

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-41154

SIDUS SPACE, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

150 N. Sykes Creek Parkway, Suite 200,
Merritt Island, FL
(Address of principal executive offices)

46-0628183
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

32953
(Zip Code)

(321) 450-5633

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value	SIDU	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Number of Class A and B common shares outstanding as of May 12, 2023 was 40,332,628 and 10,000,000, respectively.

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

SIDUS SPACE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

Assets	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 2,818,737	\$ 2,295,259
Accounts receivable	1,471,444	850,340
Accounts receivable - related parties	306,676	168,170
Inventory	806,289	583,437
Contract asset	60,932	60,932
Contract asset - related party	21,859	14,982
Prepaid and other current assets	4,597,651	3,476,748
Total current assets	10,083,588	7,449,868
Property and equipment, net	3,699,040	2,554,992
Operating lease right-of-use assets	184,255	249,937
Other assets	44,275	42,778
Total Assets	\$ 14,011,158	\$ 10,297,575
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 4,750,568	\$ 3,415,845
Accounts payable - related party	541,991	566,636
Contract liability	60,932	60,932
Contract liability - related party	21,859	14,982
Asset-based loan liability	1,138,260	502,349
Notes payable	1,687,870	1,599,150
Operating lease liability	168,349	199,158
Total Current Liabilities	8,369,829	6,359,052
Operating lease liability - non-current	25,481	63,310
Total Liabilities	8,395,310	6,422,362
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock: 5,000,000 shares authorized; \$0.0001 par value; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock: 110,000,000 authorized; \$0.0001 par value		
Class A common stock: 100,000,000 shares authorized; 25,272,736 and 8,022,736 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	2,527	802
Class B common stock: 10,000,000 shares authorized; 10,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	1,000	1,000
Additional paid-in capital	37,309,226	32,129,257
Accumulated deficit	(31,696,905)	(28,255,846)
Total Stockholders' Equity	5,615,848	3,875,213
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 14,011,158	\$ 10,297,575

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SIDUS SPACE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 1,914,724	\$ 1,360,388
Revenue - related parties	348,903	438,947
Total - revenue	2,263,627	1,799,335
Cost of revenue	1,367,828	820,998
Gross profit	895,799	978,337
Operating expenses		
Payroll expenses	1,716,543	751,198
Sales and marketing expenses	188,597	90,461
Lease expense	86,387	84,999
Professional fees	487,442	1,322,292
General and administrative expense	1,063,200	993,833
Total operating expenses	3,542,169	3,242,783
Net loss from operations	(2,646,370)	(2,264,446)
Other income (expenses)		
Interest expense	(187,527)	(65,908)
Asset-based loan expense	(40,933)	-
Finance expense	(566,229)	-
Total other income (expenses)	(794,689)	(65,908)
Loss before income taxes	(3,441,059)	(2,330,354)
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss	\$ (3,441,059)	\$ (2,330,354)
Basic and diluted loss per Common Share	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.14)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	29,714,403	16,600,707

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SIDUS SPACE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023

	<u>Class A</u>		<u>Class B</u>		<u>Additional</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Common Stock</u>				
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
				<u>Capital</u>	<u>Deficit</u>		
Balance - December 31, 2022	8,022,736	\$ 802	10,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 32,129,257	\$ (28,255,846)	\$ 3,875,213
Class A common stock units issued	17,250,000	1,725	-	-	4,613,740	-	4,615,465
Warrants issued for finance expense	-	-	-	-	566,229	-	566,229
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(3,441,059)	(3,441,059)
Balance - March 31, 2023	<u>25,272,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,527</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 37,309,226</u>	<u>\$ (31,696,905)</u>	<u>\$ 5,615,848</u>

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022

	<u>Class A</u>		<u>Class B</u>		<u>Additional</u>	<u>Accumulated</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Common Stock</u>				
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
				<u>Capital</u>	<u>Deficit</u>		
Balance - December 31, 2021	6,574,040	\$ 657	10,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 26,074,292	\$ (15,415,878)	\$ 10,660,071
Common stock issued for services	300,000	30	-	-	1,208,970	-	1,209,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2,330,354)	(2,330,354)
Balance - March 31, 2022	<u>6,874,040</u>	<u>\$ 687</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 27,283,262</u>	<u>\$ (17,746,232)</u>	<u>\$ 9,538,717</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SIDUS SPACE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (3,441,059)	\$ (2,330,354)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	566,229	1,209,000
Depreciation	3,361	105,211
Lease liability amortization	(2,956)	(1,218)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(621,104)	(694,170)
Accounts receivable - related party	(138,506)	(365,012)
Inventory	(222,852)	(31,272)
Contract asset	-	(60,932)
Contract asset - related party	(6,877)	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,122,400)	(420,502)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,515,926	123,573
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - related party	(24,645)	15,362
Contract liability	-	60,932
Contract liability - related party	6,877	(63,411)
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	(3,488,006)	(2,452,793)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,147,409)	(541,264)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(1,147,409)	(541,264)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Cash proceeds from issuance of common stock units	4,615,465	-
Proceeds from asset-based loan agreement	1,857,524	-
Repayment of asset-based loan agreement	(1,221,613)	-
Repayment of notes payable	(92,483)	(34,627)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(12,513)
Repayment of notes payable - related party	-	(250,000)
Net Cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities	5,158,893	(297,140)
Net change in cash	523,478	(3,291,197)
Cash, beginning of period	2,295,259	13,710,845
Cash, end of period	\$ 2,818,737	\$ 10,419,648
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 48,402	\$ 1,949
Cash paid for taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SIDUS SPACE, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)
March 31, 2022

Note 1. Organization and Description of Business

Organization

Sidus Space Inc. (“Sidus”, “we”, “us” or the “Company”), was formed as Craig Technologies Aerospace Solutions, LLC, in the state of Florida, on July 17, 2012. On April 16, 2021, the Company filed a Certificate of Conversion to register and incorporate with the state of Delaware and on August 13, 2021 changed the company name to Sidus Space, Inc.

