The Space Economy as a Long-Term Investment Theme (5–15 Years)

Contents

Executive Summary

The global space sector is transitioning from a niche aerospace industry into a strategic infrastructure layer underpinning communications, defense, navigation, Earth observation, and, potentially, future AI-enabled digital infrastructure. (McKinsey & World Economic Forum).

The long-term investment thesis is not based on space exploration or tourism, but on the commercialization of space-enabled services that are becoming increasingly integrated into the global economy.

Based on institutional research from McKinsey & the World Economic Forum the space economy is expected to grow from approximately $630 billion in 2023 to around $1.8 trillion by 2035, representing annual growth materially above global GDP. According to US Bureau of Economic analysis, in 2023 the space sector contributed $240.9 Billion in gross output and supported 373,000 full and part time jobs.

Space can support in tackling some of the world's greatest challenges such as Disaster forecasting and mitigation, humanitarian response and access to prosperity through data analytics, monitoring, observation etc. (McKinsey & World Economic Forum)

This paper uses the VanEck Space Innovators UCITS ETF (JEDI) as a proxy for the publicly investable space sector. As of 30 June 2026, JEDI held 25 companies operating in the sector. Therefore, JEDI is useful as a listed-sector benchmark, but it does not represent government programs, private companies or the entire economic value created by space technologies.

SpaceX has become the sector's most important listed company following its June 2026 IPO. Its vertically integrated model combines launch systems, Starlink connectivity, satellite manufacturing and AI infrastructure. SpaceX's strategic thesis is that reusable launch systems, high launch cadence and vertical integration can reduce costs sufficiently to create scalable businesses across space, connectivity and AI. Its acquisition of xAI and proposed expansion of computing infrastructure from Earth into orbit strengthen the sector's long-term technological potential, but these ambitions remain capital-intensive and commercially unproven.

Overall, the space economy represents an attractive but high-risk investment theme over a five-to-fifteen-year horizon. Strong industry growth will not necessarily translate into strong shareholder returns unless companies achieve sustainable margins, positive free cash flow and returns above their cost of capital. Space exposure is therefore more appropriately treated as a thematic satellite allocation than as a core portfolio holding.

Investment Thesis

Space Infrastructure

Space is becoming critical infrastructure. Historically, space was primarily associated with governments and scientific exploration. Today, it has become essential infrastructure supporting:

- Global communications
- Satellite broadband
- Navigation and positioning
- Defense and intelligence
- Earth observation
- Climate monitoring
- Logistics and supply chain management

As economies become increasingly digital, dependence on satellite infrastructure continues to grow.

Declining launch costs unlock new markets. Reusable rockets and private-sector competition have dramatically reduced launch costs over the past decade. This resembles how falling cloud-computing costs enabled the rapid growth of SaaS businesses. Lower launch costs enable:

- Larger satellite constellations
- More commercial applications
- Increased private investment
- Faster deployment of communications infrastructure

Defense

Defense spending creates structural demand. Space has become a strategic military domain. Unlike many commercial markets, defense spending is relatively resilient across economic cycles. Governments increasingly invest in:

- Secure communications
- Missile warning systems
- Space surveillance
- Navigation
- Intelligence gathering

Data & Artificial Intelligence

Data is becoming more valuable than hardware. The industry's economics are gradually shifting. Historically, value was concentrated in Rockets, Launch providers and Satellite manufacturing. Increasingly, value creation occurs in:

- Satellite communications
- Geospatial intelligence
- Earth observation
- Data analytics
- AI-enhanced satellite data

This transition resembles previous technology shifts where software and services ultimately captured more value than hardware. Although concepts such as orbital AI data centers remain experimental, AI is already increasing the value of satellite-generated data. Artificial Intelligence creates additional demand for:

- Global connectivity
- Earth observation data
- Geospatial intelligence
- Defense analytics
- Distributed communications

Industry Economics

The economics differ significantly across the space and satellite industry value chain. While general industrial models define upstream as resource extraction, midstream as logistics, and downstream as retail, the satellite sector applies these definitions to specialized aerospace tiers. (Investopedia)

Upstream (Launch & Manufacturing) consists of launch providers, satellite manufacturing, and hardware components. This segment is characterized by high capital intensity, lower profit margins, elevated technical risk, and a historically low return on invested capital. Midstream(Operators & Infrastructure) encompasses satellite operators, ground infrastructure, and communication networks. This portion of the value chain benefits from recurring revenues and steadily improving cash generation as networks scale. Downstream (Data & Services) comprises of earth observation, data analytics, communication services, and specialized software platforms. These businesses operate with higher gross margins, excellent scalability, strong pricing power, and superior return on invested capital. Downstream businesses are positioned to capture an increasing share of industry profits over the next decade. As hardware costs decrease and data volume grows, market value is shifting from the physical asset creators to the software layers that translate raw satellite signals into actionable insights.

The global space economy is estimated to have been $613 billion in 2024[1]. The commercial sector accounted for 78% of the global space economy, with government budgets contributing the remaining 22%. Government space spending grew 6.7%, to reach $132 billion, with the United States investing $77 billion in national security and civil space programs.(Space Foundation)

Space Foundation projects the global space economy could cross the $1 trillion mark as soon as 2032, driven by factors including the booming commercial market, that is rapidly monetizing advancements in communications and earth observation satellites.

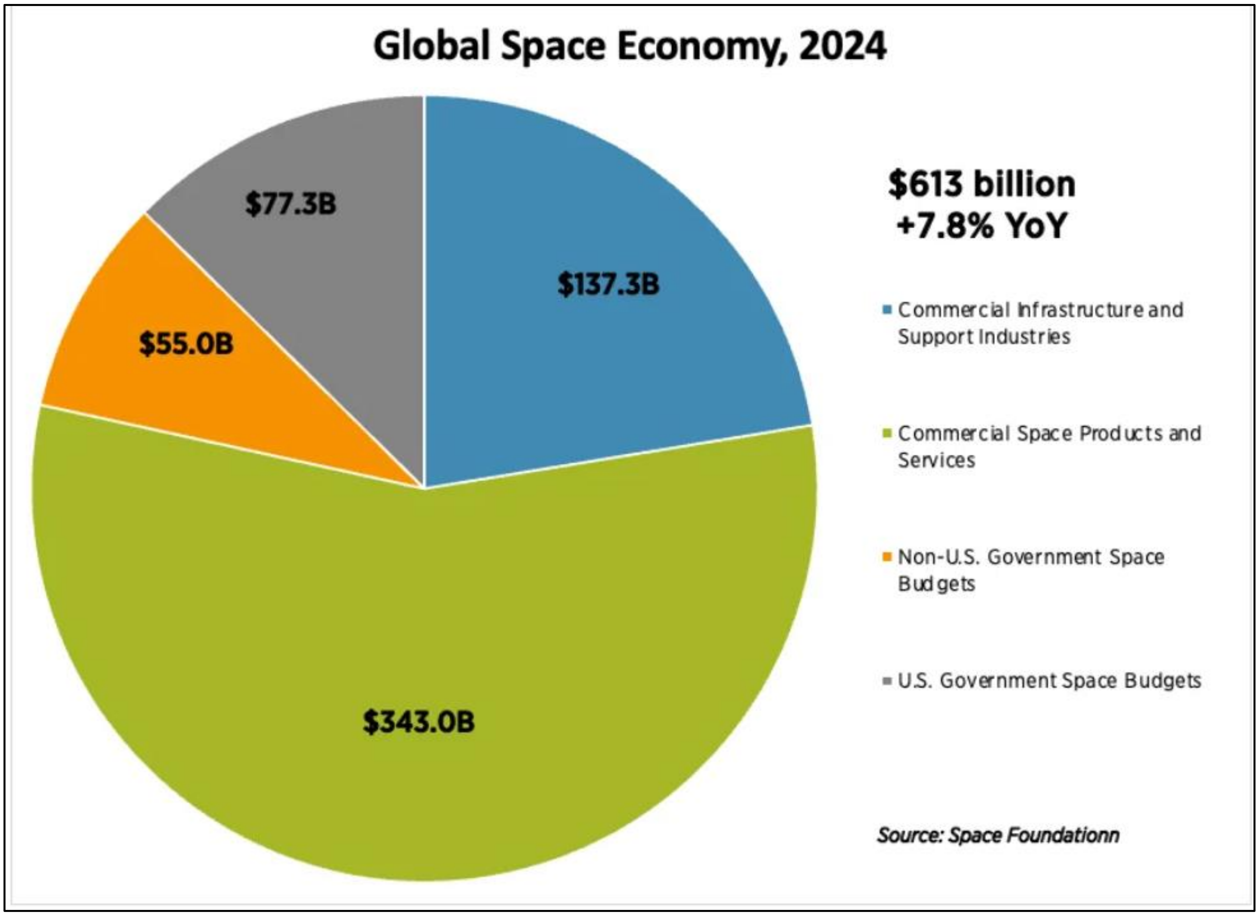

Chart 1: Space sectors (Space Foundation, 2025)

