

Form 1 (Re: Article 3, paragraph (1))

Business Activities Plan
(Tentative Translation)

1 The purpose of business activities for the exploration and development of space resources

ispace, inc. (hereinafter referred to as "ispace") aims to collect sedimentary layers (hereinafter referred to as "regolith") on the moon and conduct transactions with customers on the lunar landing mission (hereinafter referred to as "M1") scheduled to be launched in 2022. The details are as follows.

As ispace's first lunar landing mission, M1 is primarily aimed at demonstrating lunar landing and transportation technology using a lander (hereinafter referred to as "spacecraft"), and the satellite will carry multiple customer payloads.

2 The period of business activities for the exploration and development of space resources

The period of business activities related to the exploration and development of space resources by the ispace spacecraft used in M1 (see Figure 4-1 below for details) is scheduled for the first half of 2023. The length of the period is about 14 days after the lunar landing.

Table 2-1 shows the operation of business activities after the spacecraft landed on the moon, and Figure 2-1 shows an outline of the operation plan up to the moon landing.

Table 2-1. Business activities after the spacecraft landed on the moon

Operation	Activity contents
Landing	<u>Moon landing phase (13-15 in Figure 2-1 below)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The departure from the moon orbit and landing on the moon. • At the time of landing, collect regolith deposited in the footpad.
Operation on the moon (About 14 days)	<u>Phase of operation on the moon(16 onwards in Figure 2-1 below)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release the holding of high-gain antennas, and establish communication • Disposal of remaining propellant (Additional regolith may accumulate on the footpad) • Capture images of the lunar surface (including the footpad) using the spacecraft's camera. • Transmit the captured camera image to the ground, and check regolith deposited on the footpad. • Commercial transactions with customer for regolith collected.

*The operation period may fluctuate.

