



SPACEX

INSIGHT

June 2026

SpaceX

This is no longer a rocket company

When most people hear the name SpaceX, they think of rockets launching into space. But for many investors, the moment that truly captured the imagination was watching a giant Starship booster descend from the edge of space and be caught mid-air by enormous mechanical arms attached to the launch tower. It was one of those rare moments that seemed to blur the line between science fiction and reality.

Arthur C. Clarke famously wrote that "any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic," and watching a skyscraper-sized rocket return to Earth and land in the arms of a tower felt remarkably close to that idea.

Today, SpaceX is far more than a rocket company. It sits at the centre of some of the world's most important technological trends, from satellite internet and communications infrastructure to artificial intelligence and national security. Investors buying SpaceX are not simply buying a space company; they are buying a stake in a business that is trying to build the infrastructure of the future.



“Engineering is the closest thing to magic that exists in the world.”

Elon Musk

SpaceX

The IPO the Market Had Been Waiting For

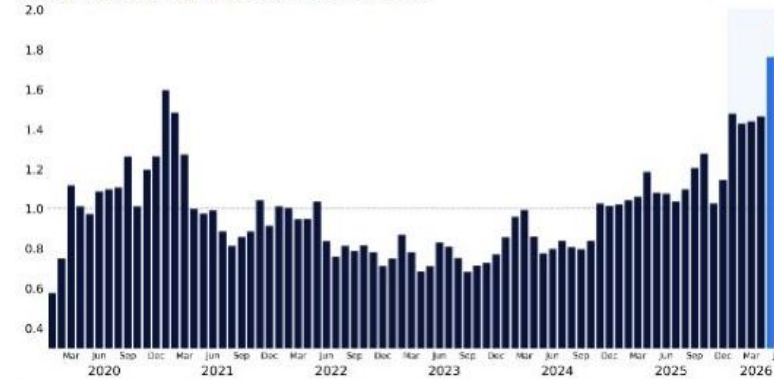
For years, SpaceX was one of the most sought-after private companies in the world. Investors watched from the sidelines as private funding rounds pushed valuations higher and higher, while ordinary investors had virtually no way to gain direct exposure. That changed with the company's public listing, which quickly became one of the largest and most anticipated IPOs in market history. The enthusiasm was extraordinary.

According to Vanda Research, retail investors bought nearly as much SpaceX stock in the first two trading sessions as they had bought in all other individual U.S. stocks combined during the entire previous week.

Citadel Securities, which handles roughly 35% of U.S. retail trading volume, said the day of the IPO was the largest single day of net retail stock buying it had ever recorded. The listing was less the birth of a public company and more a rare market event that investors felt they simply had to be part of.

Retail Investors Go All-In on SpaceX

Retail Cash – May and June Trading is Record Breaking
Monthly Gross Notional, Indexed to Average Since 2020



Source: Citadel Securities

Space Exploration Technologies Corp. - Intraday Retail Flows



Source: Vanda Research

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Day One: The Market Sends a Message