[1] Estimated size of global space economy in 2024, including commercial and government space activities

Public funding for space and related development initiatives has seen a sharp upward trajectory over the last decade. Government commitments have reached new heights, moving away from historic stagnation to clear, sustained growth. (Appendix 1 , Chart 7 & 8)

When analyzing space spending relative to national economic output, the United States leads global investments by a wide margin. As a share of GDP, the United States allocates roughly 0.25% of its economy to space efforts. Other major players, such as France and the collective OECD average, hover around the 0.10% mark, while nations like China and Japan invest approximately 0.07% of their GDP. This distribution underscores that while space is a global race, financial commitment remains heavily concentrated among a few dominant economies. (Appendix 1, Chart 9)

The sheer volume of hardware sent into orbit has scaled exponentially since 2019. Driven by dropping launch costs and mega-constellations, both the annual number of payloads launched and the total number of operational satellites on orbit have curved sharply upward. (Appendix 1, Chart 10 & 11)

Future Potential

The space economy is forecast to reach $1.8 trillion by 2035[2], up from $630 billion in 2023 and growing at an average of 9% per annum – well above the growth rate of global gross domestic product which is estimated to grow by ~2% (McKinsey & World Economic Forum) (Appendix 2, Chart 12)

Five industries: supply chain and transportation, food and beverage, state-sponsored defense, retail & consumer goods and digital communications will generate more than 60% of the increase in the space economy by 2035. Beyond revenue generation, space will play an increasingly crucial role in mitigating world challenges, ranging from disaster warning and climate monitoring, to improved humanitarian response and more widespread prosperity.

Four main drivers of space economy growth:

- Decrease in launch costs - Launch costs have fallen 10x in the last 20 years
- Commercial innovation
- Diversification of investment and applications
- Cultural awareness and enthusiasm

The space economy is divided into two primary segments: backbone applications, which build and operate space infrastructure, and reach applications, which use space-derived

[2] Projected value of global space economy, including traditional space activities and wider economic value enabled by space technologies.

data to generate revenue in earthbound industries. Together, they form a rapidly expanding global ecosystem.

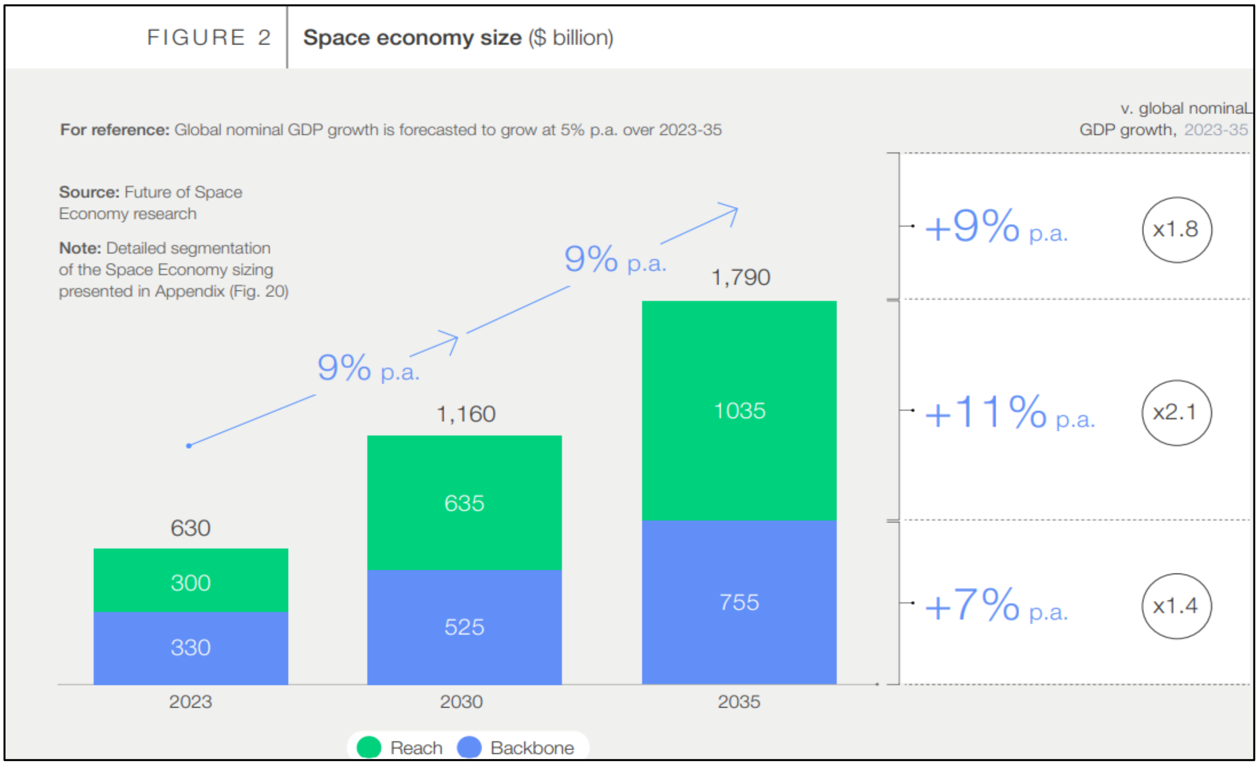

Chart 2: Space economy projected growth (McKinsey & World Economic Forum)

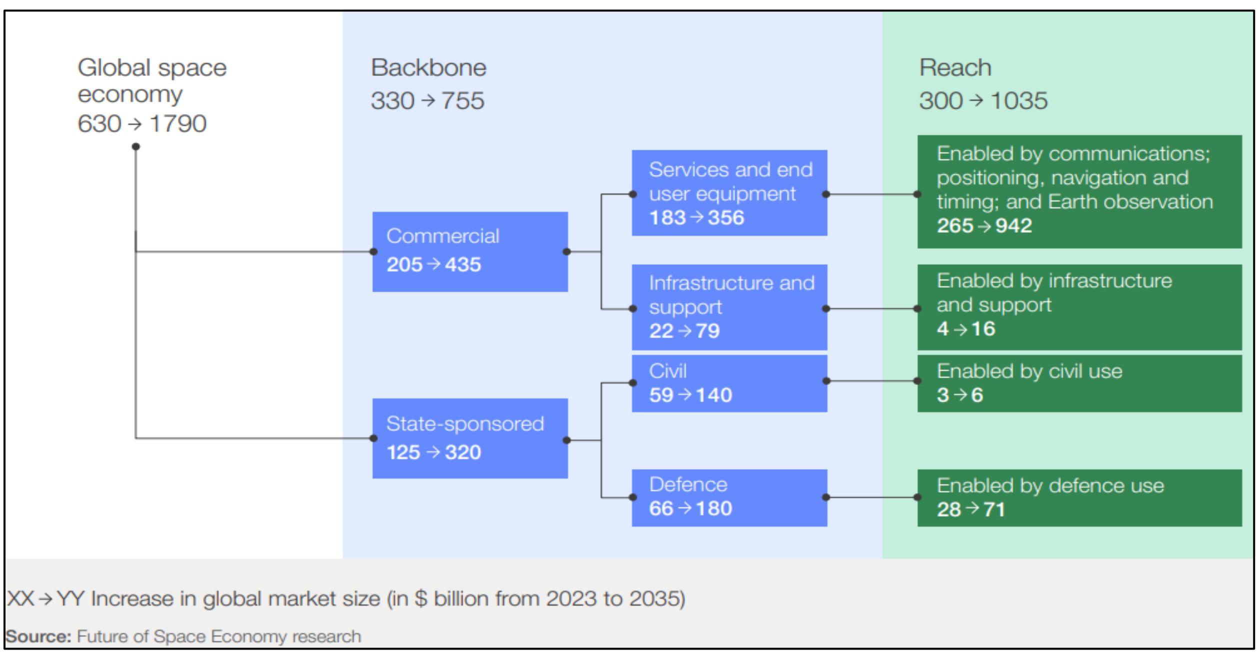

Chart 3: Increase in market size (Future of Space Economy Research)

