estimated future cash flows and determined that the carrying value exceeded the fair value. Based on this analysis, we recognized an impairment charge of \$7.1 million on our acquired talent and representation contracts during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Management will continue to monitor its reporting unit RU for changes in the business environment that could impact its fair value. Examples of events or circumstances that could result in changes to the underlying key assumptions and judgments used in our goodwill impairment tests, and ultimately impact the estimated fair value of our reporting unit RU may include the demand for at-home fitness solutions, our subscriber growth rates, adverse macroeconomic conditions, and volatility in the equity and debt markets which could result in higher weighted-average cost of capital. Changes in management's expectations of future performance could have a significant impact on the Company's RU fair value. It should be noted that revenue and expectations of revenue have a significant impact on the RU's fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2023

the Company's revenue decreased by 24% from the prior year. Continual decreases in revenue could have an impact on the future fair value of the Company's RU. The fair value of our RU has been impacted by and will

63

continue to be impacted by the volatility in the market price of our common stock. The Company's stock price declined by 68% in the year ended December 31, 2023. Continued decreases in the Company's stock price may result in a decrease in the fair value of the Company's RU and potential for incremental goodwill impairment. Changes in any of the assumptions used in the valuation of the reporting unit, RU, or changes in the business environment could materially impact the expected cash flows, and such impacts could potentially result in a material non-cash impairment charge.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. We record a provision or benefit for income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of results that have been included in the financial statements. Specifically, deferred income taxes are determined on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We must also assess the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets. In this evaluation, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including historical and current operating results, ongoing tax planning, and forecasts of future taxable income on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. If, based on all available evidence, it is more likely than not that a portion of our deferred tax assets will not be realized, we reduce the carrying amount of our deferred tax assets by recording a valuation allowance. Based on the level of our losses, we established a valuation allowance of \$16.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 and recorded an additional \$47.1 million and \$47.6 million valuation allowance during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The valuation allowance was adjusted by \$4.8 million and \$0.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, for acquisitions and deferred taxes related to tax deductible transaction costs included in additional paid-in capital in our consolidated financial statements. Our judgment regarding future recoverability of our deferred tax assets may change due to various factors, including changes in tax laws and changes in market conditions and their

55

impact on our assessment of taxable income in future periods. These changes, if any, may require adjustments to the valuation allowances and an accompanying increase or decrease in net income (loss) in the period when such determination is made.

We record uncertain tax positions on the basis of a two-step process in which (1) we determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and (2) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, our estimated unrecognized tax benefits were immaterial.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange risk related to transactions in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, which is our functional currency. Our foreign subsidiaries, sales, certain inventory purchases and operating expenses expose us to foreign currency exchange risk. For the year years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, approximately 10%, 10%, and 9% of our revenue in each year was in foreign currencies, respectively. currencies. These sales were primarily denominated in Canadian dollars and British pounds.

We may use derivative instruments to manage the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our net cash flows. We primarily enter into option and forward contracts to hedge forecasted payments, typically for up to 12 months, for cost of revenue, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and intercompany transactions not denominated in the local currencies of our foreign operations. We designate some of these instruments as cash flow hedges and record them at fair value as either assets or liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets. Some of these instruments are freestanding derivatives for which hedge accounting does not apply.

In the year ended December 31, 2023, management made a determination to cease entering into any further foreign exchange options at this time, which resulted in a decrease in the notional amount of the Company's outstanding foreign exchange options to \$4.4 million at December 31, 2023. The Company's foreign exchange options that were outstanding at December 31, 2023 will all expire prior to March 31, 2024.

Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Deferred gains and losses associated with cash flow hedges of third-party payments are recognized in cost of revenue, selling and marketing or general and administrative expenses, as applicable, during the period when the hedged underlying transaction affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of certain derivatives for which hedge accounting does not apply are immediately recognized directly in earnings to cost of revenue.

A hypothetical 10% change in exchange rates, with the U.S. dollar as the functional and reporting currency, would not result in a material an approximate \$2.1 million increase or decrease in cost of revenue and operating expenses expenses. The higher exposure to changes in foreign currency from previous periods was due to management's decision to cease entering into foreign exchange options at this time in the derivative instruments we use to hedge any foreign currency exposure. year ended December 31, 2023.

The aggregate notional amount of foreign exchange derivative instruments at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 was \$17.6 million \$4.4 million and \$30.4 million \$17.6 million, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk is primarily associated with our Term Loan borrowings, which were SOFR loans during the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and subject to variability in the SOFR rate. If the interest rate on our Term Loan were to increase or decrease by 1% for the year and our indebtedness remained constant throughout the period, our annual interest expense would not change materially. Further, our exposure to interest rate volatility is partially mitigated by interest income on our highly liquid investments. At this point, we do not believe that our liquidity has been materially affected by the debt market uncertainties noted in the last few years, and we do not believe that our liquidity will be significantly impacted in the near future.

56 64

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

57

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm 65

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders Stockholders and the Board of Directors of The Beachbody Company, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Beachbody Company, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) "Company") as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, December 31, 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and the related notes and the financial statement schedules schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2 (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements" "financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021, as of December 31, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, in conformity with U.S. accounting principles generally accepted accounting principles. in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated March 16, 2023 expressed an adverse opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's Company's financial statements based on our audits. audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB 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 audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial statements. Our audits audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinions opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate. it relates.

Goodwill Impairment Goodwill and Long-lived Assets Impairment

Assessment – Refer
to Notes 1 and 8 to
the financial
statements

Description of
the Matter

As disclosed in Notes 1 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is tested by the Company for impairment at least annually. In addition, management reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Management evaluates the recoverability of goodwill for its reporting unit by comparing the fair value to its carrying value. Fair value is determined using a combination of market multiples approaches and a discounted cash flow analysis based upon historical and projected financial information. Recoverability of long-lived assets is determined by comparing their carrying value to the forecasted undiscounted cash flows associated with the assets. If the evaluation of the undiscounted forecasted cash flows indicates that the carrying value of the assets are not recoverable, the assets are written down to their fair value. No

58

Critical Audit Matter impairment charges were recorded related to goodwill during the year. During 2022, the Company recorded \$18.9 million of impairment charges to definite-lived assets.

The Company's
recorded goodwill
balance was \$85.2
million as of December
31, 2023. The
Company assesses
goodwill for impairment
annually or more
frequently if an event
or change in
circumstances occurs
that would more likely
than not reduce the fair
value of a reporting
unit below its carrying
value. The Company

performed an interim quantitative test for impairment of its goodwill as of June 30, 2023. The results of the Company's interim test for impairment at June 30, 2023 concluded that the fair value of its reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment. In performing the annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2023, the Company performed a qualitative assessment based on the interim quantitative test and determined that the fair value of its reporting unit was greater than its carrying value, resulting in no impairment. During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company decided to change the date of its annual impairment assessment from October 1 to December 31. The change was made to more closely align the impairment

assessment date with the Company's annual planning and forecasting process. The results of the Company's annual test for impairment at

66

December 31, 2023 concluded that the fair value of its reporting unit was less than its carrying value. As a result, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$40.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company's evaluation of goodwill for impairment involves the comparison of the carrying value of its reporting unit to its estimated fair value. The determination of the fair value of the Company's reporting unit was based on a

combination of a market approach that considered benchmark company market multiples, a market approach that considered market multiples derived from the value of recent transactions, and an income approach that utilized discounted cash flows for its reporting unit.

We identified goodwill impairment as a critical audit matter because the determination of fair value of the reporting unit involves significant assumptions made by management, including the revenue growth rates used in cash flow projections, guideline company market multiples, control premium, and weighted average cost of capital rate. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists.

*How the Critical Audit
Matter Was Addressed
in the Audit*

Our audit procedures
related to the goodwill
impairment
assessment included
the following, among
others:

- We evaluated the reasonableness of the revenue growth rate assumptions in management's cash flow projections by comparing the forecasts to: (1) historical results, (2) internal communications to management and the Board of Directors, (3) current economic factors and analyst reports of the Company and companies in its peer group, and (4) forecasted information included in Company's press releases.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast future revenues by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We inquired of appropriate individuals, both within and outside of finance, to determine whether the

judgments and assumptions used in the future revenue projections were consistent with the strategy and long-range plans of the Company.

- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of (1) the weighted average cost of capital rate; and (2) revenue growth rates used in cash flow projections, by:

- o Testing the source information underlying the determination of the weighted average cost of capital rate and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation.

- o Developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the weighted average cost of capital rate selected by management.

- o Performing an analysis comparing applicable industry revenue growth rates used in cash flow projections to management's revenue growth rates used in cash flow projections.

- With the assistance of

our fair value specialists, we evaluated the market approaches that (1) considered benchmark company market multiples and the control premium and (2) considered market multiples derived from the value of recent transactions by:

oEvaluating the reasonableness of the selected guideline public companies and guideline transactions.

oAssessing the acceptability of the selected market multiples and control premium.

Auditing the Company's goodwill and long-lived assets impairment analyses was complex due to the significant judgment in estimating the fair value of the reporting unit and long-lived assets. The fair value estimates of the reporting unit and long-lived assets were sensitive to assumptions including the discount rate, revenue and EBITDA margin which are affected by expectations about future market or economic conditions.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

To test the goodwill and long-lived assets impairment analyses, we performed audit procedures with the assistance of our valuation specialists that included, among others, assessing the methodologies used, and testing the significant assumptions discussed above and the underlying data used by the Company in its analyses. We compared the significant assumptions used by management to current industry and economic trends. We performed sensitivity analyses of significant assumptions and assessed the historical accuracy of management's estimates.

/s/ Ernst Deloitte & Young Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California

March 11, 2024

We have served as the Company's Company's auditor since 2011.

Los Angeles, California

March 16, 2023 2023.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of The Beachbody Company, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over the Financial Reporting Statements

We have audited The Beachbody Company, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described below on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the Company) has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the COSO criteria.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment.

The Company did not maintain effective information technology general controls (ITGCs) over information systems and applications that are relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Specifically, the Company did not maintain (i) sufficient user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and to restrict access to financial applications, programs and data to only authorized users, and (ii) program change management controls to ensure that information technology (IT) program and data changes affecting financial information technology applications and underlying accounting records are appropriately authorized and implemented. Business process controls that are dependent on ITGCs, or that rely on data produced from systems impacted by the ineffective ITGCs, are also deemed ineffective. The Company also did not maintain effective controls over its impairment analyses for goodwill and long-lived assets as sufficient contemporaneous documentation was not retained to demonstrate the operation of review controls over the forecasts used in developing estimates of fair value.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period year ended December 31, 2022, the related notes

and the financial statement schedules schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material weaknesses were considered in determining respects, the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit financial position of the financial statements, Company at December 31, 2022, and this report does not affect our report dated March 16, 2023 the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022, which expressed an unqualified opinion thereon, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over

These financial reporting and for its assessment statements are the responsibility of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management’s report on internal control over financial reporting. Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over the financial reporting was maintained in all statements are free of material respects.

misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included obtaining an understanding performing procedures to assess the risks of internal control over material misstatement of the financial reporting, assessing 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 risk that a material weakness exists, testing amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the design accounting principles used and operating effectiveness significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

60

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting /s/ Ernst & Young LLP

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed We served as the Company’s auditor from 2011 to provide reasonable assurance regarding 2023.

Los Angeles, California

March 16, 2023, except for the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions effects of the assets of reverse stock split discussed in Note 1 and Note 15, as to which the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3)

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. 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. date is January 24, 2024

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Los Angeles, California
March 16, 2023

61

68

The Beachbody Company, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except par value and share data)

	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Assets				
Current assets:				
		104		
	80,	,05		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 091	\$ 4		
		3,0		
Restricted cash	—	00		

		132		
	54,	,73		
Inventory, net	060	0		
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted cash of \$0.1 million and \$0.0 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively)				
			\$ 33,409	\$ 80,091
Restricted short-term investments			4,250	—
Inventory			24,976	54,060
	13,	15,		
Prepaid expenses	055	861	10,715	13,055
	39,	43,		
Other current assets	248	727	45,923	39,248
	186	299		
	,45	,37		
Total current assets	4	2	119,273	186,454
		113		
	74,	,09		
Property and equipment, net	147	8	45,055	74,147
	34,	39,		
Content assets, net	888	347	21,359	34,888
	133	171		
	,37	,53		
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	0	3	85,166	133,370
	5,0	6,6		
Right-of-use assets, net	30	13	3,063	5,030
	9,5	7,6		
Other assets	06	49	2,923	9,506
	443	637		
	,39	,61		
Total assets	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 276,839	\$ 443,395
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
	17,	48,		
Accounts payable	\$ 940	\$ 379	\$ 10,659	\$ 17,940
	64,	74,		
Accrued expenses	430	525	42,147	64,430

		107		
	95,	,09		
Deferred revenue	587	5	97,169	95,587
	2,1	2,3		
Current portion of lease liabilities	50	07	1,835	2,150
	1,2			
Current portion of Term Loan	50	—	8,068	1,250
	3,2	3,9		
Other current liabilities	83	26	5,325	3,283
	184	236		
	,64	,23		
Total current liabilities	0	2	165,203	184,640
	39,			
Term Loan	735	—	21,491	39,735
	3,3	4,8		
Long-term lease liabilities, net	18	23	1,425	3,318
		3,1		
Deferred tax liabilities	181	65		
Deferred tax liabilities, net			10	181
	3,9	8,0		
Other liabilities	79	07	5,950	3,979
	231	252		
	,85	,22		
Total liabilities	3	7	194,079	231,853
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)				
Stockholders' equity:				
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding as of December 31,				
2022 and 2021	—	—		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 1,900,000,000 shares authorized (1,600,000,000 Class A, 200,000,000 Class X and 100,000,000 Class C);				
Class A: 170,911,819 and 168,333,463 shares issued and				
outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021,				
respectively;	17	17		

Class X: 141,250,310 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively;	14	14		
Class C: no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021	—	—		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and 2022			—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 1,900,000,000 shares authorized (1,600,000,000 Class A, 200,000,000 Class X and 100,000,000 Class C); Class A: 3,978,356 and 3,418,237 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively;			1	1
Class X: 2,729,003 and 2,825,006 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively;			1	1
Class C: no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022			—	—
	630	610		
	,70	,41		
Additional paid-in capital	9	8	654,657	630,738
	(41	(22		
	9,2	5,0		
Accumulated deficit	35)	43)	(571,876)	(419,235)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	37	(21)	(23)	37
	211	385		
	,54	,38		
Total stockholders' equity	2	5	82,760	211,542
	443	637		
	,39	,61		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ 276,839	\$ 443,395

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

The Beachbody Company, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Revenue:					
Digital	\$ 300,673	\$ 365,412	\$ 334,804	\$ 258,370	\$ 300,673
Nutrition and other	353,331	465,495	528,778	249,510	353,331
Connected fitness	38,195	42,738	—	19,229	38,195
Total revenue	692,199	873,645	863,582	527,109	692,199
Cost of revenue:					
Digital	66,419	48,312	38,285	64,942	66,419
Nutrition and other	164,753	213,307	211,422	109,170	164,753
Connected fitness	91,454	67,043	—	29,910	91,454
Total cost of revenue	322,626	328,662	249,707	204,022	322,626
Gross profit	369,573	544,983	613,875	323,087	369,573
Operating expenses:					
Selling and marketing	359,987	548,130	464,000	282,147	359,987
Enterprise technology and development	104,363	119,915	93,036	74,407	104,363

	78,4	79,6	64,8		
General and administrative	26	82	18	57,932	78,426
	10,0		(1,6		
Restructuring	47	(320)	77)	6,497	10,047
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	19,9 07	94,8 94	—		
Impairment of goodwill				40,000	—
Impairment of intangible assets				3,092	19,907
	572, 730	842, 301	620, 177	464,075	572,730
Total operating expenses	(203, 157)	(297, 318)	(6,3 02)	(140,988)	(203,157)
Operating loss					
Other income (expense)					
Loss on partial debt extinguishment				(3,168)	—
Impairment of other investment				(4,000)	—
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	8,32 2	50,7 29	—	2,679	8,322
	(3,36				
Interest expense	8)	(536)	(527)	(8,874)	(3,368)
		3,20			
Other income, net	958	4	666	1,747	958
	(197, 245)	(243, 921)	(6,1 63)	(152,604)	(197,245)
Loss before income taxes	3,05 3	15,5 39	(15, 269)		
Income tax benefit (provision)					
Income tax (provision) benefit				(37)	3,053
	(194, \$ 192)	(228, \$ 382)	(21, \$ 432)	\$ (152,641)	\$ (194,192)
Net loss					
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.83)	(0.0 9)	\$ (24.47)	\$ (31.58)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	307, 489	275, 359	239, 540	6,239	6,150

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

The Beachbody Company, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Net loss	(194,1 \$ 92)	(228,3 \$ 82)	(21,4 \$ 32)	(152,641) \$	(194,192) \$
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Other comprehensive (loss) income:					
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments, net of tax	55	(336)	(239)	(360)	55
Reclassification of losses on derivative financial instruments included in net loss	108	550	92	222	108
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(105)	(33)	(67)	78	(105)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	58	181	(214)		
Total other comprehensive (loss) income				(60)	58
Total comprehensive loss	(194,1 \$ 34)	(228,2 \$ 01)	(21,6 \$ 46)	(152,701) \$	(194,134) \$

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

64 71

The Beachbody Company, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)

			Retained		Accumulated						
			Earnings		Other Comprehensive Income						
	Shares	Amount	Capital	(Deficit)	(Loss)	Equity	Class A and Class X Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity
Balances at December 31, 2019	2,814,393	\$ 4,215,751	\$ 5,249,711	\$ (2,143,711)	\$ (1,432,143)	\$ 2,022,022					
Net loss	—	—	—	2)	—	2)					
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	14)	14)					
Equity-based compensation	—	—	8	—	—	8					

			(1			
Tax asset			3			(1
contribution	—	—	5)	—	—	35)
Holdings			3			
downstream			5			35
merger	—	—	0	—	—	0
			2			
Common shares	4,		7,			
issued in	8		8			27
connection with	7		8			,8
acquisition	0	—	9	—	—	89
	2					
	4		9			
	3,		6,			
Balances at	0		0	3,		99
December 31,	1	2	9	33	(2	,2
2020	3	4	7	9	02)	58
				(2		(2
				28		28
				,3		,3
Net loss	—	—	—	82)	—	82)
Other						
comprehensive					18	18
income	—	—	—	—	1	1
			1			
			6,			
			4			16
Equity-based			1			,4
compensation	—	—	3	—	—	13
	1,		1,			
Options	4		5			1,
exercised, net of	0		2			52
tax withholdings	8	—	6	—	—	6

Business			3										
Combination, net	5	3											
of redemptions	1,	3,		33									
and equity	6	8		3,									
issuance costs of	1	2		83									
\$47.0 million	7	5	6	—	—	1							
	1												
	1	6											
Common shares	3,	2,		16									
issued in	5	5		2,									
connection with	4	5		55									
acquisition	6	2	6	—	—	8							
Balances at December 31, 2021	3	6											
	0	1											
	9,	0,		(2	38								
	5	4		25	5,								
	8	3	1	,0	(2	38							
	4	1	8	43)	1)	5	6,192	\$	2	\$ 610,447	\$ (225,043)	\$ (21)	\$ 385,385
			(1		(1								
			94		94								
			,1		,1								
Net loss	—	—	—	92)	—	92)	—	—	—	(194,192)	—	(194,192)	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	58	58							
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							—	—	—	—	58	58	
	1												
	7,												
	8	6		17									
Equity-based	5	2		,6									
compensation	7	—	0	—	—	20	17	—	17,620	—	—	17,620	
Options	1,	2,											
exercised, net of	8	8		2,									
tax withholdings	7	5		85									
	9	—	4	—	—	4	37	—	2,854	—	—	2,854	

Shares withheld for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock	(1 5 8)	(1 8 3)	(1 83)				(3)	—	(183)	—	—	(183)
	3	6										
	1	3										
	2,	0,	(4	21								
Balances at	1	7	19	1,								
December 31,	6	3	0	,2	54							
2022	2	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$ 35)	\$ 37	\$ 2	6,243	2	630,738	(419,235)	37	211,542
Net loss							—	—	—	(152,641)	—	(152,641)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax							—	—	—	—	(60)	(60)
Equity-based compensation							230	—	23,891	—	—	23,891
Forfeitures of shares per the Forfeiture Agreement							(160)	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of shares due to Employee Stock Purchase Plan							47	—	553	—	—	553
Issuance of Equity Offering, net of issuance costs							421	—	1,653	—	—	1,653
Tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock							(74)	—	(2,178)	—	—	(2,178)
Balances at												
December 31,												
2023							6,707	\$ 2	\$ 654,657	\$ (571,876)	\$ (23)	\$ 82,760

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

The Beachbody Company, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net loss	(194, \$ 192)	(228, \$ 382)	(21, \$ 432)	(152,641 \$)	(194,192 \$)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by					
(used in) operating activities:					
	19,90	94,89			
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	7	4	—		
	74,84	59,59	44,2		
Depreciation and amortization	8	7	57		
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:					
Impairment of goodwill				40,000	—
Impairment of intangible assets				3,092	19,907
Impairment of other investments				4,000	—
Depreciation and amortization expense				39,573	74,848
	24,27	14,83	7,48		
Amortization of content assets	6	8	5	23,755	24,276
Provision for inventory and inventory purchase commitments	39,75	17,48	2,75		
	7	8	9	10,561	39,757
Realized losses on hedging derivative financial instruments	108	550	92	222	108
		(3,11			
Gain on investment in convertible instrument	—	4)	(288)		

	(8,32	(50,7			
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	2)	29)	—	(2,679)	(8,322)
		(6,50			
Gain on lease assignment	—	0)	—		
	17,62	16,41	5,39		
Equity-based compensation	0	3	8	23,891	17,620
	(2,96	(15,8	15,5		
Deferred income taxes	1)	62)	95	(191)	(2,961)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	733	—	—	1,899	733
Paid-in-kind interest	598	—	—		
Paid-in-kind interest expense				1,310	598
Loss on partial debt extinguishment				3,168	—
Change in lease assets				1,967	—
Other non-cash items	1,219	—	93	—	1,219
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
	41,51	(74,2	(27,		
Inventory	0	57)	754)	17,508	41,510
	(19,7	(31,3	(15,		
Content assets	87)	49)	555)	(10,226)	(19,787)
		(6,76	5,73		
Prepaid expenses	2,806	1)	2	2,340	2,806
		(2,02	(1,7		
Other assets	4,241	3)	72)	(4,438)	4,241
	(26,7		10,6		
Accounts payable	05)	8,307	19	(7,103)	(26,705)
	(8,67	(11,2	21,8		
Accrued expenses	3)	73)	04	(20,293)	(8,673)
	(9,56		24,7		
Deferred revenue	3)	7,435	70	2,163	(9,563)
	(4,59	(4,52	(10,		
Other liabilities	3)	1)	373)	(415)	(4,593)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(47,1	(215,	61,4		
	73)	249)	30		
Net cash used in operating activities				(22,537)	(47,173)
Cash flows from investing activities:					

	(26,4	(77,9	(37,		
Purchase of property and equipment	93)	11)	933)	(6,576)	(26,493)
		(5,00	(10,		
Investment in convertible instrument	—	0)	000)		
		(5,00			
Other investment	—	0)	—		
		(37,2	1,24		
Cash paid for acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	80)	7		
Investment in restricted short-term investments				(4,250)	—
	(26,4	(125,	(46,		
Net cash used in investing activities	93)	191)	686)	(10,826)	(26,493)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	3,162	4,680	—	—	3,162
Remittance of taxes withheld from employee stock awards	(308)	(3,15	4)	—	(308)
	50,00	42,00	32,0		
Debt borrowings	0	0	00	—	50,000
Debt repayments		(42,0	(32,		
	(625)	00)	000)	(17,000)	(625)
		389,1			
Business combination, net of issuance costs paid	—	25	—		
Shares withheld for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock	(183)	—	—		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares in the Employee Stock Purchase Plan				553	—
Tax withholdings payments for vesting of restricted stock				(2,178)	(183)
	(4,48				
Payment of debt issuance costs	5)	—	—	—	(4,485)
Deferred financing costs	—	—	(240)		
Holdings downstream merger	—	—	405		
	47,56	390,6			
Net cash provided by financing activities	1	51	165		
Proceeds from issuance of Equity Offering, net of issuance costs				4,908	—

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities				(13,717)	47,561
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(858)	16	354	398	(858)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(26,9	50,22	15,2		
	63)	7	63		
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash				(46,682)	(26,963)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	107,0	56,82	41,5		
	54	7	64	80,091	107,054
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	80,09	107,0	56,8		
	\$ 1	\$ 54	\$ 27	\$ 33,409	\$ 80,091
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:					
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 2,082	\$ 466	\$ 206	\$ 5,389	\$ 2,082
Cash paid during the year for income taxes, net	389	385	333	11	389
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing activities:					
			5,61		
Property and equipment acquired but not yet paid for	2,025	9,657	4	\$ 817	\$ 2,025
		162,5	27,8		
Common shares issued in connection with acquisition	—	58	89		
Supplemental disclosure of noncash financing activities:					
			(135)		
Tax asset contribution	—	—	1,59		
Deferred financing costs, accrued but not paid	—	—	3		
Warrants issued in relation to Term Loan	5,236	—	—	\$ —	\$ 5,236
Change in fair value of Term Loan warrants due to amended exercise price				802	—
Paid-in-kind fee recorded as incremental debt issuance cost				488	—

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

The Beachbody Company, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

On June 25, 2021 (the "Closing Date"), Forest Road Acquisition Corp. ("Forest Road"), a special purpose acquisition company, consummated the Business Combination Agreement (the "Business Combination Agreement") dated as of February 9, 2021, by and among Forest Road, The Beachbody Company Group, LLC ("Old Beachbody"), BB Merger Sub, LLC ("BB Merger Sub"), MFH Merger Sub, LLC ("Myx Merger Sub"), and Myx Fitness Holdings, LLC ("Myx").

Pursuant to the terms of the Business Combination Agreement, (1) BB Merger Sub merged with and into Old Beachbody, with Old Beachbody surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Forest Road (the "Surviving Beachbody Entity"); (2) Myx Merger Sub merged with and into Myx, with Myx surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Forest Road; and (3) the Surviving Beachbody Entity merged with and into Forest Road, with Forest Road surviving such merger (the "Surviving Company", and such mergers the "Business Combination"). On the Closing Date, the Surviving Company changed its name to The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the ("BODi" or the "Company") is a leading subscription health and wellness company and the creator of some of the world's most popular fitness programs. The Company's fitness programs are available for streaming through subscription to Beachbody On Demand ("BOD") and, together with the Company's live fitness and comprehensive nutrition programs, through subscription to Beachbody On Demand Interactive ("BODi"). During the three months ended March 31, 2023, "Beachbody" the Company launched an improved BODi experience and began migrating all BOD-only members to BODi on their renewal dates. BODi offers nutritional products such as Shakeology nutrition shakes, Beachbody Performance supplements and BEACHBAR snack bars, which have been designed and clinically tested to help customers achieve their goals. BODi also offers a commercial-grade stationary cycle which can include a 360-degree touch screen tablet and connected fitness software. The Company's revenue has historically been generated primarily through a network of micro-influencers ("Partners"), "we" or "us").social media marketing channels, and direct response advertising.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as determined by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") and pursuant to the regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The merger between BB Merger Sub and Old Beachbody was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with GAAP (the "Reverse Recapitalization" Commission ("SEC"). Under this method of accounting, Forest Road was treated as the acquired company and Old Beachbody was treated as the acquirer for financial reporting purposes.

Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Reverse Recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Old Beachbody issuing stock for the net assets of Forest Road, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of Forest Road are stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded, see Note 2, *Business Combination*.

Old Beachbody was determined to be the accounting acquirer based on the following predominant factors:

- Old Beachbody's shareholders have the largest portion of the voting rights in the Company;
- the Board and Management are primarily composed of individuals associated with Old Beachbody; and
- Old Beachbody was the larger entity based on historical operating activity and Old Beachbody had the larger employee base at the time of the Business Combination.

The consolidated assets, liabilities, and results of operations prior to the Reverse Recapitalization are those of Old Beachbody. The shares and corresponding capital amounts and income (losses) per share, prior to the Business Combination, have been retroactively restated based on shares reflecting the exchange ratio established in the Business Combination.

Old Beachbody was determined to be the accounting acquirer in the acquisition of Myx. As such, the acquisition is considered a business combination under ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, and was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Beachbody recorded the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Myx, see Note 9, *Acquisitions*. The consolidated financial statements include the financial information and activities for Myx for the period beginning on June 26, 2021.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances with or among our consolidated subsidiaries have been eliminated. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may impact the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates in our consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, the valuation of warrant liabilities, the recognition and measurement of income tax assets and liabilities, the valuation of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, and the net realizable value of inventory. The Company bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements judgments about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Actual Our actual results could differ from those our estimates. We periodically review estimates and assumptions and we reflect the effects of changes, if any, in the consolidated financial statements in the period that they are determined.

Segments

Operating segments are The Company has one operating and reporting segment. In reaching this conclusion, management considered the components definition of the Company for which separate financial information is available and that are

regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") in assessing; how the business is defined by the CODM; the nature of the information provided to the CODM and how that information is used to make operating decisions; and how resources and performance and in deciding how to allocate resources to an individual segment, are accessed. The Company considers its Company's CODM is the chief executive officer ("CEO"). The results of the operations are provided to be and analyzed by the Company's CODM. The CODM manages business operations, evaluates at the Company level and accordingly, key resource decisions and assessment of performance and allocates resources are performed at the Company level based on the Company's consolidated net revenues and contribution margin, operating income.

Prior to the third quarter of 2022, the Company concluded it had two operating segments, Beachbody and Other, and one reportable segment, Beachbody. During the third quarter of 2022, in connection with the consolidation of its Openfit streaming fitness offering onto a single Beachbody digital platform, the Company determined that it has had one operating and reportable segment and changed its segment reporting accordingly.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reverse Stock Split

On November 21, 2023, we effected a 1-for-50 reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding common stock. Each stockholder's percentage ownership and proportional voting power generally remained unchanged as a result of the reverse stock split. All applicable share data, per share amounts and related information in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been adjusted retroactively to give effect to the 1-for-50 reverse stock split. See Note 15 *Stockholders' Equity* for additional information regarding the reverse stock split.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

For assets and liabilities that are measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, the total fair value is the published market price per unit multiplied by the number of units held without consideration of transaction costs (Level 1). Assets and liabilities that are measured using significant other observable inputs are valued by reference to similar assets or liabilities, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data (Level 2). For all remaining assets and liabilities for which there are no significant observable inputs, fair value is derived using an assessment of various discount rates, default risk, credit quality, and the overall capital market liquidity (Level 3). These valuations require significant judgment.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments only in certain circumstances. These assets can include long-lived assets that have been reduced to fair value when they are held for sale, equity securities without readily determinable fair value that are written down to fair value when they are impaired and long-lived assets (including intangible assets and goodwill) that are written down to fair value when they are impaired. Assets that are written down to fair value when impaired are not subsequently adjusted to fair value unless further impairment occurs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all cash and short-term investments purchased with maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include:

- cash held in checking and money market funds;
- amounts in transit from payment processors for customer credit and debit card transactions; and
- highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition. purchase.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates market value. The Company maintains its cash at financial institutions, and the balances, at times, may exceed federally insured Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company mitigates its risk by placing funds in high-credit quality financial institutions and utilizing nightly sweeps into U.S. Treasury funds for certain cash accounts. Consequently, We regularly monitor the Company believes it is financial stability of the financial institutions and believe that we are not exposed to any significant credit risk on its in cash and cash equivalents balances. equivalents. Restricted cash primarily consists of cash held related to an irrevocable letter of credit, see Note 11, Debt, for additional information on the letter of credit.

Inventory Net

Inventory consists of raw materials, work in process, and finished goods. Inventory is accounted for using the first-in, first-out method and is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Company records a reserve or adjusts adjustments to the carrying value of inventory based on assumptions regarding future demand for the Company's products, anticipated margin, planned product discontinuances, and the physical condition (e.g. age and quality) of the inventory.

