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The Fund

The BlueSpace Fund is a long-only equity fund investing in the Space Economy sector. Target companies, which are mainly listed in the US and Europe, are involved in the launch industry, satellite manufacturing, space exploration, space infrastructure, broadcasting, broadband connectivity, Internet of Things, 5G and earth observation. The fund invests furthermore in companies that directly benefit from space technologies and that use space data for their products and services. Companies are selected through a financial analysis process coupled with a technical-scientific analysis provided by a leading advisory board.

Update on the Space Economy

Europe is scaling up IRIS², its multi-orbit secure communications constellation and a strategic response to the continent's reliance on non-European systems such as Starlink for critical connectivity. The program is designed to provide sovereign and resilient communications for governments, defense and commercial users, while strengthening Europe's domestic space industrial base. At the center of IRIS² is the **SpaceRISE consortium**, led by satellite operators **SES, Eutelsat and Hispasat — the latter controlled by Spanish defense and technology group Indra Sistemas**. As the program moves from policy ambition to industrial execution, contracts are beginning to flow through the European supply chain: **OHB has been selected to manufacture the constellation's MEO satellites**, while **Airbus Defence and Space and Thales Alenia Space** are also among the key industrial partners supporting the system. Spain, meanwhile, has committed up to €2.3 billion to secure military communications capacity through IRIS², highlighting the constellation's growing defense relevance.

Separately, Spanish government satellite operator **Hispdesat has selected Airbus Defence and Space and Thales Alenia Space to build SpainSat NG III**, replacing SpainSat NG II following its loss in an in-orbit incident. While separate from IRIS², the contract provides further evidence of Spain's growing investment in sovereign military satellite communications.

Europe is also strengthening its **sovereign access to space**. **Ariane 6**, developed by ArianeGroup and operated by **Arianespace**, successfully completed its first mission to geostationary transfer orbit, launching Europe's MTG-I2 weather satellite and marking an important step in the launcher's operational ramp-up. In parallel, **ESA's European Launcher Challenge** is backing a new generation of commercial launch providers, awarding contracts to **Isar Aerospace, Rocket Factory Augsburg (RFA)** and **PLD Space**. Together, these initiatives highlight Europe's strategy of combining Ariane 6 with a more competitive private launch ecosystem, reducing external dependencies and building a more resilient domestic launch capability.

Kongsberg NanoAvionics is also expanding its capabilities, more than doubling the capacity of its flagship **MP42 satellite bus to around 500 kg**. The move enables the company, part of **Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace**, to support larger and more sophisticated payloads across Earth observation, communications and defense missions.

In the U.S., the Pentagon's **Golden Dome** missile-defense initiative is beginning to translate into tangible opportunities for the defense and space industry, with funding flowing into satellites and sensors, missile-warning and tracking systems, interceptors, radars and command-and-control infrastructure. Major contractors positioned around these capabilities include **Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, L3Harris** and **RTX**, while newer space players such as **SpaceX** are competing for roles in the emerging architecture. Roughly



\$22.5 billion of the initial \$25 billion funding package has already been committed, although the program faces a potential **funding cliff in FY2027**, with long-term appropriations still requiring Congressional support. The broader U.S. missile-defense industrial base is also expanding, with the Pentagon investing to increase missile and interceptor production capacity.

Rocketdyne is set to return to the public markets as a separately listed company, re-establishing the historic propulsion business as a standalone player after operating within L3Harris' Aerojet Rocketdyne business. The move will give investors direct exposure to a more focused space propulsion company at a time when U.S. demand for launch, national security space and defense capabilities is accelerating.

Similarly, **Ursa Major is set to go public through a SPAC merger valuing the propulsion and defense technology company at approximately \$2.3 billion**. The company develops rocket engines and solid rocket motors for space launch and defense applications, giving it exposure to the rapid expansion of the U.S. missile and munitions industrial base. The listing would provide additional capital to scale manufacturing as demand for domestic propulsion capacity continues to grow.