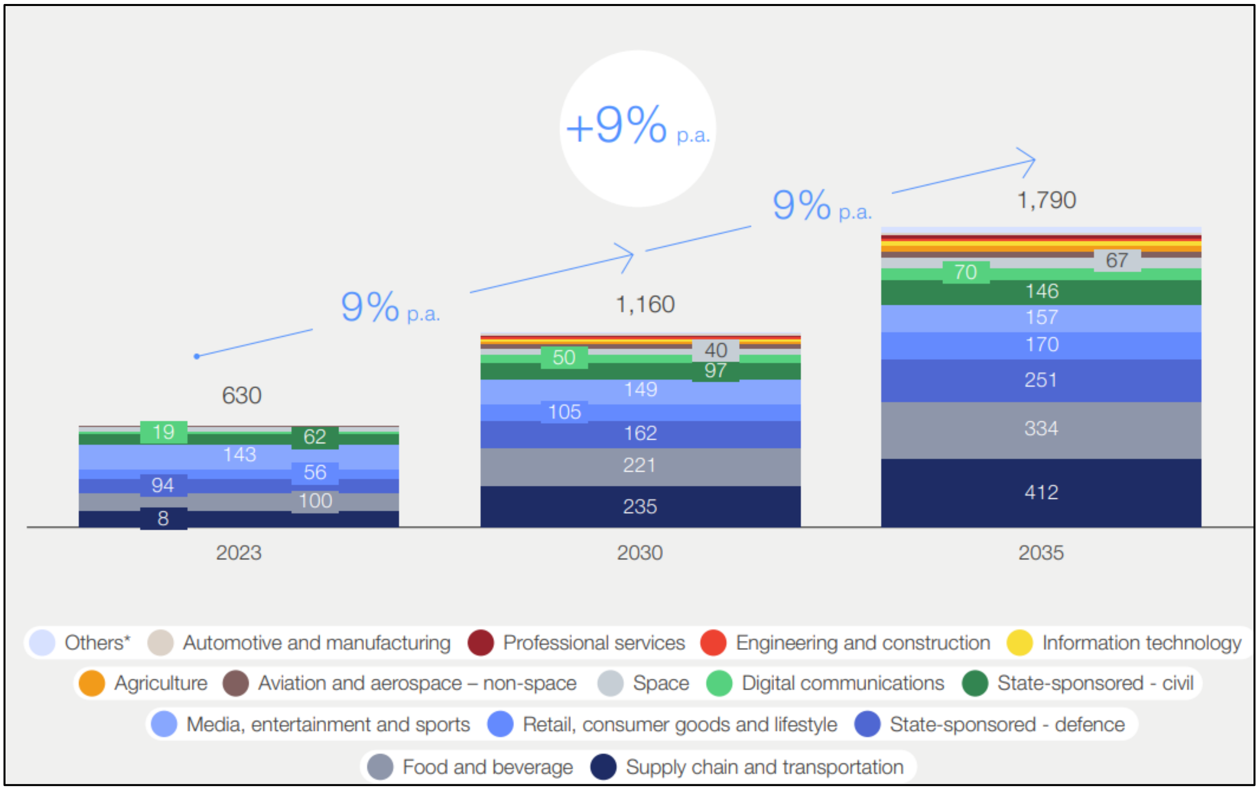

Chart 4: Space Economy Size by Industry (Future of Space Economy Research)

Scenario Analysis

The upside case explores how opportunities of increased adoption could lead to the space market to reach 2.3 trillion by 2035, which is a difference of +27% from the base case. The downside case investigates risks of a capped size of $1.4 trillion due to stalled adaption, competition and geopolitics. (Mckinsey & World Economic Forum).

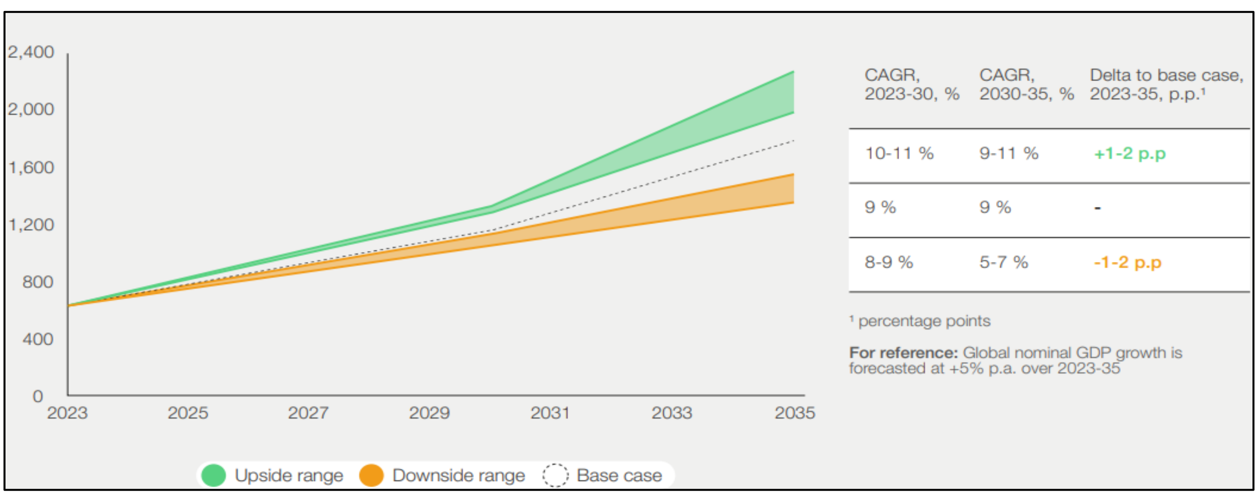

Chart 5: Range of Outcomes for Space Economy by 2035 (Future of Space Economy Research)

Data Centers in Space

Global data center energy consumption reached approximately 415 TWh in 2025. Installed capacity stands near 100 GW, with nearly 100 GW more expected online by 2030, effectively doubling global compute infrastructure within a decade. The demand curve is driven overwhelmingly by AI workloads, which are among the most energy-intensive compute tasks ever scaled commercially. The result is a system under pressure from multiple directions simultaneously: energy scarcity, infrastructure latency, geopolitical concentration, local community resistance and physical climate risk. These are not problems that incremental efficiency gains will solve. (JLL Research) (Appendix 3 Chart 13 & 14)

As demand for AI compute rapidly accelerates, space-based data centers have the potential to move from concept to early deployment. In practical terms, this involves packaging servers and supporting systems into space-qualified modules, powered primarily by solar energy, thermal management, and connecting back to Earth through high-bandwidth communications links.

