

InVestra

Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX)

Client Facing Report: S-1 IPO Filing Review

Source document: SEC Form S-1, Accession No. 0001628280-26-036936, filed May 20, 2026

2025 Revenue \$18.7B	2025 Net Loss \$(4.9)B	Largest Segment Starlink / Connectivity
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Prepared for InVestra clients | June 4, 2026

Important client disclosure: This report is for educational and discussion purposes only. It is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold any security. IPO terms can change through amendments, pricing, and market conditions. Clients should consider their own financial objectives, risk tolerance, liquidity needs, and tax circumstances before investing.

Executive Summary

- SpaceX has shifted from a single-category launch provider into a diversified platform spanning launch systems, satellite broadband, defense/government services, and AI infrastructure/software.
- The S-1 shows strong top-line growth: revenue increased from \$10.4B in 2023 to \$18.7B in 2025. However, consolidated profitability remains volatile, with a 2025 net loss of approximately \$4.9B.
- Starlink / Connectivity is the financial engine of the current business, generating approximately \$11.4B of 2025 revenue and materially offsetting losses in Space and AI.
- The AI segment meaningfully changes the investment profile. It adds a large optionality story, but it also introduces heavy capital intensity, large operating losses, execution risk, and valuation sensitivity.
- Governance is a central diligence issue. The dual-class structure leaves Elon Musk with substantial voting control, which can support long-term strategic continuity but limits public shareholder influence.

InVestra view: SpaceX is best framed as a high-growth, founder-controlled infrastructure and technology platform rather than a traditional aerospace IPO. Client suitability will depend heavily on valuation discipline, tolerance for governance concentration, and comfort with AI/Starship execution risk.

Filing Snapshot

Item	Detail
Issuer	Space Exploration Technologies Corp.
Form / Accession	Form S-1 / 0001628280-26-036936
Filing date / accepted	May 20, 2026 / May 20, 2026 at 4:40:21 p.m. ET
SEC file number	333-296070
Primary business address	1 Rocket Road, Starbase, TX 78521
Reported employees	Approximately 22,000 as of March 31, 2026
Primary business segments	Space, Connectivity, and AI

Business Overview

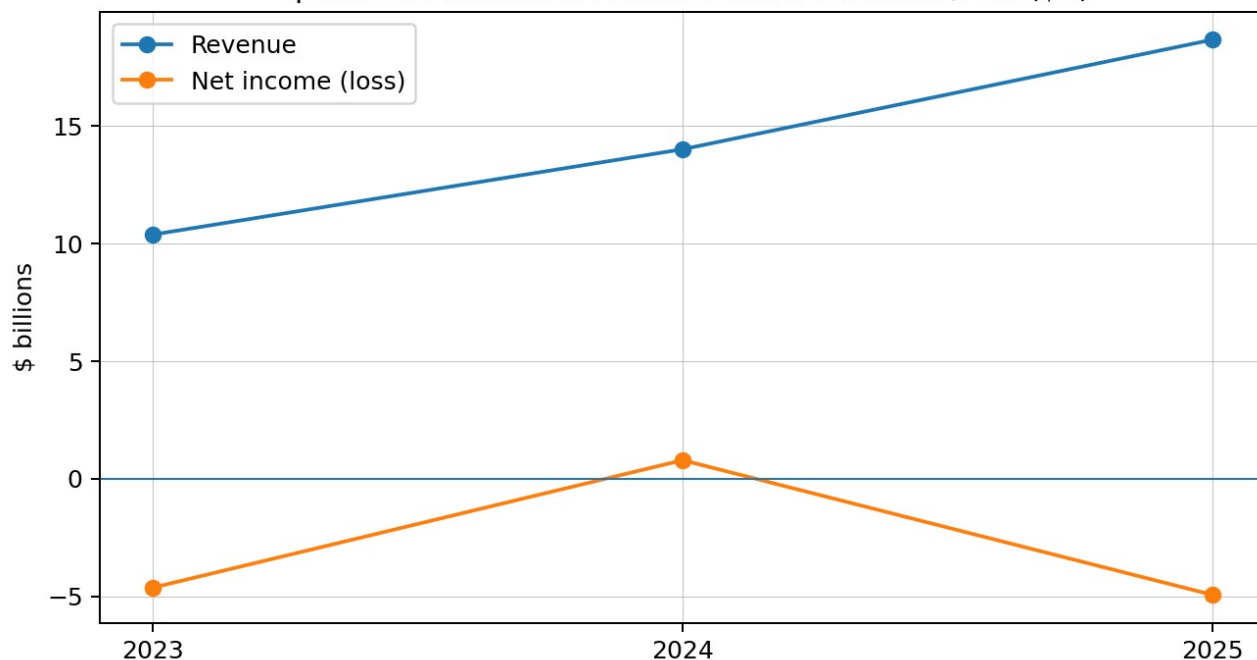
The S-1 presents SpaceX as a mission-driven company seeking to make life multiplanetary, while operating a set of commercial businesses that increasingly resemble a communications, compute, and aerospace infrastructure ecosystem. For client conversations, the simplest framing is three platforms:

