Note: This document is an English translation of the original Japanese language document and has been prepared solely for reference purposes. No warranties or assurances are given regarding the accuracy or completeness of this English translation. In the event of any discrepancy between this English translation and the original Japanese language document, the original Japanese language document shall prevail in all respects.

MEMBERSHIP

May 19, 2026

Company Name: Astroscale Holdings Inc.
Representative: Mitsunobu Okada
Representative Director and President, Group CEO
(Securities Code: 186A; Tokyo Stock Exchange Growth Market)
Contact: Nobuhiro Matsuyama
Director and Deputy President, Group CFO
(Tel. +81 3-3626-0085)

Consolidated Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2026 (Under IFRS) (Changes to Disclosed Information and the Completion of Interim Review by an Independent Auditor)

Astroscale Holdings Inc. ("the Company") hereby announces that, although the Company disclosed its "Consolidated Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2026 (Under IFRS)" on March 13, 2026, the interim review of the consolidated quarterly financial statements by an independent auditor has now been completed. This interim review was conducted in connection with the issuance of Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds Due 2029 through an international offering, and issuance of new shares and Series 1 Unsecured Convertible Bonds through third-party allotment, all of which were resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held today.
The principal changes from the quarterly consolidated financial statements announced on March 13, 2026 are as set forth below (with changes underlined).

1. Details of Changes from the "Consolidated Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2026 (Under IFRS)"
   (1) Addition to the Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements
   With respect to "2. Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and Main Notes (5) Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements" in the attached materials, the following item has been added.

   1. Basis of Preparation

2. Reasons for the Above Changes
   The above changes were made in connection with the interim review conducted in relation to the issuance of Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds Due 2029 through the international offering, and issuance of new shares and Series 1 Unsecured Convertible Bonds through third-party allotment, all of which were resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held today.

Note: This document has been translated from the Japanese original for reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanese original, the original shall prevail.

March 13, 2026

Consolidated Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2026 (Under IFRS)

Company name: Astroscale Holdings Inc.
Listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange
Securities code: 186A
URL: https://www.astroscale.com/ja
Representative: Mitsunobu Okada, Representative Director, President and CEO
Inquiries: Nobuhiro Matsuyama, Director and CFO
Telephone: +81-3-3626-0085
Scheduled date to file semi-annual securities report: March 13, 2026
Scheduled date to commence dividend payments: —
Preparation of supplementary material on financial results: Yes
Holding of financial results briefing: None

(Yen amounts are rounded down to millions, unless otherwise noted.)

1. Consolidated financial results for the nine months ended January 31, 2026 (from May 1, 2025 to January 31, 2026)

(1) Consolidated operating results (cumulative)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Project income		Revenue		Operating profit		Profit before tax		Profit	
Nine months ended	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
January 31, 2026	8,349	125.1	4,415	194.5	(7,137)	—	(5,016)	—	(5,017)	—
January 31, 2025	3,709	38.4	1,499	(24.8)	(15,683)	—	(16,323)	—	(16,324)	—

Note: Project income is calculated by adding revenue from customers and government subsidy income only related to grants for which use is tied to specific projects.

	Profit attributable to owners of parent		Total comprehensive income		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Nine months ended	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen	Yen
January 31, 2026	(5,017)	—	(6,618)	—	(37.41)	(37.41)
January 31, 2025	(16,324)	—	(16,211)	—	(144.33)	(144.33)

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets
As of	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%
January 31, 2026	32,704	10,417	10,417	31.9
April 30, 2025	33,625	6,126	6,126	18.2

2. Cash dividends

	Annual dividends per share				
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Fiscal year-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended April 30, 2025	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Fiscal year ending April 30, 2026	—	0.00			
Fiscal year ending April 30, 2026 (Forecast)			—	0.00	0.00

Note: Revisions to the forecast of cash dividends most recently announced: None

3. Consolidated financial forecast for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2026 (from May 1, 2025 to April 30, 2026)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Project income		Revenue		Operating profit		Profit before tax		Profit	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Annual	11,000 ~13,000	80.7 ~113.5	5,000 ~6,000	103.5 ~144.2	(10,300) ~(9,300)	—	(10,700) ~(9,700)	—	(10,700) ~(9,700)	—

	Profit attributable to owners of parent		Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Annual	(10,700) ~(9,700)	—	(79.59) ~(72.15)

Note: 1. Revisions to the consolidated financial forecast most recently announced: None

Please refer to “1. Qualitative Information on the Financial Results for the Period under Review (4) Special note regarding forward-looking statements” on page 5 of the attached document for further details.

