

## **CORNER GROWTH ACQUISITION CORP. 2**

### **INSIDER TRADING POLICY**

**EFFECTIVE JUNE 16, 2021**

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Corner Growth Acquisition Corp. 2 (“CGAC”) has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (this “Policy”), as amended from time to time by the Board and which is applicable to all of CGAC’s directors, board observers, officers, and employees of CGA Sponsor 2, LLC (“Insiders”).

#### **Policy**

It is the policy of CGAC that Insiders with “material” non-public information shall not engage in transactions in CGAC securities or “tip” by passing non-public information on to another person to engage in transactions in CGAC securities. Likewise, Insiders who become aware of material non-public information about another company as a result of their work for CGAC shall refrain from trading in the shares of CGAC or tipping others to trade in the shares of that company. Information is considered “material” if a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision. Examples of events that could involve material non-public information include a merger with or acquisition of a sizable company, or the release of quarterly or annual financial results. References in this policy to “shares” are intended to cover all types of securities (e.g. ordinary shares, option, preferred shares, convertible debentures, warrants, etc.).

#### **Scope**

1. Persons subject to this policy. This policy covers all directors, board advisors, officers and key employees with regular access to material nonpublic information of CGAC, their immediate family, any entities controlled by them. CGAC also determine that other persons should be subject to this policy, such as contractors or consultants who have access to material nonpublic information. All persons subject to this policy are referred to herein as “Insiders.”

2. Transactions subject to this policy. This Policy applies to transactions in CGAC’s securities (collectively referred to in this Policy as “CGAC Securities”), including CGAC’s ordinary shares, options to purchase ordinary shares, warrants or any other type of securities that CGAC may issue, including (but not limited to) preferred shares, and convertible debentures as well as derivative securities that are not issued by CGAC, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps relating to CGAC Securities.

#### **Individual Responsibility**

Persons subject to this policy have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about CGAC and to not engage in transactions in CGAC Securities while in possession of material nonpublic information. Each individual is responsible for making sure that he or she complies with this Policy, and that any family member, household member or entity whose transactions are subject to this Policy, as discussed below, also comply with this Policy. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is in possession of material nonpublic

information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of CGAC, or any other employee or director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by CGAC for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws, as described below in more detail under the heading “Consequences of Violations.”

## **Practice**

### **3. Insider Trading**

(a) Insiders – pre-clearance procedure: Insiders should, before transacting in CGAC shares, contact the Chief Executive Officer or President concerning the possible existence of pending unpublished important developments. It is essential to seek clearance to trade on the same day as the proposed transaction because clearance can only cover circumstances existing at the time of the consultation. Ultimately, personal transactions are the responsibility of the individual. No Insider should transact in CGAC securities when they have material non-public information about CGAC until the second trading day following the release of that information. Insiders may be asked by CGAC at any time to refrain from trading during specified blackout periods.

(b) Supervision: When an Insider knows that another Insider has material non-public information (e.g. CGAC plans for an acquisition) the Insider should remind the other Insiders to refrain from trading in CGAC securities until the second business day after the information has been disclosed to the public or becomes obsolete. Similarly, Insiders should instruct other Insiders not to trade in the shares of another company if CGAC has material non-public information about that company.

4. Short Sales and Puts and Calls on CGAC Securities: Short sales of CGAC shares by Insiders are prohibited. No Insider should engage in short sales of CGAC securities or engage in puts, calls (including covered calls), or other options. If unusual circumstances appear to make a transaction in a put, call or other options on CGAC securities appropriate, the transaction should be cleared with the Chief Executive Officer or President in advance.

5. Transactions Designed to Hedge or Offset Losses on CGAC Securities; Collateralization: No Insider should engage in (i) puts, calls or other options, or (ii) hedging or offsetting strategies involving investment products that are specifically designed to offset an Insider’s exposure to the price of CGAC securities. Insiders should not pledge any CGAC securities, including having CGAC securities in a margin account or using CGAC securities as collateral for a loan.