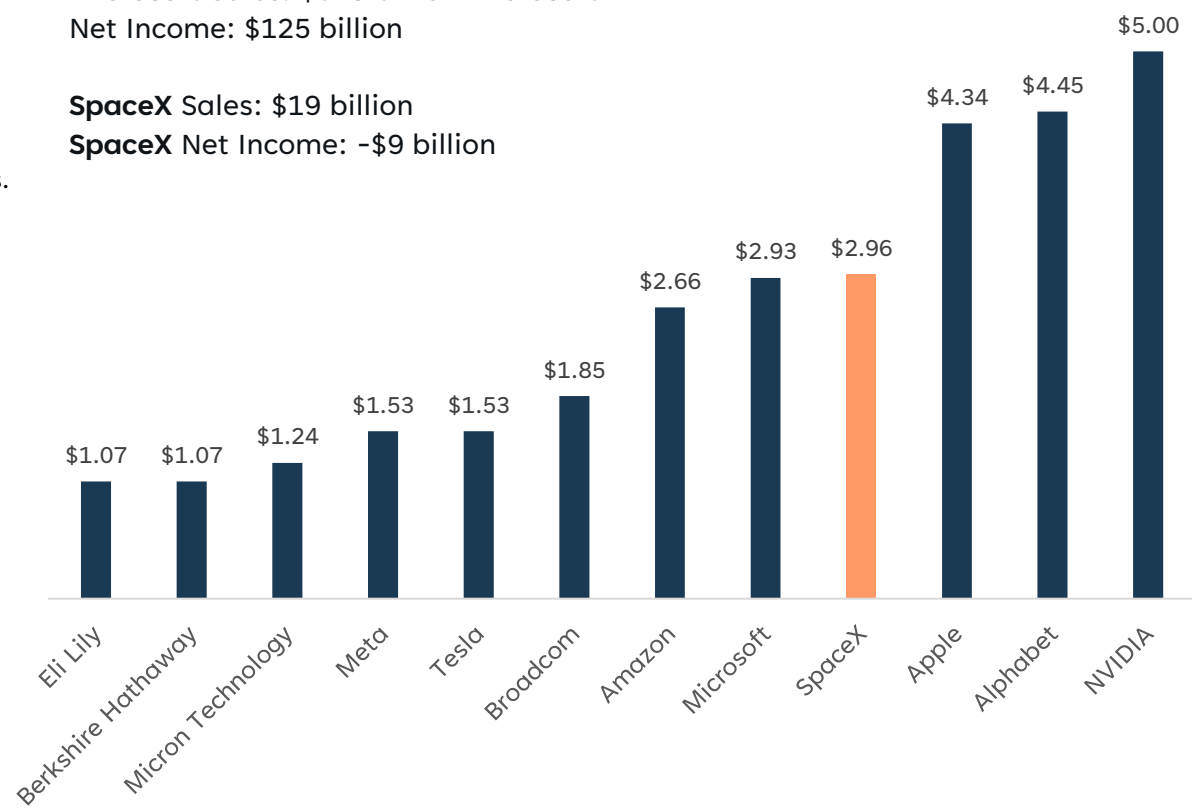
The first day of trading told investors everything they needed to know about demand. Shares opened strongly above the IPO price as buyers rushed to gain exposure to a company that many had waited years to own. Trading volumes surged, media coverage dominated financial headlines and market participants debated whether this was the beginning of a new era for the company or simply another example of IPO enthusiasm.

What became immediately clear was that investors were willing to pay a premium for access. Within hours, the market had added hundreds of billions of dollars to the company's value. While valuation discussions will continue for years, the message from the market was unmistakable: investors see SpaceX as one of the defining growth stories of the coming decade.

U.S. Companies with Market Cap > \$1 Trillion
(16/06/2026)

Microsoft Sales: \$318 billion
Microsoft Net Income: \$125 billion

SpaceX Sales: \$19 billion
SpaceX Net Income: -\$9 billion



Source: FactSet Research Systems

SpaceX

Understanding the Elon Effect

It is impossible to discuss SpaceX without discussing Elon Musk. Few individuals have had a greater impact on modern capital markets. Whether through Tesla, SpaceX or his other ventures, Musk has developed an ability to attract investor attention that is almost unprecedented.

This phenomenon, often referred to as the "Elon Effect", can be both a blessing and a risk. On the positive side, his reputation for innovation attracts capital, talent and media attention. Investors are often willing to look beyond short-term challenges because they believe in his ability to execute on ambitious long-term visions.

However, the same dynamic can create heightened volatility. Sentiment can swing rapidly, and stock prices can sometimes become disconnected from traditional valuation measures.

For investors, buying SpaceX is therefore not only a judgement on rockets, satellites or internet services. It is also a judgement on one of the most influential entrepreneurs of our generation.



SpaceX

The Governance Story Hidden in the Fine Print

One of the most interesting aspects of the IPO has received far less attention than the share price. Buried within the company's constitutional documents is a governance structure that ensures control remains firmly in the hands of insiders.

While public investors can purchase shares and participate in the company's economic success, their influence over major corporate decisions is limited. Through a multi-class share structure, certain shareholders retain significantly greater voting power than ordinary investors. This means that even as the company becomes publicly traded, strategic direction and control remain concentrated among a relatively small group of insiders.

This structure is not unique. Similar arrangements exist at companies such as Alphabet and Meta. However, it serves as an important reminder that ownership and control are not always the same thing. Investors may own part of the business, but they should not assume they have a meaningful say in how it is run.