68 Accounts Receivable, Net (included in Other Current Assets)

The Company's accounts receivable primarily represents amounts due from third party sales. The allowance for credit losses is based on several factors, including the length of time accounts receivable are past due, the Company's

previous loss history, the specific customer's ability to pay its obligations and any other forward looking data regarding customers' ability to pay which may be available.

Content Assets, Net

The Company capitalizes costs associated with the development and production of programs on its streaming platforms. The Company capitalizes production costs as customer usage and retention data supports that future revenue will be earned. These costs are classified as non-current assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Content assets are predominantly monetized as a film group and are amortized over the estimated useful life based on projected usage, which has been derived from historical viewing patterns, resulting in an accelerated amortization pattern. Amortization begins when the program is first available for streaming by customers and is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of digital cost of revenue. When an event or change in circumstances indicates a change in projected usage, content assets are reviewed for potential impairment in aggregate at a group level. To date, the Company has not identified any such event or changes in circumstances.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, which includes computer software and web development costs, are **stated** **recorded** at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which primarily range from two to seven years and up to 39 years for buildings. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the life of the assets or the remaining life of the related lease. Costs of maintenance, repairs, and minor replacements are expensed when incurred, while expenditures for major renewals and betterments that extend the useful life of an asset or provide additional utility are capitalized.

Software and web development projects in-process consist primarily of costs associated with internally developed software that has not yet been placed into service. The Company capitalizes eligible costs to acquire, develop, or modify internal-use software that are incurred subsequent to the preliminary project stage. Depreciation of these assets begins upon the initial usage of the software.

When property is sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in net income (loss).

Business Combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquired company is assigned to the tangible and identifiable assets purchased and the liabilities assumed on the basis of their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired is assigned to goodwill. The transaction costs associated with business combinations are expensed as they are incurred.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred in a business combination over the fair value of the underlying identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life are not amortized. Instead, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are assessed for impairment annually or more frequently if an event or change in circumstances occurs that, with respect to goodwill, would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit ("RU") below its carrying value or, for indefinite-lived intangible assets, indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired.

Goodwill

Due to The Company has historically performed its annual goodwill impairment assessment as of October 1. During the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization and macro-economic conditions observed in the second fourth quarter of 2022, 2023, the Company performed an interim test for impairment decided to change the date of its goodwill as of June 30, 2022. In performing the interim annual impairment test for goodwill, the Company elected assessment from October 1 to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform quantitative tests by comparing the carrying value of each reporting unit to its estimated fair value. The Company previously tested its reporting units for impairment as of December 31, 2021, which resulted in an impairment and write-off of all goodwill in the Company's Other reporting unit. The results of the Company's interim test for impairment at June 30, 2022 concluded that the fair value of its Beachbody reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

As a result of the change in segment reporting discussed above, the Company completed a qualitative test for impairment of its goodwill by reporting unit both prior to and subsequent to the change. The qualitative assessment is an evaluation of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount.

In performing its qualitative assessment, the Company considered the significant margin by which the fair value of its reporting unit exceeded carrying value in its most recent quantitative test in addition to events and changes in circumstances since its most recent quantitative test that could have significantly impacted the assumptions used in the valuation. Based on this qualitative assessment, the Company concluded that no impairment indicators existed for goodwill both prior to and subsequent to the change in segment reporting.

December 31. The Company completed the required annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2022. The Company performed a quantitative assessment, in which it estimated October 1, 2023, prior to the fair value change of its reporting unit and determined that the fair value of its reporting unit was greater than its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

The Company also performed an interim annual impairment test for goodwill to December 31. The change was made to more closely align the impairment assessment date with the Company's annual planning and forecasting process. The change in date of the annual impairment test is not deemed material as the new measurement date of December 31 is in relative close proximity to the previous measurement date and the change did not have any impact on goodwill or the impairment of its goodwill as of December 31, 2022 due to the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization observed in the fourth quarter of 2022. goodwill. The Company elected to bypass the optional qualitative test change has been applied prospectively

and proceeded to perform a quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of its reporting unit to estimated fair value. The fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

Indefinite-lived Intangible Assets

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company determined that one of its acquired trade names no longer would not have had an indefinite life. The Company tested the trade name for impairment before changing the useful life and determined there was no impairment based impact on its assessment of fair value. The Company is prospectively amortizing the trade name over its remaining estimated useful life of two years beginning January 1, 2022. The Company recorded \$7.5 million, or \$0.02 per share, of amortization expense for this trade name as a component of selling and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company performed an interim test for impairment of its indefinite-lived intangible asset as of September 30, 2022 due to reduced revenue and margin forecasts for certain products. The fair value of the indefinite-lived trade name was calculated using a relief-from-royalty approach and was determined to be lower than its carrying value, primarily as a result of reduced revenue and margin forecasts for certain supplements. As a result, the Company recorded a \$1.0 million non-cash impairment charge for this intangible asset during the year ended December 31, 2022. retrospective basis.

As of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had no indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Long-Lived Assets

Management reviews long-lived assets (including property and equipment, content assets, and definite-lived intangible assets) for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is determined by first grouping the long-lived assets at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows, and then comparing the carrying value of each asset group to its forecasted undiscounted cash flows. If the forecasted undiscounted cash flows indicates that the carrying value of the assets is not recoverable, an impairment test of the asset group is performed. Impairment is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its fair value.

Due to reduced revenue and operating income forecasts, the Company tested its asset group for recoverability as of December 31, 2022 and determined that the asset group was not recoverable. The fair value of the assets within the asset group was then calculated to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized. The fair values of the customer-related, technology-based, and trade name intangible assets were estimated primarily using a relief-from-royalty approach

and calculated to be lower than the carrying value. As a result, the Company recorded an aggregate impairment charge of \$18.9 million.

As of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, the Company's long-lived assets were located in the U.S.

Leases

The Company accounts for its leases of administrative offices and production studios under ASC 842, *Leases*; the Company does not have any leases where it acts as a lessor. As of December 31, 2023, Under this guidance, arrangements meeting the definition of a lease are classified as operating or finance leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase of the leased asset by the lessee and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as both a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and lease liability, calculated by discounting fixed lease payments over the lease term at the discount rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are increased by interest and reduced by payments each period, and the right-of-use ROU asset is amortized over the lease term. For operating leases,

70

interest on the lease liability and the amortization of the right-of-use ROU asset results in straight-lined rent expense over the lease term. For finance leases, interest on the lease liability and the amortization of the right-of-use ROU asset results in front-loaded expense over the lease term. Variable lease expenses are recorded when incurred.

In calculating the right-of-use ROU asset and lease liability, the Company elected the practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components. Rental income on subleases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated lease term. The Company excludes short-term leases having initial terms of 12 months or less as an accounting policy election and instead recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term for such leases.

Common Stock Warrant Liabilities

The Company assumed 10,000,000 has issued warrants originally issued in Forest Road's on several occasions including during its initial public offering (the "Public Warrants") process, the execution of its Term Loan (defined later) and 5,333,333 warrants issued in a private placement that closed concurrently with Forest Road's initial public offering (the "Private Placement Warrants") the Equity Offering (defined later), upon which have not met the Business Combination. The criteria to be classified in stockholders equity.

Public and Private Placement Warrants entitle

The Company has outstanding warrants for the holder to purchase of one 200,000 share shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 575.00 per share. share (the "Public Warrants") and outstanding warrants for the purchase of 106,667 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$575.00 per share (the "Private Placement Warrants"). All of the Public and Private Placement Warrants remained outstanding as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022. The Public Warrants are were publicly traded and became exercisable on November 30, 2021. the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") but were delisted by the NYSE on November 24, 2023 due to their abnormally low price levels. If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, management will

have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a cashless basis, as described in the warrant agreement. In no event will the Company be required to net cash settle any warrant. The Private Placement Warrants are transferable, assignable or salable in certain limited exceptions. The Private Placement Warrants were not transferable, assignable or salable until July 25, 2021, subject to certain limited exceptions. The Private Placement Warrants are exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, at the holder's option, and are non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will cease to be Private Placement Warrants and will become Public Warrants, and will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the other Public Warrants.

Term Loan Warrants

In connection with the Term Loan (defined later), the Company issued warrants for the purchase of 4,716,756 94,335 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock common stock at an exercise price of \$1.85 92.50 per share to certain holders affiliated with Blue Torch Finance, LLC (the "Term Loan Warrants"). In connection with the Second Amendment (defined later), the Company also amended and restated the Term Loan Warrants. The amendment of the Term Loan Warrants amended

77

the exercise price from \$92.50 per share to \$20.50 per share. The Term Loan warrants vest on a monthly basis over four years and have a seven-year term. In connection with the Equity Offering (defined later), the Term Loan Warrants conversion ratio was amended resulting in an increase in the number of shares purchased upon the exercise of the Term Loan Warrants to 97,482 shares of the Company's Class A common stock.

Common Stock Warrants

In connection with the Equity Offering (defined later), the Company issued warrants (the "Common Stock Warrants") to certain institutional investors to purchase 543,590 shares of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.24 per share. The Common Stock Warrants may be exercised at any time beginning June 13, 2024 and will expire on June 13, 2029. See Note 15, *Stockholders' Equity*, for additional information on the Equity Offering and the Common Stock Warrants.

The Company evaluated the Public, Private Placement, and Term Loan and Common Stock Warrants (collectively, the "Warrants") under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*, and concluded they do not meet the criteria to be classified in stockholders' equity. Specifically, the exercise of the Public, Private Placement and Term Loan Warrants may be settled in cash upon the occurrence of a tender offer or exchange that involves 50% or more of our Class A stockholders. Because not all of the voting stockholders need to participate in such tender offer or exchange to trigger the

potential cash settlement and the Company does not control the occurrence of such an event, the Company concluded that the Public, Private Placement and Term Loan Warrants do not meet the conditions to be classified in equity. Since the Public, Private Placement and Term Loan Warrants meet the definition of a derivative under ASC 815, the Company recorded these warrants as other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value, with subsequent changes in their respective fair values recognized in the change in fair value of warrant liabilities within the consolidated statements of operations at each reporting date. The Public Warrants ~~are~~ were publicly traded until November 24, 2023, when they were delisted by the NYSE due to the NYSE's determination that the Public Warrants were no longer suitable for listing, and thus ~~have~~ had an observable market price to estimate fair value. value until the date that they were delisted. The Private Placement, ~~and~~ Term Loan ~~and~~ Common Stock Warrants, as well as the Public Warrants after the date they were delisted, are valued using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model as described in Note 4, 3, Fair Value Measurements, to the consolidated financial statements.

The change in the fair values of the Public Warrants for the years ended December 31, 2023 and Private Placement Warrants were remeasured as of December 31, 2021, resulting 2022, resulted in a \$56.0 2.7 million non-cash change in fair value gain in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021. Transaction costs and advisory fees allocated to the issuance of the Public and Private Placement Warrants of \$5.3 million were also recorded as a component of change in fair value of warrant liabilities in the consolidated statements of operations, resulting in a net change in fair value of warrant liabilities of \$50.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The fair values of the Public, Private Placement, and Term Loan Warrants were remeasured as of December 31, 2022, resulting in a \$8.3 million non-cash change in fair value gain in the consolidated statements of operations for the year years ended December 31, 2022.

Investment in Convertible Instrument

In December 2020 December 31, 2023 and March 2021, the Company purchased a convertible instrument from Myx. The convertible instrument was scheduled to mature 18 months from issuance and bore interest of 11% per annum. The principal and accrued interest on the convertible instrument were subject to automatic conversion upon a qualified financing or a change in control, as defined in the agreement.

Prior to the Business Combination, the Company elected to measure the investment in convertible instrument from Myx using the fair value option at each reporting date. Under the fair value option, bifurcation of an embedded derivative was not necessary, and all related gains and losses on the host contract and derivative due to change in the fair value was reflected in other income, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

In connection with the Business Combination, the principal of \$15.0 million and interest were effectively settled at a fair value of \$18.4 million. 2022, respectively.

Other Investment

As of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has an investment in equity securities of a privately-held company of \$1.0 million and \$5.0 million, with no readily determinable fair value. This equity investment is reported within other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company uses the measurement alternative for this investment, and its carrying value is reported at cost, adjusted for impairments or any observable price changes in ordinary transactions with

identical or similar instruments. As of December 31, 2023 the Company recorded a \$4.0 million impairment on this investment based on an observable price change. As of December 31, 2022, no adjustments to the carrying value of this investment were made.

On January 9, 2024 the Company sold this investment for \$1.0 million. See Note 23, *Subsequent Events* to the consolidated financial statements for additional information on the sale of this investment.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's primary sources of revenue are from sales of digital subscriptions, nutritional products, and connected fitness equipment. The Company determines revenue recognition through the five-step model which requires us to:

- (i) identify our contracts with a customer;
- (ii) identify our performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) determine the transaction price in the contract;
- (iv) allocate the transaction price to our performance obligation in the contract; and
- (v) recognize revenue when each performance obligation under the contract is satisfied.

The Company records revenue when it fulfills its performance obligation to transfer control of the goods or services to its customer and defers revenue when it receives payments in advance of fulfilling its performance obligations. Revenue that is deferred is included in deferred revenue (for the remaining deferral period that is less than one year) and in other liabilities (for the remaining deferral period that is more than one year) in the consolidated balance sheets. Control of shipped items is generally transferred when the product is delivered to the customer. Control of services,

which are primarily digital subscriptions, transfers over time, and as such, revenue is recognized ratably over the subscription period (up to 38 months), using a mid-month convention. Shipping and handling charges billed to customers are included in revenue. The Company markets and sells its products primarily in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and France.

The amount of revenue recognized is the consideration that the Company expects it will be entitled to receive in exchange for transferring goods or services to its customers. Revenue is recorded net of expected returns, discounts, and credit card chargebacks, which are estimated using the Company's historical experience. If actual costs differ from previous estimates, the amount of the liability and corresponding revenue are adjusted in the period in which such costs occur. The Company

sells a variety of bundled products that combine digital subscriptions, nutritional products, and/or other fitness products. The Company considers these sales to be revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations. For customer contracts that include multiple performance obligations, and allocates the Company accounts for individual performance obligations if they are distinct. The transaction price is then allocated to each performance obligation based on its relative stand-alone selling price. The Company generally determines the standalone selling price based on the prices charged to customers. Revenue is presented net of sales taxes and value added taxes (VAT ("VAT") and GST/HST) HST (Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax) which are collected from customers and remitted to applicable government agencies. The Company records fees paid to its third party financing partners as a reduction of revenue.

A description of our principal revenue generating activities is as follows:

Digital Subscriptions – Our digital subscription services provide access to BODi, which provides a vast library of workout content. Digital subscriptions represent a single, stand-ready obligation and are paid for either at the time of or in advance of service delivery. Revenue from these arrangements is recognized over the subscription period.

Nutritional Products – We offer a comprehensive line of nutritional products including nutritional supplement subscriptions and one-time nutritional sales. We often sell bundled products that combine digital subscriptions, nutritional products and/or fitness products. Revenue is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which typically occurs upon delivery. See below for discussion of bundled products.

Connected Fitness – We offer a connected fitness system that includes in-home fitness equipment and associated digital content subscriptions. Some of our in-home fitness contracts have multiple performance obligations, which include both hardware and a subscription service commitment. Revenue is recognized when control of the equipment is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery. See below for discussion of bundled products.

In cases where a customer contract contains multiple performance obligations, which the Company refers to as bundled products, we account for each obligation individually if they are distinct. We allocate the transaction price, net of discounts, to each performance obligation based on its standalone selling price. Revenue from such arrangements is recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery. For digital subscription service commitments, revenue is recognized over the subscription period.

The Company is operates primarily as the principal in all its relationships where third parties sell or distribute the Company's goods or services. Payments services, payments made to the third parties are recorded in selling and marketing expenses within the consolidated statements of operations. The Company in certain instances serves as the agent in relationships with third parties, the activity in these relationships are immaterial.

Cost of Revenue

Digital Cost of Revenue

Digital cost of revenue includes costs associated with digital content creation including amortization and revisions of content assets, depreciation of streaming platforms, digital streaming costs, and amortization of acquired digital platform intangible assets. It also includes customer service costs, payment processing fees, depreciation of production equipment, live trainer costs, facilities, and related personnel expenses.

Nutrition and Other Cost of Revenue

Nutrition and other cost of revenue includes product costs, shipping and handling, fulfillment and warehousing, customer service, and payment processing fees. It also includes depreciation of nutrition-related e-commerce websites and social commerce platforms, amortization of formulae intangible assets, facilities, and related personnel expenses.

Connected Fitness Cost of Revenue

Connected fitness cost of revenue consists of product costs, including bike and tablet hardware costs, duties and other applicable importing costs, shipping costs, warehousing and logistics costs, costs associated with service calls and repairs of the product products under warranty, payment processing and financing fees, customer service expenses, and personnel-related expenses associated with supply chain and logistics.

The Company utilizes the practical expedient under ASC 606-10-25-18B to account for shipping and handling costs incurred to deliver products to customers as fulfillment activities, rather than a promised service (a revenue element). Shipping and handling costs are included in Nutrition and other cost of revenue and Connected fitness cost of revenue in the consolidated statements of operations in the period during which the products ship. The costs associated with shipping connected fitness and nutrition and other products to customers were \$35.4 million, \$45.8 22.5 million and \$36.3 35.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively.

Selling and Marketing

Selling and marketing expenses primarily include the costs of Coach and social influencer Partner compensation, advertising, royalties, promotions and events, and third-party sales commissions as well as the personnel-related personnel expenses for employees and consultants associated with who support these areas. Selling and marketing expenses also include depreciation of certain software and amortization of contract-based intangible assets.

The Company pays Coach Partner and third-party sales commissions when commissionable sales are made. The third-party sales commissions are not material. In cases where the underlying revenue is deferred, the Company also defers the commissions and expenses these costs in the same period in which the underlying revenue is recognized. Deferred Partner commissions are included in other current assets and other assets in the consolidated balance sheets and were \$32.8 37.1 million and \$31.7 32.8 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively.

Coaches Partners are also eligible for various bonuses, recognition, and complimentary participation in events, including those based on sales volume. The Company expenses these costs in the period in which they are earned. These expenses as well

as Coach Partner commissions earned but not paid are included in accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheets.

Advertising costs are primarily comprised of social media, television media, and internet advertising expenses and also include print, radio, and infomercial production costs. Generally, the costs to produce television and web advertising are expensed as incurred, while television media costs are expensed at the time the media airs. Total advertising expense, including the costs to produce infomercials, were was \$36.9 million, \$166.9 31.5 million and \$98.2 36.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively.

Enterprise Technology and Development

Enterprise technology and development expenses primarily include personnel-related expenses for employees and professional fees paid to consultants who create improvements to and maintain the Company's enterprise systems applications, hardware, and software. Expenses also include payroll and related costs for employees involved in the research and development of new and existing products and services, enterprise technology hosting expenses, depreciation of enterprise technology-related assets, and equipment leases.

Research and development costs, which are expensed as incurred, were \$4.4 million, \$4.6 2.7 million and \$4.6 4.4 million during each of for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020 2022 respectively.

Equity-Based Compensation

The Company measures and recognizes compensation expense for all equity-based awards based on their estimated grant date fair values. The Company recognizes the expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, and forfeitures are accounted for as they occur. Equity-based compensation expense is included in cost of revenue,

80

selling and marketing, enterprise technology and development, and general and administrative expense within the consolidated statements of operations.

73

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses may use derivative instruments to manage the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on the Company's net cash flows. The Company primarily enters into option contracts to hedge forecasted payments, typically for up to 12 months, for cost of revenue, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, and

intercompany transactions not denominated in the local currencies of the Company's foreign operations. The Company designates certain of these instruments as cash flow hedges and records them at fair value as either assets or liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets. Certain of these instruments are freestanding derivatives for which hedge accounting does not apply.

Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Deferred gains and losses associated with cash flow hedges of third-party payments are recognized in cost of revenue, selling and marketing, or general and administrative expenses, as applicable, during the period when the hedged underlying transaction affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of certain derivatives for which hedge accounting does not apply are immediately recognized directly in earnings to cost of revenue.

The Company classifies cash flows related to derivative financial instruments as operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets ("DTAs") and liabilities ("DTLs") for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been to be included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets DTAs and liabilities DTLs are determined on the basis of the differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities by using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets DTAs and liabilities DTLs is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

In evaluating the Company's ability to recover deferred tax assets, DTAs, all available positive and negative evidence is analyzed, including historical and current operating results, ongoing tax planning, and forecasts of future taxable income on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. Based on the level of losses, the Company has established a valuation allowance ("VA") to reduce its net deferred tax assets DTAs to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. To the extent we establish a VA or increase or decrease this allowance in a given period, we would include the related tax expense or tax benefit within the tax provision in the consolidated statement of operations in that period. In the future, if we determine that we would be able to realize our DTAs in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the DTA VA and record an income tax benefit within the tax provision in the consolidated statement of operations in that period.

The Company records uncertain tax positions on the basis of a two-step process in which (1) the Company determines whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and (2) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, the Company recognizes the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and other income, net, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations. Accrued interest and penalties are included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Foreign Currency

The reporting currency for the consolidated financial statements of the Company is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is the local currency of the subsidiaries. The assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of each reporting period. Revenues and expenses for these subsidiaries are translated at average exchange rates in effect during the applicable period. Translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of

81

stockholders' equity. Gains and losses related to the recurring measurement and settlement of foreign currency transactions are included as a component of other income, net in the consolidated statements of operations and were a loss of \$0.2 million and a gain of \$0.6 million approximately zero, and \$0.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively.

74

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic net loss per common share is calculated by dividing net loss allocable to common shareholders by the weighed-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share includes the weighted average affect of the pre-funded warrants issued in connection with the Equity Offering (defined later) that closed on December 13, 2023, the exercise of which requires nominal consideration for the delivery of the common shares. See note 15, *Stockholders' Equity*, for information on the pre-funded warrants. Diluted net loss per common share adjusts net loss and net loss per common share for the effect of all potentially dilutive shares of the Company's common stock. Basic and diluted loss per common share are the same for each class of common stock because they are entitled to the same liquidation and dividend rights.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncement

In August 2020, the FASB issued 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)*, to simplify the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. The FASB reduced the number of accounting models for convertible debt and convertible preferred stock instruments and made certain disclosure amendments to improve the information provided to users. In addition, the FASB amended the derivative guidance for the "own stock" scope exception and certain aspects of the EPS guidance. The Company adopted this new accounting guidance on a prospective basis on January 1, 2022, and the adoption did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers*, which requires an acquirer to apply ASC 606 to recognize and measure contract assets and liabilities from contracts with customers acquired in a business combination on the acquisition date rather than the general guidance in ASC 805. The Company adopted this new accounting guidance in this update will be effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022 on a prospective basis on January 1, 2023, including interim periods within those fiscal years with early and the adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04, *Liabilities-Supplier Finance Programs (Topic 405-50) - Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations*, which requires that a buyer in a supplier finance program disclose sufficient information about the program to allow a user of financial statements to understand the program's nature, activity during the period, changes from period to period, and potential magnitude. The Company adopted this new accounting guidance on a prospective basis on January 1, 2023, and the adoption did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, to improve disclosures about a public entity's reportable segments through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The guidance in this update will be effective for fiscal public companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods for years beginning after December 15, 2022, except for the amendment on roll forward information which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 December 15, 2024. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, to improve disclosures about a companies income taxes paid and related disclosures the effective rate reconciliation table. The guidance in this update will be effective for public companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and interim periods for years beginning after December 15, 2025. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Business Combination

As discussed in Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, on June 25, 2021, the Company consummated the Business Combination Agreement, with Old Beachbody surviving the merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

At the effective time of the Merger (the "Effective Time"), and subject to the terms and conditions of the Business Combination Agreement, each equity unit of Old Beachbody, other than those held by Carl Daikeler and certain of his affiliated and related entities, was canceled and converted into the right to receive 3.359674941 shares (the "Exchange Ratio") of the Company's Class A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share (the "Class A Common Stock"), and each equity unit of Old Beachbody held by Carl Daikeler and certain of his affiliated and related entities was canceled and converted into the right to receive the number of shares of the Company's Class X Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, (the "Class X Common Stock," and, together with the Class A Common Stock, the "Common Stock") equal to the Exchange Ratio.

Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, 3,750,000 shares held by Forest Road Acquisition Sponsor LLC (the “Sponsor”) will be unvested and are subject to forfeiture if certain earnout conditions are not satisfied (“Forest Road Earn-out Shares”). Subject to certain other terms and conditions, the Forest Road Earn-out Shares will vest, in equal tranches of 10% each, commencing on December 22, 2021, upon the occurrence of the Company’s last sale price on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) exceeding each of the following price-per-share thresholds for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30-day trading period: \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 and \$16.00. Any Sponsor Shares that do not vest within 10 years after the Closing Date will be forfeited. The Forest Road Earn-out

Shares are accounted for as equity-classified equity instruments, were included as merger consideration as part of the Reverse Recapitalization, and recorded in additional paid-in capital. As of December 31, 2021, all Forest Road Earn-out Shares are unvested.

Upon the closing of the Business Combination, the Company’s certificate of incorporation was amended and restated to, among other things, increase the total number of authorized shares of all classes of capital stock to 2,000,000,000 shares, \$0.0001 par value per share, of which, 1,600,000,000 shares are designated as Class A Common Stock, 200,000,000 shares are designated as Class X Common Stock, 100,000,000 shares are designated as Class C Common Stock and 100,000,000 shares are designated as Preferred Stock. The holder of each share of Class A Common Stock is entitled to one vote, the holder of each share of Class X Common Stock is entitled to ten votes, and except as otherwise required by law, the holder of each share of Class C Common Stock is not entitled to any voting powers.

In connection with the Business Combination, a number of subscribers purchased an aggregate of 22,500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock (the “PIPE”) from the Company, for a purchase price of \$10.00 per share and an aggregate purchase price of \$225.0 million (the “PIPE Shares”), pursuant to separate subscription agreements entered into and effective as of February 9, 2021.

At the Effective Time, and subject to the terms and conditions of the Business Combination Agreement, each Myx equity unit was canceled and converted into the right to receive approximately 13.5 million shares of Class A Common Stock; provided, however, that certain holders of Myx units received an amount in cash equal to the value of such shares not to exceed \$37.7 million.

The following table reconciles the elements of the Business Combination to the consolidated statements of cash flows and the consolidated statements of stockholders’ equity for the year ended December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

	Recapitalization
Cash: Forest Road trust and cash, net of redemptions	\$ 216,444
Cash: PIPE financing	225,000
Less: Non-cash net assets assumed from Forest Road	269
Less: Fair value of Public and Private Placement Warrants	(60,900)
Less: Transaction costs and advisory fees for Beachbody allocated to equity	(19,923)
Less: Transaction costs and advisory fees for Forest Road	(27,059)
Net Business Combination	333,831

Less: Non-cash net assets assumed from Forest Road	(269)
Less: Transaction costs and advisory fees for Beachbody allocated to warrants	(5,337)
Add: Non-cash fair value of Public and Private Placement Warrants	60,900
Net cash contributions from Business Combination	<u>\$ 389,125</u>

The Company recorded transaction costs and advisory fees allocated to warrants as a component of change in fair value of warrant liabilities in the consolidated statements of operations.

The number of shares of Common Stock issued immediately following the consummation of the Business Combination:

Common stock of Forest Road, net of redemptions	21,616,515
Forest Road shares held by the Sponsor (1)	7,500,000
PIPE shares	22,500,000
Business Combination and PIPE Shares - Class A Common Stock	51,616,515
Myx equity units - Class A Common Stock	13,546,503
Old Beachbody equity units - Class A Common Stock (2)	101,762,614
Old Beachbody equity units - Class X Common Stock (3)	141,250,310
Total shares of Common Stock immediately after Business Combination	<u>308,175,942</u>

(1) Includes 3,750,000 Forest Road Earn-out Shares.

76

(2) The number of Old Beachbody equity units - Class A Common Stock was determined from 20,220,589 common units and 10,068,841 preferred units of Old Beachbody outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Business Combination converted at the Exchange Ratio.

(3) The number of Old Beachbody equity units - Class X Common Stock was determined from 42,042,850 common units of Old Beachbody outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Business Combination converted at the Exchange Ratio.

Note 3. Revenue

The Company's revenue disaggregated by geographic region is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Geographic region:					
United States	620,942	787,083	786,186	\$ 473,465	\$ 620,942
Rest of world ¹	71,257	86,562	77,396	53,644	71,257

Total	692,1	873,6	863,5		
revenue	\$ 99	\$ 45	\$ 82	\$ 527,109	\$ 692,199

82

¹ Consists of Canada, United Kingdom and France. No Other than the United States, no single country accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue.

The Company determined that, in addition to the preceding table, the disaggregation of revenue by revenue type as presented in the consolidated statements of operations achieves the disclosure requirement to disaggregate revenue into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue is recorded for nonrefundable cash payments received for the Company's performance obligation to transfer, or stand ready to transfer, goods or services in the future. Deferred revenue consists of subscription fees billed that have not been recognized and physical products sold that have not yet been delivered. The Company expects to recognize approximately 95% of the remaining performance obligations as revenue in the next 12 months, and the remainder thereafter. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized \$95.6 million of revenue that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized \$106.5 million of revenue that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2021. During the year ended The balance in deferred revenue as of December 31, 2021, the Company recognized was \$93.3 107.1 million of revenue that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2020. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized \$67.7 million of revenue that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2019. million.

Note 4.3. Fair Value Measurements

The Company's financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements on a recurring basis and the level of inputs used for such measurements were as follows (in thousands):

77

December 31, 2022

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets						
Derivative assets	\$ —	\$ 462	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Restricted short-term investments				—	4,250	—
Total assets	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,250</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Liabilities						
Public Warrants	\$ 415	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17
Private Placement Warrants	—	—	107	—	—	9
Term Loan Warrants	—	—	1,226	—	—	392
Common Stock Warrants				—	—	2,707
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 415</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,333</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,125</u>
	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets						
Derivative assets	\$ —	\$ 314	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 462	\$ —
Total assets	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 314</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Liabilities						
Public Warrants	\$ 2,701	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 415	\$ —	\$ —
Private Placement Warrants	—	—	2,133	—	—	107
Term Loan Warrants				—	—	1,226
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 2,701</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,133</u>	<u>\$ 415</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,333</u>

Fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and the Term Loan approximate their recorded values, values due to the short period of time to maturity. Restricted short-term investments of \$4.3 million at December 31, 2023 consist of a one-year certificate of deposit (“CD”) that matures on July 26, 2024 with an interest rate of 4.8%, which is restricted due to a contractual agreement. The fair value of the Public Warrants, which trade traded in active markets is until November 24, 2023, was based on quoted market prices, prices during the period it was traded in

active markets. The fair value of derivative instruments is based on Level 2 inputs such as observable forward rates, spot rates, and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's Private Placement Warrants, and Term Loan Warrants and Common Stock Warrants, and the Company's Public Warrants after they ceased trading on an active market, are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because their fair values are based on significant inputs that are unobservable in the market.

Private Placement Warrants

The Company determined the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the quoted price of the Company's Class A Common Stock, common stock. Volatility was based on the implied volatility derived from the average of the actual market activity of the Company's peer group, Company's historical volatility. The expected life was based on the remaining contractual term of the Private Placement Warrants, and the risk-free interest rate was based on the implied yield available on U.S. treasury securities with a maturity equivalent to the warrants' Private Placement Warrants expected life. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Private Placement Warrants is the implied volatility. Significant changes in the implied volatility would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, respectively.

The following table presents significant assumptions utilized in the valuation of the Private Placement Warrants on December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021:2022:

	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Risk-free rate	4.2 %	1.2 %	4.1 %	4.2 %
Dividend yield rate	—	—	—	—
Volatility	75.0 %	65.0 %	97.6 %	75.0 %
Contractual term (in years)	3.49	4.49	2.48	3.49
Exercise price	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.50	\$ 575.00	\$ 575.00

The following table presents changes in the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021:2022 (in thousands):

78

Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
2022	2021	2023	2022

Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,133	\$ —	\$ 107	\$ 2,133
Assumed in Business Combination	—	26,400		
Change in fair value	(2,026)	(24,267)	(98)	(2,026)
Balance, end of period	\$ 107	\$ 2,133	\$ 9	\$ 107

For the year years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022, the change in the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants resulted from the change in price of the Company's Class A Common Stock, common stock, remaining contractual term, and risk-free rate. The changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of change in fair value of warrant liabilities and in the consolidated balance sheets as other liabilities.