6. Duty to report violations: Any Insider who violates this Policy or any federal or state laws governing insider trading or tipping, or knows of any such violation by any other Insiders, must report the violation immediately to the Chief Executive Officer or President. Upon learning of any such violation, the Chief Executive Officer or President, as applicable, will determine whether CGAC should release any Material Nonpublic Information, or whether CGAC should report the violation to the SEC or other appropriate governmental authority.

7. No Trading During Blackout Periods: No Insiders may trade in CGAC securities during any special blackout periods that the Chief Executive Officer or President may designate. No Insiders may disclose to any outside third party that a special blackout period has been designated.

8. Section 16 Individuals: No officer of CGAC designated by the Board as a Section 16 officer (each, a “Section 16 Individual”) may trade in CGAC securities until:

(a) The person trading has notified the Chief Executive Officer or President of the amount and nature of the proposed trade; and

(b) The Chief Executive Officer or President has approved the trade.

9. No Obligation to Approve Trades: The existence of the foregoing approval procedures does not in any way obligate the Chief Executive Officer or President to approve any trades requested by Section 16 Individuals.

10. Priority of Statutory or Regulatory Trading Restrictions: The trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in this Policy will be superseded by any greater prohibitions or restrictions prescribed by federal or state securities laws and regulations, e.g., short-swing trading by Section 16 Individuals or restrictions on the sale of securities subject to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. Any Insider who is uncertain whether other prohibitions or restrictions apply should ask the Chief Executive Officer or President.

11. Trading Plan: An Insider may elect to trade in CGAC Securities pursuant to a written plan or set of instructions to another person (a “Trading Plan”).

(a) All Trading Plans are subject to clearance by the Chief Executive Officer or President. A Trading Plan will not be cleared unless it contains the following provisions.

(i) A Trading Plan must be in writing and signed by the person seeking to adopt the Trading Plan.

(ii) A Trading Plan must include the following:

(1) the specific amount of securities to be traded (either a specified number of securities or a specified dollar value of securities); the price at which the securities are to be traded; and the date on which the order is to be executed (either the specific day of the year on which the order is to be executed—or as soon thereafter as is practicable under ordinary principles of best execution—in the case of a market order, or, in the case of a limit order, a day of the year on which the limit order is in force); OR

(2) a written formula or algorithm, or computer program for determining the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the price at which and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold; OR

(3) a provision that grants complete investment discretion to another person (a “Representative”) and does not permit the Insider to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when, or whether to effect trades. Reliance upon this provision will also require a signed affirmation by the Representative that such Representative will not exercise this complete grant of discretion to trade on such securities while such Representative is aware of Material Nonpublic Information about CGAC or its securities.

(iii) Any Insider seeking to adopt a Trading Plan may not do so if he or she is aware of any Material Nonpublic Information about CGAC or CGAC Securities, or any information at variance with CGAC’s statements to investors.

(iv) Any Insider seeking to adopt a Trading Plan must enter into such Trading Plan in good faith and not as a part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of any insider trading laws, rules, or regulations.

12. Consequences of Violations. The purchase or sale of securities while aware of material nonpublic information, or the disclosure of material nonpublic information to others who then trade in the CGAC Securities, is prohibited by federal and state laws. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the SEC, U.S. Attorneys and state enforcement authorities as well as the laws of foreign jurisdictions.

Punishment for insider trading violations is severe, and could include significant fines and imprisonment. While the regulatory authorities concentrate their efforts on the individuals who trade, or who tip inside information to others who trade, the federal securities laws also impose potential liability on companies and other “controlling persons” if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

In addition, an individual’s failure to comply with this Policy may subject the individual to CGAC-imposed sanctions, including dismissal for cause, whether or not the employee’s failure to comply results in a violation of law. Needless to say, a violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a person’s reputation and irreparably damage a career.