The Fine Print: Elon Keeps Control

Common Stock

Voting Rights

General

Subject to the terms of our charter, each holder of our Class A common stock is entitled to one vote per share; each holder of our Class B common stock is entitled to ten votes per share; and the holders of our Class C common stock will have no voting rights. Generally speaking, with respect to matters to be voted on by shareholders of the Company, the holders of all classes of our voting common stock will vote together as a single class. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our charter will provide that (i) as further described below, (1) holders of our Class B common stock, voting separately as a class, are entitled to elect 51% of the total number of authorized directors (rounded up to the nearest whole number); and (2) removal of Mr. Musk from his board and leadership roles (Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our board) requires the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of Class B common stock, voting separately as a class; and (ii) in addition to any other required vote, under our charter, the approval of the Class B common stock, voting separately as a class, is required to approve (1) any amendment to our charter that would make any change in the rights, powers, preferences and privileges of the Class B common stock (including with respect to Class B Directors); and (2) certain combinations, mergers or sales, as described in our charter. Otherwise, classes of common stock will not be entitled to any separate class votes, as our charter will provide for an opt-out from class votes that would otherwise be required under the TBOC.

Election and Removal of Directors

With respect to the election of directors, our charter will provide that (i) holders of our Class B common stock, voting separately as a class, are entitled to elect 51% of the total number of authorized directors (rounded up to the nearest whole number) for so long as any shares of Class B common stock remain outstanding; and that (ii) holders of all classes of our voting common stock, voting together as a single class, are entitled to elect the remaining directors (the "Common Stock Directors"). Class B Directors may be removed with or without cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of Class B common stock, voting separately as a class, or by the remaining Class B Directors, and not any other persons, subject to the terms of our charter. Common Stock Directors may be removed with or without cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of voting common stock, voting together as a single class. Vacancies occurring with respect to the Common Stock Directors, including as a result of newly created directorships on the board, may be filled at any time by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of voting common stock, voting together as a single class, or by the remaining directors, subject to the terms of our charter.

Upon completion of this offering, Mr. Musk will continue to serve as our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Technical Officer and Chairman of the board. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, pursuant to the terms of our charter, **Mr. Musk will only be subject to removal** from the board and from his Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board leadership positions with the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of our Class B common stock, voting separately as a class.

Notwithstanding the above, each of the voting rights described above will be subject to the rights that may be granted in the future to the holders of any one or more series of preferred stock, as applicable.

Source: SpaceX Form S1, SEC filings

SpaceX

The Index Inclusion Story Nobody Is Talking About

One of the most fascinating consequences of the listing may have nothing to do with SpaceX itself and everything to do with how modern markets work. Over the past two decades, passive investing has become one of the dominant forces in global markets. Trillions of dollars now sit in index funds that simply buy whatever is included in major benchmarks. As a result, when a company as large as SpaceX becomes eligible for inclusion in major indices, it can trigger enormous automatic buying.

Nasdaq, MSCI and FTSE Russell all have mechanisms that may allow a company of SpaceX's size to enter their benchmarks relatively quickly. If that happens, passive funds tracking those indices will be required to purchase shares regardless of valuation. The result could be billions of dollars of additional demand arriving in the market simply because the rules say it must.

Ironically, some of the biggest buyers of SpaceX stock in the coming months may not be active investors at all.

Rule changes for the SpaceX IPO and when it will get added to major index ETFs

Index	Fast-track inclusion after...	Key change	SpaceX inclusion likely?
Nasdaq 100	15 trading days	Removed 10% float requirement; added 15-day fast entry for top-40 companies by market cap; capped weighting at 3x free float for low-float stocks.	✓
FTSE Russell US Equity	5 trading days	Added 5-day fast entry for Top 500-sized IPOs; added lock-up carve-out allowing sub-5% float stocks to qualify if lock-ups expire within 12 months.	✓
CRSP US Total Market	5 trading days	Added dollar-float alternative to 10% float requirement; IPOs with float market cap above \$3.3bn now qualify regardless of float percentage.	✓
MSCI Indices	10 trading days	No changes made; existing fast-entry rules already accommodated large IPOs.	✓
S&P 500	12 month seasoning	None – all proposed changes rejected.	✗
S&P US Total Market Index	5 business days	Added dollar-float alternative to 10% IWF requirement (float-adjusted market cap \geq 10% of the 100th largest company's total market cap).	✓

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The Scarcity Factor

Another interesting feature of the listing is the relatively limited number of shares available for public trading. Although the company is enormously valuable, only a fraction of the total shares are freely tradable. Most remain in the hands of founders, early investors and insiders.