Public Warrants

The Company determined the fair value of the Public Warrants, which traded in active markets until November 24, 2023, based on quoted market prices during the period it was traded in active markets. The Company determined the fair value of the Public Warrants after November 24, 2023 using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the quoted price of the Company's Class A common stock. Volatility was based on the implied volatility derived primarily from the Company's historical volatility. The expected life was based on the remaining contractual term of the Public Warrants, and the risk-free interest rate was based on the implied yield available on U.S. treasury securities with a maturity equivalent to the Public Warrants expected life. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Public Warrants is the implied volatility. Significant changes in the implied volatility would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, respectively.

The following table presents significant assumptions utilized in the valuation of the Public Warrants on December 31, 2023:

	As of December 31, 2023
Risk-free rate	4.1 %
Dividend yield rate	—
Volatility	97.6 %
Contractual term (in years)	2.48

Exercise price	\$	575.00
----------------	----	--------

The following table presents changes in the fair value of the Public Warrants for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 415	\$ 2,701
Change in fair value	(398)	(2,286)
Balance, end of period	\$ 17	\$ 415

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the change in the fair value of the Public Warrants resulted from the change in price of the Public Warrants as traded on an active market and after November 24, 2023 the change in the fair value of the Public Warrants resulted from the change in price of the Company's Class A common stock, remaining contractual term, and risk-free rate. The changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of change in fair value of warrant liabilities and in the consolidated balance sheets as other liabilities.

Common Stock Warrants

The Company determined the fair value of the Common Stock Warrants, which were issued on December 13, 2023, using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the quoted price of the Company's Class A common stock. Volatility was based on the implied volatility derived from the average of the actual market activity of the Company's peer group and the Company's historical volatility. The expected life was based on the remaining contractual term of the Common Stock Warrants, and the risk-free interest rate was based on the implied yield available on U.S. treasury securities with a maturity equivalent to the Common Stock Warrants expected life. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Common Stock Warrants is the implied volatility. Significant changes in the implied volatility would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, respectively.

The following table presents significant assumptions utilized in the valuation of the Common Stock Warrants on December 31, 2023:

	As of December 31,	
	2023	
Risk-free rate		3.8 %
Dividend yield rate		—
Volatility		75.2 %
Contractual term (in years)		5.44
Exercise price	\$	11.24

The following table presents changes in the fair value of the Common Stock Warrants for the year ended December 31, 2023 (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	
Balance, beginning of year	\$	—
Issued in connection with Equity Offering		3,255
Change in fair value		(548)
Balance, end of year	\$	2,707

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the change in the fair value of the Common Stock Warrants for the period from December 13, 2023 (the date they were issued) to December 31, 2023 resulted from the change in price of the Company's Class A common stock, remaining contractual term, and risk-free rate. The changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of change in fair value of warrant liabilities and in the consolidated balance sheets as other liabilities.

Term Loan Warrants

The Company determined the fair value of the Term Loan Warrants using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the quoted price of the Company's Class A Common Stock. common stock. Volatility was based on the implied volatility derived primarily from the average of the actual market activity of the Company's peer group. group and the Company's historical volatility. The expected life was based on the remaining contractual term of the Term Loan Warrants, and the risk-free interest rate was based on the implied yield available on U.S. treasury securities with a maturity equivalent to the warrants' Term Loan Warrants expected life. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Term Loan Warrants is the implied volatility. Significant changes in the implied volatility would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, respectively. See Note 12, 11, Debt, for additional information regarding the Term Loan Warrants.

The following table presents significant assumptions utilized in the valuation of the Term Loan Warrants on the Effective Date at December 31, 2023 and at December 31, 2022: 2022:

		As of December	
		31,	
December 31, 2022	August 8, 2022	2023	2022

Risk-free rate	4.0 %	2.9 %	3.8 %	4.0 %
Dividend yield rate	—	—	—	—
Volatility	75.0 %	75.0 %	74.5 %	75.0 %
Contractual term (in years)	6.61	7.00	5.60	6.61
Exercise price	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.85	\$ 20.50	\$ 92.50

The following table presents changes in the fair value of the Term Loan Warrants for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2022	
Balance, beginning of year	\$	—
Issued in connection with Term Loan		5,236
Change in fair value		(4,010)
Balance, end of year	\$	1,226

Investment in Convertible Instrument

Prior to the Business Combination, the convertible instrument was valued using a scenario-based analysis. Two primary scenarios were considered to arrive at the valuation for the convertible instrument. The first scenario considered the probability-weighted value of conversion at the stated discount to the issue price in a change in control event. The second scenario considered the probability-weighted value of conversion at the stated discount to the issue price in a qualified financing event. As of the date of the investment in the convertible instrument, an implied yield was calculated such that the sum of the value of the straight debt December 31, 2023 and the value of the conversion feature was equal to the principal investment amount. The implied yield of the investment was carried forward with a market adjustment and used as the primary discount rate for subsequent valuation dates.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's investment in the convertible instrument were the probabilities of Myx closing a future qualified financing or change of control, which would trigger conversion of the convertible instrument, probabilities as to the periods in which the outcomes were expected to be achieved, and discount rate. Significant changes in the probabilities of the completion of the future

79

qualified financing or change in control would have resulted in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, respectively. Significant changes in the probabilities of the period in which outcomes would be achieved would have resulted in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement, respectively.

The following table presents changes in the investment in convertible instrument from Myx measured at fair value for the year ended December 31, 2021 2022 (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2023 2022

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,288	\$ 1,226	\$ —
Investment in convertible instrument	5,000		
Issued in connection with Term Loan		—	5,236
Amended in connection with Second Amendment		802	—
Change in fair value	3,114	(1,636)	(4,010)
Conversion of investment	(18,402)		
Balance, end of year	\$ —	\$ 392	\$ 1,226

For the year ended **December 31, 2021** December 31, 2023, the change in the balance of the Term Loan Warrants was due to the amendment of the Term Loan Warrants, which reduced the exercise price from \$92.50 per share to \$20.50 per share which resulted in an increase in the fair value of the Term Loan Warrants of \$0.8 million as of the Second Amendment Effective Date (defined later) and the change in the fair value of the investment in convertible instrument resulted from Term Loan Warrants. For the effective settlement of years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 the instrument. The change changes in fair value is of the Term Loan Warrants was due to the change in price of

86

the Company's Class A common stock, the remaining contractual term and the risk-free rate. The changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of change in fair value of warrant liabilities and in the consolidated balance sheets as other income, net. liabilities.

Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis

Certain assets have been measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The following table presents the non-recurring losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023 due to asset impairments, and the fair value and asset classification of the related assets as of the impairment date (in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	
	Fair Value	Total Losses
Goodwill	\$ 85,166	\$ (40,000)
Other investments	1,000	(4,000)
Intangible assets	—	(3,092)

Total	\$	86,166	\$	(47,092)
-------	----	--------	----	----------

Note 5.4. Inventory Net

Inventory net consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 13,380	\$ 24,436	\$ 10,354	\$ 13,380
Finished goods	40,680	108,294	14,622	40,680
Total inventory	\$ 54,060	\$ 132,730	\$ 24,976	\$ 54,060

Adjustments to the carrying value of inventory for excess inventory and inventory on hand and inventory purchase commitments to net realizable value were \$39.8 million, \$17.5 million and \$2.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively. These adjustments are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of nutrition and other cost of revenue and connected fitness cost of revenue. The Company recorded \$3.4 million and \$11.6 million of these adjustments in nutrition and other cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and, 2022, respectively. The Company also recorded \$7.2 million and \$28.1 million of these adjustments in connected fitness cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 6.5. Other Current Assets

Other current assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Deferred coach costs	\$ 31,270	\$ 30,928		
Deferred Partner costs			\$ 36,169	\$ 31,270
Deposits	4,527	8,915	6,788	4,527
Accounts receivable, net	866	1,225	1,270	866
Other	2,585	2,659	1,696	2,585
Total other current assets	\$ 39,248	\$ 43,727	\$ 45,923	\$ 39,248

Note 7.6. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Computer software	\$ 236,533	\$ 231,943		
Computer software and web development			\$ 229,527	\$ 236,533
Computer equipment	24,240	23,691	23,738	24,240
Buildings	5,158	5,158	5,158	5,158
Leasehold improvements	4,600	5,157	4,600	4,600
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,222	2,442	1,166	1,222
Computer software and web development projects in-process	5,147	26,490	2,157	5,147
Property and equipment, gross	276,900	294,881	266,346	276,900
	(202,75	(181,78		
Less: Accumulated depreciation	3)	3)	(221,291)	(202,753)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 74,147	\$ 113,098	\$ 45,055	\$ 74,147

During the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to the consolidation of the Company's digital platforms and office lease assignment, the Company disposed of certain property and equipment no longer in use. The Company recognized a net loss related to these disposals of \$1.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2022, which is reflected in nutrition and other cost of revenue and technology and development, general and administrative, and restructuring expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. There were no similar dispositions in the year ended December 31, 2023.

On February 29, 2024, the Company sold its Van Nuys production facility which had a net carrying value of \$4.8 at December 31, 2023, million for \$6.2 million. Simultaneous with the sale, the Company entered into a five year lease of the facility at an annual base rate of \$0.3 million per year. See Note 23, *Subsequent Events*, for additional information on the sale and leaseback of the facility.

The Company recorded depreciation expense related to property and equipment in the following expense categories of its consolidated statements of operations as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
	27,13	18,16	13,61		
Cost of revenue	\$ 7	\$ 0	\$ 9	\$ 17,994	\$ 27,137
Selling and marketing	381	1,471	2,220	-	381
Enterprise technology and development	28,83	25,29	21,27		
	3	0	4	16,463	28,833
General and administrative	242	4,104	3,014	3	242
	56,59	49,02	40,12		
Total depreciation	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 34,460	\$ 56,593

Note 8.7. Content Assets, Net

Content assets, net consist consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Released, less amortization	\$ 34,713	\$ 35,936	\$ 21,134	\$ 34,713
In production	175	3,411	225	175
Content assets, net	\$ 34,888	\$ 39,347	\$ 21,359	\$ 34,888

The Company expects \$19.8 14.4 million of content assets to be amortized during the next 12 months and 100% of the balance within three years. The Company recorded amortization expense for content assets of \$24.3 million, \$14.8 23.8 million and \$7.5 24.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively.

Note 9. Acquisitions

Myx

The Company acquired 100% of the equity of Myx pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement. The following summarizes the consideration transferred on the Closing Date for the Myx acquisition (in thousands):

81

Purchase Price	
Cash consideration (1)	\$ 37,700
Share consideration (2)	162,558
Fair value of Myx instrument held by Old Beachbody (3)	18,402

Promissory note held by Old Beachbody (4)	4,216
Total consideration	\$ 222,876

(1) Cash consideration includes, among other things, the payoff of certain of Myx's existing debt obligations, payments of certain of Myx's transaction expenses, and cash payments as consideration for certain Myx equity units.

(2) Share consideration was calculated based on 13,546,503 shares of Class A Common Stock issued multiplied by the share closing price on the Closing Date of \$12.00.

(3) Fair value of Myx instrument held by Old Beachbody was effectively settled on the Closing Date, see Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.

(4) In April and June 2021, Old Beachbody entered into promissory note agreements with Myx. Such promissory notes were effectively settled on the Closing Date.

The following table summarizes the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Allocation	
Goodwill	\$ 158,798
Intangible assets:	
Trade name/Trademark	43,700
Developed technology	14,000
Customer relationships	20,400
	<hr/> 78,100
Cash acquired	420
Inventory, net	10,639
Other assets	3,354
Content assets	3,400
Deferred revenue	(2,168)
Other liabilities	(14,487)
Deferred tax liabilities	(15,180)
	<hr/> \$ 222,876

The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce of Myx and expected synergies from combining operations. Goodwill recognized was allocated to both operating segments and is generally not deductible for tax purposes.

The fair values of the trade name and trademark intangible assets were determined using an income approach, specifically, the relief-from-royalty approach, which is a commonly accepted valuation approach. This approach is based on the assumption that, in lieu of ownership, a firm would be willing to pay a royalty in order to exploit the related benefits of this asset. Therefore, a portion of Myx's earnings, equal to the after-tax royalty that would have been paid for the use of the asset,

can be attributed to the firm’s ownership. The fair value of the developed technology intangible asset was also determined by the relief-from-royalty approach. The fair value of the customer relationships intangible asset was determined by using an income approach, specifically a multi-period excess earnings approach, which is a commonly accepted valuation approach. Under this approach, the net earnings attributable to the asset or liability being measured are isolated using the discounted projected net cash flows. These projected cash flows are isolated from the projected cash flows of the combined asset group over the remaining economic life of the intangible asset or liability being measured. Both the amount and the duration of the cash flows are considered from a market participant perspective. Where appropriate, the net cash flows were adjusted to reflect the potential attrition of existing customers in the future, as existing customers are a “wasting” asset and are expected to decline over time.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company and Myx as if the companies had been combined as of January 1, 2020. The unaudited pro forma financial information includes the accounting effects of the business combination, including amortization of intangible assets. The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for information purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the periods presented, nor should it be taken as an indication fourth quarter of 2023, the Company prospectively modified the amortization of the Company’s future consolidated results content assets due to a change in customer streaming behavior. This resulted in an acceleration of operations.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Pro forma combined:		
Revenue	\$ 904,861	\$ 893,253
Net loss	(164,765)	(52,823)

Ladder

In September 2020, the Company acquired Ladder, a sports nutrition company, to enhance the Openfit platform by providing premium, NSF-certified supplements developed and endorsed by elite athletes. The following table summarizes the components of consideration and the fair value estimates of assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Purchase Price		
Common units issued in connection with acquisition (1)	\$	27,889
Allocation		
Goodwill	\$	11,606
Intangible assets:		
Trade name		7,500

Customer-related	300
Formulae	1,950
Talent and representation contracts	10,300
	<u>20,050</u>
Cash acquired	1,247
Other assets acquired	1,132
Liabilities acquired	(1,834)
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,312)
	<u>\$ 27,889</u>

(1) The fair value of common units issued in connection with the acquisition was calculated based on 1,449,537 common units of Old Beachbody multiplied by the estimated fair value per unit content asset amortization of \$19.24 2.1.

The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, was recorded as goodwill. Goodwill was primarily attributable to the assembled workforce of Ladder and expected synergies from combining operations. Goodwill recognized was allocated to the Company's Other operating segment and is generally not deductible for tax purposes. The revenue from Ladder included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations million for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$0.7 million. The operating loss from Ladder included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$0.9 million. December 31, 2023.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations as if Ladder had been combined with the Company as of January 1, 2019. The unaudited pro forma financial information includes the accounting effects of the business combination, including amortization of intangible assets. The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for information purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that

83

would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the period presented, nor should it be taken as indication of the Company's future consolidated results of operations.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2020	
Pro forma combined:		
Revenue	\$	865,757
Net income (loss)		(29,272)

88

Note 10.8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

Goodwill

Changes in goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

(in thousands)	December 31,				December 31,	
	2022	December 31, 2021			2023	2022
	Beachbody	Beachbody	Other	Total		
Goodwill, beginning of year	125,166		18,98	18,98	\$ 125,166	\$ 125,166
Business acquisition	—	125,166	33,63	158,798		
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	(52,61)	(52,61)	(40,000)	—
Goodwill, end of year	125,166	125,166	—	5,166	\$ 85,166	\$ 125,166

2023 Interim Goodwill Impairment Test

Due to the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization and reduced revenue and operating income forecast, macro-economic conditions observed in the fourth quarter of 2021, three months ended June 30, 2023, the Company performed an interim test for impairment of its goodwill as of December 31, 2021, June 30, 2023. In performing the interim impairment test for goodwill, the Company elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform a

quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of its RU to its estimated fair value. The Company previously tested its RU for impairment as of December 31, 2022. The results of the Company's annual and interim tests test for impairment at June 30, 2023 concluded that the fair value of its RU exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

2023 Goodwill Impairment Test

The Company completed the required annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2023, prior to the change of the annual impairment test for goodwill to December 31. The Company performed a qualitative assessment which leveraged information from the June 30, 2023 quantitative assessment, in which it estimated the fair value of its RU and determined that the fair value of its RU was greater than its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

2023 Annual Goodwill Impairment Test

The Company assessed its long-lived assets for impairment prior to its goodwill impairment test. See Note 9, *Intangible Assets, Net*, for information on the long-lived assets impairment review and the recording of an intangible asset impairment.

In testing for goodwill impairment as of December 31, 2023, the Company elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform a quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of its Other reporting unit exceeded its RU to estimated fair value, and, therefore, the Company recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$52.6 million for year ended December 31, 2021.

value. The determination of the fair value of the Company's reporting units RU was based on a combination of a market approach that considered benchmark company market multiples, a market approach that considered market multiples derived from the value of recent transactions, and an income approach that utilized discounted cash flows for each reporting unit. the RU. The Company applied equal a 50% weighting to each the income approach that utilized discounted cash flows with the other two valuation methodologies having a weighting of the approaches 25% each, in determining the fair value of the reporting units. RU. The significant assumptions under each of these approaches include, among others: income others; revenue projections, which are dependent on future customer subscriptions, new product introductions, customer behavior and competitor pricing, operating expenses, long-term growth rates, discount rates used in a discounted cash flow model in the discount rate, income approach, the control premium and the terminal growth rate. The cash flows used to determine fair value are dependent on a number of significant management assumptions such as the Company's expectations of future performance and the expected future economic environment, which are partly based upon the Company's historical experience. The cash flow projections also take into account the reduced operating costs as a result of the Company's platform consolidation and One Brand marketing approach.

The Company's estimates are subject to change given the inherent uncertainty in predicting future results. Additionally, the discount rate and the terminal growth rate are based on the Company's judgment of the rates that would be utilized by a hypothetical market participant. The Company also considered its market capitalization in assessing the reasonableness of the combined fair values estimated for its reporting units. RU. The results of the Company's annual test for impairment at December 31, 2023 concluded that the fair value of the Company's RU was less than its carrying value. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$40.0 million related to its goodwill, which reduced the goodwill to \$85.2 million at December 31, 2023. The Company's accumulated goodwill impairment as of December 31, 2023 was \$92.6 million. The impairment at December 31, 2023 was primarily due to the sustained decline in the Company's stock price, which decreased

approximately 45% from September 30, 2023 to December 31, 2023, and a decline in revenue of 24% for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to the prior year.

84 89

Management will continue to monitor the Company's RU for changes in the business environment that could impact its fair value. Examples of events or circumstances that could result in changes to the underlying key assumptions and judgments used in the Company's goodwill impairment tests, and ultimately impact the estimated fair value of its RU may include the demand for at-home fitness solutions, the Company's subscriber growth rates, adverse macroeconomic conditions, and volatility in the equity and debt markets which could result in higher weighted-average cost of capital. Changes in management's expectations of future performance could have a significant impact on the Company's RU fair value. It should be noted that revenue and expectations of revenue have a significant impact on the RU's fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2023 the Company's revenue decreased by 24% from the prior year. Continual decreases in revenue could have an impact on the future fair value of the Company's RU. The fair value of the Company's RU has been impacted by and will continue to be impacted by the volatility in the market price of the Company's common stock. The Company's stock price declined by 68% in the year ended December 31, 2023. Continued decreases in the Company's stock price may result in a decrease in the fair value of the Company's RU and potential for incremental goodwill impairment. Changes in any of the assumptions used in the valuation of the RU, or changes in the business environment could materially impact the expected cash flows, and such impacts could potentially result in a material non-cash impairment charge.

2022 Annual Goodwill Impairment Test

The Company completed the required annual impairment test for goodwill as of October 1, 2022. The Company performed a quantitative assessment, in which it estimated the fair value of its RU and determined that the fair value of its RU was greater than its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

2022 Interim Goodwill Impairment Test

Due to the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization and macro-economic conditions observed in the second quarter of 2022, the Company performed an interim test for impairment of its goodwill as of June 30, 2022. In performing the interim impairment test for goodwill, the Company elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform quantitative tests by comparing the carrying value of the RU to its estimated fair value. The results of the Company's interim test for impairment at June 30, 2022 concluded that the fair value of its Beachbody RU exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

As a result of the change in segment reporting discussed above, the Company completed a qualitative test for impairment of its goodwill by RU both prior to and subsequent to the change. The qualitative assessment is an evaluation of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a RU is less than its carrying amount. In performing its qualitative assessment, the Company considered the significant margin by which the fair value of its RU exceeded carrying value in its most recent quantitative test in addition to events and changes in circumstances since its most recent quantitative test that could have significantly impacted the assumptions used in the valuation. Based on this qualitative assessment, the Company concluded that no impairment indicators existed for goodwill both prior to and subsequent to the change in segment reporting.

The Company also performed an interim test for impairment of its goodwill as of December 31, 2022 due to the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization observed in the fourth quarter of 2022. The Company elected to bypass the optional qualitative test and proceeded to perform a quantitative test by comparing the carrying value of its RU to estimated fair value. The fair value of the RU exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

Note 9. Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life (years)	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
		Intangible Assets, Gross	Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Intangibles Assets, Net	Intangible Assets, Gross	Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Intangibles Assets, Net
Contract-based	—	\$ 300	\$ (300)	\$ —	\$ 300	\$ (250)	\$ 50
Customer-related	1.5	21,100	(14,800)	6,300	21,100	(4,081)	17,019
Technology-based	2.5	20,200	(19,400)	800	20,200	(7,999)	12,201
Talent and representation contracts	—	10,300	(10,300)	—	10,300	(10,300)	—
Formulae	2.8	1,950	(1,146)	804	1,950	(853)	1,097
Trade name	1.0	51,200	(50,900)	300	51,200	(35,200)	16,000
		<u>\$ 105,050</u>	<u>\$ (96,846)</u>	<u>\$ 8,204</u>	<u>\$ 105,050</u>	<u>\$ (58,683)</u>	<u>\$ 46,367</u>

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Intangible Assets, Gross	Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Intangibles Assets, Net	Intangible Assets, Gross	Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Intangibles Assets, Net
Contract-based	\$ 300	\$ (300)	\$ —	\$ 300	\$ (300)	\$ —
Customer-related	21,100	(21,100)	—	21,100	(14,800)	6,300
Technology-based	20,200	(20,200)	—	20,200	(19,400)	800
Talent and representation contracts	10,300	(10,300)	—	10,300	(10,300)	—
Formulae	1,950	(1,950)	—	1,950	(1,146)	804
Trade name	51,200	(51,200)	—	51,200	(50,900)	300
	<u>\$ 105,050</u>	<u>\$ (105,050)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 105,050</u>	<u>\$ (96,845)</u>	<u>\$ 8,204</u>

Due to the continued decline in the Company's market capitalization, industry trends reflecting a decline in market valuations reduced revenue and continued adverse macro and micro economic conditions including the competitive environment observed in the fourth quarter of 2022, operating income forecasts, the Company tested its definite-lived asset group for recoverability as of December 31, 2023. The Company assessed its long-lived assets for impairment prior to the goodwill impairment test. In assessing its long-lived assets, the Company tested the related asset group for recoverability by comparing the carrying value of the asset group to its forecasted undiscounted cash flows. Because the carrying value of the asset group exceeded its future undiscounted cash flows, the Company determined that it may not be recoverable. The fair value of the assets within the asset group was then calculated to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized. The fair values of the customer-related, technology-based, and formulae intangible assets were estimated and calculated to be lower than the carrying value. As a result, the Company recorded an aggregate impairment charge of \$3.1 million related to its intangible assets, which reduced its intangible asset balance to zero at December 31, 2023.

The Company had performed a test for recoverability at June 30, 2023 and concluded that the carrying value of its long-lived assets was recoverable.

Due to the reduced revenue and operating income forecasts, the Company tested its asset group for recoverability as of December 31, 2022 and concluded determined that customer relationships, developed technology the asset group was not recoverable. The fair value of the assets within the asset group was then calculated to determine whether an impairment should be recognized. The fair value of the customer-related, technology-based and trade names name intangible assets were impaired. The estimated primarily using a relief-from-royalty approach and calculated to be lower than carrying value. As a result the Company recorded a \$18.9 million non-cash impairment charge for these intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2022.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company determined that one of its acquired trade names no longer had an indefinite life. The Company tested the trade name for impairment before changing the useful life and determined there

was no impairment based on its assessment of fair value. The Company is prospectively amortizing the trade name over its remaining estimated useful life of two years beginning January 1, 2022. The Company recorded \$0.3 million and \$7.5 million of amortization expense for this trade name as a component of selling and marketing expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Company performed an interim test for impairment of its indefinite-lived intangible asset as of September 30, 2022 due to reduced revenue and margin forecasts for certain products. The fair value of the indefinite-lived trade name was calculated using a relief-from-royalty approach and was determined to be lower than its carrying value, primarily as a result of reduced revenue and margin forecasts for certain supplements. As a result, the Company recorded a \$1.0 million non-cash impairment charge for this intangible asset during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Due to the sustained decline in the Company's market capitalization, and reduced revenue and operating income forecast observed in the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company performed an interim test for impairment of its indefinite-lived trade names and tested its definite-lived intangible assets for recoverability as of December 31, 2021. The results of the Company's annual and interim impairment tests concluded that the indefinite-lived trade names and the talent and representation contracts were impaired. These trade names were reported in the Company's Beachbody and Other segments. The talent and representation contracts were reported in the Other segment. The Company recorded a \$42.3 million non-cash impairment charge for these intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$18.3 million, \$10.65.1 million and \$4.118.3 million during for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively.

The estimated future amortization expense of intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

Year ended December 31, 2023	\$	5,112
Year ended December 31, 2024		2,713
Year ended December 31, 2025		379
	\$	8,204

Note 11.10. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the followings (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Partner costs			\$ 13,971	\$ 14,535
Inventory, shipping and fulfillment			6,869	11,687
Employee compensation and benefits	\$ 20,584	\$ 8,996	4,334	20,584
Coach costs	14,535	19,168		
Inventory, shipping and fulfillment	11,687	14,360		
Sales and other taxes	4,818	5,097	3,963	4,818
Information technology	2,207	10,150	3,176	2,207
Advertising	1,176	4,033	872	1,176
Customer service expenses	956	1,773	437	956
Other accrued expenses	8,467	10,948	8,525	8,467
Total accrued expenses	\$ 64,430	\$ 74,525	\$ 42,147	\$ 64,430

On September 29, 2023, the Company entered into a financing agreement with IPFS Corporation of California ("IPFS") to finance certain of its annual insurance premiums. The Company financed \$2.5 million, which will be paid over a ten month period with the first payment due on November 1, 2023. The financing has an interest rate of 8.83% and IPFS has a security interest in the underlying policies that have been financed. The \$1.8 million outstanding as of December 31, 2023 is recorded in other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and the interest expense is recorded in interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

86 On October 6, 2023, the Company entered into a financing agreement with First Insurance Funding ("FIF") to finance certain of its annual insurance premiums. The Company financed \$2.0 million, which will be paid over a nine month period with the first payment due on November 1, 2023. The financing has an interest rate of 8.75% and FIF has a security interest in the underlying policies that have been financed. The \$1.4 million outstanding as of December 31, 2023 is recorded in other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and the interest expense is recorded in interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

Note 12.11. Debt

On August 8, 2022 (the "Effective Date"), the Company, Beachbody, LLC as borrower (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company), and certain other subsidiaries of the Company as guarantors on the signature pages (the "Guarantors"), the lenders (the "Lenders"), and Blue Torch Finance, LLC, ("Blue Torch") as administrative agent and collateral agent for such lenders (the "Term Loan Agent") entered into a financing agreement (the which was subsequently amended (collectively with any amendments thereto, the "Financing Agreement"). The Financing Agreement provides for senior secured term loans on the Effective Date in an aggregate principal amount of \$50.0 million (the "Term Loan") which was drawn on the Effective Date.

In addition, the Financing Agreement permits the Company to borrow up to an additional \$25.0 million, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Financing Agreement. Borrowings under the Term Loan are unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantors, and all present and future material U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries of the Company. Such security interest consists of a first-priority perfected lien on substantially all property and assets of the Company and subsidiaries, including stock pledges on the capital stock of the Company's material and direct subsidiaries, subject to customary carveouts. In connection with the Financing Agreement, the Company incurred \$4.5 million of third-party debt issuance costs which are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as a reduction of long-term debt as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022 and are being amortized over the term of the Term Loan using the effective-interest method. As of December 31, 2022, borrowings outstanding under the Term Loan were \$49.4 million. The Term Loan matures on August 8, 2026.

The Term Loan borrowings may take the form of base rate ("Reference Rate") loans or Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR" SOFR Rate) loans. Reference Rate loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the sum of an applicable margin of 6.15% per annum, plus the greater of (a) 2.00% per annum, (b) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50% per annum, (c) the "SOFR Rate" SOFR Rate (based upon an interest period of 1 one month) plus 1.00% per annum, and (d) the rate last quoted by The Wall Street Journal. SOFR Rate loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the sum of an applicable margin of 7.15% and the "SOFR Rate" SOFR Rate (based upon an interest period of 3 three months). The "SOFR Rate" SOFR Rate is subject to a floor of 1.00%. In addition, the Term Loan borrowings bear additional interest at 3.00% per annum, paid in kind by capitalizing such interest and adding such capitalized interest to the outstanding principal amount of the loans Term Loan.

on each anniversary of the Effective Date. The \$50.0 million Term Loan was a SOFR Rate loan, with an a cash effective interest rate of 16.66 12.29% for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company recorded \$8.8 million and \$3.4 million of interest related to the Term Loan during the year years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022.

On July 24, 2023 (the "Second Amendment Effective Date"), the Company and Blue Torch entered into Amendment No. 2 to the Financing Agreement (the "Second Amendment"), which amended the Company's existing Financing Agreement. The Second Amendment, among other things, amended certain terms of the Financing Agreement including, but not limited to, (1) amended the minimum revenue financial covenant to test revenue levels for each fiscal quarter on a standalone basis, and to adjust the minimum revenue levels to (a) \$100.0 million, commencing with the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2023, for each fiscal quarter ending on or prior to March 31, 2024 and (b) \$120.0 million for each fiscal quarter thereafter and or prior to December 31, 2025; (2) amended the minimum liquidity financial covenant to adjust the minimum liquidity levels to (a) \$20.0 million at all times from the Second Amendment Effective Date through March 31, 2024 and (b) \$25.0 million at all times

thereafter through the maturity of the Term Loan; (3) modified the maturity date of the Term Loan from August 8, 2026 to February 8, 2026; and (4) amended certain financial definitions, reporting covenants and other covenants thereunder. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2023.

In connection with the Second Amendment, on the Second Amendment Effective Date, the Company made a partial prepayment on the Term Loan of \$15.0 million along with the related prepayment premium of 5% (\$0.8 million) and accrued interest (\$0.1 million). The Company also incurred a 1% fee as paid in kind on the outstanding Term Loan balance prior to the prepayment (fee of \$0.5 million) which is recorded as incremental third party debt issuance costs and is being amortized over the amended term of the Term Loan using the effective-interest method. The partial prepayment of \$15.0 million was accounted for as a partial debt extinguishment and the Company wrote off the proportionate amount of unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs as of the Second Amendment Effective Date (\$2.4 million) which in addition to the prepayment premium (\$0.8 million) was recorded as a loss on partial debt extinguishment of \$3.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the principal balance outstanding (including capitalized paid in kind interest) under the Term Loan was \$35.5 million.

On January 9, 2024 (the "Consent Effective Date"), the Company and Blue Torch entered into Consent No. 1 and Amendment No. 3 to the Financing Agreement (the "Third Amendment"), which among other things, amended the minimum liquidity financial covenant. On February 29, 2024, the Company and Blue Torch entered into Consent No. 2 and Amendment No. 4 to the Financing Agreement (the "Fourth Amendment"), which among other things, amended the minimum liquidity financial covenant. See Note 23, *Subsequent Events*, for additional information on the Third and Fourth Amendments, including amendments to the minimum liquidity financial covenant.