*** Notes**

(1) Significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the period: None

(2) Changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates

(i) Changes in accounting policies required by IFRS: None

(ii) Changes in accounting policies due to other reasons: None

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None

(3) Number of issued shares (ordinary shares)

(i) Total number of issued shares at the end of the period (including treasury shares)

As of January 31, 2026	135,681,500 shares
As of April 30, 2025	117,517,800 shares

(ii) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period

As of January 31, 2026	― shares
As of April 30, 2025	― shares

(iii) Average number of shares outstanding during the period (cumulative from the beginning of the fiscal year)

Nine months ended January 31, 2026	134,138,108 shares
Nine months ended January 31, 2025	113,111,381 shares

* Review of the Japanese-language originals of the attached consolidated quarterly financial statements by certified public accountants or an audit firm: Yes (voluntary).

* Proper use of earnings forecasts, and other special matters

(Notes on forward-looking statements)

The forecasts and other forward-looking statements contained in this document are based on information currently available to the Group and on certain assumptions that are judged to be reasonable, and are not intended to be a promise by the Company that they will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially due to various factors.

(How to obtain the supplementary materials on financial results and the content of the financial results briefing session)

The Company did not hold a financial results briefing session for institutional investors and securities analysts for the third quarter. The presentation materials for the briefing are disclosed promptly via TDnet on the same day as the announcement and are also available on the Company's website.

Note: This document is an English translation of the original Japanese language document and has been prepared solely for reference purposes. No warranties or assurances are given regarding the accuracy or completeness of this English translation. In the event of any discrepancy between this English translation and the original Japanese language document, the original Japanese language document shall prevail in all respects.

Contents of Attachment

1. Qualitative Information on the Financial Results for the Period under Review....2
(1) Overview of Operating Results....2
(2) Overview of Financial Position....5
(3) Overview of Cash Flows....5
(4) Special note regarding forward-looking statements....6
2. Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and Main Notes....7
(1) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Financial Position....7
(2) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income....9
(3) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity....11
(4) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows....13
(5) Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements....15
3. Supplementary Information....16
(1) Bookings and Backlog....16

1. Qualitative Information on the Financial Results for the Period under Review

(1) Overview of Operating Results

During the nine-month consolidated period, initiatives aimed primarily at strengthening space defense were observed across all regions where the Group operates.

In the United States, the Space Force released Space Force Doctrine 1 in April, defining space as a warfighting domain and emphasizing the importance of enhancing space capabilities and strengthening collaboration with private companies. In September, the Space Force announced plans to make refueling capability mandatory in its next-generation SDA satellite program.

In the United Kingdom, the Ministry of Defence issued the policy document Strategic Defence Review 2025 in June, positioning space as "the forefront of strategic competition" and outlining plans to reinforce the defensive use of space and promote collaboration with the space industry. Furthermore, in November, the House of Lords UK Engagement with Space Committee released The Space Economy: Act Now or Lose Out, recognizing that ensuring the safety and sustainability of outer space through international cooperation is essential for the UK to secure economic and security benefits, and identifying this as a diplomatic priority.

In Europe, the European Commission (EC) submitted a plan in July to increase the defense and space budget for the next seven-year period (2028–2034) to €131 billion—five times the previous period (2021–2027). In October, the EC released the strategic document Preserving Peace – Defence Readiness Roadmap 2030, totaling €800 billion, designating space defense as one of four European Readiness Flagships. The plan promotes the development of Space Domain Awareness (SDA) and on-orbit operations, while actively supporting startups and small and medium-sized enterprises.