Segment	What it includes	Client takeaway
Space	Falcon, Falcon Heavy, Dragon, Starship, launch services, crew/cargo services, and related infrastructure.	Strategic core and technology moat; currently burdened by Starship R&D and launch-system capital intensity.
Connectivity	Starlink broadband, mobility, enterprise/government connectivity, and satellite network services.	Current economic engine; largest revenue contributor and a visible path to operating leverage.
AI	SpaceXAI / xAI-related revenue, Grok, infrastructure, and AI compute initiatives.	Major upside option, but the largest source of operating losses and capital demand.

Financial Profile

Metric (\$B)	2023	2024	2025
Revenue	\$10.4	\$14.0	\$18.7
Operating income / (loss)	\$(3.5)	\$0.5	\$(2.6)
Net income / (loss)	\$(4.6)	\$0.8	\$(4.9)
Total assets	n/a	\$57.1	\$92.1
Total equity	n/a	\$4.9	\$2.6

SpaceX consolidated revenue and net income/loss (\$B)

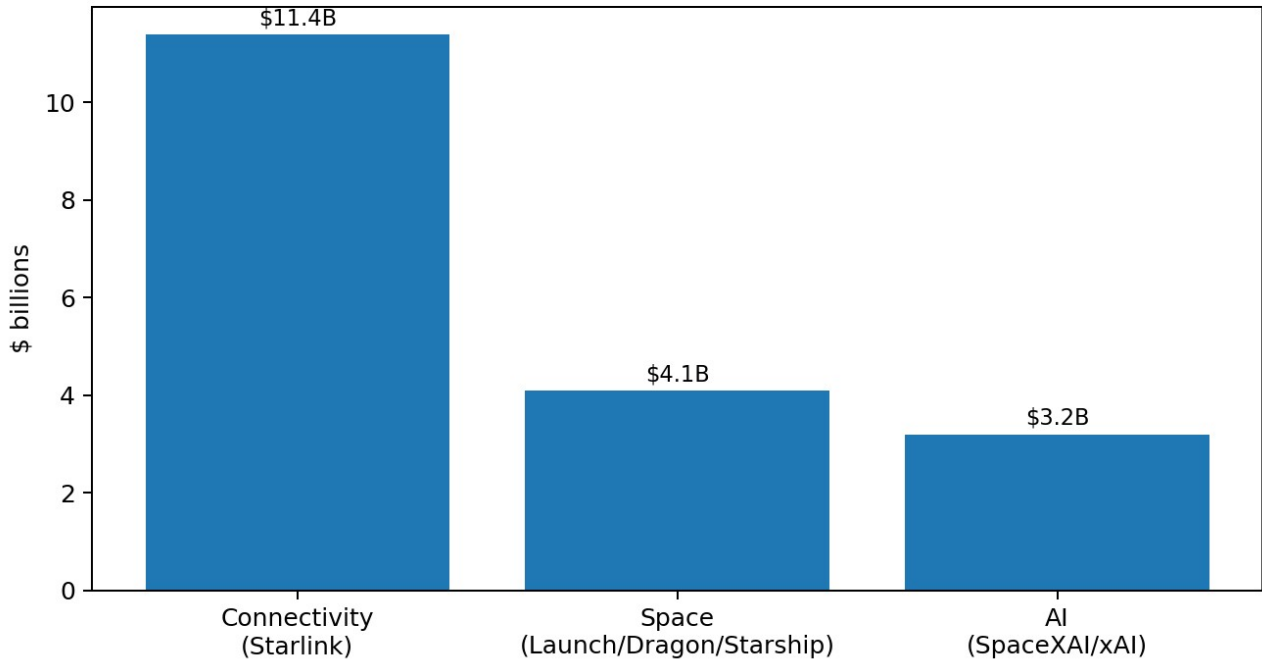


Note: Amounts rounded. 2025 revenue was approximately \$18.674B and 2025 net loss was approximately \$4.937B based on S-1 disclosures summarized in public coverage and filing data.