If there is an event of default, including not being in compliance with either of the financial covenants, the Term Loan will bear interest from the date of such event of default until the event of default is cured or waived in writing by the Lenders at the Post Default Rate, which is the rate of interest in effect pursuant to the Financing Agreement plus 2.00%. In the event of default, or voluntary prepayment of a portion of the Term Loan by the Company, the Lenders could also require repayment of the outstanding balance of the Term Loan including the prepayment premium of (a) 5.0% if repaid before the 1st anniversary of the Effective Date, (b) 3.0% if repaid before the 2nd anniversary of the Effective Date, (c) 2.0% if repaid before the 3rd anniversary date of the Effective Date, and (d) 0.0% if repaid after the 3rd anniversary date of the Effective Date.

The Financing Agreement also contains customary representations, warranties, and covenants, which include, but are not limited to, restrictions on indebtedness, liens, payment of dividends, restricted payments, asset sales, affiliate transactions, changes in line of business, investments, negative pledges and amendments to organizational documents and material contracts. The Financing Agreement contains customary events of default, which among other things include (subject to certain exceptions and cure periods): (1) failure to pay principal, interest, or any fees or certain other amounts when due; (2) breach of any representation or warranty, covenant, or other agreement in the Financing Agreement and other related loan documents; (3) the occurrence of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding with respect to any Loan Party; (4) any failure by a Loan Party to make a payment with respect to indebtedness having an aggregate principal amount in excess of a specified threshold; and (5) certain other customary events of default.

In connection with the Term Loan, the Company issued to certain holders affiliated with Blue Torch warrants for the purchase of 4,716,756 94,335 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock common stock at an exercise price of \$1.85 92.50 per share to certain holders affiliated with Blue Torch Finance, LLC, share. The warrants Term Loan Warrants vest on a monthly basis over four years, with 30%, 30%, 20% and 20% vesting in the first, second, third and fourth years, respectively. The warrants Term Loan Warrants have a seven-year term from the Effective Date. See Note 4, 3, Fair Value Measurements, for information on the valuation of the warrants Term Loan Warrants. The warrants Term Loan Warrants were recorded at an in the consolidated balance sheet as warrant liabilities. The initial fair value of the Term Loan Warrants of \$5.2 million, in the consolidated balance sheets as other liabilities and a reduction of long-term debt. The initial value of the warrants is being amortized as a debt discount over the term of the Term Loan using the effective interest method. In connection with the Second Amendment, the Company also amended and restated the Term Loan Warrants. The amendment of the Term Loan Warrants amended the exercise price from \$92.50 per share to \$20.50 per share. The amended exercise price increased the fair value of the Term Loan Warrants as of the Second Amendment Effective Date by \$0.8 million and was recorded as of the Second Amendment Effective Date as an incremental debt discount, and in addition to the remaining debt discount, is being amortized over the amended term of the Term Loan using the effective-interest method. In connection with the Equity Offering (defined later), the Term Loan Warrants conversion ratio was amended resulting in an increase in the number of shares purchased upon the exercise of the Term Loan Warrants to 97,482 shares of the Company's Class A common stock.

The aggregate amounts of payments due for the periods succeeding December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and reconciliation of the Company's debt balances, net of debt discount and debt issuance costs, are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	\$	1,250
Year ending December 31, 2024			1,563 8,068
Year ending December 31, 2025			2,500
Year ending December 31, 2026			44,062 24,527
Total debt		\$	49,375 35,095
Less current portion			(1,250 8,068)
Less unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs			(8,988 5,960)
Add capitalized paid-in-kind interest			598 424
Total long-term debt		\$	39,735 21,491

The payments in the year ending December 31, 2024 include a partial prepayment of \$1.0 million which was paid on January 9, 2024 as part of the Third Amendment and a partial prepayment of \$5.5 million which was paid on February 29, 2024 as part of the Fourth Amendment. See Note 23, Subsequent Events, for more information on the amendments to the Term Loan.

Principal payments on the Term Loan amortizes at are \$2.50 1.3% million per year from the Effective Date to the date that is the second anniversary of the Effective Date, September 30, 2024, payable on a quarterly basis, and thereafter, at are \$5.00 2.5% million per year, payable on a quarterly basis. The Financing Agreement contains certain customary covenants basis with which the remaining principal amount due on the maturity date of February 8, 2026.

At December 31, 2023 the Company was had one irrevocable standby letter of credit outstanding, totaling \$0.1 million which is collateralized by \$0.1 million of cash. This letter of credit expires on December 6, 2024 and is automatically extended for one-year terms unless notice of non-renewal is provided 60 days prior to the end of the applicable term. At December 31, 2023, the cash collateralizing this letter of credit is classified as current restricted cash in compliance as of December 31, 2022.our consolidated balance sheet.

Note 13.12. Leases

The Company leases facilities under noncancelable operating leases expiring through 2027 and certain equipment under a finance lease expiring in 2024.

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, the Company had operating lease liabilities of \$5.3 3.3 million and \$6.9 5.3 million respectively, and right-of-use ROU assets of \$5.0 3.1 million and \$6.4 5.0 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, the Company had finance lease liabilities of \$ approximately 0.1 zero million and \$0.3 0.1 million, respectively, and right-of-use ROU assets of approximately zero and \$0.1 million, and \$0.3 million, respectively.

The Company's leases do not require any contingent rental payments, impose any financial restrictions, or contain any residual value guarantees. Certain of the Company's leases include renewal options and escalation clauses; renewal options have not been included in the calculation of lease liabilities and right-of-use ROU assets as the Company is not

reasonably certain to exercise these options. Variable expenses generally represent the Company's share of the landlord operating expenses.

The following summarizes the Company's leases (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,
-------------------------	-------------------------

	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Finance lease costs:					
Amortization of right-of-use asset	\$ 192	\$ 147	\$ 147	\$ 73	\$ 192
Interest on lease liabilities	8	14	20	2	8
Operating lease costs	2,150	8,390	9,691	2,097	2,150
Short-term lease costs	202	649	166	18	202
Variable lease costs	566	721	303	301	566
Short-term sublease income	(127)	(53)	—	(32)	(127)
Total lease costs	\$ 2,991	\$ 9,868	\$ 10,327	\$ 2,459	\$ 2,991

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities					
Operating cash flows from finance leases	\$ 8	\$ 14	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 8
Operating cash flows from operating leases	2,195	10,254	11,459	2,319	2,195
Financing cash flows from finance leases	153	147	141	121	153
Right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	420	2,226	421	—	420
Weighted-average remaining lease term - finance leases	1.3	2.3	3.3	0.3	1.3
Weighted-average remaining lease term - operating leases	2.9	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.9
Weighted-average discount rate - finance leases	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases	4.5%	4.6%	5.5%	4.1%	4.5%

Maturities of operating and finance lease liabilities, excluding short-term leases, are as follows (in thousands):

	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 2,289	\$ 123	\$ 2,412
Year ended December 31, 2024	2,079	2	2,081

Year ended December 31, 2025	687	—	687
Year ended December 31, 2026	712	—	712
Year ended December 31, 2027	132	—	132
Total	5,899	125	6,024
Less present value discount	(554)	(2)	(556)
Lease liabilities at December 31, 2022	\$ 5,345	\$ 123	\$ 5,468

88

	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
Year ended December 31, 2024	\$ 2,079	\$ 2	\$ 2,081
Year ended December 31, 2025	687	—	687
Year ended December 31, 2026	712	—	712
Year ended December 31, 2027	132	—	132
Total	3,610	2	3,612
Less present value discount	(352)	-	(352)
Lease liabilities at December 31, 2023	\$ 3,258	\$ 2	\$ 3,260

As the Company's lease agreements do not provide an implicit rate, the discount rates used to determine the present value of lease payments are generally based on the Company's estimated incremental borrowing rate for a secured borrowing of a similar term as the lease.

In November 2021, the Company entered into an agreement effective January 2022, assigning its Santa Monica office lease to a third party with a lease term expiring in 2025. Although the lease assignment requires the Company to remain secondarily liable as a surety with respect to the lease, the Company does not believe it is probable that it will be responsible for the obligations. As such, this assignment resulted in a modification. The value of the Company's lease term associated guarantee liability is insignificant.

On February 29, 2024, the Company sold its Van Nuys production facility and reduced entered into a right-of-use assets five year by lease of the facility at an annual base rate of \$22.10.3 million, million. See Note 23, Subsequent Events, for additional information on the lease liabilities of this facility.

95

by \$28.2 million, and net loss by \$6.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Note 14.13. Commitments and Contingencies

Inventory Purchase and Service Agreements

The Company has noncancelable inventory purchase and service agreements with multiple service providers which expire at varying dates through 2028. The During the year ended December 31, 2023 there were no losses on inventory purchase commitments. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded \$2.7 million and \$1.0 million for losses on inventory purchase commitments related to connected fitness hardware during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, hardware. These losses are were included in accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheets and connected fitness cost of revenue in the consolidated statements of operations. Service agreement obligations include amounts related to fitness and nutrition trainers, future events, information systems support, and other technology projects.

Future minimum payments under noncancelable service and inventory purchase agreements for the periods succeeding December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 are as follows (in thousands):

Year ended December 31, 2023	\$	20,849	
Year ended December 31, 2024		1,844	\$ 17,452
Year ended December 31, 2025		1,385	1,475
Year ended December 31, 2026		100	100
Thereafter		150	
Year ended December 31, 2027			75
Year ended December 31, 2028			75
	\$	24,328	\$ 19,177

The preceding table excludes royalty payments to fitness trainers, talent, and others that are based on future sales as such amounts cannot be reasonably estimated. During the year ended December 31, 2023 the Company paid \$4.6 million of royalty payments exclusive of guaranteed payments.

Contingencies

The Company is subject to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Such claims typically involve its products, intellectual property, and relationships with suppliers, customers, distributors, employees, and others. Contingent liabilities are recorded when it is both probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Although it is not possible to predict how litigation and other claims will be resolved, the Company does not believe that any currently identified claims or litigation matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

On April 7, 2022, the Company received a letter addressed to its Board of Directors (the "Board") from a law firm on behalf of two purported stockholders. Among other matters, the stockholder letter addressed the approval of the Company's Amended & Restated Certificate of Incorporation at the special meeting of stockholders held on June 24, 2021, which included (i) a 1.3

billion share increase in the number of authorized shares of Class A common stock (the “2021 Class A Increase Amendment”), and was approved by a majority of the then-outstanding shares of both the Company’s Class A and Class B common stock, voting as a single class. The stockholder letter alleged that the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment required a separate vote in favor by at least a majority of the then outstanding shares of Class A common stock under Section 242(b)(2) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”), and that the 1.3 billion share increase was never properly approved in accordance with the DGCL.

The Company continues to believe that a separate vote of Class A common stock was not required to approve the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment. However, in December 2022, a decision of the Delaware Court of Chancery (“Court of Chancery”) created uncertainty regarding this issue, and on December 29, 2022, the Company received a

89

second letter on behalf of the two purported stockholders reiterating the Court of Chancery’s recent decision. The Company filed a petition under Section 205 of the DGCL (the “Section 205 Petition”) on February 16, 2023, in the Court of Chancery seeking to validate the Company Charter including, among other things, the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment.

On March 14, 2023 the Court of Chancery granted the Section 205 Petition validating each of the following and eliminating the uncertainty with respect thereto: (1) the Company Charter and the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment as of the time of filing with the Delaware Secretary of State and (2) all shares of capital stock that the Company issued in reliance on the effectiveness of the 2021 Class A Increase Amendment and Company Charter as of the date such shares were issued.

96

On May 22, 2023, Jessica Lyons, an individual, and a group of other plaintiffs filed a class action complaint with the Los Angeles County Superior Court alleging that the Company misclassified its Partners as contractors rather than as employees and committed other violations of the California Labor Code. The Company understands that the plaintiffs in this matter intend on filing additional claims under the Private Attorney General Act of 2004. The Company and certain executive officers are listed as defendants in the complaint. The plaintiffs are seeking monetary damages. This matter is pending as of the date of this annual report.

90 On September 6, 2023 Dish Technologies LLC and SLING TV LLC (the “DISH Entities”) filed a complaint with the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that the Company infringed on the DISH Entities’ patents and used technology belonging to the DISH Entities without their permission. The plaintiffs are seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. This matter is pending as of the date of this annual report.

The Company disputes the allegations in the above referenced active matters and intends to defend the matters vigorously. Some of our legal proceedings, such as the above referenced complaints, may be based on complex claims involving substantial uncertainties and unascertainable damages. Accordingly, it is not possible to determine the probability of loss or estimate damages for any of the above matters, and therefore the Company has not established reserves for any of these proceedings. When the Company determines that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable, the Company records a liability, and, if the liability is material, discloses the amount of the liability reserved. Given that such proceedings are subject to uncertainty, there can be no assurance that such legal proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Note 15.14. Restructuring

In 2023, restructuring charges primarily relate to activities focused on aligning the Company's operations with its key growth priorities. Restructuring charges in 2022 relate primarily to the Company's 2022 strategic alignment initiative to consolidate its consolidation of our streaming fitness and nutrition offerings into a single Beachbody platform. The Company recognized restructuring costs of \$6.5 million and \$10.0 million during the year years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, comprised primarily of termination benefits related to headcount reductions, of which approximately zero and \$0.5 million is included in accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheets, sheets at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. In accordance with GAAP, employee termination benefits were recognized at the date employees were notified and post-employment benefits were accrued as the obligation was probable and estimable. Benefits for employees who provided service greater than 60 days from the date of notification were recognized ratably over the service period. The following table summarizes activity in the Company's restructuring-related liability during the year years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Balance at December 31, 2022	Restructuring Charges	Payments / Utilizations	Liability at December 31, 2023
Employee-related costs	\$ 469	\$ 6,497	\$ (6,948)	\$ 18
Total costs	\$ 469	\$ 6,497	\$ (6,948)	\$ 18

Liability at December 31, 2021	Restructuring Charges	Payments / Utilizations	Liability at December 31, 2022	Balance at December 31, 2021	Restructuring Charges	Payments / Utilizations	Liability at December 31, 2022

Employee-related costs	—	10,047	(9,578)	469	\$	—	\$	10,047	\$	(9,578)	\$	469
Total costs	\$ —	\$ 10,047	\$ (9,578)	\$ 469	\$	—	\$	10,047	\$	(9,578)	\$	469

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company determined that the useful life of certain computer software and web development assets, and content assets would end upon the completion of its platform consolidation. The Company accelerated depreciation of these computer software and web development assets and recorded \$3.4 million or \$0.01 per share, of additional depreciation expense as a component of digital cost of revenue and nutrition and other cost of revenue during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company also accelerated amortization of these content assets and recorded \$2.7 million or \$0.01 per share, of additional amortization as a component of digital cost of revenue during the year ended December 31, 2022.

See Note 23, *Subsequent Events*, for information related to a restructuring in January 2024.

Note 16.15. Stockholders' Equity

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2,000,000,000 shares, \$0.0001 par value per share are authorized, of which, 1,600,000,000 shares are designated as Class A Common Stock, common stock, 200,000,000 shares are designated as Class X Common Stock, common stock, 100,000,000 shares are designated as Class C Common Stock, common stock, and 100,000,000 shares are designated as Preferred Stock, preferred stock.

Common Stock

Holders of each share of Common Stock each class of common stock are entitled to dividends when, as, and if declared by the Company's board of directors (the "Board"), subject to the rights and preferences of any holders of Preferred Stock preferred stock outstanding at the time. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company had not declared any dividends. The holder of each Class A Common Stock common stock is entitled to one vote, the holder of each share of Class X Common Stock common stock is entitled to ten votes and except as otherwise required by law, the holder of each share of Class C Common Stock common stock is not entitled to any voting powers.

Old Beachbody

Prior On June 15, 2023, the Company and Carl Daikeler, the Company's co-founder and CEO entered into a forfeiture agreement ("the Forfeiture Agreement"), pursuant to which Mr. Daikeler as of June 15, 2023 forfeited 160,000 shares of the Business Combination, Old Beachbody's preferred units were convertible Company's common stock that he owned, comprised of 63,999 shares of Class A common stock and 96,001 shares of Class X common stock, each with a par value of \$0.0001. No consideration was provided to Mr. Daikeler for the forfeiture of these shares.

On December 10, 2023, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement for the issuance and sale of 420,769 shares of Class A common units, stock at a purchase price of \$9.75 per share and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to 122,821 shares of Class A common stock at a pre-funded purchase price of \$9.7499 per share with certain institutional investors in a registered direct offering. The pre-funded warrants are immediately exercisable and have an exercise price of \$0.0001 per share. The Company received proceeds of \$4.9 million, net of placement agent fees. The pre-funded warrants are exercisable at any time after their original issuance at the option of the holders at any time, with no additional consideration required. The preferred units were to convert to holder, in the holder's discretion, by (1) payment in full in cash for the number of shares of common units at stock purchased upon such exercise or (2) a rate cashless exercise, in which case the holder would receive upon such exercise the net number of 1-for-1, subject to adjustment for certain events including unit split, unit dividend or recapitalization. The preferred units were subject to automatic conversion if the Company consummated an initial public offering that met certain criteria.

The holders could redeem the preferred units at any time after December 14, 2024, at a price equal shares of common stock determined accruing to the greater of (i) the fair market value of the common units into which such preferred units were convertible or (ii) approximately \$9.93 per unit, or \$100.0 million in aggregate (the "Capital Contribution"), reduced by general distributions previously made to the holders plus any declared but unpaid distributions as of the date of the redemption notice.

The holders were entitled to distributions, formula set forth in the amount, if any, of available cash flows, as determined by a majority of the board of managers. Distributions were pre-funded warrant. The Company also issued 543,590 Common Stock Warrants to be made to common unit members and preferred unit members in purchase

91

proportion to their percentage of ownership interests, with priority to certain tax distributions and distributions to reimburse Beachbody Holdings and the holders for certain third-party expenses that had not been previously paid.

The redemption by the holders or the completion of an initial public offering was not solely within the control of Old Beachbody, and as such, the preferred units were classified as mezzanine members' equity. In connection with the Business Combination, 10,068,841 preferred units were converted into 33,828,030 543,590 shares of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.24 per share in a concurrent private placement. The Common Stock. Stock Warrants may be exercised at any time beginning June 13, 2024 and will expire on June 13, 2029. In the event of certain fundamental transactions involving the Company as described in the Common Stock Warrant agreement, the holders of the Common Stock Warrants may require the Company to make a payment based on a Black-Scholes valuation, using specific inputs. The holders of the pre-funded warrants do not have similar rights. Therefore, the Company accounted for the Common Stock Warrants as liabilities which were recorded at the fair value at their issuance date of \$3.3 million. The gross proceeds were allocated to the Common Stock Warrants at their fair value (\$3.3 million) with the remainder allocated proportionally to common stock (\$1.6

million) and pre-funded warrants (\$0.4 million) based on the gross proceeds received. The issuance of the Class A common stock, the pre-funded warrants and the Common Stock Warrants is collectively called the "Equity Offering".

In connection with

The pre-funded warrants were classified as a component of stockholder's equity within additional paid in capital. The pre-funded warrants are equity classified because they (1) are freestanding financial instruments that are legally detachable and separately exercisable from the Business Combination, 62,263,439 common units stock, (2) are immediately exercisable, (3) do not embody an obligation for the Company to repurchase its shares, (4) permit the holder to receive a fixed number of Old Beachbody shares of common stock upon exercise, (5) are indexed to the Company's common stock and (6) meet the equity classification criteria. The Company valued the pre-funded warrants at issuance, concluding that their sales price approximated their fair value, and allocated gross proceeds from the Equity Offering after recording the Common Stock Warrant liability proportionately to the common stock and pre-funded warrants. As of December 31, 2023, all of the pre-funded warrants were outstanding. On January 12, 2024, all of the pre-funded warrants were exercised by the investor and converted into 67,934,584 122,821 shares of Class A Common common stock.

Reverse Stock Split

98

At the 2023 Annual Shareholder Meeting, which was held on November 20, 2023, our stockholders approved an amendment to our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation to effect a reverse stock split of all of our issued and outstanding common stock by a ratio in the range of 141,250,310 1-for-10 to 1-for-50. On November 21, 2023, we effected a 1-for-50 reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding common stock. The reverse stock split ratio and the implementation and the timing of the reverse stock split were determined by our Board. The reverse stock split did not change the authorized number of shares or the par value of our common stock or preferred stock, but did effect a proportional adjustment to the number of common stock outstanding, the per share exercise price and the number of shares of Class X Common Stock, common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock awards ("RSU's"), the number of shares of common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"), the conversion rate of our outstanding warrants into common stock and the number of shares of common stock eligible for issuance under our 2021 Stock Plan (the "2021 Plan"). No fractional shares were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Each stockholder's percentage ownership and proportional voting power generally remained unchanged as a result of the reverse stock split.

Old Beachbody members' personal liability All applicable outstanding equity awards discussed below in Note 16, *Equity-Based Compensation*, have been adjusted retroactively for the obligations or debts of the Company were limited. The

Company's operating agreement called for the Company to be dissolved and terminated upon the earliest occurrence of the following events: bankruptcy of the Company, decision by a majority of both the common and preferred unit holders to dissolve the Company, or the date the Company may otherwise have been dissolved by operation of law or judicial decree.¹ for-50 reverse stock split.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables summarize changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax by component during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Total	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Total
			1			
Balances at December 31, 2019	\$ (99)	\$ 111	\$ 2			
			(3			
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(289)	(67)	6)			
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	92	—	9			
			2			
			5			
Tax effect	50	—	0			
			(2			
			0			
Balances at December 31, 2020	\$ (246)	\$ 44	\$ 2)			
			(2			
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(218)	(33)	5			
			1)			
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	550	—	5			
			5			
			0			
			(1			
			1			
Tax effect	(118)	—	8)			
			(2			
Balances at December 31, 2021	\$ (32)	\$ 11	\$ 1)	\$ (32)	\$ 11	\$ (21)

Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	24	(105)	1)	24	(105)	(81)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	108	—	8	108	—	108
Tax effect	31	—	1	31	—	31
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$ 131	\$ (94)	\$ 7	131	(94)	37
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications				(334)	78	(256)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				222	—	222
Tax effect				(26)	—	(26)
Balances at December 31, 2023				\$ (7)	\$ (16)	\$ (23)

Note 17.16. Equity-Based Compensation

Equity Compensation Plans

Prior to the Business Combination, June 25, 2021, the Company maintained its 2020 Beachbody Company Group LLC Equity Compensation Plan (the “2020 Plan”), under which, grants were awarded to certain employees, consultants, and members of the Company’s board of managers through the granting of one or more of the following types of awards: (a) nonqualified unit options, (b) unit awards, and (c) unit appreciation rights. The Company granted nonqualified unit options with vesting periods typically ranging from three to five years under the 2020 Plan.

Upon closing of the Business Combination, After June 25, 2021, awards under the 2020 Plan were converted at the Exchange Ratio, and the Company’s board of directors Board approved the 2021 Incentive Award Plan (the “2021 Plan”). The 2021 Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, dividend equivalents, restricted stock units (“RSUs”), RSUs, and other stock or cash-based awards. Grants under the 2021 Plan may be awarded to employees, consultants, and members of the Company’s board of directors. Board.

Under the 2021 Plan, all awards settle in shares of Class A Common Stock, common stock, and up to 30,442,594 608,851 shares of Class A Common Stock common stock were initially available for issuance. The number of shares of Class A Common Stock common stock available for issuance under the 2021 Plan will be is increased on January 1 of each calendar year beginning in 2022 and ending in 2031 by an amount equal to the lesser of (i) five percent of the total number of shares of Class A and Class X Common

Stock common stock outstanding on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) the number of shares determined by the Company's board of directors. Board. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 14,822,267 254,995 shares of Class A Common Stock common stock remain available for issuance under the 2021 Plan.

All options typically expire ten years from the date of grant if not exercised. In the event of a termination of employment, all unvested options are forfeited immediately. Generally, any vested options may be exercised within three months, depending upon the circumstances of termination, except for instances of termination “with cause” whereby any vested options or awards are forfeited immediately.

A summary of the option activity under the Company's equity compensation plans is as follows:

	Time Vested Options Outstanding			
	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price (per option)	Weighted-	Aggregate
			Average	Intrinsic
			Remaining	Value
			Contractual Term (in years)	(in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	968,293	\$ 132.50	6.35	\$ —
Granted	261,288	23.58		
Forfeited	(193,886)	130.82		
Expired	(196,216)	108.69		
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	839,479	\$ 32.53	7.25	\$ —
Exercisable at December 31, 2023	325,767	\$ 36.96	5.14	\$ —

Performance Vested Options Outstanding	

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price (per option)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Granted	318,440	22.02		
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	318,440	\$ 22.02	9.45	\$ —
Exercisable at December 31, 2023	—	\$ —	—	\$ —

A summary of the unvested option activity is as follows:

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price (per option)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractu al Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	41,753,042	3.86	5.92	\$ 11,379
Granted	22,805,144	1.18		
Exercised	(1,879,095)	1.52		
Forfeited	(10,499,831)	4.55		
Expired	(3,764,635)	2.48		
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	48,414,625	\$ 2.65	6.35	\$ —
Exercisable at December 31, 2022	21,755,992	\$ 2.60	3.10	\$ —

	Number of Time Vested Options	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value (per option)
Unvested at December 31, 2022	533,173	\$ 69.00
Granted	261,288	13.23
Vested	(170,507)	56.50
Forfeited	(110,242)	60.63

Unvested at December 31, 2023	513,712	\$	33.49
-------------------------------	---------	----	-------

	Number of Performance Vested Options	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value (per option)
Unvested at December 31, 2022	—	\$ —
Granted	318,440	12.77
Unvested at December 31, 2023	318,440	\$ 12.77

100

The Company does not use cash to settle equity instruments issued under equity-based compensation awards. The total fair value of awards which vested during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$9.6 million and \$14.4 million, respectively.

The intrinsic value of options exercised during the years year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were was \$0.8 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. million. There were no options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2020 December 31, 2023.

A summary of RSU activity is as follows:

	RSUs Outstanding	
	Number of RSUs	Weighted- Average Fair Value (per RSU)
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	63,184	\$ 72.50
Granted	496,176	28.37
Vested	(230,340)	34.11
Forfeited	(27,139)	34.58
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	301,881	\$ 31.97

RSUs granted to employees generally vest over four years, based on continued employment, while RSUs granted to members of the Board generally vest approximately one year after grant date.

The fair value of RSUs vested during the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$7.9 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

On January 1, 2023, the number of shares available for issuance under the 2021 Incentive Award Plan (the “2021 Plan”) increased by 312,162 pursuant to the terms of the 2021 Plan. As of December 31, 2023, 254,995 shares of Class A common stock were available for issuance under the 2021 Plan.

Vested RSUs included shares of common stock that the Company withheld on behalf of certain employees to satisfy the minimum statutory tax withholding requirements, as defined by the Company. The Company withheld shares of common stock with an aggregate fair value and remitted taxes of \$2.2 million and \$0.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which were classified as financing cash outflows in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company canceled and returned these shares to the 2021 Plan, which are available under the plan terms for future issuance.

On June 14, 2023, the Board adopted the Company’s 2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan (the “Inducement Plan”) for the grant of non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, RSU’s, dividend equivalents and other stock or cash-based awards to prospective employees. The Board reserved 477,661 shares of the Company’s common stock for issuance pursuant to the awards granted under the Inducement Plan.

Effective as of June 15, 2023, the Company appointed Mark Goldston as Executive Chairman, replacing the service of Mr. Daikeler in his capacity as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Daikeler continues to serve as the Company’s CEO and as a director. In connection with the employment offer letter to Mr. Goldston, he was granted a stock option under the Inducement Plan, covering an aggregate of 477,661 shares of the Company’s Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Option”). Of this amount, 159,221 shares subject to the Option will vest based on continued service (the “Time-Vesting Options”) and 318,440 shares will vest based on the attainment of applicable performance goals and continued service (the “Performance-Vesting Options”). The Time-Vesting Options will vest and become exercisable with respect to 25% of the Time-Vesting Options subject to the Option on each of the first four anniversaries of June 15, 2023. The Performance-Vesting Options will vest and become exercisable based on both (1) the achievement of pre-determined price per share goals and (2) Mr. Goldston’s service through the applicable vesting date. Any earned Performance-Vesting Options will vest and become exercisable as of the later of (1) June 15, 2024, and (2) the date on which the applicable price per share goal is achieved. The weighted average exercise price of the Performance-Vesting Options was \$22.02 per option and none of the Performance-Vesting Options were exercisable as of December 31, 2023.

Vesting tranche Number of Performance -Vesting Options Price per share goal

- Tranche 1 79,610 \$50.00
- Tranche 2 79,610 \$75.00
- Tranche 3 79,610 \$100.00
- Tranche 4 79,610 \$125.00

The share price is measured by averaging the fair market value (as defined in the Inducement Plan) per share over any 30 consecutive trading-day period.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In May 2022, the Company established an ESPP, the terms of which allow for qualified employees to participate in the purchase of designated shares of the Company’s common stock at a price equal to 85% of the lower of the closing price at the beginning or ending of each six-month purchase period. The number of shares of Class A common stock available under the ESPP is increased on January 1 of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2022 and ending on January 1, 2031 by an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1% of the total number of shares of Class A and Class X common stock outstanding as of the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) the number of shares determined by the Company’s Board. As of December 31, 2023, 137,976 shares of Class A common stock remain available for issuance under the ESPP.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, 47,257 shares of the Company’s common stock were issued pursuant to the ESPP at an average price of \$13.78 per share.

Stock-based compensation expense associated with the Company’s ESPP is based on fair value estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing valuation model and the following weighted-average assumptions for grants during the year ended December 31, 2023:

	December 31,	
	2023	
Weighted-average risk-free rate		4.7 %
Dividend yield rate		—
Weighted-average volatility		54.4 %
Expected term (in years)		0.50
Weighted-average grant date fair value	\$	5.32

Compensation Warrants

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of 79,612 of the Company’s Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$126.00 per share. These warrants vest 25% at the grant date and 25% at each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the grant date. The warrants have a 10-year contractual term.

As of December 31, 2023, 79,612 warrants were exercisable. Compensation cost associated with the warrants was recognized over the requisite service period, which was 4.25 years.

Repricing of Stock Options

The Company determined that a significant portion of its outstanding stock options had an exercise price per share that was significantly higher than the current fair market value of the Company’s common stock (the “Underwater Options”). In order to help retain and motivate holders of Underwater Options, and align their interests with those of stockholders, on September 14,

2023, the Compensation Committee of the Board resolved that it was in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to amend certain of the Underwater Options (the “Amended Underwater Options”) for current employees and consultants of the Company that were either (1) not maturing in fiscal 2023 or (2) that had not been issued at an exercise price of less than \$50 in the prior twelve months, to reduce the exercise

price of each Amended Underwater Option to the closing per share price of the Company’s common stock on September 14, 2023 (the “Repricing”). The Company had 531,515 Amended Underwater Options which had their exercise price amended to \$17.35 per option.

Excluded from the Repricing were, among others, Underwater Options held by members of the Board, the Company’s CEO and Executive Chairman; any Underwater Options with an exercise price less than \$50.00; and options granted to consultants who are no longer providing services to the Company. Except for the modification of the exercise price, all other terms and conditions of the Amended Underwater Options remain in effect.

The Company determined that the Repricing represented a modification of share-based awards under ASC 718. Accordingly, the Company recognized incremental stock-based compensation of \$1.6 million which was recorded as of the Repricing, related to 255,174 vested Amended Underwater Options as of the Repricing. As of the Repricing \$1.5 million incremental unrecognized compensation expense related to 276,341 unvested Amended Underwater Options will be recognized as expense over the requisite service period in which the options vest, or 1.6 years.

Equity-Based Compensation Expense

Equity-based compensation expense, which also includes the Repricing and modifications for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cost of revenue	\$ 2,992	\$ 1,416
Selling and marketing	9,852	7,015
Enterprise technology and development	1,330	1,403
General and administrative	9,717	7,786
Total equity-based compensation	\$ 23,891	\$ 17,620

As of December 31, 2023, the total unrecognized equity-based compensation expense was \$33.1 million, which will be recognized over a weighted-average remaining period of 2.41 years.