In theory, space-based systems could offer both structural advantages, such as unconstrained energy scaling and higher solar efficiency, but also the potential for cost competitiveness with terrestrial systems. Questions remain, however, about whether space-based compute can deliver that in practice, offering predictable performance, repeatable deployment, credible reliability, and sustainable, competitive economics even after accounting for launch cadence, replacement cycles, and data-movement costs. (McKinsey & Company, 2026)

Continuous exposure to solar radiation in low Earth orbit offers the potential for abundant, predictable power generation without grid interconnection, backup generation, or terrestrial permitting constraints. Orbital data centers have access to ~40% higher solar irradiance ((Starcloud, 2024)

However, cooling in space presents a paradox. While the vacuum of space offers near-zero operational cooling costs and immunity from ambient temperature swings, it creates a fundamental engineering challenge: heat cannot be convected away from equipment without air. Instead, waste heat must be emitted through large passive radiators, requiring far greater surface area than terrestrial systems. This means that while cooling accounts for 10-30% of terrestrial operational expenses, space-based facilities trade ongoing energy costs for dramatically higher upfront capital expenditure in radiator infrastructure and launch mass. This cooling method is elegant in theory, requiring zero water and minimal power, but demanding in practice, as it needs vastly more material, surface area, and upfront capital than Earth-based alternatives .(JLL Research)

Table 1 provides a comprehensive cost comparison between building and operating a data center on Earth versus deploying it in space. It highlights how space-based infrastructure dramatically reduces long-term operational expenses such as energy, cooling, and water usage to achieve a significantly lower overall cost balance despite upfront launch and radiation shielding requirements. Furthermore, it displays a potential cost savings of 95% or $159 million. (Starcloud, 2024)

Cost Item	Terrestrial	Space
Energy (10 years)	$140m @ $0.04 per kWh	$2m cost of solar array
Launch	None	$5m (single launch of compute module, solar & radiators)
Cooling (chiller energy cost)	$7m @ 5% of overall power usage	More efficient cooling architecture taking advantage of higher ΔT in space
Water usage	1.7m tons @ 0.5L/kWh[10]	Not required
Enclosure (Satellite Bus/Building)	Approximately equivalent cost	
Backup power supply	$20m (commercial equipment pricing)	Not required
All other data center hardware	Approximately equivalent cost	
Radiation shielding	Not required	$1.2m @ 1kg of shielding per kW of compute and $30/kg launch cost
Cost Balance	**$167m**	**$8.2m**

Table 1: Cost comparison of a single 40 MW cluster operated for 10 years in space vs on land (Starcloud, 2024)

Important Milestones

1. Launch cost trajectory - The economic viability of space-based computing depends on launch costs dropping below a $500/kg inflection point via fully reusable rockets like SpaceX's Starship. Current launch costs of the Falcon 9 from SpaceX are $2700/kg which would mean a cost reduction of ~82%. (McKinsey & Company, 2026)
2. Operational Validation - Google's Project Suncatcher test satellites launching in 2027 will serve as a critical proof point to demonstrate that AI training workloads can run reliably in orbit with acceptable latency and cost. (JLL Research)
3. Debris management demonstration - Active debris removal capabilities that can operate economically at scale. (JLL Research)

4. Terrestrial infrastructure bottlenecks - Orbital data centers become compelling primarily if terrestrial infrastructure cannot keep pace with AI compute demand. (JLL Research)

Benchmarking the Space Sector

One of the challenges in analyzing the commercial space industry is the absence of a universally accepted benchmark. Consequently, measuring the performance of the industry requires selecting a representative proxy. This study uses the VanEck Space Innovators UCITS ETF (JEDI) as a practical benchmark for the publicly investable segment of the global space sector. JEDI tracks the “MarketVectorTM Global Space Industry Screened Index” (MVSPC/MVSPCTR), an index designed to capture companies that derive a significant proportion of their revenues from space-related activities. These include launch services, satellite manufacturing, satellite communications, Earth observation, geospatial analytics and other space-enabled technologies. The index aims to represent at least 90% of the eligible investable universe, subject to liquidity, free-float and ESG screening criteria.

As a passive ETF following a transparent, rules-based index methodology, JEDI serves as a suitable benchmark for academic analysis by offering diversified exposure across the commercial space value chain and reflecting the market's aggregate expectations for listed space companies.

VanEck’s Space ETF consists of 25 holdings and had $1.9 billion in net assets. Top 10 holdings are displayed below:

Holding Name	**% of Net Assets**
VIASAT INC	8.87
AST SPACEMOBILE INC	8.25
ROCKET LAB CORP	7.84
PLANET LABS PBC	7.1
ECHOSTAR CORP	6.24
MDA LTD	6.09
IRIDIUM COMMUNICATIONS INC	5.48
GLOBALSTAR INC	5.13
MELROSE INDUSTRIES PLC	4.78
WISTRON NEWEB CORP	4.36
Top 10 Total (%)	64.14

Table 2: VanEck’s Space ETF holdings (VanEck)

The graph below tracks the performance of a hypothetical $100 investment in the JEDI ETF and its benchmark index, MVSPCTR, from inception on June 24, 2022, through July 10, 2026.

For the first two years, the investment remained relatively flat, hovering slightly above the initial $100 mark. However, starting around mid-2024, the fund experienced substantial exponential growth, peaking near $670 in May 2026 before undergoing a sharp correction down to approximately $440. Notably, the JEDI ETF closely mirrors its underlying index throughout the entire period, indicating minimal tracking error.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over this roughly 4.04-year period is approximately 44.25%. The fund experienced a severe drawdown of roughly -34.33% following its peak in early 2026 highlights a profound shift in capital allocation within the aerospace and technology sectors.

For nearly two years, investors utilized publicly traded space equities as a proxy for the broader commercial space age. However, **the hypothesis from the author states** that highly anticipated SpaceX (SPCX) IPO in June 2026 at a record-setting $1.75 trillion valuation triggered an immediate "liquidity siphon" effect across the industry. Institutional and retail investors aggressively rotated out of broader diversified space exchange-traded funds to chase direct exposure to SpaceX's dominant market position, proprietary Starlink infrastructure, and massive AI capital build-out.

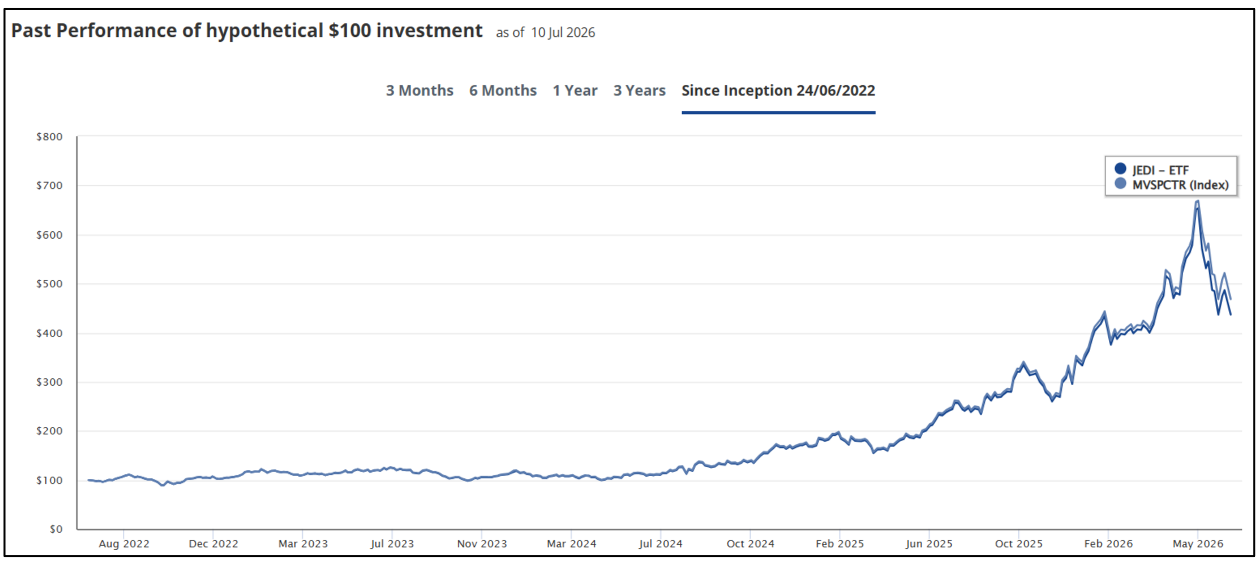

Chart 6: Past performance of VanEck's Space ETF (VanEck)

JEDI ETF; Risk, Valuation and Portfolio characteristics

The fund’s risk and valuation metrics indicate that it should be classifies as high growth, high volatility thematic investment.