On the launch side, **Rocket Lab continues to build momentum with Electron**, completing its eighth and ninth launches for Japanese Earth-observation company iQPS, which is deploying a constellation of synthetic aperture radar (SAR) satellites. The repeat missions highlight Electron's role as a dedicated launch option for constellation operators, while Rocket Lab is also **developing deployable launch** infrastructure that could allow Electron to operate away from permanent launch sites, opening further opportunities in **responsive and defense launch**. The outlook for **Neutron**, however, is less certain: the maiden flight of Rocket Lab's larger reusable rocket could **slip into 2027**, delaying its push into the medium-lift market. Electron continues to demonstrate strong execution, while Neutron remains both Rocket Lab's biggest growth opportunity and a key execution risk.

SpaceX's Starship's near-term development also remains more cautious. The company has scaled back the objectives for its next Starship test flight as it works through technical challenges, while moving forward with plans for a new Starship facility in Louisiana, expanding the industrial footprint needed to support the program over the longer term.

Firefly Aerospace is also ramping up production, building more **Alpha** rockets as it works to increase flight frequency and prepare for future demand, including government and national-security missions. At the same time, Firefly is expanding **its lunar activities**: a future **Blue Ghost lunar lander** will carry a radioisotope heating unit developed by Zeno Power, designed to keep spacecraft systems warm during the Moon's extremely cold lunar night.

Blue Origin is planning a **second launch pad at Cape Canaveral** following an incident that damaged its existing New Glenn infrastructure at LC-36. Beyond restoring launch capacity, the additional pad would provide greater redundancy and operational resilience as Blue Origin works to scale New Glenn's flight cadence for commercial and government missions.

Spire Global is expanding its relationship with NOAA around hyperspectral microwave sounding, a satellite-based technology designed to provide detailed atmospheric temperature and humidity measurements for weather forecasting. Following an initial purchase of HyMS data, NOAA awarded Spire a **\$28 million, two-year contract** to further develop and flight-qualify the technology.

BlackSky has secured a seven-figure, multi-year contract with an international defense customer for access to its Gen-3 high-resolution satellite imagery and AI-enabled analytics services. The deal reinforces BlackSky's growing exposure to international defense and intelligence demand.

Intuitive Machines has won a contract to build three geostationary communications satellites, marking an important expansion beyond the lunar services for which the company is best known. The deal broadens its exposure to satellite manufacturing and communications, supporting Intuitive Machines' strategy to evolve from a lunar-focused company into a more diversified space infrastructure provider.



AeroVironment is working with NASA to advance Skyfall, a concept for autonomous helicopters designed to explore Mars from the air. Building on technology demonstrated by Ingenuity, the project is studying a more capable generation of rotorcraft that could cover difficult terrain and access areas beyond the reach of traditional rovers.

Meanwhile, **Nvidia has joined a \$250 million funding round for Starcloud**, valuing the orbital data center startup at around \$2.3 billion. Starcloud aims to deploy high-performance computing infrastructure directly in orbit, using Nvidia GPUs to run AI workloads in space rather than relying entirely on terrestrial data centers. The company has already demonstrated an Nvidia H100 GPU in orbit and is working with Nvidia on computing hardware designed specifically for the space environment. The investment adds further credibility to the emerging orbital computing market, potentially creating new demand across AI hardware, satellites and launch infrastructure.

Portfolio Activity

During August, we observed a stabilization in the valuations of **pure-play space companies**. Against this backdrop, we continued to gradually **rebuild our exposure to the sector**, taking advantage of valuation levels that we consider more neutral and attractive compared with those seen in May.

We therefore **increased our positions** in **Planet Labs, Redwire, BlackSky, Intuitive Machines, Voyager Technologies, Firefly Aerospace, AST SpaceMobile**, and **Rocket Lab**. We also fully rebuilt our original position in **SpaceX**, repurchasing shares at around \$115 after having previously sold them above \$220. This significant repricing allowed us to restore our exposure to the company at close to half the price at which we had reduced the position.

We also strengthened our positions in **Leidos** and **Trimble**, two companies where we continue to see substantial untapped potential.

At the same time, we **reduced exposure** to several companies whose share prices had reached or exceeded what we consider to be fair value. These reductions were concentrated primarily in the **traditional defense segment**, where we took partial profits in **BAE Systems, Leonardo, Thales**, and **Airbus**. For similar valuation-related reasons, combined with a lack of meaningful near-term upside catalysts, we also decided to fully exit our position in **Boeing**.