In connection with the restructuring activities that took place during the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company modified certain stock awards of terminated employees (approximately 25 employees in the three month period ended September 30, 2023 and approximately 100 employees in the three months ended March 31, 2023). The modifications included accelerating the vesting of any options that would have vested within three months of the employees termination date, and all vested options will be available for exercise for a total of six months after the employees' termination date (that is, three months in addition to the standard three months per the original agreement). As a result of these modifications, the Company recognized approximately \$1.0 million reduction to equity-based compensation expense within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The fair value of each award that vests solely based on time as of the date of grant is estimated using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used to determine the fair value of time vested option grants:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Risk-free rate	3.9 %	3.0 %
Dividend yield rate	—	—
Volatility	62.2 %	52.9 %
Expected term (in years)	5.18	6.16
Weighted-average grant date fair value	\$ 13.65	\$ 31.50

The vesting periods are based on the terms of the option grant agreements, generally four to five years. The risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury rates as of the grant dates for the expected terms of the options. The price volatilities represent calculated values based on the historical price volatilities of publicly traded companies within

the Company's industry group and the Company's historical volatility over the options' expected terms. The expected terms of the options granted were estimated using the simplified method by taking an average of the vesting periods and the original contractual terms.

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Risk-free rate	3.0 %	1.1 %	0.5 %
Dividend yield rate	—	—	—

Volatility	52.9 %	53.5 %	54.9 %
Expected term (in years)	6.16	6.21	6.22
Weighted-average grant date fair value	\$ 0.63	\$ 4.54	\$ 5.16

The fair value of the Performance-Vesting Options as of the date of grant is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used to determine the fair value of the Performance-Vesting Options:

	December 31, 2023
Risk-free rate	3.7 %
Dividend yield rate	—
Volatility	53.7 %
Expected term (in years)	10.00
Weighted-average grant date fair value	\$ 13.00

The vesting periods are based on the terms of the option grant agreements, generally four to five years. The risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury rates as of the grant dates for the expected terms of the options. Given the lack of public market for the Company's common units prior to the Business Combination and minimal history as a public company subsequent to the Business Combination, the price volatilities represent calculated values based on the historical price volatilities of publicly traded companies within the Company's industry group and the Company's historical volatility over the options' expected terms. The expected terms of the options granted were estimated using the simplified method by taking an average of the vesting periods and the original contractual terms. Prior to the Business Combination, the exercise prices represented the estimated fair values of one common unit of the Company's equity on the grant dates. Subsequent to the Business Combination, the fair value of the Common Stock is based on the closing market price on the date of grant.

A summary of the unvested option activity is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value (per option)
Unvested at December 31, 2021	17,593,765	3.19
Granted	22,805,144	0.63
Vested	(5,993,063)	2.40
Forfeited	(7,747,213)	2.17
Unvested at December 31, 2022	26,658,633	\$ 1.38

The Company does not use cash to settle equity instruments issued under equity-based compensation awards. The total fair value of awards which vested during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$14.4 million, \$5.3 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

A summary of RSU activity is as follows:

	RSUs Outstanding	
	Number of RSUs	Weighted-Average Fair Value (per RSU)
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	573,678	\$ 5.97
Granted	3,693,286	1.21
Vested	(856,697)	2.51
Forfeited	(251,082)	4.62
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	3,159,185	\$ 1.45

RSUs granted to employees generally vest over four years, based on continued employment, while RSUs granted to members of the board of directors generally vest approximately one year after grant date.

The fair value of RSUs vested during the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$2.2 million. No RSUs vested during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Compensation Warrants

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of 1,184,834 of Old Beachbody's common units at an exercise price of \$8.44 per unit. The warrants vest 25% at the grant date and 25% at each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the grant date. The warrants have a 10-year contractual term. In connection with the Business Combination, the Old Beachbody warrants were exchanged for 3,980,656 warrants for the purchase of the Company's Class A Common Stock at an exercise price of \$2.52 per share.

As of December 31, 2022, 2,985,492 warrants were exercisable. Compensation cost associated with the warrants is recognized over the requisite service period, which is 4.25 years.

Equity-Based Compensation Expense

Equity-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,187	\$ 216
Selling and marketing	7,015	7,357	2,169
Enterprise technology and development	1,403	2,380	1,294
General and administrative	7,786	5,489	1,719
Total equity-based compensation	\$ 17,620	\$ 16,413	\$ 5,398

As of December 31, 2022, the total unrecognized equity-based compensation expense was \$41.5 million, which will be recognized over a weighted-average remaining period of 2.64 years.

Note 18.17. Derivative Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, the notional amount of the Company's outstanding foreign exchange options was \$17.6 4.4 million and \$30.4 17.6 million, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2023, management made a determination to cease entering into any further foreign exchange options at this time, which resulted in the decrease in the notional amount of the Company's outstanding foreign exchange options at December 31, 2023. The Company's foreign exchange options outstanding at December 31, 2023 will all expire prior to March 31, 2024. There were no outstanding forward contracts as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021.

94

2022.

The following table presents the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments which are included in other current assets in the consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$ 343	\$ 240	\$ —	\$ 343
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	119	74	—	119
Total derivative assets	\$ 462	\$ 314	\$ —	\$ 462

There were no derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022.

The Company expects that an immaterial amount \$0.1 million of existing losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss will be reclassified into net income (loss) over the next 12 months. The Company assessed its derivative instruments and determined that they were effective during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022.

The following table shows the pre-tax effects of the Company's derivative instruments on its consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

Financial Statement Line Item	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020

Unrealized gains (losses)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 24	\$ (218)	\$ (289)
Losses reclassified from accumulated other	Cost of revenue	\$ (45)	\$ (222)	\$ (32)
comprehensive income (loss) into net loss	General and administrative	(63)	(328)	(60)
Total amounts reclassified		<u>\$ (108)</u>	<u>\$ (550)</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>
Gains (losses) recognized on derivatives				
not designated as hedging instruments	Cost of revenue	\$ 13	\$ (60)	\$ (112)

104

		Year Ended December 31,	
Financial Statement Line Item		2023	2022
Unrealized gains (losses)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (334)	\$ 24
Losses reclassified from accumulated other	Cost of revenue	\$ (101)	\$ (45)
comprehensive income (loss) into net loss	General and administrative	(121)	(63)
Total amounts reclassified		<u>\$ (222)</u>	<u>\$ (108)</u>
Gains (losses) recognized on derivatives			
not designated as hedging instruments	Cost of revenue	\$ (98)	\$ 13

Note 19.18. Income Taxes

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act") was enacted into law, and the new legislation contains several key tax positions, including the five-year net operating loss carryback, an adjustment of the business interest limitation, and payroll tax deferral. The Company is required to recognize the effect of tax law changes in the period of enactment. The Company has assessed the applicability of the CARES Act and determined there to be no material impact to the Company other than its ability to use the entire \$4.6 million of net operating loss carryback from 2020 to 2019 for federal income tax purposes. On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 was signed into law. It

provided additional COVID-19 focused relief and extended certain provisions of the CARES Act. At this time, the Company does not believe that the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The components of the Company's loss before income taxes were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
U.S.	\$ (198,245)	\$ (247,030)	\$ (8,120)
Foreign	1,000	3,109	1,957
Loss before income taxes	<u>\$ (197,245)</u>	<u>\$ (243,921)</u>	<u>\$ (6,163)</u>

95

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
U.S.	\$ (154,571)	\$ (198,245)
Foreign	1,967	1,000
Loss before income taxes	<u>\$ (152,604)</u>	<u>\$ (197,245)</u>

The components of the income tax benefit (provision), net were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Current:					
Federal	\$ 31	\$ 32	\$ 481	\$ —	\$ 31
State and local	202	(167)	4	(113)	202
Foreign	(141)	(188)	(159)	(115)	(141)
	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ (323)</u>	<u>\$ 326</u>	<u>\$ (228)</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>
Deferred:					
Federal	\$ 1,963	\$ 13,437	\$ (11,759)	\$ (23)	\$ 1,963
State and local	870	2,235	(3,791)	71	870
Foreign	128	190	(45)	143	128
	<u>2,961</u>	<u>15,862</u>	<u>(15,595)</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>2,961</u>
Income tax benefit (provision), net	<u>\$ 3,053</u>	<u>\$ 15,539</u>	<u>\$ (15,269)</u>		
Income tax (provision) benefit, net				<u>\$ (37)</u>	<u>\$ 3,053</u>

The Company has continued to record a full valuation allowance VA against its deferred tax assets DTAs at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021. 2022. The Company has certain net deferred tax liabilities DTLs that will reverse in a different period than its deferred tax assets DTAs and has deferred tax liabilities DTLs with an indefinite reversal period

105

resulting in a net deferred tax liability, DTL, after recording a valuation allowance, VA, at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021. 2022 of \$0.2 0.0 million and \$3.2 0.2 million, respectively.

The actual tax rate on loss before income taxes reconciles to the applicable statutory federal income tax rate as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Federal statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	3.6 %	3.4 %	0.5 %
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(24.2 %)	(19.3 %)	(262.4 %)
Adjustments to prior year provision	1.4 %	0.4 %	(4.5 %)
Equity-based compensation	(1.1 %)	0.6 %	(9.1 %)
Common stock warrant liability	0.9 %	4.4 %	—
Goodwill impairment	—	(4.5 %)	—
R & D credits (federal and state, net of federal benefit)	—	0.5 %	14.2 %
Other	(0.1 %)	(0.1 %)	(7.4 %)
Effective tax rate	1.5 %	6.4 %	(247.7 %)

96

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Federal statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	2.5 %	3.6 %
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(17.2 %)	(24.2 %)
Goodwill impairment	(5.5 %)	—

Equity-based compensation	(1.1 %)	(1.1 %)
Adjustments to prior year provision	0.7 %	1.4 %
Note revaluation	(0.6 %)	—
Common stock warrant liability	0.4 %	0.9 %
Other	(0.2 %)	(0.1 %)
Effective tax rate	—	1.5 %

Deferred tax assetsDTAs and liabilitiesDTLs are as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2022	2021	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets:				
Net operating losses	\$ 74,038	\$ 66,039	\$ 91,585	\$ 74,038
Equity-based compensation			13,358	10,652
Inventory	18,525	8,939	12,339	18,525
Tax basis step-up	13,240	14,930	11,570	13,240
Equity-based compensation	10,652	9,218		
Capitalized research expense	6,057	-	9,592	6,057
Intangible assets	4,915	-	6,552	4,915
R & D credit carryover			3,886	3,886
Accrued expenses			1,064	1,438
Lease obligations			837	1,663
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	4,246	1,210	546	4,246
R & D credit carryover	3,886	2,162		
Lease obligations	1,663	2,052		
Accrued expenses	1,438	1,102		
Other	2,164	1,962	4,517	2,164
Total deferred tax assets	140,824	107,614	155,846	140,824
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property and equipment	(13,377)	(25,787)	(5,853)	(13,377)
Content assets	(7,408)	(8,347)	(4,448)	(7,408)
Prepaid expenses	(2,425)	(2,572)	(1,969)	(2,425)
Right-of-use assets	(1,231)	(1,619)	(750)	(1,231)
Intangible assets	-	(4,345)		
Total deferred tax liabilities	(24,441)	(42,670)	(13,020)	(24,441)

Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	116,383	64,944	142,826	116,383
Valuation allowance	(116,564)	(68,109)	(142,836)	(116,564)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (181)</u>	<u>\$ (3,165)</u>	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ (181)</u>

Taxes on the net income of foreign corporate subsidiaries in excess of a deemed return on their tangible assets, or global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI"), are recognized as an expense in the period the tax is incurred. **The** Accordingly, the Company has not provided deferred taxes related to temporary differences that, on their reversal, will affect the amount of income subject to GILTI in the period tax is incurred.

As of **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, the Company has accumulated U.S. federal and state net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of \$**293.7** 339.9 million and \$**285.2** 384.7 million, respectively. Of the federal **net operating loss** NOL carryforwards, \$2.3 million was generated before January 1, 2018 and subject to a 20-year carryforward period. The remaining \$**291.4** 337.6 million can be carried forward indefinitely but is subject to an 80% taxable income limitation. The U.S. federal losses subject to carryforward limitations and state **net operating loss** NOL carryforwards will begin to expire in 2037 and 2025, respectively. As of **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, the Company has accumulated U.S. federal and state research tax credits of \$3.5 million and

106

\$1.7 million, respectively. The U.S. federal research tax credits will begin to expire in 2039. The U.S. state research tax credits do not expire.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year	\$ 568	\$ 184
Additions for current year tax positions	476	384
Unrecognized tax benefits (excluding interest and penalties), end of year	1,044	568

Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits	—	—
Unrecognized tax benefits including interest and penalties, end of year	\$ 1,044	\$ 568

97

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year	\$ 1,044	\$ 568
Additions for current year tax positions	—	476
Unrecognized tax benefits (excluding interest and penalties), end of year	1,044	1,044
Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits	—	—
Unrecognized tax benefits including interest and penalties, end of year	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,044

All of the unrecognized tax benefits was recorded as a reduction in the Company's gross **deferred tax assets, DTAs**. If the unrecognized tax benefits were not recorded it would affect the Company's effective tax rate.

The Company files U.S. federal, numerous state and local income, franchise, U.K., and Canada tax returns. With a few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, local, or Canada tax examination by taxing authorities for years prior to **2019, 2020**. For the U.K., the Company is no longer subject to tax examinations by the taxing authorities for years prior to **2020, 2021**.

Note **20, 19**. Employee Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution 401(k) plan for the benefit of all employees who have met the eligibility requirements. Participants may contribute up to 75% of their eligible compensation, subject only to annual limitations set by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company **matches matched** 50% of participant contributions, up to 6% of the participant's total compensation. For the years ended **December 31, 2022, 2021** **December 31, 2023** and **2020, 2022**, the Company recorded expense for matching contributions of **\$2.9 million, \$3.4** **1.9 million** and **\$2.0** **2.9 million**, respectively.

Note **21, 20**. Earnings (Loss) per Share

The computation of loss per share of Class A and Class X **Common Stock** **common stock** is as follows (in thousands, except share and per share information):

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Numerator:					
Net loss	\$ (194,192)	\$ (228,321)	\$ (21,432)	\$ (152,641)	\$ (194,192)

Denominator:					
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	307,48	275,35	239,54		
	9,198	8,771	0,090	6,238,777	6,149,784
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.83)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (24.47)	\$ (31.58)

Basic net loss per common share is the same as dilutive net loss per common share for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020 2022 as the inclusion of all potential common shares would have been antidilutive. The weighted average common shares outstanding (basic and diluted) in the above table exclude the 160,000 shares that were forfeited by Mr. Daikeler for the period of time after they were forfeited (June 15, 2023) and includes (1) the 420,769 shares that were issued in the Equity Offering on December 13, 2023 for the period of time after they were issued and (2) the pre-funded warrants to purchase up to 122,821 shares of Class A common stock issued in the Equity Offering on December 13, 2023 for the period of time after they were issued, as the exercise of the pre-funded warrants requires nominal consideration for the delivery of the common stock.

107

The following table presents the common shares that are excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per common share as of the periods presented because including them would have been antidilutive:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Options	48,414,625	41,753,042	34,168,725
RSUs	3,159,185	573,678	—
Compensation warrants	3,980,656	3,980,656	3,980,656
Public and Private Placement Warrants	15,333,333	15,333,333	—
Term Loan warrants	4,716,756	—	—
Preferred units	—	—	33,828,030
Forest Road Earn-out Shares	3,750,000	3,750,000	—

	79,354,555	65,390,709	71,977,411
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	
Time Vested Options	839,479	968,293	
Performance Vested Options	318,440	—	
RSUs	301,881	63,184	
Compensation warrants	79,612	79,612	
Public and Private Placement Warrants	306,667	306,667	
Term Loan warrants	97,482	94,335	
Common Stock Warrants	543,590	—	
Forest Road Earn-out Shares	75,000	75,000	
	2,562,151	1,587,091	

The Forest Road Earn-out Shares are unvested and are subject to forfeiture if certain earnout conditions are not satisfied. Subject to certain other terms and conditions, the Forest Road Earn-out Shares will vest, in equal tranches of 10% each, commencing on December 22, 2021, upon the occurrence of the Company's last sale price on the NYSE exceeding each of the following price per share thresholds for any 20 trading days within any consecutive 30-day trading period: \$600.00, \$650.00, \$700.00, \$750.00 and \$800.00. Any Forest Road Earn-out Shares that do not vest within ten years will be forfeited. The Forest Road Earn-out Shares are accounted for as equity-classified equity instruments and recorded in additional paid in capital. As of December 31, 2023, all Forest Road Earn-out Shares are unvested. The Forest Road Earn-out Shares are considered participating securities as they would share in any dividends declared by the Company. However, as there is no specific requirement to allocate any losses of the Company to the holders of the Forest Road Earn-out Shares and there is no legal requirement to have them fund such losses, the two-class method for earnings per share is not applicable for loss periods.

Note 22.21. Related Party Transactions

In July 2021, the Company purchased a building from a company owned by the controlling shareholder for its appraised value of \$5.1 million. There were no lease payments made to the related party and \$0.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. There were no material amounts due to the related party as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company has a royalty agreement with a company related to the controlling shareholder. The related party assisted the Company with the development of several products and receives royalties based on the sales of these products. Total payments to the related party were approximately \$0.50.4 million and \$1.00.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively. As of each December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million was due to the related party pursuant to the royalty agreement.

A minority shareholder and director of the Company is also a shareholder in a law firm that provides legal services to the Company. Total payments to the related party were \$1.30.5 million and \$2.31.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021,2022, respectively. The Company's accounts payable to the firm was zero and \$0.1 million as of each December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021.2022.

A minority shareholder affiliated with a director of the Company provided financial advisory services to the Company in connection with the August 2022 Financing Agreement. Total payments to the related party were \$1.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. There were no amounts paid or due to the related party as of or for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 22. Parent Only Financial Statements

The Beachbody Company, Inc. has no material assets or standalone operations other than its ownership in its consolidated subsidiaries. There are restrictions under the Financing Agreement described in Note 11, *Debt*, on the Company's ability to obtain funds from any of its subsidiaries through dividends. Accordingly, the following condensed financial information is presented on a "Parent Only" basis in which The Beachbody Company, Inc.'s investment in its consolidated subsidiaries are presented under the equity method of accounting.

Schedule I
The Beachbody Company, Inc.
(Parent Company Only)
Condensed Balance Sheet
(in thousands, except share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2023	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	25
Prepaid expenses		12
Investment in subsidiaries		463,955
Total current assets		463,992

Total assets	\$	463,992
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	\$	7
Due to subsidiaries		378,100
Total current liabilities		378,107
Warrant liabilities		3,125
Total liabilities		381,232
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A: 3,978,356 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023		1
Class X: 2,729,003 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023		1
Additional paid-in capital		654,657
Accumulated deficit		(571,899)
Total stockholders' equity		82,760
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	463,992

See note to condensed financial statements.

109

Schedule I

The Beachbody Company, Inc.

(Parent Company Only)

Condensed Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	\$	2,679
Other income		127

Equity in net loss of subsidiaries	(155,507)
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (152,701)</u>

See note to condensed financial statements.

110

Schedule I
The Beachbody Company, Inc.
(Parent Company Only)
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss	\$ (152,701)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	(2,679)
Equity in net loss of subsidiaries	155,507
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Prepaid expenses	8
Accrued expenses	9
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>144</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>—</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Decrease in due to subsidiaries	(8,299)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares in the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	553
Tax withholdings payments for vesting of restricted stock	(2,178)
Proceeds from issuance of Equity Offering, net of issuance costs	<u>4,908</u>

Net cash used in financing activities	(5,016)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,872)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,897
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 25

See note to condensed financial statements.

Note to Condensed Financial Statements of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (Parent Company Only)

Basis of Presentation

These condensed parent company-only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Rule 12-04, Schedule I of Regulation S-X, as the restricted net assets of the subsidiaries of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (as defined in Rule 4-08(e)(3) of Regulation S-X) exceed the specified threshold amount of the consolidated net assets of the Company. The ability of The Beachbody Company, Inc.'s operating subsidiaries to pay dividends may be restricted due to the terms of the subsidiaries' outstanding Term Loan as described in Note 11, *Debt*, to the audited consolidated financial statements. These condensed parent company-only financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting principles and policies described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, with the only exception being that the parent company accounts for its subsidiaries using the equity method. These condensed parent company-only financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes.

The Company has omitted the condensed parent company only consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, since the Financing Agreement was only in place for a portion of the year ended December 31, 2022 and would therefore not be meaningful.

Note 23. Subsequent Events

As mentioned in Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and Note 11, *Debt*, on January 9, 2024, the Company sold its investment in equity securities of a privately-held company for \$1.0 million. On the Consent Effective Date, the Company made a partial prepayment of \$1.0 million on the Term Loan (which amount was classified as a current obligation at December 31, 2023) and the related prepayment premium of 3%. The amounts related to this partial prepayment will be recorded in the quarter ending March 31, 2024.

In As mentioned in Note 11, *Debt*, the Company on the Consent Effective Date entered into the Third Amendment, which among other things, (i) consents to the sale of certain assets by the Company and (ii) amends certain terms of the Financing

Agreement, including without limitation, the minimum liquidity financial covenants thereunder, such that the minimum liquidity levels shall be (1) \$19.0 million at all times from the Consent Effective Date through and including March 31, 2024 and (2) \$24.0 million at all times thereafter through the maturity of the Term Loan.

As mentioned in Note 6, *Property and Equipment, Net*, Note 11, *Debt* and Note 12, *Leases*, on February 29, 2024, the Company sold its Van Nuys production facility which had a net carrying value of \$4.8 million at December 31, 2023, for \$6.2 million. Simultaneous with the sale, the Company entered into a five year lease of the facility, with two options to extend the lease for a period of three years each. The lease has an annual base rate of \$0.3 million which increases by 3% each year. The Company used the net proceeds received from the sale to make a partial prepayment of \$5.5 million on the Term Loan (which was classified as a current obligation as of December 31, 2023) and the related prepayment premium of 3%. The amounts related to the sale of the facility and the partial prepayment will be recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The facility served as collateral on the Term Loan, which required the Company to obtain the approval of Blue Torch to sell the facility. The approval to sell the facility from Blue Torch was not obtained until February 2024.

As mentioned in Note 11, *Debt*, the Company on February 29, 2024 entered into the Fourth Amendment which among other things, (1) consents to the sale of certain assets by the Company and (2) amends certain terms of the Financing Agreement, including without limitation, the minimum liquidity financial covenant thereunder, such that the minimum liquidity levels shall be (1) \$17.0 million at all times from February 29, 2024 through and including March 31, 2024 and (2) \$22.0 million at all times thereafter through the maturity of the Term Loan. After the prepayments on January 9, 2024 and February 29, 2024, the principal amount outstanding on the Term Loan was \$28.6 million.

As mentioned in Note 14, *Restructuring*, in January 2023, 2024, the Company executed cost-reduction initiatives intended to further streamline the business, while focusing on key growth priorities. business. These actions are expected to result in approximately \$6.5 1.7 million in costs consisting primarily of termination benefits during the first quarter of 2023. The Company is unable to estimate other costs related to this plan at this time. 2024.

99

112

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, which is the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were **not** effective as of **December 31, 2022**, due to **material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, as described below, that were not remediated.**

Notwithstanding the identified material weaknesses described below, management does not believe that these deficiencies had an adverse effect on our reported operating results or financial condition, and management has determined that the consolidated financial statements and other information included in this report and other periodic filings present fairly, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented, in conformity with GAAP. December 31, 2023.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) **and 15d-15(f)** under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financing reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transaction dispositions of our **assets. assets**
- Provide reasonable assurance that our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our final statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United **States. States**
- Provide reasonable assurance that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance authorizations of management and our directors, and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial **statements. statements**

Due to its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, because of changes in conditions, effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting may vary over time.

With the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this

evaluation, due to the material weaknesses described below, management concluded that the system of internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

This report does not include an attestation report of our internal controls from our independent registered public accounting firm due to our status as a "non-accelerated filer" as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Act.

Remediation of Prior Year Material Weaknesses

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

113

100

The material weaknesses as previously reported in Part II, Item 9A "Controls and Procedures" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, in connection with our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 has, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated remediated. Since that time, our management, with the oversight of the audit committee of our Board of Directors, engaged in their report, which is included herein.

Material Weaknesses

We identified efforts to remediate the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that existed as of December 31, 2022, by implementing new and enhanced procedures and controls, including:

For User access controls were redesigned and enhanced to ensure appropriate appropriately manage risks relate information segregation of duties and to restrict access to financial applications, programs and data to only authorized users, an technoprogram users.
general controls (ITGCs) over information systems and applications

that are relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, we did not maintain (i) sufficient user

- Program change management controls were enhanced to ensure that information technology (IT) program and changes affecting financial information technology applications and underlying accounting records are appropriately authorized and implemented. Business process controls that are dependent on
- Provided additional training to personnel, including the ineffective ITGCs, or that rely on data produced from systems impacted by the ineffective ITGCs, are also deemed ineffective. Additionally, we did not maintain effective controls over our impairment analyses for goodwill and long-lived assets as we did not retain sufficient appropriate level contemporaneous documentation to be maintained, to demonstrate the operation of review controls over the forecast used in developing estimates of fair value.

The material weaknesses did not result in any identified misstatements to the consolidated financial statements and there were no changes to previously released financial results. However, because the material weaknesses create a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement to our financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis, we concluded that as of December 31, 2022, the internal control over financial reporting was not effective.

Plan of Remediation

Management has been implementing and continues to implement measures designed to ensure that control deficiencies contributing to the material weaknesses are remediated, such that these controls are adequately designed, implemented, and operating effectively. The Company continues to provide additional training to personnel and put in place additional quality control measures around its processes and the retention of evidence of control activities.

When fully implemented and operational, we believe that these actions will remediate the underlying causes of the material weaknesses and strengthen our internal control over financial reporting. The material weaknesses will not be considered remediated, however, until the applicable controls operate have operated effectively for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively. We currently expect that during the remediation of these year ended December 31, 2023. Accordingly, the material weaknesses will were determined to be completed prior to the end remediated as of 2023. December 31, 2023.

As we implement these Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than the completed remediation efforts we may determine that additional steps may be necessary to remediate described above in connection with the previously identified material weaknesses. We cannot provide assurance that these remediation efforts will be successful or that weaknesses in our 2022 Form 10-K, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting will be effective (as defined in accomplishing all control objectives all of Rules 13a-

15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the time. We will continue Exchange Act) during our most recent quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to assess the effectiveness of materially affect, our remediation efforts in connection with our evaluations of internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, as specified above. Our management recognizes that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain judgments and assumptions and cannot provide absolute assurance that its objective will be met.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Departure of Chief Legal Officer

On March 10, 2023, the Company and Blake Bilstad, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company, reached an agreement (the "Separation Agreement") whereby Mr. Bilstad will leave the Company as part of the Company's reprioritization of its business operations, effective as of May 1, 2023. Mr. Bilstad will remain as Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary assisting the Company with transition matters until May 1, 2023, at which time his employment with the Company will terminate and Mr. Bilstad will resign his elected officer positions with the Company and each of its subsidiaries.

Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, in exchange for his execution of a general release of claims, Mr. Bilstad will be eligible to receive the severance benefits provided for under his employment agreement with the Company, which includes severance in the sum of Mr. Bilstad's annual base salary plus a pro rata portion of his target bonus, except that such payment will be paid in a lump sum amount (rather than in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll practices over the 12-month period following the termination date), payments or

101

reimbursements for the cost of COBRA premiums for the twelve months following the termination date and accelerated vesting of all outstanding Company equity awards that vest solely on the passage of time up through May 15, 2024 that are held by Mr. Bilstad on the termination date.

The summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Separation Agreement, which is filed as Exhibit 10.15 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

102 114

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12(a). Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12(b). Security Ownership of Management.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12(c). Changes in Control.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12(d). Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is

incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required for this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and is incorporated herein by reference.

103 115

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules. Schedule.

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

(a)1. Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm-Deloitte & Touche (PCAOB ID: 34)	66
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting FirmFirm-Ernst & Young LLP (PCAOB ID: 42)	58 68
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 22	62 69
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, December 31, 2023 and 2020 2022	63 70
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Loss for the Years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020 2022	64 71
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 2021, and 2020 2022	65 72
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, December 31, 2023 and 2020 2022	66 73
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	67 74

(a)2. Financial Statement Schedules Schedule

The following financial statement schedules schedule for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 December 31, 2023 and 2020 2022 are filed as part of this report and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial

statements. statements (in thousands).

	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Inventory reserve, beginning of year	\$ 25,830	\$ 8,641	\$ 8,031
Additions charged to earnings	36,148	17,488	2,759
Deductions	(9,003)	(299)	(2,149)
Inventory reserve, end of year	\$ 52,975	\$ 25,830	\$ 8,641

	December 31,			December 31,	
	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance, beginning of year	68,10	16,1			
	\$ 9	\$ 74	\$ —	\$ 116,564	\$ 68,109
Additions charged to earnings	47,64	47,1	16,1		
	0	28	74	26,272	47,640
		4,80			
Other (1)	815	7	—	—	815
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance, end of year	116,5	68,1	16,1		
	\$ 64	\$ 09	\$ 74	\$ 142,836	\$ 116,564

(1) The valuation allowance was adjusted for acquisitions and deferred taxes related to tax deductible tax-deductible transaction costs included in additional paid in capital in the financial statements.

104116

(a)3. Exhibits

Exhibits required under Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	File No.

2.1	8-K/A	2.1	2/16/2021	001-39735	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 9, 2021, by and among Forest Road Acquisition Corp., BB Merger Sub, Inc., Myx Merger Sub, LLC, The Beachbody Company Group, LLC, And Myx Fitness Holdings, LLC.