Metric	**Value**	**Interpretation**
Beta vs S&P 500 Index	1.9	Beta measures the sensitivity of the instruments compared to market movements and systematic risk. High compared to the benchmark
Correlation vs S&P 500 Index	0.58	Extent to linear association between the ETF and S&P 500. Moderate relationship.
Volatility	42.72%	Annualized standard deviation of monthly returns. Very high historical price availability.
Sharpe ratio	1.22	Risk adjusted return. It is represents ETF's return minus the risk free rate divided by standard deviation.
Weighted Avg. Market cap	$13.3B	Portfolio is primarily mid cap.
Trailing P/E ratio	32.82	High premium for current earnings.
Price/Book ratio	3.86	Market value is well above book value.

Table 3: Risk and Fundamental metrics of JEDI (VanEck)

Market capitalization	**Exposure**
Large Cap	22.30%
Mid Cap	59.20%
Small Cap	18.50%

Table 4: Market Capitalization exposure of JEDI (VanEck)

JEDI’s beta of 1.90 indicates that its returns have historically been substantially more sensitive to equity market movements than those of the S&P 500. Its annualized volatility of 42.72% further demonstrates the elevated risk associated with the fund’s concentrated thematic exposure. However, the correlation coefficient of 0.58 suggests that JEDI does not move perfectly in line with the broader US equity market and may therefore provide some thematic diversification, although this benefit is likely to weaken during periods of market stress. The fund’s trailing price-to-earnings ratio of 32.82 and price-to-book ratio of 3.86 indicate that investors are paying a significant premium for expected future growth. The portfolio is predominantly composed of mid-cap companies, with additional exposure to small-cap businesses. This structure increases the potential for above-market growth but also raises financing, liquidity and execution risks. The historical Sharpe ratio of 1.22 indicates favorable risk-adjusted performance over the measurement period. Nevertheless, this is a backward-looking statistic and should not be interpreted as evidence that similar returns will persist.

Geographic and Sector Concentration

As shown in the Appendix 4, JEDI's portfolio is geographically concentrated in the United States, which represents approximately 70% of net assets, while the remaining exposure is distributed across Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, Taiwan and several European markets. This concentration reflects the dominant role of US-listed companies in commercial launch, satellite communications and space-related technology, but it also creates sensitivity to US equity valuations, regulation and currency movements. From a sector perspective, the portfolio is primarily allocated to industrials (48.7%) and communication services (34.8%), with a smaller allocation to information technology (10.5%) and approximately 6% in cash or other assets. This composition indicates that JEDI is not a conventional technology fund; its returns are largely driven by capital-intensive aerospace businesses and satellite-communications providers. Consequently, the ETF offers targeted exposure to the listed space economy, but its geographic and sector concentration may amplify volatility and company-specific risk.(Appendix 4, Chart 15 & 16)

SpaceX

SpaceX is central to the space sector because it combines launch services, reusable rockets, spacecraft manufacturing, satellite production, broadband connectivity and government-focused space infrastructure within one vertically integrated platform. Its core thesis is that lower launch costs, higher launch cadence and reusable systems can transform space from a limited, project-based market into scalable infrastructure. Starlink provides recurring connectivity revenue, while Falcon and Starship support commercial, government and exploration missions. This creates a strategic flywheel: greater launch frequency lowers unit costs, lower costs expand satellite deployment and market demand, and connectivity revenues help finance further infrastructure investment. SpaceX therefore influences not only its own markets but also the economics, competitive standards and capital requirements of the wider space industry. (SpaceX)

Its future potential increasingly rests on integrating space, connectivity and artificial intelligence. Following SpaceX's acquisition of xAI in February 2026, the company presents itself as an integrated platform combining Starship's payload capacity, Starlink's global laser-linked network, terrestrial AI supercomputers and frontier AI models. Its proposed orbital-compute strategy would deploy AI-processing satellites powered by solar energy and route data through the Starlink network, potentially reducing dependence on terrestrial power grids and enabling space-based inference, communications and defense applications. SpaceX has indicated that initial orbital AI-compute deployment could begin as early as 2028, but this remains a forward-looking and technically unproven objective dependent on Starship reusability, thermal management, radiation protection, communications bandwidth, regulation and competitive economics. (SpaceX)

Valuation Metrics

The financial data presented in Appendix 5 indicate that SpaceX is valued primarily on its future strategic potential rather than its current profitability. Yahoo Finance reports trailing revenue of approximately US$19.3 billion, gross profit of US$9.42 billion and EBITDA of US$3.96 billion, but net income remains negative at roughly US$9.36 billion, with a profit margin of −45.0% and an operating margin of −41.63%.(Appendix 5, Table 7 & 8)

Despite these losses, the company is valued at approximately US$1.83 trillion, equivalent to a price-to-sales ratio of 94.30 and a price-to-book ratio of 53.10(Appendix 5, Table 6). This substantial valuation premium reflects investor expectations that Starlink, reusable launch systems, Starship and potential AI-related orbital infrastructure will generate significant future cash flows. However, the figures also reinforce a central conclusion of this paper: strong sector growth does not automatically result in attractive shareholder returns. SpaceX's future performance depends on whether it can convert technological leadership and revenue growth into sustainable margins, positive free cash flow and returns on invested capital that justify its exceptionally high valuation. (Yahoo Finance, Appendix 5)

Price Target of SpaceX

A price target is a forward-looking estimate set by equity analysts that projects the future value of a company's stock, typically over a 12-to-18-month horizon, based on projected earnings, valuation multiples, and structural growth drivers (Investopedia).

Because SpaceX trades at an exceptionally high price-to-sales multiple and reinvests its revenue into capital-intensive projects like Starship and Starlink, its target valuation is uniquely sensitive to execution milestones rather than current earnings. Consequently, analysts building valuation models for SpaceX must base their targets on the long-term success, specifically how rapidly its launch cadence can lower unit costs and unlock mature, recurring cash flows from global satellite connectivity and future orbital AI-compute platforms.

Table 5 highlights the bullish sentiment surrounding SpaceX across major global financial institutions, detailing their respective per-share price targets and investment ratings. Led by Morgan Stanley's top-tier projection of $300, the data demonstrates widespread institutional confidence as every listed bank maintains an "Overweight," "Outperform," or "Buy" recommendation on the company. (Yahoo Finance, 2026)

How banks are rating SpaceX

Bank	Price target (per share)	Rating
Morgan Stanley	$300	Overweight
MACQUARIE	$250	Outperform
BERNSTEIN	$239	Outperform
JPMorganChase	$225	Overweight
RBC Capital Markets	$225	Outperform
UBS	$210	Buy
Goldman Sachs	$205	Buy

yahoo!finance

Table 5: SpaceX rating from big banks (Yahoo Finance,2026)

Despite these positive ratings, firms like Morningstar remain doubtful. They have valued SpaceX at $780 billion with a Morningstar Economic Moat Rating of narrow. The firm's core launch and satellite communications businesses drive its moat rating due to the prodigious cost advantages achieved through continued research and development and accelerated economies of scale. (Morningstar, 2026)

Conclusion

This paper finds that the space economy represents an attractive but high-risk long-term investment theme over a five-to-fifteen-year horizon. The sector is transitioning from a predominantly government-led aerospace industry into a broader commercial infrastructure ecosystem supporting communications, navigation, Earth observation, defense, logistics and data-driven services. The projected expansion of the global space economy from approximately $630 billion in 2023 to around $1.8 trillion by 2035 indicates substantial structural growth potential, although the realization of this forecast remains dependent on continued technological progress, falling launch costs and successful commercialization. (McKinsey & World Economic Forum)

The analysis suggests that investment attractiveness differs significantly across the space value chain. Upstream activities such as launch services, satellite manufacturing and space hardware remain strategically important but are characterized by high capital requirements, technical risk and potentially weak returns on invested capital. By comparison, midstream and downstream activities including satellite communications, Earth-observation services, geospatial analytics and space-enabled software offer more attractive economic characteristics. These businesses have greater potential for recurring revenue, scalability, pricing power and operating leverage as the volume and commercial value of space-generated data increase.