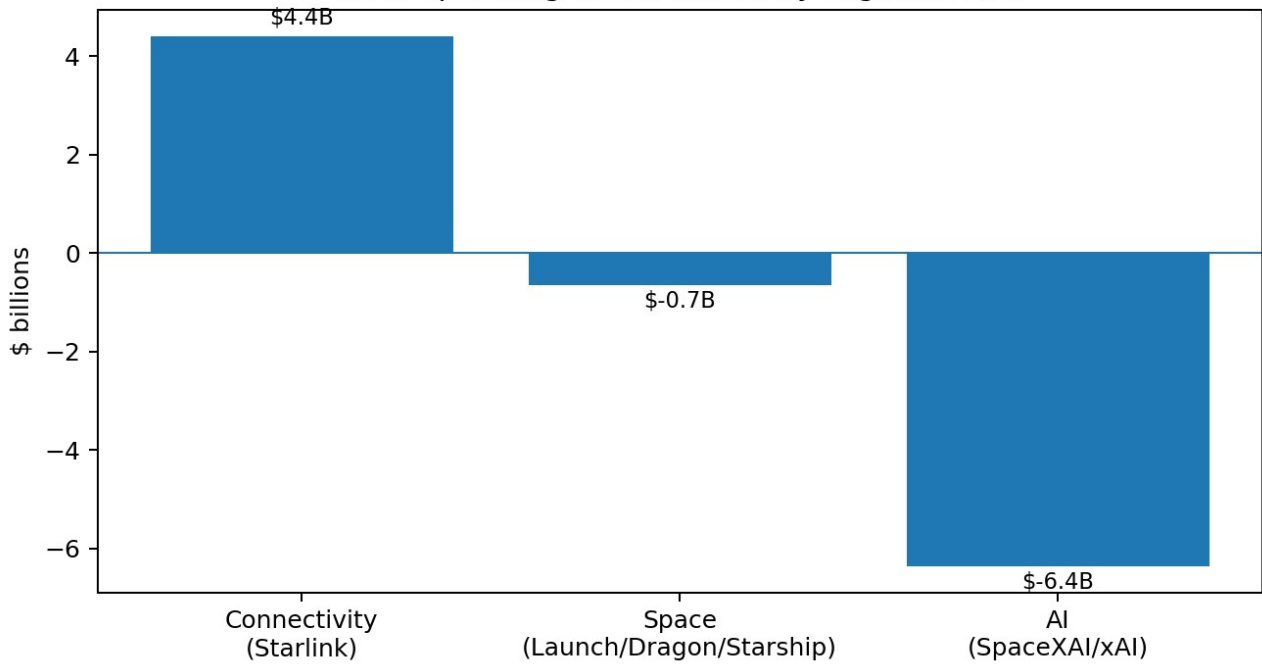
Segment Analysis: Where the Economics Are Coming From

2025 Segment	Revenue	Operating income / (loss)	Implication
Connectivity / Starlink	\$11.4B	\$4.4B	Primary profit engine; scale and subscriber growth are central to the bull case.
Space	\$4.1B	\$(0.7)B	Strategic and technically differentiated; Starship R&D weighs on margin.
AI	\$3.2B	\$(6.4)B	Largest drag on consolidated results; creates high-risk/high-reward optionality.

2025 revenue by segment (\$B)



2025 operating income/(loss) by segment (\$B)



Interpretation: The consolidated loss profile does not appear to be driven by Starlink underperformance. Rather, Starlink is subsidizing aggressive investment in Starship and AI. This matters for clients because SpaceX can be simultaneously a strong operating business in Connectivity and a speculative capital-allocation story at the consolidated level.