In Japan, the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces formulated space domain defense guidelines in July, reaffirming the need to strengthen SDA capabilities and to encourage private-sector investment in related areas. In November, the Headquarters for Japan's Growth Strategy identified "Aerospace and Space," "Defense Industry," and "Startups" as key themes. Furthermore, under the Takaichi administration inaugurated in February 2026, early revision of Japan's three national security documents has been indicated as a priority, and efforts to develop and demonstrate satellite monitoring and protection technologies—such as bodyguard satellites to protect domestic satellites from adversarial killer satellites—are expected to accelerate.

In France, the Space Command (CDE) established its first operational posture in November 2025 and released the country's National Space Strategy. The strategy outlines policies to deploy patrol and tracking satellites, develop technologies for on-orbit refueling, maintenance, and assembly, strengthen SDA capabilities, and promote support for startups and international cooperation with allied countries.

As a result, 2025 marked a turning point in the Group's business environment, as all major countries where the Group operates reviewed their space defense strategies. This has continued to drive expansion of budget allocations by international organizations and national governments, as well as strengthened collaboration with private companies in the defense-related sector. These developments are expected to contribute to project awards for the Group from 2026 onward. Leveraging its technological leadership, global development capabilities, and market-creating competitiveness, the Group aims to further expand its business.

During the nine-month consolidated period, the Group entered into multiple contracts across various locations with civil government agencies, defense-related organizations, and commercial entities, achieving numerous important milestones that are expected to contribute materially to future business growth.

As a result, bookings for the period totaled ¥3,573 million. As of the date of this document, major new project awards and progress on existing projects are as follows:

(Civil/Commercial projects)

- May 2025: Completed delivery on the contract for COSMIC Phase 2.
- July 2025: Acquired a new patent related to multiple debris removal and controlled reentry.
- August, October and November 2025: Secured multiple commercial contracts for the second-generation docking plate from Xona Space Systems, Inc. and others, bringing the cumulative number of docking plates expected in orbit to over 1,000.
- September 2025: Concluded contract for REFLEX-J (ex-K Program).
- December 2025: Acquired a new patent related to capture and servicing of tumbling space objects.
- December 2025: Awarded a study contract from the European Space Agency (ESA) for on-orbit repair and refurbishment services.
- January 2026: Awarded a study contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for on-orbit repair

and refurbishment services.

- January 2026: Grant award confirmed under JAXA's Space Strategy Fund for the development of refueling technology. (Defense-related projects)
- June 2025: Contracted a new defense-related project (details undisclosed).
- July 2025: Awarded a new defense research project from the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory concerning autonomous rendezvous, proximity operations, and docking.
- December 2025: Awarded a project from Japan's Ministry of Defense (JMoD) concerning research on satellite monitoring and protection technologies in orbit.
- January 2026: Selected within the Competitive Range for the Missile Defense Agency's SHIELD (Scalable Homeland Innovative Enterprise Layered Defense) IDIQ (Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity).

For the ESA and NASA study contracts, we will assess the technical and commercial feasibility of conducting on-orbit repair and refurbishment of existing satellites to extend service life, and study design approaches that enable satellites to be built with on-orbit servicing in mind. These contracts are intended to serve as the starting point for future on-orbit refurbishment and upgrade services.

For the JAXA Space Strategy Fund project, we aim to enhance refueling capabilities in response to rapidly growing demand across a broad customer base. While technology development for chemical-propellant refueling has been ahead, this project will also launch full-scale development for electric-propellant refueling. This is expected to expand the scope of refueling services we can offer in the future and enable refueling of our own satellites as well.

For the new project with Japan's Ministry of Defense, we will develop a general-purpose grapple mechanism. Until now, capture mechanisms had to be custom-designed for each target object; under this project, we plan to develop—for the first time—a grapple mechanism capable of handling a variety of space objects. This will not only strengthen Japan's defense capabilities in the space domain but is also expected to contribute to our other businesses such as debris removal.

For the U.S. MDA "SHIELD" program, we are selected within the Competitive Range for an IDIQ (Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity) contract, under which quantities and delivery schedules are not fixed at contract signing and multiple orders may be placed over a certain period. This is an important milestone in engaging with U.S. space-defense strategy and is expected to lead to future business opportunities.