Finally, we continued to **trim our positions in Garmin and Teledyne**. While we continue to regard both as exceptional companies, their strong share-price performance has pushed valuations beyond levels that we currently consider sufficiently attractive from a risk-reward perspective. Looking ahead, we also intend to further **reduce or potentially fully exit our positions in Iridium and Globalstar**, following the acquisition approaches from **Rocket Lab** and **Amazon**, respectively.

Performance

BlueSpace Fund gained **+3.8%** in August, bringing its year-to-date performance to **+24.3%**.

Among the Fund's strongest positive contributors was **Palantir Technologies (+51%)**, which reported Q2 results that materially exceeded expectations across every key metric. Revenue nearly doubled year-over-year, while the company raised its FY2026 revenue guidance by 6.4%, further reinforcing the strength of its growth trajectory.

SpaceX (+32%) also posted a strong gain during the month. In its first public release of financial results, the company reported a **92% year-over-year increase in Q2 2026 revenue**. More importantly, the narrative around the company's heavy capital expenditure—which had previously weighed on the stock—shifted materially during the month. Investor concerns over elevated CapEx were increasingly offset by expectations of sustained demand for computing capacity, from which SpaceX is well positioned to benefit through its investments in the Colossus I and II data centers.



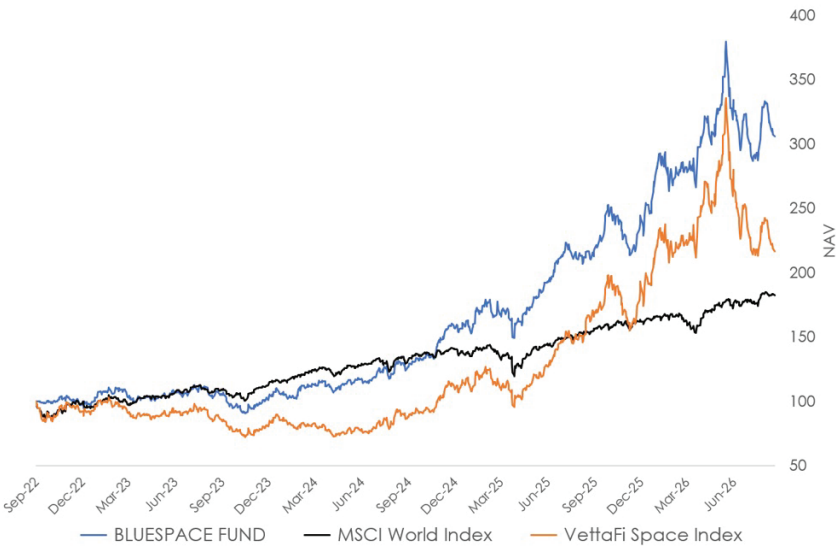
Performance was also supported by strong gains across several other portfolio holdings, including **CACI (+28%)**, **Voyager Technologies (+24%)**, **Redwire (+22%)**, **Intuitive Machines (+20%)**, and **Leidos (+20%)**. The **Seraphim Space Investment Trust** also had a particularly strong month, gaining 23% and providing an additional positive contribution to the Fund's overall performance.

Viasat (-13%) was among the main negative contributors during the month, following quarterly results that disappointed on the revenue front. The stock was also weighed down by the lack of meaningful updates regarding a potential **spectrum monetization**, an outcome that the market had increasingly priced in following the strong share-price appreciation seen in previous months. Both **SES (-15%)** and **Eutelsat (-10%)** fell on a combination of weak Q2/FY earnings, deteriorating fundamentals, and intensifying structural pressure from Starlink – not a single event, but a convergence of company-specific disappointments that the market had been pricing in since their May 2026 peaks.