3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 1, 2021).	Certificate of Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of The Beachbody Company, Inc.	8-K	3.1	11/27/2023	001-39735
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 1, 2021).	Amended and Restated Bylaws of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 1, 2021).	8-K	3.2	7/1/2021	001-39735

10.	2	S	1	7	-	0	2	4/	.	5	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	6	Sponsor Agreement, dated as of February 9, 2021, by and among Forest Road Acquisition Sponsor LLC and The Beachbody Company Group, LLC.	S-4/A	10.2	5/27/2021	333-253136
10.	3	K	.	1	1	-	3	/	-	2	3	0	9	7	2	1	3	5	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, by and among The Beachbody Company, Inc., Forest Road Acquisition Sponsor LLC, The Beachbody Company Group, LLC, Kevin Mayer and certain stockholders of The Beachbody Company, Inc.	8-K	10.3	7/1/2021	001-39735

[ment,](#)
[by and](#)
[among,](#)
[The](#)
[Beach](#)
[body](#)
[Comp](#)
[any,](#)
[Inc.,](#)
[Forest](#)
[Road](#)
[Acquis](#)
[ition](#)
[Spons](#)
[or](#)
[LLC,](#)
[The](#)
[Beach](#)
[body](#)
[Comp](#)
[any](#)
[Group,](#)
[LLC,](#)
[Kevin](#)
[Mayer](#)
[and](#)
[certain](#)
[stockh](#)
[olders](#)
[of The](#)
[Beach](#)
[body](#)
[Comp](#)
[any,](#)
[Inc.](#)

10 .4 ^		8 0 K	19 0 20	- / 9	-	The Beachbody Company, Inc. 2021 Incentive Award Plan.	8-K	10.2	7/9/2021	001-39735
10 .5 ^		8 0 K	19 0 30	- / 9	-	The Beachbody Company, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan.	8-K	10.3	7/9/2021	001-39735

$$10^{-6}$$

10 .8 ^	Non-Emplee Director or Compensation.	0 7 0 / 1 19 - 0/ 3 - .2 9 K 60 7 2 3 1 5	Non-Employee Director Compensation Program.	8-K	10.6	7/9/2021	001-39735
10 .9 ^	The Beach body Compensation any, Inc. Amen ded and Restated 2020 Equity Compensation on Plan.	0 7 0 / 1 19 - 0/ 3 - .2 9 K 70 7 2 3 1 5					

[The](#)
[Beach](#)
[body](#)
[Comp](#)
[any,](#)
[Inc.](#)
10 [Deferr](#)
.1 [ed](#) *
0^ [Comp](#)
[ensati](#)
[on](#)
[Plan](#)
[for](#)
[Direct](#)
[ors](#)

105117

10.11^	Offer of Employment Letter, dated April 15, 2022, by and between Beachbody, LLC and Marc Suidan.	10-Q	10.1	5/9/2022	001-39735
10.12^	Separation, General Release and Independent Contractor Services Agreement, dated April 19, 2022, by and among Beachbody, LLC, The Beachbody Company, Inc. and Sue Collyns	10-Q	10.2	5/9/2022	001-39735
10.13^	Revised Offer of Employment Letter, dated as of May 10, 2022, as amended, by and between Beachbody, LLC and Kathy Vrabeck.	10-Q	10.1	8/8/2022	001-39735
10.14^	Offer of Employment Letter, dated September 27, 2021, by and between The Beachbody Company and Blake Bilstad.	10-Q	10.1	11/15/2021	001-39735
10.15^	Confidential Separation and General Release Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2023 and effective May 1, 2023, by and between Beachbody, LLC and Blake Bilstad.				*

10.16	Form of Indemnification Agreement.	8-K	10.1	5/9/2022	001-39735	
10.17	Warrant Agreement, dated September 18, 2020, by and between The Beachbody Company Group, LLC and Akron Supplement, LLC.	S-4/A	10.12	5/10/2021	333-253136	
10.18	Warrant Agreement, dated September 18, 2020, by and between The Beachbody Company Group, LLC and Schwarzenegger Blind Trust.	S-4/A	10.13	5/10/2021	333-253136	
10.19	Financing Agreement, dated August 8, 2022, by and among Beachbody, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, The Beachbody Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Parent"), each subsidiary of the Parent from time to time party thereto, the lenders from time to time party hereto (each a "Lender" and collectively, the "Lenders"), and Blue Torch Finance, LLC, as collateral agent and as administrative agent for the Lenders.	10-Q	10.2	8/8/2022	001-39735	
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company					*
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP					*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)					*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)					*
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350					**
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document					*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document					*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					
<hr/> * Filed herewith.						
10.9^	The Beachbody Company, Inc. Amended and Restated 2020 Equity Compensation Plan.	8-K	10.7	7/9/2021	001-39735	

10.10^	The Beachbody Company, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors	10-K	10.10	3/16/2023	001-39735
10.11^	Offer of Employment Letter, dated April 15, 2022, by and between Beachbody, LLC and Marc Suidan. Separation, General Release and Independent Contractor Services Agreement, dated April 19, 2022, by and among Beachbody, LLC, The Beachbody Company, Inc. and Sue Collyns	10-Q	10.1	5/9/2022	001-39735
10.12^	Revised Offer of Employment Letter, dated as of May 10, 2022, as amended, by and between Beachbody, LLC and Kathy Vrabeck.	10-Q	10.2	5/9/2022	001-39735
10.13^	Offer of Employment Letter, dated September 27, 2021, by and between The Beachbody Company and Blake Bilstad.	10-Q	10.1	11/15/2021	001-39735
10.14^	Confidential Separation and General Release Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2023 and effective May 1, 2023, by and between Beachbody, LLC and Blake Bilstad.	10-K	10.15	3/16/2023	001-39735
10.15^	Form of Indemnification Agreement.	8-K	10.1	5/9/2022	001-39735
10.16	Warrant Agreement, dated September 18, 2020, by and between The Beachbody Company Group, LLC and Akron Supplement, LLC.	S-4/A	10.12	5/10/2021	333-253136
10.17	Warrant Agreement, dated September 18, 2020, by and between The Beachbody Company Group, LLC and Schwarzenegger Blind Trust.	S-4/A	10.13	5/10/2021	333-253136
10.18	Financing Agreement, dated August 8, 2022, by and among Beachbody, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, The Beachbody Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Parent"), each subsidiary of the Parent from time to time party thereto, the lenders from time to time party hereto (each a "Lender" and collectively, the "Lenders"), and Blue Torch Finance, LLC, as collateral agent and as administrative agent for the Lenders.	10-Q	10.2	8/8/2022	001-39735
10.19	Securities Purchase Agreement	8-K	10.2	12/13/2023	001-39735
10.20	Offer Letter, dated as of June 15, 2023, by and between The Beachbody Company, Inc. and Mark	8-K	10.1	6/15/2023	001-
10.21					

	Goldston.					39735
10.22	The Beachbody Company, Inc. 2023 Employee Inducement Incentive Award Plan.	8-K	10.2	6/15/2023	001-39735	
10.23	Option Agreement under 2023 Employee Inducement Incentive Award Plan, dated as of June 15, 2023, by and between The Beachbody Company, Inc. and Mark Goldston.	8-K	10.3	6/15/2023	001-39735	
10.24	Forfeiture Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2023, by and between The Beachbody Company, Inc. and Carl Daikeler.	8-K	10.4	6/15/2023	001-39735	
10.25	Amendment No. 1 to Financing Agreement, dated as of October 4, 2022 by and among the Company, the Borrower, each subsidiary of the Company	10-Q	10.2	11/7/2023	001-39735	

106 118

**

Furnished herewith.

^

Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.

10.26	party thereto, the lenders party thereto and Blue Torch, as collateral agent and as administrative agent. Amendment No. 2 to Financing Agreement, dated as of July 24, 2023 by and among the Company, the Borrower, each subsidiary of the Company party thereto, the lenders party thereto and Blue Torch, as collateral agent and as administrative agent.	8-K	10.1	7/26/2023	001-39735	
10.27	Form of Amended and Restated Warrant to Purchase Stock.	8-K	10.2	7/26/2023	001-39735	
10.28	Consent No. 1 and Amendment No. 3 to Financing Agreement, dated as of January 9, 2024 by and among the Borrower, the lenders party thereto and Blue Torch, as collateral agent and as administrative agent.	10-Q	10.1	1/12/2024	001-39735	

10.29	Consent No. 2 and Amendment No. 4 to Financing Agreement, dated as of February 29, 2024 by and among the Borrower, the lenders party thereto and Blue Torch, as collateral agent and as administration agent.	8-K	10.1	3/5/2024	001-39735	
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company					*
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP					*
23.2	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP					*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)					*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)					*
	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350					**
97.1	The Beachbody Company, Inc. Compensation Clawback Policy effective as of October 2, 2023.					*
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document—the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File as its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema With Embedded Linkbase Documents					*
104	Cover page formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101					
<hr/>						
*	Filed herewith.					
**	Furnished herewith.					
^	Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.					

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

108120

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

THE BEACHBODY COMPANY, INC.

Date: March 16, 2023March 11, 2024

By: /s/ Blake T. BilstadMarc Suidan

Blake T. BilstadMarc Suidan
Chief Legal Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary
(Principal Financial Officer)

Power of Attorney

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Carl Daikeler, Marc Suidan and Blake Bilstad, Jonathan Gelfand, jointly and severally, his or her attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
------	-------	------

/s/ Carl Daikeler	Chairman of the Board, Director and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Carl Daikeler		
/s/ Marc Suidan	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Marc Suidan		
/s/ Mark Goldston	Executive Chairman, Director	March 11, 2024
Mark Goldston		
/s/ Mary Conlin	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Mary Conlin		
/s/ Kristin Frank	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Kristin Frank		
/s/ Michael Heller	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Michael Heller		
/s/ Ann Lundy	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Ann Lundy		
/s/ Kevin Mayer	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Kevin Mayer		
/s/ John Salter	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
John Salter		
/s/ Ben Van de Bunt	Director	March 16, 2023 11, 2024
Ben Van de Bunt		

109 121

SECOND AMENDED & RESTATED
Exhibit 10.10 CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF

FOREST ROAD ACQUISITION CORP.

(Pursuant to Sections 242 and 245 of the
General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware)

Forest Road Acquisition Corp., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “General Corporation Law”).

DOES HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That the name of this corporation is Forest Road Acquisition Corp., and that this corporation was originally incorporated pursuant to the General Corporation Law on September 24, 2020 under the name Forest Road Acquisition Corp.

2. That the board of directors of the Corporation (the “Board of Directors”) duly adopted resolutions proposing to amend and restate the Certificate of Incorporation of this Corporation, declaring said amendment and restatement to be advisable and in the best interests of this corporation and its stockholders, and authorizing the appropriate officers of this corporation to solicit the consent of the stockholders therefor, which resolution setting forth the proposed amended and restatement is as follows:

RESOLVED, that the Certificate of Incorporation of this corporation be amended and restated in its entirety to read as follows:

ARTICLE I

The name of the corporation is The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the “Corporation”).

ARTICLE II

The address of the Corporation’s registered office in the State of Delaware is 2140 S. Dupont Highway, in the City of Camden, County of Kent, State of Delaware 19934, and the name of its registered agent at such address is Paracorp Incorporated.

ARTICLE III

The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”) as it now exists or may hereafter be amended and supplemented.

ARTICLE IV

II

THE BEACHBODY COMPANY, INC.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN FOR DIRECTORS

Effective asThe total number of June 1, 2023

TABLE SHARES OF CONTENTS

	Page(s)
ARTICLE I. DEFINITIONS	1
ARTICLE II. PURPOSE; DEFERRAL ELECTIONS	3
ARTICLE III. DEFERRED COMPENSATION ACCOUNTS	4
ARTICLE IV. PAYMENT OF DEFERRED COMPENSATION	4

THE BEACHBODY COMPANY, INC.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN FOR DIRECTORS

**ARTICLE I.
DEFINITIONS**

1.1 capital stock that the Corporation shall have authority to issue is 2,000,000,000 shares, consisting of: (i) 1,600,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, having a par value of \$0.0001 per share (the “Administrator Class A Common Stock”); (ii) 200,000,000 shares of Class X common stock, having a par value of \$0.0001 per share (the “Class X Common Stock” shall mean and together with the Board or Class A Common Stock, the “Class A/X Common Stock”); (iii) 100,000,000 shares of Class C common stock, having a Committee to the extent that the Board’s powers or authority under the Plan have been delegated to such Committee.

1.2 par value of \$0.0001 per share (the “Board Class C Common Stock” shall mean and together with the Class A Common Stock and the Class X Common Stock, the “Common Stock”); and (iv) 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, having a par value of \$0.0001 per share (the “Preferred Stock”).

ARTICLE V

The designations and the powers, privileges and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof in respect of each class of capital stock of the Corporation are as follows:

A. COMMON STOCK

1. General. The voting, dividend, liquidation and other rights and powers of the Common Stock are subject to and qualified by the rights, powers and preferences of any series of Preferred Stock as may be designated by the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.3 Corporation (the “Change in Control Board of Directors” shall mean) and include outstanding from time to time.

2. Voting. Except as otherwise provided herein or expressly required by law, each of the following:

(a) A transaction or series of transactions (other than an offering holder of Common Stock, as such, shall be entitled to vote on each matter submitted to a vote of stockholders and shall be entitled to one vote for each share of Class A Common Stock and, until the Sunset Date, ten votes for each share of Class X Common Stock, in each case, held of record by such holder as of the record date for determining stockholders entitled to vote on such matter. From and after the Sunset Date, each share of Class X Common Stock will entitle the record holder thereof to one vote on all matters on which stockholders generally are entitled to vote. Except as otherwise required by law, holders of Common Stock, as such, shall not be entitled to vote on any amendment to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Certificate of Designation (as defined below)) that relates solely to the general public through a registration statement filed rights, powers, preferences (or the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof) or other terms of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together with the Securities holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Certificate of Designation) or pursuant to the DGCL. Except as otherwise required by law, shares of Class C Common Stock will not entitle the record holder thereof to any voting powers.

Subject to the rights of any holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, the number of authorized shares of Common Stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of the Corporation entitled to vote, irrespective of the provisions of Section 242(b)(2) of the DGCL.

Except as otherwise required in this Certificate of Incorporation or by applicable law, the holders of Common Stock (other than the holders of Class C Common Stock) will vote

2

together as a single class on all matters (or, if any holders of Preferred Stock are entitled to vote together with the holders of Common Stock, as a single class with the holders of Preferred Stock).

3. Dividends.

(i). Subject to applicable law and the rights and preferences of any holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, the holders of Common Stock, as such, shall be entitled to the payment of dividends on the Common Stock when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable law.

(ii). Dividends of cash or property may not be declared or paid on any class of Common Stock unless a dividend of the same amount per share and same type of cash or property (or combination thereof) per share is concurrently declared or paid on the other classes of Common Stock.

(iii). In no event will any stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, combination of stock, reclassification or recapitalization be declared or made on any class of Common Stock (each, a “Stock Adjustment”) unless a corresponding Stock Adjustment for all other classes of Common Stock at the time outstanding is made in the same proportion and the same manner (unless the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of any such other class of Common Stock (voting separately as a single class) waive such requirement in advance and in writing, in which event no such Stock Adjustment need be made for such other class of Common Stock). Stock dividends with respect to each class of Common Stock may only be paid with shares of stock of the same class of Common Stock.

4. Liquidation. Subject to the rights and preferences of any holders of any shares of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, the funds and assets of the Corporation that may be legally distributed to the Corporation’s stockholders shall be distributed among the holders of the then outstanding Common Stock pro rata in accordance with the number of shares of Common Stock held by each such holder.

5. Merger, Consolidation, Tender or Exchange Commission Offer. Except as expressly provided in this Article V, all shares of Common Stock shall, as among each other, have the same rights and privileges and rank equally, share ratably and be identical in all respects as to all matters (unless holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of any class of Common Stock (voting separately as a single class) waive such requirement in advance and in writing to different treatment as to such class of Common Stock, in which event different treatment may be permitted for such class of Common Stock). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, unless holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of any class of Common Stock (voting separately as a single class) waive such requirement in advance and in writing to different treatment as to such class of Common Stock, in which event different treatment may be permitted for such class of Common Stock, (1) in the event of a merger, consolidation or other business combination requiring the approval of the holders of the Corporation’s capital stock entitled to vote thereon (whether or not the Corporation is the surviving entity), the holders of any class of Common Stock shall have the right to receive, or the right to elect to receive, the same form of consideration, if any, as the holders of any other class of Common Stock, and the holders of any

class of Common Stock shall have the right to receive, or the right to elect to receive, at least the same amount of consideration, if any, on a per share basis as the holders of any other class of Common Stock, and (2) in the event of (a) any tender or exchange offer to acquire any shares of Common Stock by any third party pursuant to an agreement to which the Corporation is a party or (b) any tender or exchange offer by the Corporation to acquire any shares of Common Stock, pursuant to the terms of the applicable tender or exchange offer, the holders of any class of Common Stock shall have the right to receive, or the right to elect to receive, the same form of consideration, if any, as the holders of any other class of Common Stock, and the holders of any class of Common Stock shall have the right to receive, or the right to elect to receive, at least the same amount of consideration, if any, on a per share basis as the holders of any other class of Common Stock; provided that, for the purposes of the foregoing clauses (1) and (2) and notwithstanding the first sentence of this Article V, Section A.5, in the event any such consideration includes securities, (x) the consideration payable to holders of Class X Common Stock shall be deemed the same form of consideration and at least the same amount of consideration on a per share basis as the holders of Class A Common Stock and Class C Common Stock on a per share basis if the only difference in the per share distribution to the holders of Class X Common Stock is that each share of the securities distributed to such holders has ten times the voting power of each share of the securities distributed to the holder of a share of Class A Common Stock, and (y) the consideration payable to holders of Class C Common Stock shall be deemed the same form of consideration and at least the same amount of consideration on a per share basis as the holders of Class A/X Common Stock on a per share basis if the only difference in the per share distribution to the holders of Class C Common Stock is that the securities distributed to such holders have no voting power, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

6. Transfer Rights. Subject to applicable law and the transfer restrictions set forth in Article VII of the bylaws of the Corporation (as such Bylaws may be amended from time to time, the “Bylaws”) and Article V, Section A.7 of this Certificate of Incorporation, shares of Common Stock and the rights and obligations associated therewith shall be fully transferable to any transferee.

7. Conversion of Class X Common Stock.

(i) Voluntary Conversion. Each share of Class X Common Stock shall be convertible into one share of Class A Common Stock at the option of the holder thereof at any time upon written notice to the transfer agent of the Corporation.

(ii) Automatic Conversion. A share of Class X Common Stock shall automatically, without any further action, convert into one share of Class A Common Stock upon a Transfer, other than to a Qualified Stockholder, of such share.

(iii) Automatic Conversion of All Outstanding Class X Common Stock. Each share of Class X Common Stock shall automatically, without any further action, convert into one share of Class A Common Stock upon the earliest of (such date, the “Sunset Date”): (a) the date on which Carl Daikeler is no longer providing services to the Corporation as a senior executive officer or a director; and (b) the date as of which the Qualified Stockholders have sold, in the aggregate, more than 75% of the shares of Class X Common Stock that were held by the Qualified

4

Stockholders as of immediately following the Effective Time (excluding, for clarity, any Permitted Transfer).

(iv) Final Conversion of Class X Common Stock. On the Sunset Date, each share of Class X Common Stock shall automatically, without any further action, convert into one share of Class A Common Stock. Following such conversion, the reissuance of all shares of Class X Common Stock shall be prohibited, and such shall be retired and cancelled in accordance with Section 243 of the DGCL and the filing with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware required thereby, and upon such retirement and cancellation, all references to Class X Common Stock in this Certificate of Incorporation shall be eliminated.

(v) Procedures. The Corporation may, from time to time, establish such policies and procedures relating to the conversion of Class X Common Stock into Class A Common Stock and the general administration of this multi-class stock structure, including the issuance of stock certificates (or the establishment of book-entry positions) with respect thereto, as it may deem reasonably necessary or advisable, and may from time to time request that holders of shares of Class X Common Stock furnish certifications, affidavits or other proof to the Corporation as it deems necessary to verify the ownership of

Class X Common Stock and to confirm that a conversion into Class A Common Stock has not occurred. A determination in good faith by the Secretary of the Corporation that a Transfer results in a conversion into Class A Common Stock shall be conclusive and binding.

(vi) Immediate Effect of Conversion. In the event of a conversion of shares of Class X Common Stock into shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to this Article V, Section A.7, or upon the Sunset Date, such conversion(s) shall be deemed to have been made at the time that the Transfer of shares occurred or immediately upon the Sunset Date at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time (unless such time is otherwise specified in accordance with Article IV, Section 7(iii)), as applicable. Upon any conversion of Class X Common Stock into Class A Common Stock, all rights of the holder of shares of Class X Common Stock shall cease and the person or persons in whose names or names the certificate or certificates (or book-entry position(s)) representing the shares of Class A Common Stock are to be issued shall be treated for all purposes as having become the record holder or holders of such shares of Class A Common Stock. Shares of Class X Common Stock that are converted into shares of Class A Common Stock as provided in this Article V, Section A.7 shall be retired and may not be reissued.

(vii) Reservation of Stock. The Corporation shall at all times reserve and keep available out of its authorized but unissued shares of Class A Common Stock, solely for the purpose of effecting the conversion of the shares of Class X Common Stock, such number of shares of Class A Common Stock as shall from time to time be sufficient to effect the conversion of all outstanding shares of Class X Common Stock into shares of Class A Common Stock.

8. No Further Issuances. Except for a dividend payable in accordance with Article V, Section A.3 or a subdivision of shares effectuated in accordance with Article V, Section A.3, the Corporation shall not at any time after the Effective Time issue any additional shares of Class X Common Stock, unless such issuance is approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock. After the Sunset Date, the Corporation shall not issue any additional shares of Class X Common Stock.

5

I

9. For purposes of this Article V, Section A, references to:

(i) "Change of Control Issuance" means the issuance by the Corporation, in a transaction or series of related transactions, that meets the requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (c) below) whereby voting securities to any "person" person or related "group" of "persons" (as such terms are used persons acting as a group as contemplated in Sections 13(d) and 14(d)(2) of Rule 13d-5(b) under the Exchange Act) (other than the Company, Act (or any of its Subsidiaries, an employee benefit plan maintained by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or a "person" successor provision) that immediately prior to such transaction directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, series of related transactions held fifty percent (50%) or is under common control with, the Company) directly or indirectly acquires beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) of securities less of the Company possessing more than 50% of the total combined voting power of the Company's outstanding voting securities of the Corporation (assuming Class A Common Stock and Class X Common Stock each have one vote per share), such that, immediately following such transaction or series of related transactions, such person or group of persons would hold more than fifty percent (50%) of the total voting power of the outstanding immediately after such acquisition; voting securities of the Corporation (assuming Class A Common Stock and Class X Common Stock each have one vote per share).

(ii) "Change of Control Transaction" means (a) the sale, lease, exclusive license, exchange, or

(b) During any period of two consecutive years, individuals who, at the beginning of such period, constitute the Board together with any new Director(s) other disposition (other than a Director designated by a person who shall have entered into an agreement with liens and encumbrances created in the Company ordinary course of business, including liens or encumbrances to effect a transaction described in subsections (a) or (c)) whose election secure indebtedness for borrowed money that are approved by the Board of Directors, so long as no foreclosure occurs in respect of any such lien or nomination for election by the Company's stockholders was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the Directors then still in office who either were Directors at the beginning of the two-year period or whose election or nomination for election was previously so approved, cease for any reason to constitute a majority thereof; or

(c) The consummation by the Company (whether directly involving the Company or indirectly involving the Company through one or more intermediaries) of (x) a merger, consolidation, reorganization, or business combination or (y) a sale or other disposition encumbrance of all or substantially all of the Company's Corporation's property and assets in (which shall for such purpose include the property and assets of any single direct or indirect subsidiary of the Corporation), provided that any sale, lease, exclusive license, exchange or other disposition of property or assets exclusively between or among the Corporation and any direct or indirect subsidiary or subsidiaries of the Corporation shall not be deemed a "Change of Control Transaction"; (b) the merger, consolidation, business combination, or other similar transaction or series of related transactions or (z) the acquisition of assets or stock of another Corporation with any other entity, in each case other than a transaction:

(i) which results merger, consolidation, business combination, or other similar transaction that would result in the Company's voting securities of the Corporation outstanding immediately before the transaction prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the Company surviving entity or its parent) more than fifty percent (50%) of the total voting power represented by the outstanding voting securities of the Corporation or more than fifty percent (50%) of the total number of outstanding shares of the Corporation's capital stock, in each case as outstanding immediately after such merger, consolidation, business combination, or other similar transaction, and the stockholders of the Corporation immediately prior to the merger, consolidation, business combination, or other similar transaction continuing to own voting securities of the Corporation, the surviving entity or its parent immediately following the merger, consolidation, business combination, or other similar transaction in substantially the same proportions (vis-à-vis each other) as such stockholders owned of the voting securities of the Corporation immediately prior to the transaction; (c) a recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution, or other similar transaction involving the Corporation, other than a recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution, or other similar transaction that would result in the voting securities of the Corporation outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity or its parent) more than fifty percent (50%) of the total voting power represented by the voting securities of the Corporation or more than fifty percent (50%) of the total number of outstanding shares of the Corporation's capital stock, in each case as outstanding immediately after such recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or other similar transaction, and the stockholders of the Corporation immediately prior to the recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or other similar transaction continuing to own voting securities of the Corporation, the surviving entity or its parent immediately following the recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or other similar transaction in

substantially the same proportions (vis-à-vis each other) as such stockholders owned of the voting securities of the Corporation immediately prior to the transaction; and (d) any Change of Control Issuance.

(iii) “Family Member” means an individual’s spouse, ex-spouse, domestic partner, lineal (including by adoption) descendant or antecedent, brother or sister, the adopted child or adopted grandchild, or the person spouse or domestic partner of any child, adopted child, grandchild or adopted grandchild of such individual.

(iv) “Founder” means Carl Daikeler.

(v) “Permitted Entity” means, with respect to a Qualified Stockholder, (a) a Permitted Trust solely for the benefit of (x) Qualified Stockholders and/or (y) any other Permitted Entity of such Qualified Stockholder, or (b) any general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity exclusively owned by (x) a Qualified Stockholder and/or (y) any other Permitted Entity of such Qualified Stockholder.

(vi) “Permitted Transfer” means, and is restricted to, any Transfer of a share of Class X Common Stock that satisfies the following requirements: (a) a Transfer by a Qualified Stockholder to (w) a Qualified Stockholder or any Permitted Entity of a Qualified Stockholder, (x) a Qualified Stockholder’s Family Members, (y) to a trust or trusts or other estate planning vehicle for the benefit of a Qualified Stockholder’s Family Members, in each case so long as such Qualified Stockholder continues to exercise Voting Control over such shares (provided, that if the Qualified Stockholder is an entity or a result trust, references in this clause (y) to Family Members of a Qualified Stockholder shall be deemed to be references to the Family Members of the transaction, controls, directly individual having Voting Control over the shares of Class X Common Stock held by such Qualified Stockholder), or indirectly, (z) the Company Founder; or owns, directly (b) a Transfer by a Permitted Entity of a Qualified Stockholder to (x) such Qualified Stockholder or indirectly, all (y) any other Permitted Entity of such Qualified Stockholder.

(vii) “Permitted Trust” means a bona fide trust where each trustee is (a) a Qualified Stockholder or substantially all of the Company’s assets or otherwise succeeds to (b) a professional in the business of providing trustee services, including private professional fiduciaries, trust companies and bank trust departments.

(viii) “Qualified Stockholder” means (a) the Company (the Company registered holder of a share of Class X Common Stock immediately following the Effective Time; (b) the initial registered holder of any shares of Class X Common Stock that are originally issued by this Corporation pursuant to the exercise, conversion or settlement of a Right; (c) each natural person who Transfers shares of or Rights for Class X Common Stock to a Permitted Entity that is or becomes a Qualified Stockholder; (d) a transferee of shares of Class X Common Stock received in a Transfer that constitutes a Permitted Transfer other than pursuant to clauses (a)(x) of such person, definition; or (e) the “Successor Entity”) Founder.

(ix) “Rights” means any option, restricted stock unit, warrant, conversion right or contractual right of any kind to acquire (through purchase, conversion or otherwise) shares of the Corporation’s authorized but unissued capital stock (or issued but not outstanding capital stock).

(x) “Transfer” means, with respect to a share of Class X Common Stock, any sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, hypothecation or other transfer or disposition of such share or any legal or beneficial interest in such share, whether or not for value and whether voluntary or involuntary or by operation of law, including, without limitation, a transfer to a broker or other nominee (regardless of whether there is a corresponding change in beneficial ownership), or the transfer of, or entering into a binding agreement with respect to, Voting Control over such share by proxy or otherwise; provided that the following shall not be considered a “Transfer”: (w) the granting of a revocable proxy to officers or directors or agents of the Corporation with the approval and at the request of the Board of Directors in connection with actions to be taken at an annual or special meeting of stockholders; (x) entering into a voting trust, agreement or arrangement (with or without granting a proxy) solely with stockholders who are holders of Class X Common Stock that (A) is disclosed either in a Schedule 13D filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in writing to the Secretary of this Corporation, (B) either has a term not exceeding one year or is terminable by the holder of the shares subject thereto at any time and (C) does not involve any payment of cash, securities, property or other consideration to the holder of the shares subject thereto other than the mutual promise to vote shares in a designated manner; (y) in connection with a Change of Control Transaction that has been approved by the Board of Directors, the entering into a support, voting, tender or similar agreement or arrangement (in each case, with or without the grant of a proxy) that has also been approved by the Board of Directors; or (z) the pledge of shares of Class X Common Stock by a stockholder that creates a mere security interest in such shares pursuant to a bona fide loan or indebtedness transaction for so long as such stockholder continues to exercise Voting Control over such pledged shares; provided that a foreclosure on such shares or other similar action by the pledgee shall constitute a “Transfer” unless such foreclosure or similar action qualifies as a “Permitted Transfer”.

(xi) “Voting Control” means the power (whether directly or indirectly, indirectly) to vote or direct the voting of an equity interest, interest in a trust or other interest or security by proxy, voting agreement, or otherwise.

B. PREFERRED STOCK

Shares of Preferred Stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each of such series to have such terms as stated or expressed herein and in the resolution or resolutions providing for the creation and issuance of such series adopted by the Board of Directors as hereinafter provided.

Authority is hereby expressly granted to the Board of Directors from time to time to issue the Preferred Stock in one or more series, and in connection with the creation of any such series, by adopting a resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of the shares thereof and by filing a certificate of designation relating thereto in accordance with the DGCL (a “Certificate of Designation”), to determine and fix the number of shares of such series and such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such designations, preferences and relative participating, optional or other special rights, and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, including without limitation thereof, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, and to increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series as shall be stated and expressed in such resolutions, all to the fullest extent now or hereafter permitted by the DGCL. Without limiting the

8

generality of the foregoing, the resolution or resolutions providing for the creation and issuance of any series of Preferred Stock may provide that such series shall be superior or rank equally or be junior to any other series of Preferred Stock to the extent permitted by law and this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Certificate of Designation). Except as otherwise required by law, holders of any series of Preferred Stock shall be entitled only to such voting rights, if any, as shall expressly be granted thereto by this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Certificate of Designation).

The number of authorized shares of Preferred Stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of the Corporation entitled to vote, irrespective of the provisions of Section 242(b)(2) of the DGCL.

ARTICLE VI

For the management of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation it is further provided that:

A. At each annual meeting of stockholders of the Corporation beginning with the first annual meeting of stockholders following the filing and effectiveness of this Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware (the “Effective Time”), directors shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the year following the year of their election. Each director shall hold office until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified or until his or her earlier death, resignation, disqualification or removal in accordance with this Certificate of Incorporation. No decrease in the number of directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director.

B. Except as otherwise expressly provided by the DGCL or this Certificate of Incorporation, the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors. The number of directors that shall constitute the whole Board of Directors shall be fixed exclusively by one or more resolutions adopted from time to time by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Bylaws.

C. Subject to the special rights of the holders of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock to elect directors, the Board of Directors or any individual director may be removed from office at any time, with or without cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the combined voting power of all of the Successor Entity's then outstanding shares of voting stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at an election of directors.

D. Subject to the special rights of the holders of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock to elect directors, except as otherwise provided by law, any vacancies on the Board of Directors resulting from death, resignation, disqualification, retirement, removal or other causes and any newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors shall be filled exclusively by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office, even though less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director (other than any directors elected by the separate vote of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock), and shall not be filled by the stockholders. Any director appointed in accordance with the preceding sentence shall hold office

until the expiration of the term or until his or her earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, or removal.

E. Whenever the holders of any one or more series of Preferred Stock issued by the Corporation shall have the right, voting separately as a series or separately as a class with one or more such other series, to elect directors at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, the election, term of office, removal and other features of such directorships shall be governed by the terms of this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Certificate of Designation). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Article VI, the number of directors that may be elected by the holders of any such series of Preferred Stock shall be in addition to the number fixed pursuant to paragraph B of this Article VI, and the total number of directors constituting the whole Board of Directors shall be automatically adjusted accordingly. Except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Designation(s) in respect of one or more series of Preferred Stock, whenever the holders of any series of Preferred Stock having such right to elect additional directors are divested of such right pursuant to the provisions of such Certificate of Designation(s), the terms of office of all such additional directors elected by the holders of such series of Preferred Stock, or elected to fill any vacancies resulting from the death, resignation, disqualification or removal of such additional directors, shall forthwith terminate (in which case each such director thereupon shall cease to be qualified as, and shall cease to be, a director) and the total authorized number of directors of the Corporation shall automatically be reduced accordingly.

F. In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by statute, the Board of Directors is expressly authorized to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws, subject to the power of the stockholders of the Corporation entitled to vote with respect thereto to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws. The stockholders of the Corporation shall also have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws; provided, that in addition to any vote of the holders of any class or series of stock of the Corporation required by applicable law or by this Certificate of Incorporation (including any Certificate of Designation in respect of one or more series of Preferred Stock) or the Bylaws of the Corporation, the adoption, amendment or repeal of the Bylaws of the Corporation by the stockholders of the Corporation shall require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of voting stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in an election of directors.

G. The directors of the Corporation need not be elected by written ballot unless the Bylaws so provide.

ARTICLE VII

A. Any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders of the Corporation must be effected at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation, and shall not be taken by written consent in lieu of a meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any action required or permitted to be taken by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock, voting separately as a series or separately as a class with one or more other such series, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and

without a vote, to the extent expressly so provided by the applicable Certificate of Designation relating to such series of Preferred Stock, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding shares of the relevant series of Preferred Stock having not less than the minimum number of votes

10

that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered to the Corporation in accordance with the applicable provisions of the DGCL.

B. Subject to the special rights of the holders of one or more series of Preferred Stock, and to the requirements of applicable law, special meetings of the stockholders of the Corporation may be called for any purpose or purposes, at any time only by or at the direction of the Board of Directors, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer, in each case, in accordance with the Bylaws, and shall not be called by any other person or persons. Any such special meeting so called may be postponed, rescheduled or cancelled by the Board of Directors or other person calling the meeting.