For the new patent on capture and servicing of tumbling space objects, we obtained a patent that synchronizes rotation with a client object while suppressing propellant consumption by leveraging the service satellite's attitude-control equipment. This is expected to help reduce the cost of on-orbit services by enabling RPO using only electric propellants, expand the range of removable target objects, and support service expansion.

Steady progress is also being made on existing projects and those under contract negotiation, with milestones achieved and movement toward contract awards. For ELSA-M, the Critical Design Review (CDR) was completed in June 2025, and subsequent ground tests have progressed smoothly using external facilities. For ISSA-J1, an agreement was signed in September 2025 with NewSpace India Limited to use the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for the launch. For APS-R, in the same month, ground testing was conducted at the ISAM (In-space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing) facility at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center under the Space Act Agreement signed with NASA. For LEXI-P, the CDR was completed in May 2025, and the project has been transitioning step-by-step from the design phase to subsystem manufacturing. For COSMIC, following the completion of Phase 2 in May 2025, the public solicitation for the next phase began in the UK in July 2025, and the Group is actively pursuing the tender. For CAT-IOD, at ESA's CM25 (Council Meeting at Ministerial Level) held in November 2025, budget allocation for the subsequent phase was approved.

In January 2026, the Group also entered into a strategic partnership with Exotrail in France, accelerating efforts to build deorbit capability. The aim is to conduct an initial mission for commercial satellites by 2030 to enhance on-orbit safety and strengthen space-security capabilities for France and Europe.

Amid growing global momentum for policies that drive both government and commercial demand for space-related spending and on-orbit servicing, the Group is strengthening business alliance and technological development to expand opportunities in on-orbit servicing.

As a result, for the nine months ended January 31, 2026, revenue was ¥4,415,977 thousand (up 194.5% compared to the nine months ended January 31, 2025), operating loss was ¥7,137,770 thousand (operating loss of ¥15,683,056 thousand in the nine months ended January 31, 2025), loss before income tax was ¥5,016,537 thousand (loss before income tax of ¥16,323,906 thousand in the nine months ended January 31, 2025) mainly due to foreign exchange gain (finance income) of ¥2,447,510 thousand and interest expenses (finance costs) of ¥437,191 thousand, and loss attributable to owners of the parent was ¥5,017,887 thousand (loss attributable to owners of the parent of ¥16,324,919 thousand in the nine months ended January 31, 2025).

For reference, project income* for the nine months ended January 31, 2026 was ¥8,349,278 thousand (up 125.1% compared to the nine months ended January 31, 2025), of which, government subsidy income was ¥3,933,300 thousand (up 78.0% compared to the nine months ended January 31, 2025).

(*) We present above project income, which includes revenue from customers and government subsidy income only related to grants for which use is tied to specific projects. We believe project income provides investors with additional information in relation to the sources of income derived from our project-related activities, as we pursue a wide range of project activities regardless of the funding scheme. Management monitors project income as the primary indicator of income of project-related activities. Project income is not a financial measure prescribed by IFRS but is a supplemental financial measure that we believe is useful for investors to assess income derived from projects and their funding sources. However, non-IFRS measures have a number of important limitations and should not be viewed as a substitute for financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS. Due to the limitations inherent in non-IFRS measures, investors should not solely rely on non-IFRS measures in assessing our performance and financial condition.

(2) Overview of Financial Position

Assets

Total assets were ¥32,704,043 thousand, a decrease of ¥921,247 thousand from the end of the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025. This was mainly due to a decrease of ¥7,371,766 thousand in cash and cash equivalents, while property, plant and equipment increased by ¥4,101,496 thousand.

Liabilities

Total liabilities were ¥22,286,059 thousand, a decrease of ¥5,212,876 thousand from the end of the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025. This was mainly due to a decrease of ¥3,223,970 thousand in borrowings, a decrease of ¥619,398 thousand in trade and other payables, a decrease of ¥546,533 thousand in contract liabilities and a decrease of ¥469,935 thousand in deferred income.

Equity

Total equity was ¥10,417,983 thousand, an increase of ¥4,291,628 thousand from the end of the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025. This was mainly due to an increase of ¥10,621,555 thousand in share capital and capital surplus, as a result of the issuance of new shares, while retained earnings decreased by ¥5,017,887 thousand as a result of the loss for the period.