This matters because supply and demand still drive markets. When investor demand is extremely high but the available supply of shares is limited, prices can move sharply. The scarcity of freely traded shares has historically contributed to volatility in several high-profile technology listings, and SpaceX may prove no different.

Investors should therefore pay close attention to future lock-up expiries. As additional shares become eligible for sale, market dynamics can change significantly. Some of the biggest tests for the stock may come months after the IPO rather than on listing day itself.

The largest wave is a year away

Share of the company, by when it can sell



 Floating now, 5% IPO slice

 The 180-day group, drips out August to December 2026

 Extended investor block, releases across 2027

 Elon Musk, 6,4 billion shares, locked a full 366 days until June 12 2027

Everyone is pricing a company that is still 95% not for sale

SpaceX

Why SpaceX Matters Beyond Space

Perhaps the most important question is not whether SpaceX will succeed as a public company, but what its listing tells us about the future of markets. SpaceX represents a new generation of companies that have remained private far longer than businesses traditionally did. By the time it reached public markets, it was already larger than many established global corporations, forcing index providers, fund managers and regulators to rethink how they deal with companies of unprecedented scale.

Yet describing SpaceX simply as a space company no longer captures its significance. It is a technology company, an infrastructure company, a communications company and, increasingly, a market phenomenon. The listing combines many of the defining themes of modern investing: founder-led businesses, passive investing, retail participation, concentrated governance and enormous expectations for future growth. In many respects, SpaceX may become the blueprint for future listings, with lessons from this IPO likely to influence how markets eventually handle other highly anticipated private companies.

Whether the shares ultimately prove cheap or expensive will only be known with the benefit of hindsight. Based on research from Truist, however, chasing hot IPOs, even those with compelling growth stories, has historically led to severe drawdowns, with the average stock falling more than 50% from its post-listing peak. What is already clear, however, is that SpaceX has become much more than just another IPO. It has become one of the defining market events of the decade.

Chasing hot IPO's isn't always the best strategy

Company	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months	Year 1 Max Drawdown
Facebook	-17%	-18%	-45%	-42%	-31%	-54%
Twitter	0%	0%	11%	-32%	-10%	-58%
Alibaba	-4%	-6%	18%	-9%	-30%	-49%
Shopify	7%	38%	14%	9%	2%	-52%
Block	-9%	-6%	-24%	-28%	-7%	-44%
Twilio	27%	42%	125%	20%	3%	-66%
Snap	-7%	-8%	-13%	-39%	-26%	-56%
Okta	4%	1%	0%	18%	64%	-20%
MongoDB	-3%	-7%	-9%	20%	103%	-26%
Dropbox	10%	2%	18%	-7%	-24%	-54%
Spotify	4%	14%	13%	21%	-3%	-46%
Lyft	-5%	-23%	-16%	-46%	-65%	-79%
Zoom	5%	45%	54%	9%	142%	-40%
Pinterest	18%	9%	6%	5%	-28%	-70%
Uber	1%	3%	-4%	-34%	-21%	-68%
CrowdStrike	33%	22%	19%	-18%	64%	-67%
Cloudflare	10%	-13%	0%	6%	90%	-32%
Datadog	-14%	-16%	1%	-15%	128%	-42%
Snowflake	-14%	-5%	30%	-9%	27%	-52%
Palantir	5%	13%	164%	132%	153%	-53%
DoorDash	-17%	-19%	-28%	-28%	-13%	-47%
Airbnb	2%	3%	37%	0%	25%	-39%
Affirm	9%	44%	-29%	-40%	-26%	-65%
Roblox	10%	2%	31%	22%	-40%	-69%
Coupang	-11%	-7%	-23%	-36%	-65%	-64%
Coinbase	-5%	-19%	-30%	-24%	-55%	-57%
Robinhood	46%	35%	2%	-64%	-74%	-90%
Rivian	45%	15%	-36%	-77%	-67%	-88%
Arm Holdings	-18%	-20%	11%	106%	132%	-43%
CoreWeave	20%	5%	300%	217%	87%	-65%
Median	3%	1%	4%	-9%	-9%	-54%
Average	4%	4%	20%	1%	14%	-55%
% Positive	57%	57%	57%	43%	43%	n/a

Source: Truist



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