C. Advance notice of stockholder nominations for the election of directors and of other business proposed to be brought by stockholders before any meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation shall be given in the manner provided in the Bylaws. Any business transacted at any special meeting of stockholders shall be limited to matters relating to the purpose or purposes identified in the notice of meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

No director of the Corporation shall have any personal liability to the Corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the DGCL as the same exists or hereafter may be amended. Any amendment, repeal or modification of this Article VIII, or the adoption of any provision of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation inconsistent with this Article VIII, shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the Corporation with respect to any act or omission occurring prior to such amendment, repeal, modification or adoption. If the DGCL is amended

after approval by the stockholders of this Article VIII to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the Corporation shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL as so amended.

ARTICLE IX

A. The Corporation hereby expressly elects not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, and instead the provisions of Article IX(B)-(D) below shall apply, for so long as the Corporation's Common Stock is registered under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

B. The Corporation shall not engage in any business combination with any interested stockholder (as defined below) for a period of three years following the time that such stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

(1) prior to such time, the Board of Directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

(2) upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting

11

stock (as defined below) of the Corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting securities stock owned by the interested stockholder) those shares owned by (i) persons who are directors and also officers and (ii) employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or

(3) at or subsequent to such time, the business combination is approved by the Board of Directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock of the Corporation which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

C. The restrictions contained in the foregoing Article IX(B) shall not apply if:

(1) a stockholder becomes an interested stockholder inadvertently and (i) as soon as practicable divests itself of ownership of sufficient shares so that the stockholder ceases to be an interested stockholder and (ii) would not, at any time, within the three-year period immediately after prior to the business combination between the Corporation and such stockholder, have been an interested stockholder but for the inadvertent acquisition of ownership; or

(2) the business combination is proposed prior to the consummation or abandonment of and subsequent to the earlier of the public announcement or the notice required hereunder of a proposed transaction and

which (i) constitutes one of the transactions described in the second sentence of this Article IX(C)(2), (ii) after is with or by a person who either was not an interested stockholder during the previous three years or who became an interested stockholder with the approval of the Board of Directors and (iii) is approved by a majority of the directors then in office (but not less than one) who were directors prior to any person becoming an interested stockholder during the previous three years or were recommended for election or elected to succeed such directors by a majority of such directors. The proposed transactions referred to in the preceding sentence are limited to (x) a merger or consolidation of the Corporation (except for a merger in respect of which, pursuant to Section 251(f) of the DGCL, no person vote of the stockholders of the Corporation is required), (y) a sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, whether as part of a dissolution or group beneficially owns voting securities representing otherwise, of assets of the Corporation or of any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation (other than to any direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary or to the Corporation) having an aggregate market value equal to fifty percent or more of either that aggregate market value of all the assets of the Corporation determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the Corporation or (z) a proposed tender or exchange offer for 50% or more of the combined outstanding voting power stock of the Successor Entity; provided, however, that no person or group Corporation. The Corporation shall be treated for purposes of this clause (ii) as beneficially owning 50% or more of the combined voting power of the Successor Entity solely as a result of the voting power held in the Company give not less than 20 days' notice to all interested stockholders prior to the consummation of any of the transaction. transactions described in clause (x) or (y) of the second sentence of this Article IX(C)(2).

D. For purposes of this Article IX, references to:

(1) "affiliate" means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, another person.

(2) “associate,” when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means: (i) any corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity of which such person is a director, officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the owner of 20% or more of the voting power thereof; (ii) any trust or other estate in which such person has at least a 20% beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity; and (iii) any relative or spouse of such person, or any relative of such spouse, who has the same residence as such person.

(3) “business combination,” when used in reference to the Corporation and any interested stockholder of the Corporation, means:

a. any merger or consolidation of the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation (a) with the interested stockholder, or (b) with any other corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity if the merger or consolidation is caused by the interested stockholder and as a result of such merger or consolidation subsection (B) of this Article IX is not applicable to the surviving entity;

b. any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition (in one transaction or a series of transactions), except proportionately as a stockholder of the Corporation, to or with the interested stockholder, whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of the Corporation or of any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation which assets have an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of either the aggregate market value of all the assets of the Corporation determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the Corporation;

c. any transaction which results in the issuance or transfer by the Corporation or by any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation of any stock of the Corporation or of such subsidiary to the interested stockholder, except: (i) pursuant to the exercise, exchange or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for or convertible into stock of the Corporation or any such subsidiary which securities were outstanding prior to the time that the interested stockholder became such; (ii) pursuant to a merger under Section 251(g) of the DGCL; (iii) pursuant to a dividend or distribution paid or made, or the exercise, exchange or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for or convertible into stock of the Corporation or any such subsidiary which security is distributed, pro rata to all holders of a class or series of stock of the Corporation subsequent to the time the interested stockholder became such; (iv) pursuant to an exchange offer by the Corporation to

purchase stock made on the same terms to all holders of said stock; or (v) any issuance or transfer of stock by the Corporation; provided, however, that in no case under items (iii) through (v) of this subsection shall there be an increase in the interested stockholder's proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the Corporation or of the voting stock of the Corporation (except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share adjustments);

d. any transaction involving the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation which has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series, or securities convertible into the stock of any class or series, of the Corporation or of any such subsidiary which is owned by the interested stockholder, except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share

13

adjustments or as a result of any purchase or redemption of any shares of stock not caused, directly or indirectly, by the interested stockholder; or

e. any receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit, directly or indirectly (except proportionately as a stockholder of the Corporation), of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges, or other financial benefits (other than those expressly permitted in subsections (a) through (d) above) provided by or through the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary.

(4) "control," including the terms "controlling," "controlled by" and "under common control with," means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting stock, by contract, or otherwise. A person who is the owner of 20% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity shall be presumed to have control of such entity, in the absence of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to the contrary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a presumption of control shall not apply where such person holds voting stock, in good faith and not for purposes the purpose of the Plan, in no event will a Change in Control be deemed to have occurred if such transaction circumventing this subsection (D) of Article IX, as an agent, bank, broker,

nominee, custodian or event does not constitute a “change in control event,” as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-3(i)(5).

1.4 “**Code**” shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and any successor statute thereto.

1.5 “**Committee**” shall mean trustee for one or more committees owners who do not individually or subcommittees as a group have control of such entity.

(5) “**interested stockholder**” means any person (other than the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Board, which may include one Corporation) that (i) is the owner of 15% or more Directors or executive officers of the Company, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

1.6 “**Common Stock**” shall mean the Class A common outstanding voting stock of the Company.

1.7 “**Company**” shall mean The Beachbody Company, Inc. and any corporate successors.

1.8 “**Compensation Program**” shall mean The Beachbody Company, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Program, as the same may be amended and/ Corporation, or amended and restated from time to time.

1.9 “**Deferred Compensation Account**” shall mean (ii) is an account maintained for each participating Director who makes a Deferral Election as described in Articles II and III.

1.10 “**Deferred Stock Unit**” shall mean a notional unit representing the right to receive one share of Common Stock, that is received by a participating Director pursuant to this Plan and provides for the deferred receipt of Eligible Compensation.

1.11 “**Director**” shall mean a non-employee member affiliate or associate of the Board.

1.12 “**Disability**” shall mean, with respect to a participating Director, that such Director has become “disabled” Corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the Corporation at any time within the meaning of Section 409A, as determined by the Administrator in good faith.

1.13 “**Effective Date**” shall mean the date the Plan is adopted by the Board.

1.14 “**Eligible Compensation**” shall mean, with respect to any Year, any Equity Award granted during such Year.

1.15 “**Equity Awards**” shall mean, as applicable, any Initial Equity Award and/or any Annual Award (each such term as defined in the Compensation Program).

1.16 **“Equity Restructuring”** shall mean, as determined by the Administrator, a non-reciprocal transaction between the Company and its stockholders, such as a stock dividend, stock split, spin-off or recapitalization through a large, nonrecurring cash dividend, or other large, nonrecurring cash dividend, that affects the shares of Common Stock (or other securities of the Company) or the share price of Common Stock (or other securities of the Company) and causes a change in the per share value of the Common Stock underlying outstanding Deferred Stock Units.

1.17 **“Exchange Act”** shall mean the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

1.18 **“Fair Market Value”** shall mean, as of any date, the value of a share of Common Stock determined as follows: (a) if the Common Stock is listed on any established stock exchange, its Fair Market Value will be the closing sales price for such Common Stock as quoted on such exchange for such date, or if no sale occurred on such date, the last day preceding such date during which a sale occurred, as reported in *The Wall Street Journal* or another source the Administrator deems reliable; (b) if the Common Stock is not traded on a stock exchange but is quoted on a national market or other quotation system, the closing sales price

on such date, or if no sales occurred on such date, then on the last date preceding such date during which a sale occurred, as reported in *The Wall Street Journal* or another source the Administrator deems reliable; or (c) without an established market for the Common Stock, the Administrator will determine the Fair Market Value in its discretion.

1.19 **“Incentive Plan”** shall mean The Beachbody Company, Inc. 2021 Incentive Award Plan, as it may be amended and/or amended and restated from time to time or any other applicable Company equity incentive plan then-maintained by the Company.

1.20 **“Plan”** shall mean this Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors, as it may be amended and/or amended and restated from time to time.

1.21 **“Section 409A”** shall mean Section 409A of the Code and Department of Treasury regulations and other interpretive guidance issued thereunder.

1.22 **“Separation from Service”** shall mean a “separation from service” (within the meaning of Section 409A).

1.23 **“Subsidiary”** shall mean any entity (other than the Company), whether domestic or foreign, in an unbroken chain of entities beginning with the Company if each of the entities other than the last entity in the unbroken chain beneficially owns, at the time of the determination, securities or interests representing at least 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of securities or interests in one of the other entities in such chain.

1.24 **“Year”** shall mean any calendar year.

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSE; DEFERRAL ELECTIONS

2.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Plan is to provide the Directors with an opportunity to defer payment of all or a portion of their Eligible Compensation, as set forth herein.

2.2 Deferral Elections. A Director may elect to defer payment of all or a specified portion of any Eligible Compensation by filing a written election with the Company on a form prescribed by the Company as follows (such an election, a “**Deferral Election**”):

(a) On or before December 31 of any Year, the Director may elect to defer all or any portion of any Eligible Compensation granted to such Director during any Year following the Year in which the Deferral Election was made, subject to Section 2.2(b) and (c) below.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 2.2(a), with respect to any Year in which a Director is initially elected or appointed to serve on the Board, such Director may elect no later than 30 days after the Director's commencement of services as a member of the Board to defer all or any portion of any Eligible Compensation granted to such Director following the later of (i) the date of the Director's commencement of services as a Director and (ii) the date such Director's irrevocable Deferral Election is filed with the Company.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 2.2(a), any Director who is first eligible to participate in this Plan on the Effective Date may make an initial Deferral Election no later than 30 days after the Effective Date to defer all or any portion of any Eligible Compensation granted to such Director following the later of (i) the Effective Date and (ii) the date such Director's irrevocable Deferral Election is filed with the Company.

(d) In each applicable Deferral Election form, the Director shall specify with respect to each participating Director's Equity Award(s), whether all or none of any such Equity Award(s) will be subject to deferral hereunder (any such deferred compensation, together, the “**Deferred Compensation**”).

2.3 Duration of Deferral Elections. Each Deferral Election shall continue in effect for the Year with respect to which the Deferral Election was made (in accordance with Section 2.2) unless otherwise terminated in accordance with Article V or by the applicable Director by delivery of a written notice to the Administrator three year period immediately prior to the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such person is an interested stockholder; and the Deferral Election becomes irrevocable.

ARTICLE III.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION ACCOUNTS

3.1 Deferred Compensation Accounts. The Company affiliates and associates of such person; but “interested stockholder” shall maintain not include (a) any Stockholder Party, any Stockholder Party Direct Transferee, any Stockholder Party Indirect Transferee or any of their respective affiliates or successors or any

“group,” or any member of any such group, to which such persons are a bookkeeping Deferred Compensation Account for party under Rule 13d-5 of the Deferred Compensation Exchange Act, or (b) any person whose ownership of each participating Director. With respect to shares in excess of the 15% limitation set forth herein is the result of any Deferred Compensation deferred action taken solely by Director hereunder, the Corporation; provided, further, that in the case of clause (b) such Deferred Compensation person shall be denominated in Deferred Stock Units.

3.2 Crediting of Equity Awards. A participating Director's Equity Awards that are deferred hereunder shall be credited to his or her Deferred Compensation Account in an equal number of Deferred Stock Units. The Deferred Stock Units related to interested stockholder if thereafter such deferred Equity Award shall be subject to the same vesting or other forfeiture restrictions that would have otherwise applied to such Equity Award. In the event the participating Director forfeits Deferred Stock Units in accordance with the foregoing, his or her Deferred Compensation Account shall be debited for the number of Deferred Stock Units forfeited.

3.3 Adjustments. If adjustments are made to the outstanding person acquires additional shares of Common Stock voting stock of the Corporation, except as a result of further corporate action not caused, directly or indirectly, by such person. For the purpose of determining whether a person is an Equity Restructuring, an appropriate adjustment also will interested stockholder, the voting stock of the Corporation deemed to be outstanding shall include stock deemed to be owned by the person through application of the definition of “owner” below.

(6) “owner,” including the terms “own” and “owned,” when used with respect to any stock, means a person that individually or with or through any of its affiliates or associates:

- a. beneficially owns such stock, directly or indirectly;
- b. has (i) the right to acquire such stock (whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time) pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon the exercise of conversion rights, exchange rights, warrants or options, or otherwise; provided, however, that a person shall not be deemed the owner of stock tendered

pursuant to a tender or exchange offer made by such person or any of such person's affiliates or associates until such tendered stock is accepted for purchase or exchange; or (ii) the right to vote such stock pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding; provided, however, that a person shall not be deemed the owner of any stock because of such person's right to vote such stock if the agreement, arrangement or understanding to vote such stock arises solely from a revocable proxy or consent given in response to a proxy or consent solicitation made to 10 or more persons; or

c. has any agreement, arrangement or understanding for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting (except voting pursuant to a revocable proxy or consent as described in item (ii) of subsection (b) above), or disposing of such stock with any other person that beneficially owns, or whose affiliates or associates beneficially own, directly or indirectly, such stock.

(7) "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity.

(8) "stock" means, with respect to any corporation, capital stock and, with respect to any other entity, any equity interest.

(9) "Stockholder Party" means any Qualified Stockholder of the Corporation.

(10) "Stockholder Party Direct Transferee" means any person that acquires (other than in a registered public offering) directly from any Stockholder Party or any of its successors or any "group," or any member of any such group, of which such persons are a party under Rule 13d-5 of the Exchange Act beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the then outstanding voting stock of the Corporation.

(11) "Stockholder Party Indirect Transferee" means any person that acquires (other than in a registered public offering) directly from any Stockholder Party Direct Transferee or any other Stockholder Party Indirect Transferee beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the then outstanding voting stock of the Corporation.

(12) "voting stock" means stock of any class or series entitled to vote generally in the election of directors and, with respect to any entity that is not a corporation, any equity interest entitled to vote generally in the election of the governing body of such entity. Every reference to a percentage of voting stock shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate number of **Deferred Stock Units credited** votes applicable to all shares of such voting stock, and by allocating to each **participating Director's Deferred Compensation Account and/or** share of voting stock, that number of votes to which such share is entitled.

ARTICLE X

The Corporation shall indemnify its directors and officers to the number fullest extent authorized or permitted by applicable law, as now or hereafter in effect, and kind such right to indemnification shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer of shares the Corporation and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and personal and legal representatives; provided, however, that, except for which proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, the Corporation shall not be obligated to indemnify any director or officer (or his or her heirs, executors or personal or legal representatives) in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such Deferred Stock Units are outstanding. person

15

unless such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized or consented to by the Board of Directors. The right to indemnification conferred by this Article IV.

PAYMENT OF DEFERRED COMPENSATION

4.1 Payment Events. Subject X shall include the right to Section 4.5, payment be paid by the Corporation the expenses incurred in defending or otherwise participating in any proceeding in advance of its final disposition upon receipt by the Corporation of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer receiving advancement to repay the amount advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that such person is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation under this Article X. The Corporation may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the Board of Directors, provide rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses to employees and agents of the Corporation similar to those conferred in this Article X to directors and officers of the Corporation. The rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses conferred in this Article X shall not be exclusive of any Deferred Stock Units shall be made to a participating Director in one lump sum on other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under this Certificate of Incorporation, the earliest to occur Bylaws, any statute, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise. Any repeal or modification of this Article X by the stockholders of the following events (the "Payment Event"): (i) Corporation shall not adversely affect any rights to indemnification and to the Director's Separation from Service; (ii) advancement of expenses of a Change in Control; (iii) director, officer, employee or agent of the Director's death; or (iv) the Director's Disability.

4.2 Timing and Form of Payment.

(a) Amounts contained in a participating Director's Deferred Compensation Account will, subject to Section 4.5 below, be distributed in a lump sum within 45 days following the applicable Payment Event (in any case, such payment date, Corporation (collectively, the "Payment Date Covered Persons") existing at the time of such repeal or modification with respect to any acts or omissions occurring prior to such repeal or modification.

The Corporation hereby acknowledges that certain Covered Persons may have rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses (directly or through insurance obtained by any such entity) provided by one or more third parties (collectively, the "Other Indemnitors"), in accordance and which may include third parties for whom such Covered Person serves as a manager, member, officer, employee or agent. The Corporation hereby agrees and acknowledges that notwithstanding any such rights that a Covered Person may have with respect to any Other Indemnitor(s), (i) the Corporation is the indemnitor of first resort with respect to all Covered Persons and all obligations to indemnify and provide advancement of expenses to Covered Persons, (ii) the Corporation shall be required to indemnify and advance the full amount of expenses incurred by the Covered Persons, to the fullest extent required by law, the terms of this Certificate of Incorporation, the Bylaws, any agreement to which the Corporation is a party, any vote of the stockholders or the Board of Directors, or otherwise, without regard to any rights the Covered Persons may have against the Other Indemnitors and conditions set forth herein. (iii) to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Corporation irrevocably waives, relinquishes and releases the Other Indemnitors from any and all claims for contribution, subrogation or any other recovery of any kind in respect thereof. The Corporation further agrees that no advancement or payment by the Other Indemnitors with respect to any claim for which the Covered Persons have sought indemnification from the Corporation shall affect the foregoing and the Other Indemnitors shall have a right of contribution and/or be subrogated to the extent of any such advancement or payment to all of the rights of recovery of the Covered Persons against the Corporation. These rights shall be a contract right, and the Other Indemnitors are express third party beneficiaries of the terms of this paragraph. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the exact Payment Date shall be determined by the Company in its sole discretion (and the participating Director shall not have the right to designate the time of payment).

(b) Amounts credited to a Deferred Compensation Account shall be paid in the form of one whole share of Common Stock for each Deferred Stock Unit that has vested in accordance with its terms as obligations of the applicable Payment Date; Corporation under this paragraph shall only apply to Covered Persons in their capacity as Covered Persons.

ARTICLE XI

A. Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery (the "provided, that Chancery Court, (i) the Company may choose in its discretion to pay the participating Director cash in lieu of all or a portion") of the shares State of Common Stock and (ii) no

fractional shares of Common Stock shall be issued and the Administrator shall determine, in its sole discretion, whether cash shall be given in lieu of fractional shares of Common Stock or whether such fractional shares of Common

Stock shall be rounded up or down. Deferred Stock Units issued to and shares of Common Stock paid to Directors under the Plan shall be issued and paid from the Incentive Plan.

4.3 Designation of Beneficiary. Each Director shall have the right to designate a beneficiary who is to succeed to his right to receive payments hereunder Delaware (or, in the event that the Chancery Court does not have jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware or

16

other state courts of the Director's death (each, State of Delaware) and any appellate court thereof shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action, suit or proceeding brought on behalf of the Corporation, (ii) any action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer or stockholder of the Corporation to the Corporation or to the Corporation's stockholders, (iii) any action, suit or proceeding arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or the Bylaws or this Certificate of Incorporation (as either may be amended from time to time), (iv) any action, suit or proceeding as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, or (v) any action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim against the Corporation or any current or former director, officer or stockholder governed by the internal affairs doctrine. If any action the subject matter of which is within the scope of the immediately preceding sentence is filed in a court other than the courts in the State of Delaware (a "Designated Beneficiary Foreign Action"). in the name of any stockholder, such stockholder shall be deemed to have consented to (a) the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts in the State of Delaware in connection with any action brought in any such court to enforce the provisions of the immediately preceding sentence and (b) having service of process made upon such stockholder in any such action by service upon such stockholder's counsel in the Foreign Action as agent for such stockholder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this Article XI(A) shall not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

B. Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act.

C. Any Designated Beneficiary will receive payments person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any security of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to this Article XI.

ARTICLE XII

A. In recognition and anticipation that (a) certain directors, principals, officers, employees and/or other representatives of an Exempted Person (as defined below) and its Affiliates (as defined below) may serve as directors, officers or agents of the Corporation, (b) an Exempted Person and its Affiliates, including (i) any portfolio company in which it or any of its investment fund Affiliates have made a debt or equity investment (and vice versa) or (ii) any of its limited partners, non-managing members or other similar direct or indirect investors may now engage and may continue to engage in the same manner or similar activities or related lines of business as those in which the applicable Director if he had lived. In Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage and/or other business activities that overlap with or compete with those in which the event of a Director failing to designate a beneficiary under this Section 4.3 Corporation, directly or upon the death of a Designated Beneficiary without a designated successor, the balance indirectly, may engage, and (c) members of the amounts contained Board of Directors who are not employees of the Corporation ("Non-Employee Directors") and their respective Affiliates, including (i) any portfolio company in which they or any of their respective investment fund Affiliates have made a debt or equity investment (and vice versa) or (ii) any of their respective limited partners, non-managing members or other similar direct or indirect investors may now engage and may continue to engage in the Director's Deferred Compensation Account, if any, shall be payable same or similar activities or related lines of business as those in accordance which the Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage and/or other business activities that overlap with Section 4.2 or compete with those in

which the Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage, the provisions of this Article XII are set forth to regulate and define the Director's estate in full. No designation conduct of a beneficiary or change in

beneficiary shall be valid unless in writing signed by the Director and filed with the Administrator. A Designated Beneficiary may be changed without the consent of any prior beneficiary.

4.4 Permissible Acceleration. Notwithstanding Sections 4.1 and 4.2, all or a portion of a Director's Deferred Compensation Account may be distributed prior to the applicable Payment Date upon the occurrence of one or more certain affairs of the events specified Corporation with respect to certain classes or categories of business opportunities as they may involve any Exempted Person, Non-Employee Director or their respective Affiliates and the powers, rights, duties and liabilities of the Corporation and its directors, officers and stockholders in Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-3(j)(4), as determined by the Administrator. connection therewith.

B.

4.5 Section 409A Delay. Notwithstanding Neither (i) any contrary provision in the Plan, Exempted Person nor (ii) any payment required to be made hereunder to a Non-Employee Director (including any Non-Employee Director who is a "specified employee" (as defined under Section 409A and serves as an officer of the Administrator determines) upon Corporation in both his or her Separation from Service will, director and officer capacities) or his or her Affiliates (other than the Corporation, any of its subsidiaries or their respective officers or employees) (the Persons (as defined below) identified in (i) and (ii) above being referred to, collectively, as "Identified Persons" and, individually, as an "Identified Person") shall, to the fullest extent necessary permitted by law, have any fiduciary duty to avoid taxes under Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) refrain from directly or indirectly (A) engaging in and possessing interests in other business ventures of every type and description, including those engaged in the Code, be delayed for same or similar business activities or lines of business in which the six-month period immediately following such Separation from Service (or, if earlier, until Corporation or any of its subsidiaries now engages or proposes to engage or (B) competing with the specified employee's death) and will instead be paid (as set forth herein) Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, on the day immediately following such six-month period its own account, or death in partnership with, or as soon as administratively practicable thereafter (without interest). Notwithstanding an employee, officer, director or shareholder of any contrary provision other Person (other than the Corporation or any of the Plan, any payment of "nonqualified deferred compensation" under the Plan that may be made in installments shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate its subsidiaries), and, distinct payments.

ARTICLE V.

ADMINISTRATION; EFFECTIVENESS, AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION OF PLAN

5.1 Plan Administrator. The Plan will be administered by the Administrator. The books and records to be maintained for the purpose of the Plan shall be maintained by the Company at its expense. All expenses of administering the Plan shall be paid by the Company.

5.2 Effective Date. The Plan was adopted by the Board effective as of the Effective Date.

5.3 Plan Amendment; Termination. The Board may amend, suspend, or terminate the Plan at any time and for any reason. No amendment, suspension, or termination will, without the consent of the Director, materially impair rights or obligations under any Deferred Stock Units previously awarded to the Director under the Plan, except as provided below. The Board may terminate the Plan and distribute the Deferred Compensation Accounts to participants in accordance with and subject to the rules of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-3(j)(4)(ix), or successor provisions, and any generally applicable guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service permitting such termination and distribution.

ARTICLE VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Limitations on Transferability. Except to the fullest extent required permitted by law, the right of any Director or any beneficiary thereof to any benefit or to any payment hereunder shall not be subject in any manner to attachment or other legal process for the debts of such Director or beneficiary; and any such benefit or payment shall not be subject to alienation, sale, transfer, assignment or encumbrance.

6.2 Limitations on Liability. No member of the Board and no officer or employee of the Company Identified Person shall be liable to the Corporation or its stockholders or to any person for any action taken or omitted in connection with the administration Affiliate of the Plan unless attributable to his own fraud or willful misconduct, and Corporation for breach of any fiduciary duty solely by reason of the Company shall not be liable to any person for fact that such Identified Person engages in any such action unless attributable to fraud or willful misconduct on the part of a Director, officer or employee of the Company.

6.3 Rights as a Stockholder. Deferred Stock Units shall not entitle any Director or other person to rights of a stockholder of the Company or any of its affiliates with respect to such Deferred Stock Units unless and until any shares of Common Stock have been issued to the holder thereof in respect of such Deferred Stock Units pursuant to Article IV hereof.

6.4 Limitation on Participant's Rights.

(a) The Company shall not be required to acquire, reserve, segregate or otherwise set aside any shares of its Common Stock for the payment of its obligations under the Plan, but shall make available as and when required a sufficient number of shares of its Common Stock to meet the needs of the Plan, subject to the terms and conditions of the Incentive Plan.

(b) Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to create a trust of any kind or any fiduciary relationship, activities. To the fullest extent that any person acquires a right permitted from time to receive payments from the Company under the Plan, such right shall be no greater than the right of any unsecured general creditor of the Company.

6.5 Severability. If any portion of the Plan or any action taken under it is held illegal or invalid for any reason, the illegality or invalidity will not affect the remaining parts of the Plan, and the Plan will be construed and enforced as if the illegal or invalid provisions had been excluded, and the illegal or invalid action will be null and void.

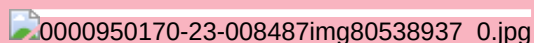
6.6 Governing Documents. If any contradiction occurs between the Plan and any Deferral Election or other written agreement between a participating Director and the Company that the Administrator has approved, the Plan will govern, unless it is expressly specified in such agreement or other written document that a specific provision of the Plan will not apply.

6.7 Governing Law. The Plan will be governed time by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, disregarding the Corporation hereby renounces any state's choice-of-law principles requiring the application of a jurisdiction's laws other than the State of Delaware. The Plan is intended interest or expectancy in, or right to be construed so that participation in the Plan will be exempt from Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, pursuant offered an opportunity to regulations and interpretations issued from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

6.8 Titles and Headings. The titles and headings in the Plan are for convenience of reference only and, if any conflict, the Plan's text, rather than such titles or headings, will control.

6.9 Conformity to Securities Laws. Each participating Director acknowledges that the Plan is intended to conform to the extent necessary with applicable laws. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Plan will be administered only in conformance with applicable laws. To the extent applicable laws permit, the Plan will be deemed amended as necessary to conform to applicable laws (subject to Section 409A).

6.10 Relationship to Other Benefits. No payment under the Plan will be taken into account in determining any benefits under any pension, retirement, savings, profit sharing, group insurance, welfare or other benefit plan of the Company except as expressly provided in writing in such other plan or an agreement thereunder.



March 10, 2023

VIA EMAIL

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Blake Bilstad

[redacted address]

Re: Separation of Employment

Dear Blake:

As has been discussed with you, in order to properly respond to the shifting market conditions which have directly impacted our business, Beachbody, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (together with each of its parents and subsidiaries, “**Beachbody**” or the “**Company**”) needs to reprioritize its business operations. As part of this, Beachbody and you have mutually agreed to transition your employment, effective as of May 1, 2023 (the “**Separation Date**”).

You will receive your regular paychecks consistent with the Company’s periodic pay practices from now through and including the Separation Date, as well as payment for your accrued but unused PTO/vacation in accordance with our current policies. Although we will be extending you additional benefits if you enter into a separation and release agreement with Beachbody, pursuant to your Offer of Employment dated September 27, 2021 (your “**Offer Letter**”), we want to be clear that you do NOT have to enter into a separation and release agreement in order to receive your pay and PTO/vacation through the Separation Date.

In addition, if you execute, do not revoke and abide by the attached Confidential Separation and General Release Agreement (the “**Release**”), and should any vesting remain on your outstanding stock options or restricted stock units (“**Equity Grants**”), you will receive accelerated vesting of your Equity Grants up through May 15, 2024 pursuant to the terms of your Offer Letter, plus an additional 90 days in which to exercise your options (for a total of 180 days after your Separation Date). In addition, if you execute, do not revoke and abide by the Release, the Company will pay you \$606,666.67 in a lump sum amount, less applicable state and federal withholdings and any other withholdings required by law or authorized in writing by you, on the first payroll date after the Separation Date. The Company will also provide Company-subsidized healthcare coverage at the same levels as in effect on the date of termination for twelve (12) months following the Separation Date (including reimbursement for any required COBRA payments) at no cost to you. Collectively, the benefits in this paragraph are referred to as the “**Severance Benefits**” and will replace any promises upon termination contained in your Offer Letter, or otherwise, which will be waived and released by you in full.

You may sign the Release after your employment termination date and up until 5pm (Pacific Time) on May 10, 2023, after which the offer for severance will expire.

400 Continental Blvd., Suite 400, El Segundo, California 90245 (310) 883-9000

March 10, 2023

Page 2

Consistent with applicable law, enclosed with this letter is any additional information that the Company is required to provide to you upon termination of employment.

This also confirms that if you are insured under the Company’s group insurance plans, you and your eligible dependents will receive COBRA notice under separate cover mailed directly to the residential address you have on file with Beachbody (if you need to update this address for yourself or your insured dependents, please let us know as soon as possible).

Finally, we also would like to remind you of your obligations under your existing Confidentiality and Non-Solicitation Agreement and your Dispute Resolution Agreement with the Company, as well as your duties under applicable

law, to refrain from disclosing or utilizing confidential information of the Company, as well as to abide by the non-interference obligations detailed in the attached Release.

Once again, we want to thank you for all your hard work and wish you the best in your future endeavors. Please contact me or Kathy Vrabeck if you have any questions regarding these issues.

Sincerely,

/s/ Liz Dellums

Liz Dellums

Senior Vice President, Head of People

Attachments:

Release

400 Continental Blvd., Suite 400, El Segundo, California 90245 (310) 883-9000

CONFIDENTIAL SEPARATION AND GENERAL RELEASE AGREEMENT

This Confidential Separation and General Release Agreement (the “**Agreement**”) is made by and between Blake Bilstad (“**Employee**”) and Beachbody, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Company**”) in consideration of the offer by the Company to provide the Severance Benefits set forth in a letter dated March 10, 2023, a copy of which is attached to, and made a part of, this Agreement (the “**Letter**”). This Agreement was first provided to Employee on the date set forth on the Letter. Employee acknowledges that if Employee does not sign this Agreement, Employee will not be entitled to receive the Severance Benefits. This Agreement may not be signed before the end of Employee’s last day of employment on May 1, 2023 and must be signed and returned to the Company before 5:00 pm (Pacific Time) on May 10, 2023 or the offers contained herein and in the Letter will expire and will be null and void.

