

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 a transaction with a customer on the lunar landing mission 2 (hereinafter referred to as "M2") scheduled for launch in January 2025 at the earliest.

M2 is primarily aimed at providing lunar landing and payload transportation services using a lander (hereinafter referred to as "spacecraft"), and the spacecraft will carry payloads from multiple customers.

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 ispace spacecraft used in M2 (see Fig. 4-1 below for details) is scheduled for approximately 14 days after the lunar landing in the first half of 2025.

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

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

Operation	Activities
Landing	<u>Phase of lunar landing (15-18 in Fig. 2-1 below)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure from the moon orbit and landing on the moon. • Collecting regolith deposited on footpads at the time of landing
Operation on the moon (About 14 days*)	<u>Phase of operation on the moon (Activities after the lunar landing including 19 in Fig. 2-1 below)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of holding of high-gain antennas and establishment of communication • Disposal of remaining propellant • Deployment of the micro rover on the moon's surface (19 in Fig. 2-1 below) • Capturing images of the lunar surface (including footpads and regolith deposited on them) with a camera on the micro rover • Transmitting of the captured images to the ground to identify regolith deposited on the footpads • Commercial transaction with the customer on collected regolith

*The operation period may fluctuate.

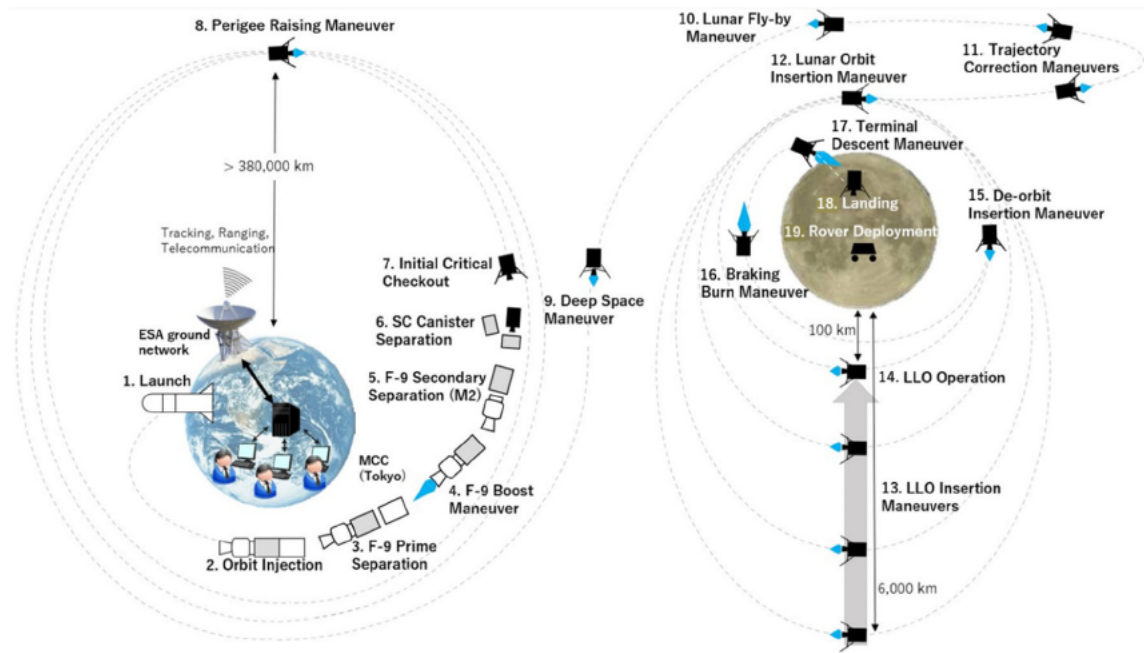


Fig. 2-1. Outline of the chronological operation plan of the spacecraft

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 shown in Table 3-1. The final landing point will be selected from these points by taking into account the flight conditions prior to the start of the landing. It should be noted that it has been confirmed that there are no previously landed spacecraft within 150 km of the perimeter that would interfere.

If it is impossible to land at these four points due to the flight conditions of the spacecraft, landing at another safe point will be considered, depending on the situation.

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

Table 3-1. Planned Landing points

Landing Point	Latitude	Longitude	Note
Nominal	60.5 deg N	4.6 deg W	
Backup 1	60.4 deg N	12.2 deg W	
Backup 2	60.0 deg N	25.3 deg W	
Backup 3	60.2 deg N	31.0 deg W	

4 The methods of exploration and development of space resources

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

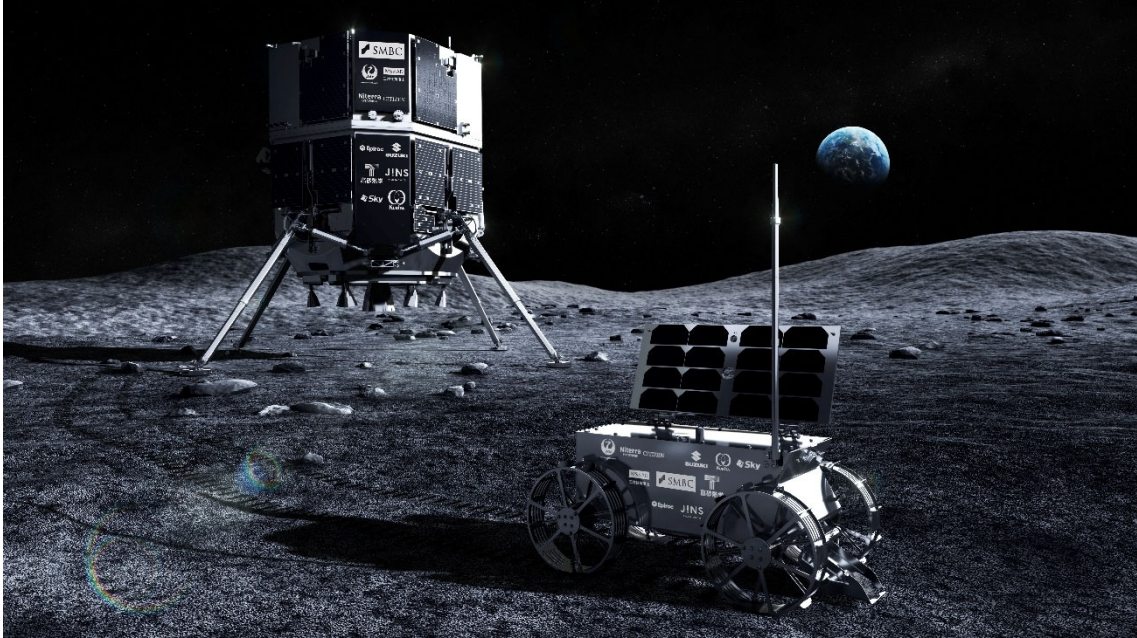


Fig. 4-1. The Spacecraft used in the business activities

In this business activity, the spacecraft is landed at the aforementioned landing point and regolith is collected. Specifically, it is expected that the regolith passively deposited on the footpads attached to the tips of the landing legs of the spacecraft when the spacecraft lands on the moon.

Fig. 4-2 shows an overview of the footpad of the spacecraft. The spacecraft is equipped with four footpads to absorb the impact from the lunar surface during landing.

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



Fig. 4-2. Appearance of the footpad

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

The images of the regolith on the footpad are captured by the camera mounted on the micro rover. ispace confirms the presence of deposited regolith by photographic images, and conducts a commercial transaction to transfer the ownership of the regolith from ispace to the customer before implementing the termination measures. It does not involve physical delivery during operation.