As a result, the ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets was 31.9%.

(3) Overview of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents were ¥13,929,097 thousand, a decrease of ¥7,371,766 thousand from the end of the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025.

Cash flow recorded through the nine months ended January 31, 2026 and main factors are as follows:

Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities decreased our cash by ¥9,945,301 thousand (a decrease of ¥10,787,640 thousand in the nine months ended January 31, 2025).

Cash flow from investing activities

Cash flow from investing activities decreased our cash by ¥5,339,708 thousand (a decrease of ¥451,051 thousand in the nine months ended January 31, 2025). This was mainly due to purchase of property, plant and equipment of ¥4,391,783 thousand.

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities increased our cash by ¥7,218,032 thousand (an increase of ¥20,844,536 thousand in the nine months ended January 31, 2025). This was mainly due to proceeds from issuance of shares of ¥10,621,555 thousand thousand and repayments of long-term borrowings of ¥2,074,970 thousand.

(4) Special note regarding forward-looking statements

The Group continues to focus on creating and expanding the on-orbit servicing (OOS) market as the global market leader with a dominant competitive advantage in RPO technologies. Our long-term vision is to realize “the secure and sustainable development of space for the benefit of future generations.”

The long-term management policy to achieve this vision is as follows:

In addition to the already materialized civil demand, the Group aims to capture defense-related demand that emerged earlier than expected in the fiscal year ended April 2025, positioning it as a new short- to mid-term growth driver. Over the longer term, the Group will promote the launch of life extension services (LEX) for commercial operators. In this way, the Group intends to respond to the growing demand for OOS from government, defense agencies, and commercial sectors, driven by the expansion of the space economy, through a broad range of service offerings.

The Group also aims to achieve positive gross profit, operating profit, and free cash flow as early as possible. To reach this goal, the Group will focus on:

(i) Increasing project income by accumulating backlog and shortening average project duration,

(ii) Improving gross margin by increasing the fully-funded project ratio, and

(iii) Ensuring profitability by controlling the increase rate of SG&A expenses through strict cost management.

As a long-term financial target, the Group aims for a gross profit margin in the mid-30% range and an operating profit margin in the mid-20% range.

The consolidated financial forecast for the fiscal year ending April 2026 is as follows. At the beginning of the fiscal year, due to the high uncertainty regarding the progress of contracted and selected projects, disclosure will be made using a range format to provide more useful and reasonable information to investors. The forecast figures consist only of contracted and awarded projects, and upward revisions will be made as new projects are awarded.

The backlog, which is the sum of contracted backlog and confirmed but uncontracted backlog, was ¥41,148 million as of the end of October 2025. With improving the fully-funded projects ratio and shortening the average project duration, project income—defined as the sum of revenue and government subsidy income—is expected to reach ¥11,000 million to ¥13,000 million (up 80.7% to 113.5% year-on-year). The upper bound reflects the scenario where contracted and selected projects progress without delay, while the lower bound accounts for potential impacts from project schedule delays and other external factors based on the fiscal year ended April 2025. At this point, uncontracted and unawarded new projects are not included even in the upper bound forecast. The breakdown of project income includes revenue of ¥5,000 million to ¥6,000 million (up 103.5% to 144.2% year-on-year) and government subsidy income of ¥6,000 million to ¥7,000 million (up 65.2% to 92.8% year-on-year). A full-year positive gross profit is targeted, driven by increased revenue and a higher fully-funded project ratio.

R&D expenses mainly consist of pre-contract development costs and development costs for subsidy projects. Among these, pre-contract development costs are expected to decline significantly year-on-year. Although development costs for subsidy projects will increase with project progress, the majority will be covered by government subsidy income, resulting in a flat year-on-year impact on operating profit.

SG&A expenses, excluding R&D expenses, are expected to remain flat or slightly decrease year-on-year due to strict cost management.

As a result, operating loss is projected to be between ¥10,300 million and ¥9,300 million (improvement of ¥8,455 million to ¥9,455 million year-on-year), and net loss is projected to be between ¥10,700 million and ¥9,700 million (improvement of ¥10,851 million to ¥11,851 million year-on-year).

2. Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and Main Notes

(1) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Thousands of yen)

	As of April 30, 2025	As of January 31, 2026
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,300,864	13,929,097
Trade and other receivables	1,242,053	906,852
Contract assets	853,007	2,600,980
Income taxes receivable	619,590	1,100,092
Other assets	2,209,195	1,668,665
Total current assets	26,224,713	20,205,689
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	6,025,312	10,126,809
Intangible assets	273,879	1,190,004
Goodwill	442,432	479,696
Financial assets	630,770	674,921
Other assets	28,182	26,921
Total non-current assets	7,400,577	12,498,353
Total assets	33,625,291	32,704,043

(Thousands of yen)

	As of April 30, 2025	As of January 31, 2026
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,490,416	1,871,017
Contract liabilities	5,379,596	4,833,063
Deferred income	2,244,380	1,774,444
Loans payable	8,525,960	5,376,960
Income taxes payable	2,945	3,045
Provisions	1,344,236	808,578
Lease liabilities	279,569	357,022
Other liabilities	240,363	294,058
Total current liabilities	20,507,468	15,318,189
Non-current liabilities		
Loans payable	2,275,090	2,200,120
Provisions	1,866,991	2,036,755
Lease liabilities	2,849,386	2,730,995
Total non-current liabilities	6,991,467	6,967,870
Total liabilities	27,498,936	22,286,059
Equity		
Share capital	10,297,486	9,148,520
Capital surplus	9,836,585	(1,732,914)
Retained earnings (deficit)	(14,219,530)	4,185,095
Other components of equity	211,813	(1,182,717)
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	6,126,355	10,417,983
Non-controlling interests	—	—
Total equity	6,126,355	10,417,983
Total liabilities and equity	33,625,291	32,704,043

(2) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Thousands of yen)

	Nine months ended January 31, 2025	Nine months ended January 31, 2026
Revenue	1,499,298	4,415,977
Cost of sales	(5,481,524)	(4,355,208)
Gross profit (loss)	(3,982,225)	60,769
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(14,415,478)	(11,534,225)
Other income	2,714,647	4,335,686
Operating profit (loss)	(15,683,056)	(7,137,770)
Finance income	33,361	2,558,424
Finance costs	(674,212)	(437,191)
Profit (loss) before tax	(16,323,906)	(5,016,537)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,012)	(1,350)
Profit (loss)	(16,324,919)	(5,017,887)
Profit (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of parent	(16,324,919)	(5,017,887)
Non-controlling interests	—	—
Profit (loss)	(16,324,919)	(5,017,887)

(Yen)

Earnings per share		
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(144.33)	(37.41)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(144.33)	(37.41)

Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Thousands of yen)

	Nine months ended January 31, 2025	Nine months ended January 31, 2026
Profit (loss)	(16,324,919)	(5,017,887)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	113,409	(1,600,587)
Total of items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	113,409	(1,600,587)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	113,409	(1,600,587)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(16,211,509)	(6,618,475)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of parent	(16,211,509)	(6,618,475)
Non-controlling interests	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	(16,211,509)	(6,618,475)

(3) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Nine months ended January 31, 2025

(Thousands of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent									
				Other components of equity						
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Share acquisition rights	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of May 1, 2024	100,000	7,858,848	(679,294)	201,687	(14,999)	(2,064,884)	(1,878,196)	5,401,357	—	5,401,357
Loss			(16,324,919)				—	(16,324,919)		(16,324,919)
Other comprehensive income (loss)						113,409	113,409	113,409		113,409
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(16,324,919)	—	—	113,409	113,409	(16,211,509)	—	(16,211,509)
Issuance of new shares	10,035,054	10,035,054					—	20,070,109		20,070,109
Deficit disposition		(8,004,085)	8,004,085				—	—		—
Share-based payment transactions				238,564			238,564	238,564		238,564
Exercise of share acquisition rights	120,671	120,671		(15,633)			(15,633)	225,709		225,709
Forfeiture of share acquisition rights			1,210	(1,210)			(1,210)	—		—
Share issuance costs		(215,663)					—	(215,663)		(215,663)
Total transactions with owners and other transactions	10,155,726	1,935,977	8,005,295	221,721	—	—	221,721	20,318,720	—	20,318,720
Balance as of January 31, 2025	10,255,726	9,794,825	(8,998,918)	423,408	(14,999)	(1,951,474)	(1,543,065)	9,508,567	—	9,508,567