IPO, Governance, and Control Considerations

- The EDGAR filing is an S-1 registration statement and may be amended before pricing; offering size, share count, valuation, and final ownership percentages can change.
- The dual-class share structure concentrates voting power with Elon Musk and Class B holders. For clients, this should be treated as a permanent governance feature, not a temporary IPO detail.
- The controlled-company structure can allow faster strategic execution, but it also reduces ordinary public shareholder influence over board composition, compensation, related-party matters, and strategic pivots.
- A client's view on Musk-led execution is inseparable from the investment case because leadership, brand, capital allocation, and key-person risk are tightly linked.

Key Risk Factors for Client Discussion

Risk	Why it matters
Valuation risk	IPO demand may capitalize long-dated Starship, Starlink, AI, and orbital-compute opportunities well before they are financially proven.
AI capital intensity	AI infrastructure and model development require substantial compute, energy, data-center capacity, and ongoing capital expenditures.
Starship execution	Any delay, safety issue, regulatory setback, or failure to reach scaled Starship economics could affect the Mars, launch-cost, and orbital-compute narratives.
Regulatory and geopolitical exposure	Launch licenses, spectrum rights, export controls, defense contracting, and international telecom approvals remain critical operating dependencies.
Customer concentration	Public reporting indicates one large customer accounted for more than 20% of sales in each of the last three years, a notable concentration risk.
Governance concentration	Founder voting control can reduce minority shareholder leverage even if public shareholders disagree with strategy or compensation.
Execution breadth	SpaceX is now effectively executing in aerospace, telecom, defense, AI, consumer internet, and infrastructure at once. Breadth increases upside but also expands operational complexity.

Client Suitability Framework

Client profile	Potential fit	Primary caution
Long-term growth-oriented	May fit as a satellite allocation to disruptive infrastructure and AI optionality.	Size appropriately; valuation and volatility risk are likely high.
Income-oriented / capital preservation	Generally limited fit unless accessed through diversified vehicles.	No income thesis; high reinvestment and potential drawdown risk.
Thematic / innovation portfolios	Could be considered alongside AI infrastructure, satellite connectivity, defense tech, and space-economy exposure.	Avoid thematic over-concentration in Musk-linked or speculative growth assets.
ESG / governance-sensitive	Potential benefits from connectivity, disaster response, and space infrastructure.	Founder control, defense exposure, and AI governance may be gating issues.

Suggested Client Talking Points

- “SpaceX is not just a rocket company anymore; Starlink is currently the core economic engine, and AI is the new swing factor.”
- “The headline revenue growth is compelling, but the consolidated loss shows that management is reinvesting aggressively into very capital-intensive bets.”
- “The investment decision should be anchored in valuation discipline. A great company can still be a poor investment if the entry price already assumes flawless execution.”
- “Governance is not a footnote. The dual-class structure means public investors are largely backing the founder’s capital-allocation judgment.”
- “For most diversified clients, this would be a thematic growth allocation rather than a core holding.”

Due Diligence Watchlist Before Any Allocation

1. Review each S-1 amendment for final IPO terms, dilution, lock-up provisions, use of proceeds, and updated financials.
2. Track Starlink subscriber growth, ARPU, churn, mobility/enterprise mix, and capacity constraints.
3. Separate the Starlink profit story from the AI loss story when discussing normalized earnings power.
4. Monitor Starship milestones, launch cadence, regulatory approvals, and reusability economics.
5. Assess whether public-market valuation is closer to a proven infrastructure platform or a multi-decade option on Mars, AI compute, and orbital data centers.
6. For clients with existing Tesla, AI, defense-tech, or satellite exposure, evaluate correlated risks before adding additional concentration.

Source Notes

[1] SEC EDGAR filing detail: Space Exploration Technologies Corp., Form S-1, Accession No. 0001628280-26-036936, filed May 20, 2026.

[2] SEC filing data and public summaries of 2023-2025 revenue, profit/loss, assets, equity, employees, and voting control.

[3] Via Satellite / Satellite Today coverage of 2025 revenue, net loss, adjusted EBITDA, segment revenue, and Starship R&D.

[4] Business Insider, Morningstar, Reuters, MarketWatch, and other public-market coverage of governance, valuation, Starlink, customer concentration, and AI risk.

Rounding: Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest tenth of a billion where appropriate. Segment values may not sum exactly due to rounding.