Overall, the sector has favorable long-term demand drivers, but industry growth will not automatically translate into attractive shareholder returns. Investment outcomes will depend on the ability of individual companies to establish defensible market positions, finance capital expenditure, convert technological capabilities into recurring cash flow and earn returns above their cost of capital. **Consequently, it is the author's belief that the space economy is best regarded as a high-growth thematic or satellite investment allocation rather than a core portfolio holding.** The strongest risk-adjusted opportunities are likely to be companies providing essential infrastructure and scalable, data-enabled services, while early-stage launch and orbital-compute businesses offer greater upside potential alongside substantially higher execution risk.

Limitations

The estimates used in the paper do not all measure the same market. McKinsey & World Economic Forum include both traditional “backbone” and “reach” applications enabled by space technology. Space Foundation uses a different global industry methodology while the Bureau of Economic Analysis measures only the contribution of the space economy in the United States. Therefore, these figures are informative but should not be compared as though they represent identical market boundaries.

The market size estimates are highly dependent on scenario based forecast rather than guaranteed outcome. Long term forecasts are sensitive to changes in technology, regulation and macroeconomic conditions.

Starcloud’ s published data assume low launch costs, inexpensive solar arrays, affordable shielding, and long lifecycles. While achievable, these assumptions lack independent validation and should not serve as a financial base case, given the company's commercial interest in the sector.

The selected benchmark (JEDI ETF) excludes non-listed government programs, privately held companies and SpaceX. Due to the low number of holdings, the ETF remains vulnerable to company-specific volatility and fails to represent the entire global space economy.

The analysis of SpaceX is limited by the absence of a full bull, base and bear valuation framework covering valuation metrics. As a result, the paper evaluates SpaceX primarily from a strategic and sector-development perspective rather than deriving an independent intrinsic value. The company’s valuation is also highly sensitive to assumptions regarding Starlink growth, Starship execution, launch-cost reductions and the commercialization of AI-related orbital infrastructure. In addition, SpaceX’s relatively short public-market history and limited segment-level financial comparability make it difficult to assess normalized profitability and long-term returns with confidence. Therefore, conclusions regarding SpaceX should be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive.

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Appendix 1

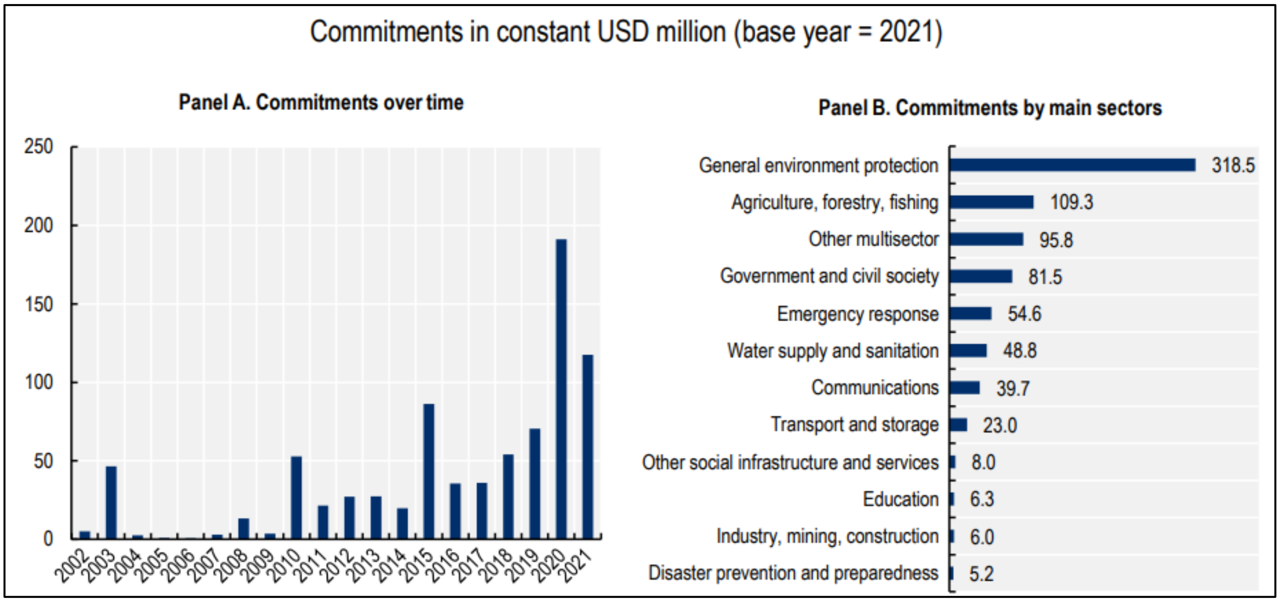


Chart 7: Commitments in USD million per year & per sector (OECD, 2023)

Chart 8: Commitments in USD million per year by main sectors (OECD, 2023)

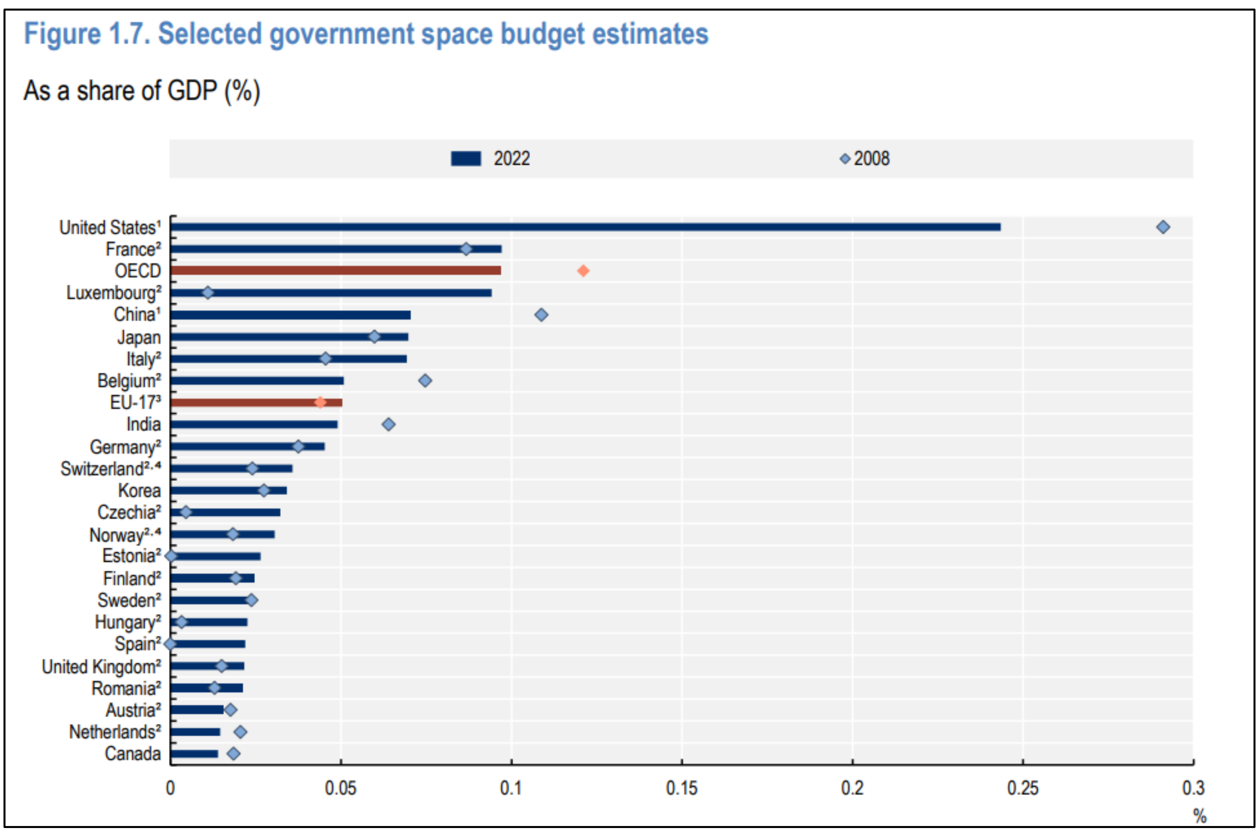


Chart 9: Government budget as % of GDP (OECD, 2023)