Nine months ended January 31, 2026

(Thousands of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent									
				Other components of equity						
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Share acquisition rights	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of May 1, 2025	10,297,486	9,836,585	(14,219,530)	481,296	(14,999)	(254,482)	211,813	6,126,355	—	6,126,355
Loss			(5,017,887)				—	(5,017,887)		(5,017,887)
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(1,600,587)	(1,600,587)	(1,600,587)		(1,600,587)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(5,017,887)	—	—	(1,600,587)	(1,600,587)	(6,618,475)	—	(6,618,475)
Issuance of new shares	5,492,610	5,492,610					—	10,985,220		10,985,220
Capital reduction	(6,675,691)	6,675,691					—	—		—
Deficit disposition		(23,408,254)	23,408,254				—	—		—
Share-based payment transactions				222,741			222,741	222,741		222,741
Exercise of share acquisition rights	34,116	34,116		(2,425)			(2,425)	65,807		65,807
Forfeiture of share acquisition rights			14,259	(14,259)			(14,259)	—		—
Share issuance costs		(363,664)					—	(363,664)		(363,664)
Total transactions with owners and other transactions	(1,148,965)	(11,569,500)	23,422,514	206,055	—	—	206,055	10,910,104	—	10,910,104
Balance as of January 31, 2026	9,148,520	(1,732,914)	4,185,095	687,352	(14,999)	(1,855,070)	(1,182,717)	10,417,983	—	10,417,983

(4) Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Thousands of yen)

	Nine months ended January 31, 2025	Nine months ended January 31, 2026
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit (loss) before tax	(16,323,906)	(5,016,537)
Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets	683,139	760,004
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	(1,811,193)	(747,832)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	4,049,173	(1,411,218)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	1,553,816	(653,316)
Share-based payment expenses	238,564	222,741
Interest income	(33,361)	(110,913)
Interest expenses	499,791	437,191
Government subsidy income	(2,210,299)	(4,315,049)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	213,235	(2,353,576)
Other	(5,433)	(3,984)
Subtotal	(13,146,472)	(13,192,492)
Interest received	32,171	109,723
Interest paid	(495,727)	(388,163)
Proceeds from government subsidy income	2,550,001	3,526,980
Income taxes refund (paid)	272,387	(1,350)
Net cash used in operating activities	(10,787,640)	(9,945,301)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(339,693)	(4,391,783)
Purchase of intangible assets	(111,358)	(918,734)
Payments of leasehold deposits	—	(39,590)
Proceeds from refund of leasehold deposits	—	10,400
Net cash used in investing activities	(451,051)	(5,339,708)

Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	19,854,446	10,621,555
Proceeds from exercise of share acquisition rights	225,709	65,807
Net increase (decrease) in short-term loans payable	1,038,000	(1,149,000)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(74,970)	(2,074,970)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(198,648)	(245,360)
Net cash provided by financing activities	20,844,536	7,218,032
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(137,414)	695,210
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,468,429	(7,371,766)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	14,196,227	21,300,864
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	23,664,657	13,929,097

(5) Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Preparation

The Group's condensed quarterly consolidated financial statements, which comprise the condensed quarterly consolidated statement of financial position, condensed quarterly consolidated statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income, condensed quarterly consolidated statements of changes in equity, condensed quarterly consolidated statement of cash flows and notes, have been prepared in accordance with Article 5, Paragraph 2 of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.'s Standards for the Preparation of Quarterly Financial Statements (the "Standards"), applying the provisions for reduced disclosures as set forth in Article 5, Paragraph 5 of the Standards.

These condensed quarterly consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"); however, certain of the disclosures and notes required under IAS 34 have been omitted.

Therefore, these condensed quarterly consolidated financial statements do not constitute a set of condensed financial statements in accordance with IAS 34.

2. Notes Concerning Going Concern Assumption

Not applicable.