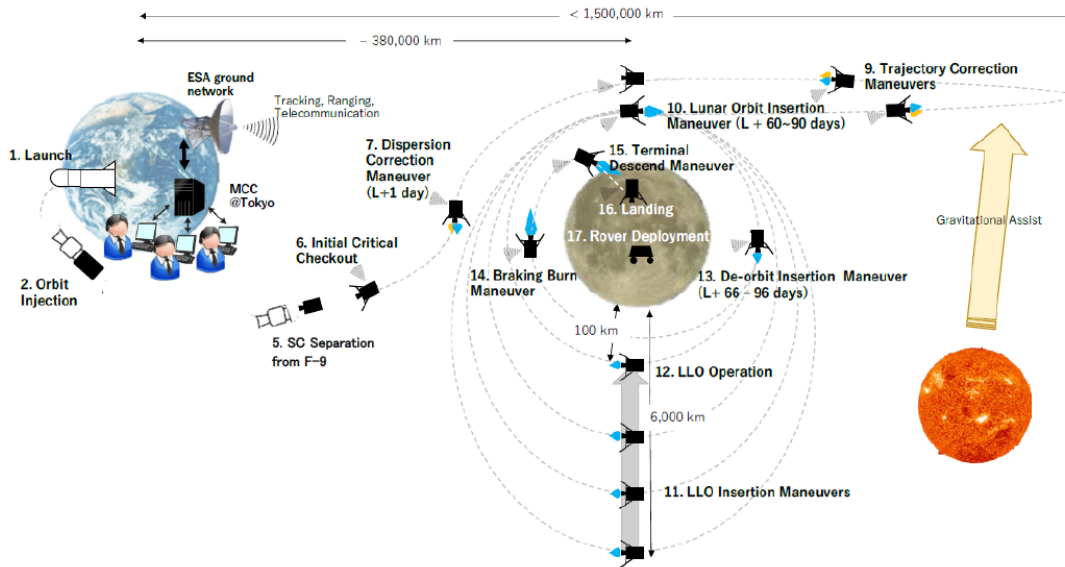


Figure 2-1. Outline of the chronological operation plan of the spacecraft

3 The place where exploration and development of space resources is to be conducted

The planned landing points of the spacecraft on the moon are the points shown in Table 3-1. It should be noted that the landing point is determined in consideration of the flight conditions before the start of landing. As a target for mission achievement, it is planned to land within a radius of about 4 km from each of the following latitude and longitude points. It should be noted that these are only goals for mission achievement, and there are no existing landing aircraft that interfere within 5 degrees of latitude and longitude, and there is nothing that interferes. If it is impossible to land at these four points due to the flight conditions of the spacecraft, we will consider landing at another safe point depending on the situation.

The collection of space resources will be implemented at the landing point of the space aircraft.

Table 3-1. Landing point

name	latitude	longitude	note
Mare Frigoris (Atlas Crater)	47.5 deg N	44.4 deg E	Main Landing point
Lacus Somniorum	38.9 deg N	33.8 deg E	Backup 1
Sinus Iridium	46.9 deg N	27.5 deg W	Backup 2
Oceanus Procellarum	42.0 deg N	48.4 deg W	Backup 3

4 The methods of exploration and development of space resources

The spacecraft is designed to transport 30kg of payload to the moon. FIG. 4-1 shows an overview of the spacecraft.

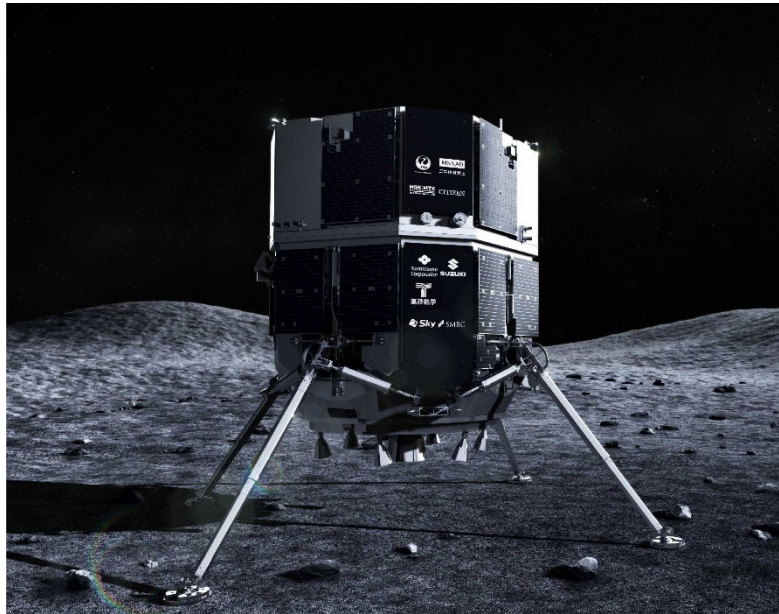


Figure 4-1. The Spacecraft used in the business activities

In the business activities, the spacecraft will be landed at the aforementioned candidate landing site and regolith will be collected. Specifically, we expect that the regolith scattered by the injection from the spacecraft propulsion system passively accumulates on the footpads attached to the landing leg tips of the spacecraft, when the spacecraft lands on the moon and when disposing of the remaining propellant after landing on the moon.

FIG. 4-2 shows an overview of the footpad of the spacecraft. The spacecraft is equipped with four footpads to absorb shock from the lunar surface during landing. Each footpad is placed at a certain distance from the propulsion equipment on board the spacecraft.

Collecting of space resources in this business activity is carried out by depositing regolith on the footpad as explained above.



Figure 4-2. Appearance of the spacecraft's footpad

5 The content of business activities for the exploration and development of space resources

The regolith deposited on the footpad is photographed by the camera mounted on the spacecraft. ispace confirms the existence of deposited regolith by photographed images, and conducts a commercial transaction to transfer the ownership of the regolith from ispace to the customer before implementing the operation termination measure. It does not involve physical delivery during operation.