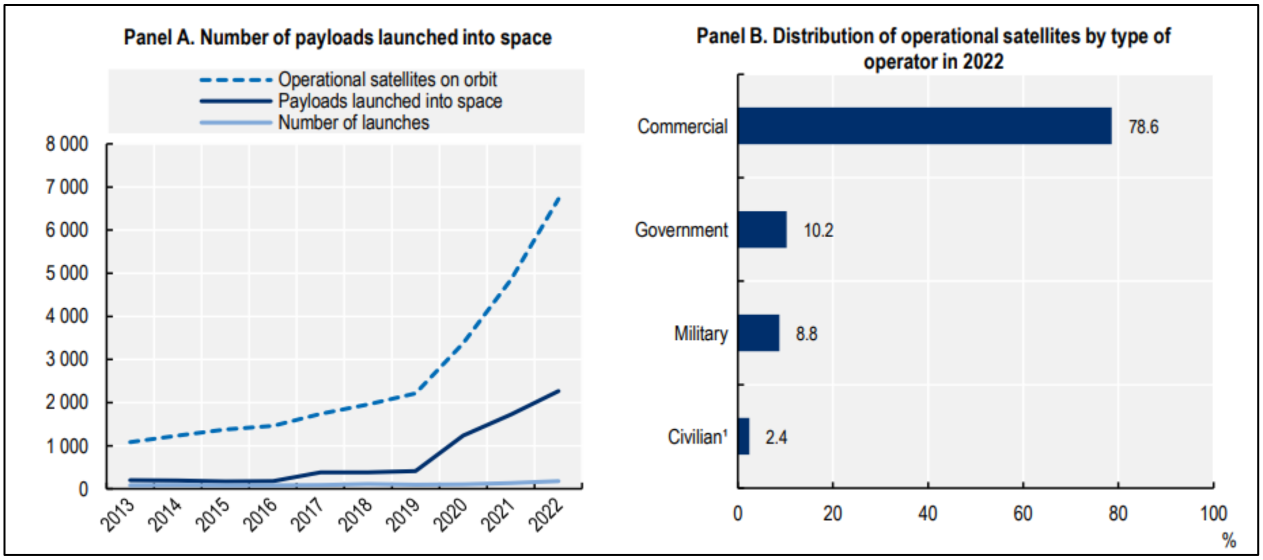


Chart 10: Number of Launches & Satellite types (OECD, 2023)

Chart 11: Distribution of operational satellites by type of operator ((OECD, 2023)

Appendix 2

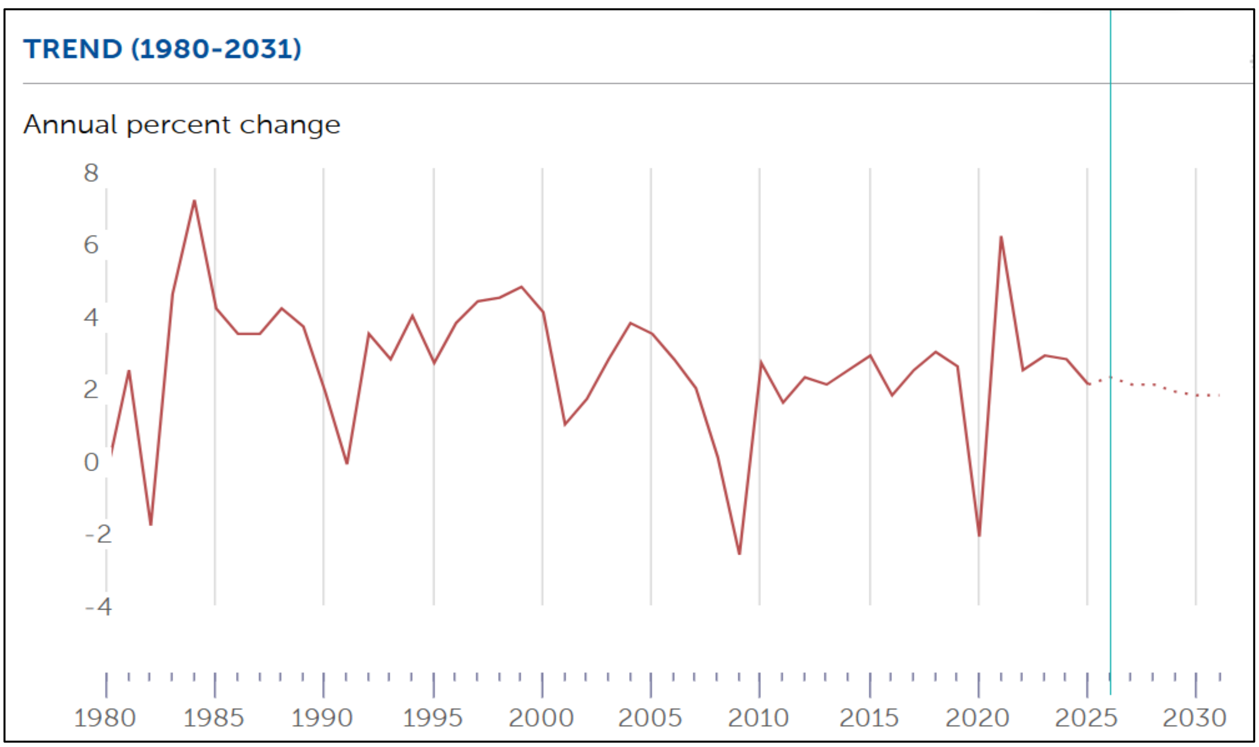


Chart 12: US Real GDP growth (IMF)