3. Segment Information

(1) Overview of reportable segment

The Group undertakes research and development in technologies regarding on-orbit services such as debris removal and demonstrations in outer space.

These on-orbit services developed by the Group have common underlying technologies, though there are different types depending on the orbits on which target debris or satellites exist, and service contents provided with targeting them. Accordingly, the Group's senior management decision-making body reviews operating results to determine the allocation of management resources and evaluate the business performance, targeting the entire on-orbit servicing business. Therefore, the Group considers the business segment as a single segment of the on-orbit servicing business and single reportable segment, and omitted information by reportable segment.

(2) Information about products and services

Revenue from external customers for each product and service are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

	Nine months ended January 31, 2025	Nine months ended January 31, 2026
Project revenue (Note 1)	1,497,041	4,392,743
Other revenue (Note 2)	2,256	23,234
Total	1,499,298	4,415,977

Notes: 1. Project revenue includes revenues earned from research and development projects and demonstration projects related to the on-orbit services developed by the Group.

2. Other revenue includes income from sponsorships such as logo placement.

1. Significant subsequent events

Not applicable.

3. Supplementary Information

(1) Bookings and Backlog

The Group considers the business segment as a single segment of the on-orbit servicing business. The bookings and backlog for the nine months ended January 31, 2026, are as follows. (Note 1)

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended April 30, 2025	Nine months ended January 31, 2026	
	Backlog	Bookings	Backlog
On-orbit servicing business	29,695,461	3,573,029	25,548,053
Total	29,695,461	3,573,029	25,548,053

Notes:

1. Bookings represents the total contract amount (including amounts paid and contracted to be paid to us) under contracts that were executed in a particular fiscal period. Backlog represents the total amount of bookings for all prior periods that had not yet been recorded as revenue or government subsidy income as of a particular date. If our progress of technological development and other conditions that are stipulated in the contracts are not fulfilled, a portion of the milestone payments to be paid for our provision of services may not be paid, and as such, we may not actually recognize such revenue or government subsidy income in the amounts shown or at all.
2. Expected backlog from non-competitive follow-on phases represents anticipated contract amounts for project phases as to which we have not entered into a binding contract, but as to which we are not currently aware of any other competitor. ISSA-J1 Phase 3 meets this definition and the amount is expected to be ¥3,808 million (as of the end of the nine months ended January 31, 2026). In addition, on January 22, 2025, Astroscale Japan Inc. has been selected as a contractor for the research and development (R&D) concept for "Refueling Technology Contributing to Satellite Life Extension" under Key and Advanced Technology R&D through Cross Community Collaboration Program (K Program). Its expected contract amount was up to ¥12 billion (including indirect costs and consumption tax). The total budget for this project (Project name: REFLEX-J) has changed to a maximum of ¥10,826 million (excluding tax) following the conclusion of the contract for the above K Program, and the expected contract amount, excluding the first-year contract amount that has been executed, is ¥10,234 million. Furthermore, on January 23, 2026, Astroscale Japan Inc. was selected for the JAXA Space Strategic Fund Program, with a maximum support amount of ¥1,557 million. There can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into binding contracts, and the actual contract amounts based on the final agreements may differ from the expected contract amounts, even if we are awarded for such phases at all, since the contracts for the follow-on phases and the awarded projects have not yet been signed.
3. For reference, a simple sum of the backlog at the end of the nine months ended January 31, 2026 and the expected backlog and the expected contract amount at the end of the nine months ended January 31, 2026 in Note 2 is ¥41,148,831 thousand. We may not actually recognize such revenue or government subsidy income in the amounts shown or at all for the reasons stated in Notes 1 to 2.
4. In the nine months ended January 31, 2026, there were significant changes in total bookings in the on-orbit servicing business segment. The increase was mainly due to the following bookings.
   - Award of a new defense study contract ($8.7 million) on autonomous rendezvous, proximity operations, and docking from the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL).
   - Award of the first-year contract (¥592 million) for REFLEX-J (ex-K Program)
   - Award of a contract (¥999 million) with Japan’s Ministry of Defense for research on technologies for inspecting and protecting national satellites on orbit (grapple mechanism).