The table below outlines the top contributors and detractors to last month's performance:

Positive	%	Negative	%
PALANTIR TECHNOLOGIES	+1.20	VIASAT	-0.34
SPACEEX	+1.08	SES	-1.11
SERAPHIM SPACE	+0.76	AMAZON.COM	-1.10
CACI	+0.72	EUTELSAT COMMUNICATIONS	-1.02
LEIDOS	+0.65	PLANET LABS	-0.96

The chart below illustrates the performance since inception of the BlueSpace Fund, the S-Network Space Index, and the MSCI World Index:



Investment Trends

Defence and Security: Today more than ever, defense and national security are strategic priorities for governments and international alliances. The structural increase in military spending, the evolution of hybrid threats, and the growing importance of technological sovereignty are benefiting companies active in defense systems, secure communications, dual-use space technologies, and cybersecurity. The sector also enjoys strong political visibility and long-term public investment cycles.



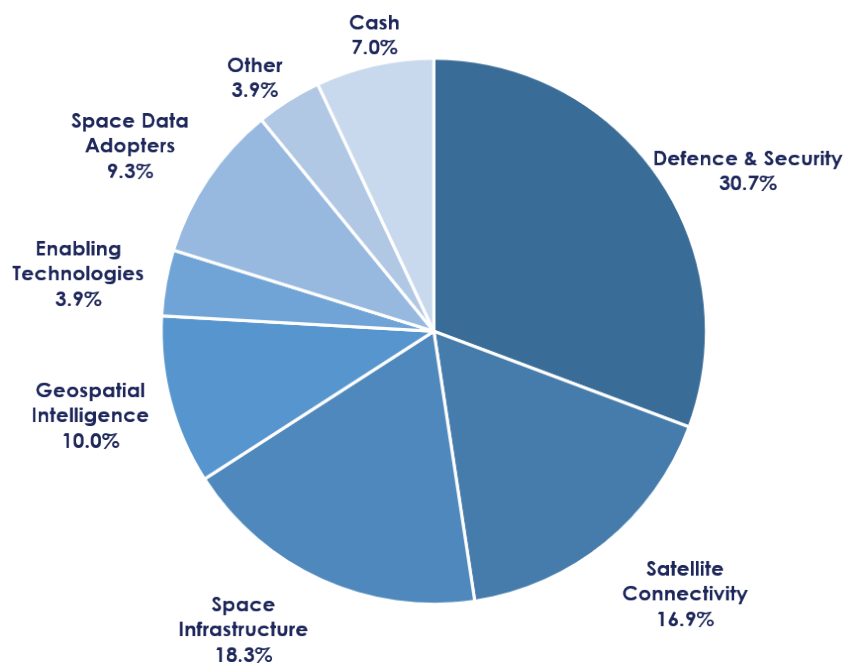
Space Infrastructure: This decade will be marked by the construction of a new orbital infrastructure: thousands of satellites will be built, launched, and operated to support communications, Earth observation, AI, and cloud services from space. New commercial space stations are opening the door to experimentation and manufacturing in microgravity (advanced materials, pharmaceuticals, bioprinting). The Artemis program and upcoming lunar missions ensure long-term public investment in this value chain.

Geospatial Intelligence: Increasingly sophisticated satellite constellations collect multispectral, infrared, radar, and radiofrequency data from Earth in real time. Companies in this segment provide scalable SaaS solutions, turning satellite imagery into strategic insights for defense, agriculture, logistics, climate science, and risk management. The convergence of AI, cloud, and space-based observation is at the core of this new form of geospatial intelligence.

Satellite Connectivity: LEO, MEO, and GEO constellations enable high-speed, low-latency internet access anywhere on Earth – from remote areas and open seas to regions with no terrestrial infrastructure. Thanks to direct-to-device technologies, everything from smartphones to industrial IoT devices can now communicate directly with satellites, creating a global network independent of the ground. This key segment bridges the digital divide and supports mission-critical applications on a planetary scale.

Enabling Technologies: Companies providing essential technologies – such as sensors, optical components, semiconductors, and advanced engineering services – to build, integrate, and operate space infrastructure and missions. These players are the backbone of the space value chain, ensuring reliability, innovation, and scalability for satellites, payloads, launch vehicles, modules, and communications networks.

Strategic Data Adopters: Companies that, while not directly operating in the space sector, derive economic benefit from the expansion of the space economy. These include technology, industrial, or financial operators that leverage space-based data and services (e.g., geolocation, analytics, connectivity) to enhance their offerings, enter new markets, or support innovation in their verticals.



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