Appendix 3

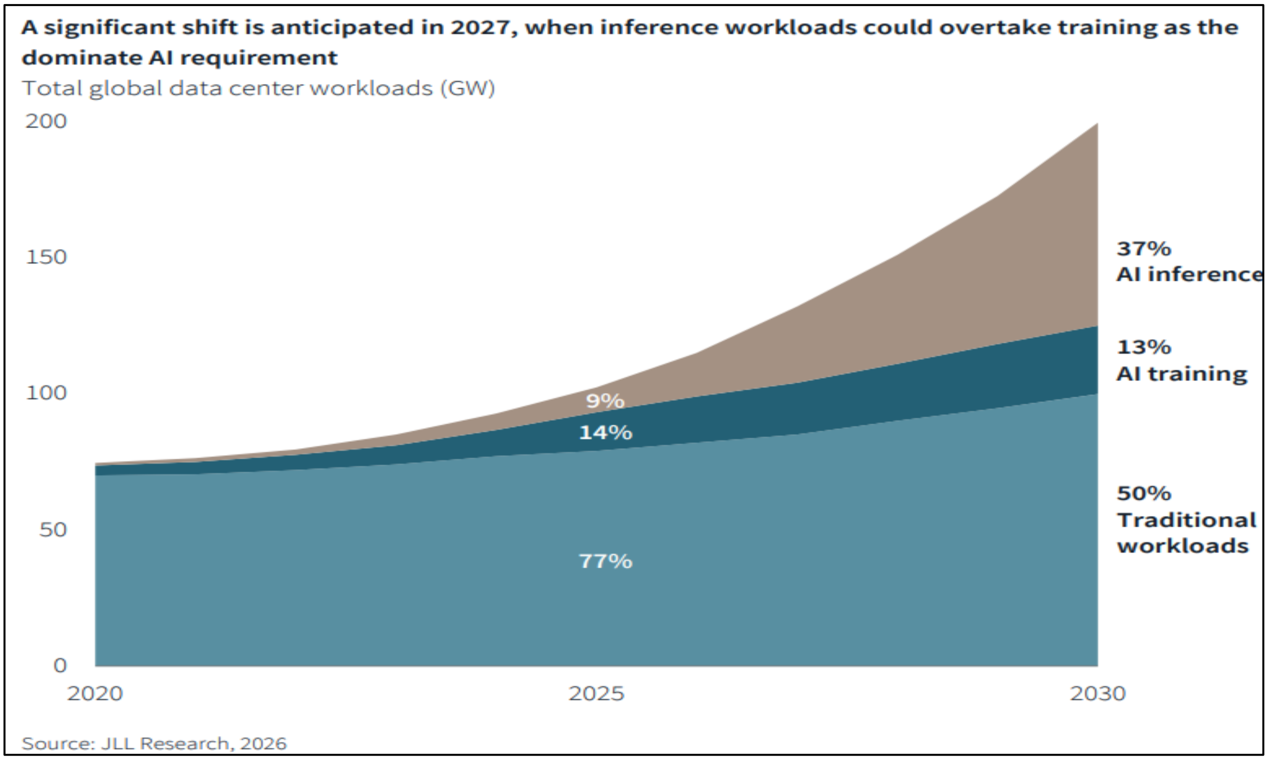


Chart 13: Total Global data center workload (JLL Research)

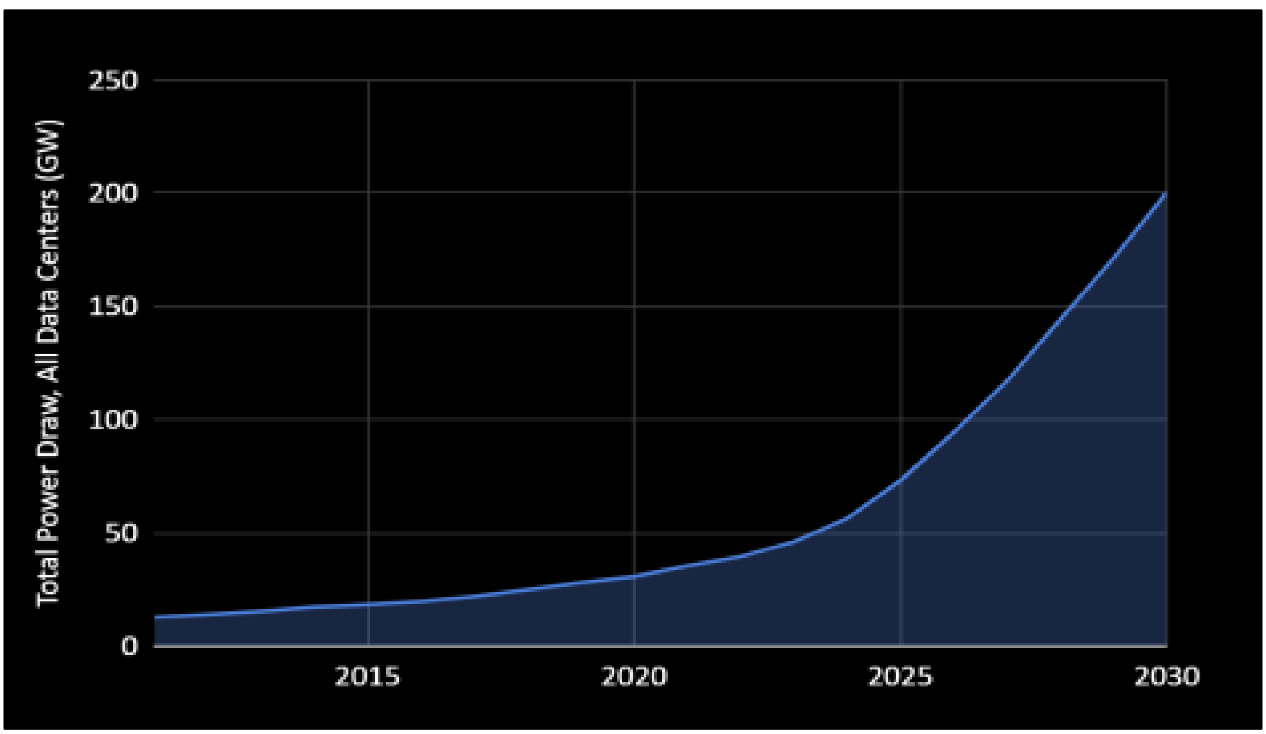
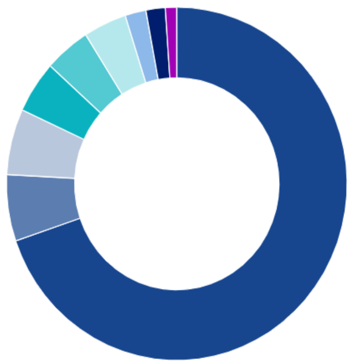


Chart 14: Global Power Demand and Forecast Trend (Starcould, 2024)

Appendix 4

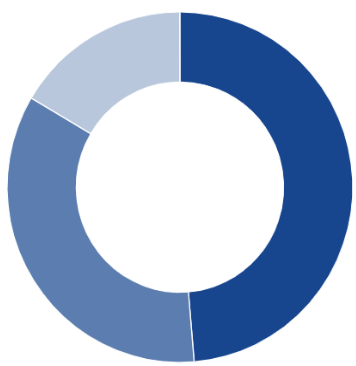
Country Weightings (%) as of 30 Jun 2026



Country	% of Net Assets	Country	% of Net Assets
United States	69.78	Luxembourg	4.09
Canada	6.09	Italy	1.99
Japan	6.04	France	1.84
United Kingdom	4.78	Israel	1.07
Taiwan Region	4.36	Other/Cash	-0.04

Chart 15: Country Weighting of JEDI (VanEck)

Sector Weightings (%) as of 30 Jun 2026



Sector	% of Net Assets
Industrials	48.7
Communication Services	34.8
Information Technology	16.5
Other/Cash	-0.0

Chart 16: Sector Weighting of JEDI (VanEck)

Appendix 5

Valuation Measures

	Current
Market Cap	1.83T
Enterprise Value	1.85T
Trailing P/E	--
Forward P/E	--
PEG Ratio (5yr expected)	--
Price/Sales	94.30
Price/Book	53.10
Enterprise Value/Revenue	95.73
Enterprise Value/EBITDA	979.17

Table 6: SpaceX's Valuation measures (Yahoo Finance, July 2026)

Profitability

Profit Margin	-45.00%
Operating Margin (ttm)	-41.63%

Table 7: SpaceX's Profitability measures (Yahoo Finance, July 2026)

Income Statement

Revenue (ttm)	19.3B
Revenue Per Share (ttm)	6.07
Quarterly Revenue Growth (yoy)	15.40%
Gross Profit (ttm)	9.42B
EBITDA	3.95B
Net Income Avi to Common (ttm)	-9.36B
Diluted EPS (ttm)	-0.65
Quarterly Earnings Growth (yoy)	--

Table 8: SpaceX's Income Statement (Yahoo Finance, July 2026)

Balance Sheet	
Total Cash (mrq)	23.68B
Total Cash Per Share (mrq)	4.08
Total Debt (mrq)	30.6B
Total Debt/Equity (mrq)	73.60%
Current Ratio (mrq)	1.22
Book Value Per Share (mrq)	5.96
Cash Flow Statement	
Operating Cash Flow (ttm)	7.1B
Levered Free Cash Flow (ttm)	--

Table 9: SpaceX's Balance Sheet (Yahoo Finance, July 2026)