1. General Release. In consideration of the covenants undertaken by the Company, including but not limited to payment of the Severance Benefits, provided Employee executes and does not revoke agreement to the Agreement, and except for those obligations created by or arising out of this Agreement, Employee, on Employee’s own behalf and on behalf of Employee’s spouse (if any), partner, descendants, dependents, heirs, executors, administrators, assigns and successors, agrees to and acknowledges in this Agreement full and complete satisfaction of, and irrevocably and fully and forever releases, absolves, discharges, waives and promises not to sue or otherwise institute, initiate or participate in, any legal or administrative proceedings against business opportunity that may be a corporate opportunity for an Identified Person and the Company Corporation or any of its current, former Affiliates, except as provided in Section C of Article XII. Subject to Section C of Article XII, in the event that any Identified Person acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or future affiliates, subsidiaries matter that may be a corporate or related entities other business opportunity for itself, herself or himself, or any of their respective past its or present, officers, directors, shareholders, members, agents, attorneys, insurers, representatives, trustees, contractors, administrators his or employees (hereinafter collectively referred to as “**Company Releasees**”), from and with respect to any and all claims, demands, liens, agreements, contracts, covenants, actions, suits, causes of action, wages, obligations, debts, expenses, attorneys’ fees,

damages, judgments, orders and liabilities of whatever kind or nature in law, equity or otherwise, whether now known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, and whether or not concealed or hidden, which Employee now owns or holds or has at any time prior to Employee's execution of this Agreement owned or held as against any Company Releasee based on actions or events that occurred prior to the date Employee executes this Agreement (collectively "**Claims**"), including, without limitation,

- a. any and all Claims relating to or arising from Employee's employment relationship with the Company and/or the termination of that relationship including but not limited to any promises made by the Company for the benefit of Employee in the Revised Offer Letter (as defined in the Letter) which terms have been restated and superseded by the attached Letter);
- b. any and all Claims for wrongful discharge of employment; termination in violation of public policy; discrimination; harassment; retaliation; breach of contract (both express and implied); breach of a covenant of good faith and fair dealing (both express and implied); promissory estoppel; negligent or intentional infliction of emotional distress; negligent or intentional misrepresentation; negligent or intentional interference with contract or prospective economic advantage; unfair business practices; defamation; libel; slander; negligence; personal injury; physical injury; assault; battery; invasion of privacy; false imprisonment; and conversion;
- c. any and all Claims for violation of any federal, state, local or municipal law, regulation, ordinance, constitution or common law relating to employment, conditions of employment (including bona fide disputes as to wage and hour laws, except to the extent prohibited by law), compensation and/or employment discrimination, including, but not limited to, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Civil Rights Act of 1991; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Federal Rehabilitation Act; the Fair Labor Standards Act; the Employee Retirement Income Security

Act of 1974; The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; the California Fair Employment and Housing Act; the California Family Rights Act; the California Business and Professions Code, her Affiliates, and the California Labor Code, including, but not limited to section 201, *et seq.*, section 970, *et seq.*, sections 1400-1408; including all amendments to each such law, regulation, ordinance, constitution Corporation or common law; and

- d. any and all Claims for attorneys' fees, legal costs and associated or related penalties.

2. Section 1542 Waiver. It is a further condition of the consideration for this Agreement and the Severance Benefits, and is the intention of Employee in executing this Agreement, that Employee's release under this Agreement will be effective as a bar as to each and every Claim, demand and cause of action specified above and, in furtherance of Employee's intention, Employee expressly waives any and all rights and/or benefits conferred by the provisions of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code and any similar state or local laws, and

expressly consents that this Agreement will be given full force and effect according to each and all of its express terms and conditions, including those relating to unknown and unsuspected claims, demands and causes of actions, if any, as well as those relating to any other claims, demands and causes of actions specified above. Section 1542 provides:

“A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS THAT THE CREDITOR OR RELEASING PARTY DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, AND THAT IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER WOULD HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR OR RELEASED PARTY.”

Employee acknowledges and agrees that Employee may later discover claims or facts in addition to, or different from, those which Employee now knows or believes to exist with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement and which, if known or suspected at the time of executing this Agreement, may have materially affected Employee entering into this Agreement. Nevertheless, Employee waives any right, claim, or cause of action that might arise as a result of Affiliates, such different or additional claims or facts. Employee further acknowledges and agrees that Employee understands the significance and consequence of Employee's release and the specific waiver of Section 1542 and any similar state or local laws. However, the releases contained in this Agreement Identified Person shall, not apply to: (a) any claim for workers' compensation insurance benefits; (b) any unemployment benefits to which Employee may be entitled; (c) any claim for indemnity under California Labor Code section 2802 and any similar state laws requiring reimbursement of business-related expenses; and (d) any other claim that cannot as a matter of law be waived. However, this Agreement does not prohibit Employee from filing a claim with a governmental agency where such claim cannot as a matter of law be waived, or from filing any other claim that may not be waived as a matter of law, however, with the exception of payments for any claims made for workers' compensation benefits, unemployment benefits, and other payments that cannot as a matter of law be waived, Employee agrees not to accept any payments arising out of any such claims.

3. ADEA Waiver. In exchange for the Severance Benefits, and in accordance with the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, Employee expressly acknowledges and agrees that by entering into this Agreement, Employee is knowingly and voluntarily waiving any and all rights and releasing all claims, known or unknown, arising under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended (the “ADEA”), that Employee may have otherwise had against the Company or any Company Releasee through the date Employee executes this Agreement. Employee also expressly acknowledges and agrees that:

- a. In return for this Agreement, Employee will receive consideration, that is, something of value (Severance Benefits), beyond that to which Employee was already entitled before entering into Agreement;
- b. Company has advised Employee to consult with an attorney (at Employee's expense) before signing Agreement;

- c. Employee is informed that Employee has 45 days from the date that this Agreement was provided to Employee, to consider whether to sign and accept the terms of this Agreement; and, that if Employee signs this Agreement prior to the 45-day period, Employee will have done so voluntarily and with full knowledge that Employee is waiving the right to have the full 45 days to consider this Agreement;
- d. Nothing in this Agreement prevents Employee from challenging or seeking a determination in good faith of the validity of this waiver under the ADEA, nor does it impose any condition precedent, penalties or damages for not doing so, unless specifically authorized by federal law; and
- e. Employee is informed that Employee has 7 days following the date that Employee signs this Agreement (which may not be signed prior to May 1, 2023) during which Employee may revoke it. This Agreement will become void if Employee elects revocation during that time. Any revocation must be in writing and must be received by the Company's Senior Vice President, Head of People, or delegate, during the 7-day revocation period. If Employee exercises the right of revocation, neither Company nor Employee will have any obligations under this Agreement. This Agreement is not effective until and only when seven (7) days have passed since Employee executes the Agreement and does not revoke this Agreement (the "**Effective Date**"). Employee expressly understands and agrees that unless waived by Company, any payments due in connection with this Agreement will not be made prior to the Effective Date.

4. No Admission of Liability. While this Agreement resolves any and all issues between Employee and the Company, as well as any future effects of any acts or omissions that occurred prior to the date Employee executes the Agreement, it does not constitute an admission by Employee, Company, or any other Company Releasee of any violation of any federal, state or local law, ordinance, constitution, regulation or common law, or of any violation of Company's, or any other Company Releasee's, policies or procedures or of any liability or wrongdoing whatsoever. Neither this Agreement nor anything in this Agreement, including the payment of funds, will be construed to be, or will be, admissible in any proceeding as evidence of liability or wrongdoing by Employee or Company. This Agreement may be introduced, however, in any proceeding to enforce this Agreement pursuant to an order protecting its confidentiality.

5. Employee's Covenants, Acknowledgements and Agreements. Employee:

- f. acknowledges and agrees that Employee has already received pay for all earned wages and other compensation due to Employee through Employee's last day of employment with the Company and affirms that Employee is fully paid for any and all expenses incurred on behalf of Company, reimbursements, vacation, paid time off, and all accrued and vested wages, bonuses, commissions, and all forms of compensation and benefits; and
- g. Employee further agrees that during and after the term of this Agreement, Employee will be available upon reasonable notice and under reasonable conditions, to assist Company in any capacity with respect to matters of which Employee was involved or had knowledge while employed by Company. Without limitation, such assistance may include providing information or documents, cooperating

investigations, negotiations, lawsuits or administrative proceedings involving Company, preparing for giving testimony, including written declarations or statements, and other similar activities.

6. Confidentiality . Employee agrees that Employee must keep the terms and conditions of this Agreement strictly confidential and, unless required by law, will not disclose them to any other person,

other than legal and financial advisors or family members who must also be advised of its confidentiality and who must agree to be bound by the confidentiality obligations. Without limiting the generality of the previous sentence, to the fullest extent permitted by law, Employee will have no duty (fiduciary, contractual or otherwise) to communicate or present such transaction or matter to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, as the case may be and, to the fullest extent permitted by law, shall not respond be liable to the Corporation or its stockholders or to any subsidiary of the Corporation for breach of any duty (fiduciary, contractual or otherwise) as a stockholder or director of the Corporation by reason of the fact that such Identified Person, directly or indirectly, pursues or acquires such opportunity for itself, herself or himself, directs such opportunity to another Person or does not present such opportunity to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries (or its Affiliates).

C. The Corporation does not renounce its interest in any way participate in or contribute corporate opportunity offered to any public discussion, notice, Non-Employee Director (including any Non-Employee Director who serves as an officer of this Corporation) if such opportunity is expressly offered to such person solely in his or her capacity as a director or officer of the Corporation, and the provisions of Section B of this Article XII shall not apply to any such corporate opportunity.

D. In addition to and notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article XII, a corporate opportunity shall not be deemed to be a potential corporate opportunity for the Corporation if it is a business opportunity that (a) the Corporation is neither financially or legally able, nor contractually permitted to undertake, (b) from its nature, is not in the line of the

Corporation's business or is of no practical advantage to the Corporation or (c) is one in which the Corporation has no interest or reasonable expectancy.

E. For purposes of this Article XII, (i) "Affiliate" means (a) in respect of an Exempted Person, any Person that, directly or indirectly, is controlled by such Exempted Person, controls such Exempted

Person or is under common control with such Exempted Person and shall include any principal, member, director, partner, stockholder, officer, employee or other publicity concerning, or in any way relating to, execution or the terms of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the previous sentences, Employee specifically agrees that Employee will not disclose information regarding this Agreement to any current or former employee or consultant of any Company Releasee. As a further condition of this Agreement, Employee agrees to promptly return, in good condition, any and all property in Employee's possession belonging to Company, including, but not limited to, papers, files, documents, reference guides, electronic devices, computer data, media tapes, keys, and parking passes, and shall not retain any copies, summaries, reproductions or excerpts representative of any of the foregoing (other than the Corporation and any entity that is controlled by the Corporation), (b) in respect of a Non-Employee Director, any format (whether hard copy, electronic Person that, directly or otherwise), indirectly, is controlled by such Non-Employee Director (other than the Corporation and to any entity that is controlled by the extent Employee has Corporation) and (c) in respect of the Corporation, any Company property stored on Employee's personal home computer(s) Person that, directly or indirectly, is controlled by the Corporation; (ii) "Exempted Person" means (a) Forest Road Acquisition Sponsor LLC and its Affiliates and (b) RPIII Rainsanity LP, RPIII Rainsanity Co-Invest 1 LLC, RPIII Rainsanity Co-Invest 2 LLC, RPIII Rainsanity Co-Invest 3 LLC and their respective Affiliates; and (iii) "Person" means any individual, corporation, general or limited partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, association or any other personal electronic storage device(s), Employee shall forward a copy of all such property to the Chief People Officer and then shall immediately irretrievably delete all such property from Employee's personal home computer(s) and other personal electronic storage device(s). Nothing in this or any other agreement prohibits Employee from reporting possible violations of federal law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, including but not limited to the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Congress, and any agency Inspector General, or making other disclosures that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal law or regulation. Employee does not need the prior authorization of Company to make any such reports or disclosures, and Employee is not required to notify Company that Employee has made such reports or disclosures. Nothing herein is intended to limit Employee's right to testify in an administrative, legislative, or judicial proceeding concerning any alleged criminal conduct or alleged harassment by Company, Company's agents, or Company's employees, when Employee is required or requested to attend the proceeding pursuant to a court order, subpoena, or written request from an administrative agency or the legislature.

entity.

7. Non-Disparagement F. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Employee agrees that Employee will not directly any Person purchasing or indirectly, make, ratify, infer, criticize by means of otherwise acquiring any disparaging, critical or negative remarks, public or private, oral or written, to any person or entity about Company or Company Releasees, or any of their respective products, services, business affairs, employees, officers, members, directors, partners, or consultants, including but not limited to, interest in any medium now known or hereinafter devised, including without limitation all social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, etc.)

weblogs, chat rooms, e-mails, text messages, or other medium associated with the world wide web, Internet, or wireless communications, and to any person or entity (whether done anonymously or not), to the extent not limited by the National Labor Relations Board or other governmental agency, its rule making and decision, and provided, however, that truthful statements made by a party in any judicial or administrative proceeding do not violate this paragraph. Employee affirms that Employee has not made any claim **shares** of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation based on any protected status arising out of or relating to Employee's employment with Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein is intended to limit an Employee's right to discuss or disclose truthful factual information related to unlawful acts in the workplace (including conduct that Employee has reason to believe is unlawful), any claim or complaint of sexual assault, harassment, discrimination, retaliation, or any other claim or complaint set forth in California Code of Civil Procedure sections 1001 and 1002 and similar state or local laws, where such disclosure must be permitted by law.

8. Warranty Concerning No Other Actions. Employee acknowledges and agrees that Employee is unaware of any claim, right, demand, debt, action, obligation, liability or cause of action that Employee may have against any Company Releasee which has not been released by this Agreement, except for any claim for workers' compensation insurance benefits which has been previously filed in writing with the Company. Employee acknowledges and agrees that no charge, complaint, action, application, petition, or grievance brought by Employee or on Employee's behalf regarding any **capital stock** of the released Claims is currently open or presently exists against the Company or any other Company Releasee in any forum or form, except for any claim for workers' compensation insurance benefits. By executing this Agreement,

Employee also expressly agrees to opt out of any class or representative action and to take such other steps as Employee has the power to take to disassociate Employee from any class or representative action seeking relief against the Company (except for any claim under the California Private Attorneys General Act) or any other Company Releasee regarding any of the released Claims and further understands Employee **Corporation** shall not be entitled to receive or collect anything for any claims that Employee has released under this Agreement. Employee further warrants that Employee has not previously assigned or transferred any of the claims that are the subject of this Agreement.

9. Notice. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, all notices or other communications to be given or that may be given by either party to the other will be deemed to have been duly given when made in writing **notice of** and delivered in person, 1 business day after being sent by recognized overnight courier or 5 days after deposit in the United States mail, certified, postage prepaid, return receipt requested and addressed to Employee at the address provided on the Letter, and Company at 400 Continental Blvd., Suite 400, El Segundo, California 90245, attention Senior Vice President, Head of People.

10. Agreement to Arbitrate. Any dispute or controversy arising out of or related to Employee's employment with the Company or the termination of Employee's employment with Company, or with respect to the interpretation, enforcement or breach of this Agreement must be submitted exclusively to binding arbitration pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act ("**FAA**"), before a single neutral arbitrator with JAMS in the county in which Employee was last approved to regularly perform services for the Company, in accordance with the employment arbitration rules of JAMS then in effect. The Company will pay the costs of the arbitration service, but each party will otherwise pay

for its own attorneys' fees and costs, including costs of discovery. (The current JAMS rules can be found at www.jamsadr.com/rules-employment-arbitration or by requesting a copy from the People Department.) If JAMS is unable or unwilling to provide arbitration services in such an instance, the arbitration will be conducted through the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). (The current AAA rules can be found at www.adr.org under the Rules & Procedures or by requesting a copy from the People Department.) The arbitrator shall apply the substantive law of the state in which Employee was last approved to regularly perform services, except to the extent that a federal claim has been made, in which case federal substantive law shall apply. The arbitrator shall apply the procedural rules of the arbitration service. The determination of whether or not a claim is arbitrable shall be made pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act. The arbitrator shall have sole and exclusive authority to determine the arbitrability of any dispute. The arbitrator will permit the parties to conduct reasonable discovery under the rules in effect for the arbitration and will make issue a decision in a written document setting forth the facts and law considered. The arbitrator's decision shall be final and binding on the parties. The parties agree that any claim may only be brought in an individual capacity. The arbitrator may award attorneys' fees to the prevailing party, but only to the extent that existing applicable law permits such an award. Any award or relief granted by the Arbitrator hereunder will be final and binding on the parties to this Agreement and may be entered in and enforced by any court of competent jurisdiction. The parties acknowledge and agree that, by mutually agreeing to arbitrate their claims against each other, they are waiving any rights to trial by jury in any action, proceeding or counterclaim brought by either of the parties against the other in connection with any matter whatsoever arising out of or in any way connected with this Agreement. Notwithstanding the requirements of this paragraph, this agreement to arbitrate claims does not apply to claims which, as a matter of law, may not be required to be arbitrated, including without limitation claims for unemployment insurance benefits and workers' compensation insurance benefits (collectively, "nonarbitrable claims"). If any nonarbitrable claims are made, such claims will be decided in a court of competent jurisdiction, however, any such claims made in court shall be stayed until such time as the arbitration proceeding has concluded and a decision has been rendered by the arbitrator.

11. Miscellaneous. This Agreement will be deemed to have been executed and delivered within the state in which Employee was last approved consented to provide services to Company, and the rights and obligations of the parties under this Agreement will be construed and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the state in which Employee was last approved to provide services to Company without regard to principles of conflict of laws. If any provision of this Agreement or the application of it is

held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications and to the extent the provisions of this Agreement are declared Article XII.

ARTICLE XIII

A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Certificate of Incorporation to the contrary, in addition to any vote required by applicable law, the following provisions in this Certificate of Incorporation may be amended, altered, repealed or rescinded, in whole or in part, or any provision inconsistent

therewith or herewith may be adopted, only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the total voting power of all the then outstanding shares of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class: Article V(B), Article VI, Article VII, Article VIII, Article IX, Article X, Article XI, Article XII and this Article XIII; provided, however, that any amendment that (x) increases the voting power of the Class X Common Stock pursuant to Article V, Section A.2 or (y) amends Article V, Section A.7 in a manner that adversely affects the holders of Class A Common Stock shall, in each case, require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the total voting power of all then-outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock of the Corporation entitled to vote thereon, voting as a separate class.

B. If any provision or provisions of this Certificate of Incorporation shall be held to be severable. Each party has cooperated invalid, illegal or unenforceable as applied to any circumstance for any reason whatsoever: (i) the validity, legality and enforceability of such provisions in any other circumstance and of the drafting and preparation remaining provisions of this Agreement. Therefore, in any construction to be made Certificate of this Agreement, the same will not be construed against any party on the basis that the party was the drafter. No waiver of any breach of any term or provision of this Agreement will be construed to be, or will be, a waiver of any other breach of this Agreement. No waiver will be binding unless in writing and signed by the party waiving the breach. No provision of this Agreement can be changed, altered, or modified except in a writing signed by Employee and a duly authorized officer of the Company. This Agreement, together with the Letter, constitutes and contains the entire agreement and understanding concerning Employee's employment with the Company, separation from employment, and the other subject matters addressed in this Agreement, and supersedes and replaces all prior negotiations and all agreements proposed or otherwise, whether written or oral, concerning the subject matter hereof, except for agreements or portions of other agreements concerning the confidentiality of business information, agreements concerning the ownership of intellectual property, and agreements concerning the resolution of employment disputes Incorporation (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Certificate of Incorporation containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable that is not itself held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall not, to the Employee Confidentiality fullest extent permitted by applicable law, in any way be affected or impaired thereby and Inventions Agreement), that provide (ii) to the Company with greater rights than fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the provisions of this Agreement. This is otherwise a fully integrated agreement. This Agreement may Certificate of Incorporation (including, without limitation, each such portion of any paragraph of this Certificate of Incorporation containing any such provision held to be executed in one invalid, illegal or more counterparts, each of which

unenforceable) shall be deemed an original, but all construed so as to permit the Corporation to protect its directors, officers, employees and agents from personal liability in respect of which together shall constitute one and their good faith service to or for the same instrument.

12. Voluntary Execution of Agreement. Employee acknowledges and agrees that Employee has executed this Agreement voluntarily and without any duress or undue influence on the part or behalf benefit of the Company, with Corporation to the full intent fullest extent permitted by law.

[Remainder of releasing all Claims as set forth above. Employee further acknowledges that Employee: (a) has read this Agreement; (b) has had the opportunity to seek legal counsel of Employee’s own choice, and at Employee’s cost, to discuss the legal effects of this Agreement before signing; (c) understands the terms and consequences of this Agreement and of the releases it contains; and (d) is fully aware of the legal and binding effect of this Agreement. page intentionally left blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the corporation has caused the Second Amended and Restated Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officer.

Agreed and signed in the city and state of _____, California, this _____ day of May, 2023.

Dated: June 25, 2021

Signed: _____ By: /s/ Carl
Daikeler
Blake Bilstad Name: Carl Daikeler
Confirmed Title: Chairperson and agreed: Chief Executive Officer
Beachbody, LLC
Signed: [Signature Page to Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation]||
Printed Name: Liz Dellums
Title: Senior Vice President, Head of People

Exhibit 21.1

THE BEACHBODY COMPANY, INC.
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES*

Legal Name	Jurisdiction	Percent Owned
Beachbody, LLC	United States	100%

*Pursuant to Item 601(b)(21)(ii) of Regulation S-K, the names of other subsidiaries of The Beachbody Company, Inc. are omitted, because, considered in the aggregate, they would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of the end of the year covered by this report.

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-258149 on Form S-1, Registration Statement Nos. 333-259100 and 333-272686 on Form S-8, and Registration Statement No. 333-274828 on Form S-3 of our report dated March 11, 2024, relating to the financial statements of The Beachbody Company, Inc. appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California

March 11, 2024

Exhibit 23.2

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-1 No. 333-258149) and related Prospectus of The Beachbody Company, Inc. for the

registration of 243,320,841 shares of its common stock, 5,333,333 warrants to purchase shares of its common stock and

15,333,333 shares of its common stock underlying warrants, and,

- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-259100) pertaining to the 2021 Incentive Award Plan, the 2021 Employee

Stock Purchase Plan and the Amended and Restated 2020 Equity Compensation Plan of The Beachbody Company, Inc.

- (3) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-272686) pertaining to the 2021 Incentive Award Plan, the 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the 2023 Employment Inducement Incentive Award Plan of The Beachbody Company, Inc.

- (4) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-274828) and related Prospectus of The Beachbody Company, Inc. for the registration of up to \$50,000,000 in the aggregate of its common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, warrants and units.

of our report dated March 16, 2023, (except for the effects of the reverse stock split discussed in Note 1 and Note 15, as to which the date is January 24, 2024), with respect to the consolidated financial statements of The Beachbody Company, Inc. and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of The Beachbody Company, Inc., included in its Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California

March 16, 2023 11, 2024

Exhibit 31.1

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

I, Carl Daikeler, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of The Beachbody Company, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting 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 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 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 registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: **March 16, 2023** March 11, 2024

By: /s/ Carl Daikeler

Carl Daikeler
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

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

I, Marc Suidan, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of The Beachbody Company, Inc.;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

- b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and 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 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 materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: **March 16, 2023** March 11, 2024

By: /s/ Marc Suidan

Marc Suidan

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the Annual Report of The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 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; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: **March 16, 2023** March 11, 2024

By: /s/ Carl Daikeler

(Principal Executive Officer)

December 31, 2023

- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 16, 2023

By:

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

THE BEACHBODY COMPANY, INC.

POLICY FOR RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

terms used in this Policy but not otherwise defined herein are defined in Section 11.

1. Persons Subject to Policy

shall not negate the application of this Policy to the Officer.

2. Compensation Subject to Policy

purposes of this Policy, the date on which Incentive-Based Compensation is “received” shall be

determined under the Applicable Rules, which generally provide that Incentive-Based Compensation is “received” in the Company’s fiscal period during which the relevant Financial Reporting Measure is attained or satisfied, without regard to whether the grant, vesting or payment of the Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period.

3. Recovery of Compensation

In the event that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement, the Company shall recover, reasonably promptly, the portion of any Incentive-Based Compensation that is Erroneously Awarded Compensation, unless the Committee has determined that recovery would be Impracticable. Recovery shall be required in accordance with the preceding sentence regardless of whether the applicable Officer engaged in misconduct or otherwise caused or contributed to the requirement for the Restatement and regardless of whether or when restated financial statements are filed by the Company. For clarity, the recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation under this Policy will not give rise to any person’s right to voluntarily terminate employment for “good reason,” or due to a “constructive termination” (or any similar term of like effect) under any plan, program or policy of or agreement with the Company or any of its affiliates.

4. Manner of Recovery; Limitation on Duplicative Recovery

The Committee shall, in its sole discretion, determine the manner of recovery of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation, which may include, without limitation, reduction or cancellation by the Company or an affiliate of the Company of Incentive-Based Compensation, Erroneously Awarded Compensation or solely time-vesting equity awards, reimbursement or repayment by any person subject to this Policy of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation, and, to the extent permitted by law, an offset of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation against other

Exhibit 97.1

compensation payable by the Company or an affiliate of the Company to such person. Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless otherwise prohibited by the Applicable Rules, to the extent this Policy provides for recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation already recovered by the Company pursuant to Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 or Other Recovery Arrangements, the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation already recovered by the Company from the recipient of such Erroneously Awarded Compensation may be credited to the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation required to be recovered pursuant to this Policy from such person.

5. Administration

This Policy shall be administered, interpreted and construed by the Committee, which is authorized to make all determinations necessary, appropriate or advisable for such purpose. The Board of Directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) may re-vest in itself the authority to administer, interpret and construe this Policy in accordance with applicable law, and in such event references herein to the “Committee” shall be deemed to be references to the Board. Subject to any permitted review by the applicable national securities exchange or association pursuant to the Applicable Rules, all determinations and decisions made by the Committee pursuant to the provisions of this Policy shall be final, conclusive and binding on all persons, including the Company and its affiliates, equityholders and employees. The Committee may delegate administrative duties with respect to this Policy to one or more directors or employees of the Company, as permitted under applicable law, including any Applicable Rules.

6. Interpretation

This Policy shall be interpreted and applied in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the Applicable Rules, and to the extent this Policy is inconsistent with such Applicable Rules, it shall be deemed amended to the minimum extent necessary to ensure compliance therewith.

7. No Indemnification; No Liability

The Company shall not indemnify or insure any person against the loss of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation pursuant to this Policy, nor shall the Company directly or indirectly pay or reimburse any person for any premiums for third-party insurance policies that such person may elect to purchase to fund such person’s potential obligations under this Policy. None of the Company, an affiliate of the Company or any member of the Committee or the Board shall have any liability to any person as a result of actions taken under this Policy.

8. Application; Enforceability

Except as otherwise determined by the Committee or the Board, the adoption of this Policy does not limit, and is intended to apply in addition to, any other clawback, recoupment, forfeiture or similar policies or provisions of the Company or its affiliates, including any such policies or provisions of such effect contained in any employment agreement, bonus plan, incentive plan, equity-based plan or award agreement thereunder or similar plan, program or agreement of the Company or an affiliate or required under applicable law (the “**Other Recovery Arrangements**”). The remedy specified in this Policy shall not be exclusive and shall be in addition to every other right or remedy at law or in equity that may be available to the Company or an affiliate of the Company.

9. Severability

The provisions in this Policy are intended to be applied to the fullest extent of the law; provided, however, to the extent that any provision of this Policy is found to be unenforceable or invalid under any applicable law, such provision will be applied to the maximum extent permitted, and shall automatically be deemed amended in a manner consistent with its objectives to the extent necessary to conform to any limitations required under applicable law.

10. Amendment and Termination

Exhibit 97.1

The Board or the Committee may amend, modify or terminate this Policy in whole or in part at any time and from time to time in its sole discretion. This Policy will terminate automatically when the Company does not have a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or association.

11. Definitions

“Applicable Rules” means Section 10D of the Exchange Act, Rule 10D-1 promulgated thereunder, the listing rules of the national securities exchange or association on which the Company’s securities are listed, and any applicable rules, standards or other guidance adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any national securities exchange or association on which the Company’s securities are listed.

“Committee” means the committee of the Board responsible for executive compensation decisions comprised solely of independent directors (as determined under the Applicable Rules), or in the absence of such a committee, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board.

“Erroneously Awarded Compensation” means the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation received by a current or former Officer that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that would have been received by such current or former Officer based on a restated Financial Reporting Measure, as determined on a pre-tax basis in accordance with the Applicable Rules.

“Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“Financial Reporting Measure” means any measure determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’s financial statements, and any measures derived wholly or in part from such measures, including GAAP, IFRS and nonGAAP/IFRS financial measures, as well as stock or share price and total equityholder return.

“GAAP” means United States generally accepted accounting principles.

“IFRS” means international financial reporting standards as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

“Impracticable” means (a) the direct costs paid to third parties to assist in enforcing recovery would exceed the Erroneously Awarded Compensation; provided that the Company has (i) made reasonable attempts to recover the Erroneously Awarded Compensation, (ii) documented such attempt(s), and (iii) provided such documentation to the relevant listing exchange or association, (b) to the extent permitted by the Applicable Rules, the recovery would violate the Company’s home country laws pursuant to an opinion of home country counsel; provided that the Company has (i) obtained an opinion of home country counsel, acceptable to the relevant listing exchange or association, that recovery would result in

such violation, and (ii) provided such opinion to the relevant listing exchange or association, 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 the regulations thereunder.

“Incentive-Based Compensation” means, with respect to a Restatement, any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of one or more Financial Reporting Measures and received by a person: (a) after such person began service as an Officer; (b) who served as an Officer at any time during the performance period for that compensation; (c) while the Company has a class of its securities listed on a national securities exchange or association; and (d) during the applicable Three-Year Period.

“Officer” means each person who serves as an executive officer of the Company, as defined in Rule 10D-1(d) under the Exchange Act.

“Restatement” means an accounting restatement to correct the Company’s material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under securities laws, including restatements that correct an error in previously issued financial statements (a) that is material to the previously issued financial statements or (b) that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.

“Three-Year Period” means, with respect to a Restatement, the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date that the Board, a committee of the Board, or the officer or officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare such Restatement, or, if earlier, the date on which a court, regulator or other

Exhibit 97.1

legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare such Restatement. The “Three-Year Period” also includes any transition period (that results from a change in the Company’s fiscal year) within or immediately following the three completed fiscal years identified in the preceding sentence. However, a transition period between the last day of the Company’s previous fiscal year end and the first day of its new fiscal year that comprises a period of nine to 12 months shall be deemed a completed fiscal year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CONSENT TO POLICY FOR RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION¹

The undersigned has received a copy of the Policy for Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (the **“Policy”**) adopted by The Beachbody Company, Inc. (the **“Company”**).

For good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is acknowledged, the undersigned agrees to the terms of the Policy and agrees that compensation received by the undersigned may be subject to reduction, cancellation, forfeiture and/or recoupment to the extent necessary to comply with the Policy, notwithstanding any other agreement to the contrary. The undersigned further acknowledges and agrees that the undersigned is not entitled to indemnification in connection with any enforcement of the Policy and expressly waives any rights to such indemnification under the Company’s organizational documents or otherwise.

Date Signature

Name

Title

DISCLAIMER

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REFINITIV CORPORATE DISCLOSURES DELTA REPORT™ IS A COMPARISON OF TWO FINANCIALS PERIODIC REPORTS. THERE MAY BE MATERIAL ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INACCURACIES IN THE REPORT INCLUDING THE TEXT AND THE COMPARISON DATA AND TABLES. IN NO WAY DOES REFINITIV OR THE APPLICABLE COMPANY ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY INVESTMENT OR OTHER DECISIONS MADE BASED UPON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS REPORT. USERS ARE ADVISED TO REVIEW THE APPLICABLE COMPANY'S ACTUAL SEC FILINGS BEFORE MAKING ANY INVESTMENT OR OTHER DECISIONS.

©2024, Refinitiv. All rights reserved. Patents Pending.