Description of Business

Founded in 2012, we are a vertically integrated provider of Space and Defense-as-a-Service solutions including end-to-end satellite support. The Company combines complex mission critical hardware manufacturing; multi-disciplinary engineering services; and satellite and earth observation/remote sensing solutions with a vision to lead the growth of the space ecosystem by enabling space flight heritage status for new technologies and delivering data and predictive analytics to both domestic and global customers. Our advanced space-based data offering will provide imagery in hyperspectral, multispectral and visible bands based upon latest industry needs such as weather, greenhouse gasses, agriculture and supply chain tracking. We have over a decade of commercial, defense and government manufacturing experience combined with a proven track record of success, space qualification experience, existing customers and pipeline, and heritage hardware. We provide solutions for both government and commercial in-space missions for all destinations through the solar system, not just LEO.

We are developing, building, launching and operating a multi-mission constellation of company-owned Earth observation/remote sensing satellites using our multi-mission hybrid 3D printed multipurpose satellites. We have designed and are manufacturing LizzieSat (LS) for our LEO satellite constellation operating in diverse orbits (28°-98° inclination, 300-650km altitude) as approved by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in February 2021. LS is expected to begin operations in 2023. Initial launches are planned via SpaceX launch service rideshare contracts and the NASA CRS2 program agreement. We have secured a number of rideshare opportunities with SpaceX and continue to evaluate additional launch providers to ensure robust access to space for our mission and our customers. Each LS is 100kg with up to 35kg dedicated to customer payload requirements including Sidus owned remote sensing instruments for space-based data collection. Payloads (Sidus or customer owned) can collect data over multiple Earth based locations, record it onboard, and downlink via ground passes to the Sidus Mission Control Center (MCC) in Merritt Island, FL. We have executed multiple agreements for global ground station coverage with leading providers of services along with ample backhaul cloud storage services to provide reduced data aging and persistent refresh.

Products and Services

Leveraging our existing manufacturing operations and facilities, flight hardware manufacturing experience and space proven commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) subsystem hardware, we believe we can deliver customer sensors to orbit in months, rather than years. In addition, we intend on delivering high-impact data and actionable intelligence for insights on aviation, maritime, weather, space services, earth intelligence and observation, financial technology (Fintech) and the Internet of Things. While our business has historically been centered on the design and manufacture of space hardware, our expansion into manufacture of spacecraft as well as on-orbit constellation management services and space data applications has led us to innovating in the area of space data applications. We continue to patent our products including our satellites, external platforms and other innovations.

Our end-to-end space and defense solutions include the following product and services offerings:

- **Mission Critical Hardware Manufacturing:** Our Manufacturing as a Service offering is built upon a proven track record of success supporting multiple large U.S. Government space programs and demonstrates our deep knowledge of the industry. Our flight and ground heritage experience provides us with lessons learned that we believe positions us to avoid many of the challenges and issues that many start up space companies have and will likely undergo during their initial phases of growth and operation.
- **Multi-Disciplinary Engineering Services:** Our Operations as a Service offering not only provides engineering and subject matter experience solutions but also management, operations and transfer of information from customer-owned on-orbit satellites via our in-house mission operations center in Merritt Island, Florida.
- **Satellite Design, Production, Launch Planning, Mission Operations, and In-Orbit Support:** We provide both customer requested and Sidus owned integrated design, manufacture, test and assembly of satellites to meet the needs of customer missions. Our manufacturing facilities are located in Cape Canaveral, Florida and include traditional machining, 3D printing, cable and wire harness assembly and cleanroom operations as part of our ground infrastructure. Additionally, we provide customers assistance with the launch of satellites and sensors into space by identifying and securing launch opportunities with launch providers or integrating customer sensors into our own satellite constellation and coordinating and managing all activities leading up to launch. We launch software, payloads and dedicated satellite constellations for our customers that we own and manage on their behalf. Similar to our data and analytics services, our customers have the opportunity to subscribe to the data that is collected during orbit operations.
- **On-Orbit Testing of Space Ecosystem Technologies and Hardware:** Our Satellite as a Service offering provides hosted payload options using available capacity on our satellites to accommodate additional transponders, instruments, or other space sensors. This offering enables our customers, both commercial and government organizations, to rapidly, reliably, and cost efficiently prove out technologies for space operations.
- **Data and Analytics Derived from Satellite Missions:** Our Data as a Service offering uses our Space-based infrastructure of multi-mission satellites with hyperspectral, multi-spectral and other sensors to provide monitoring services and solutions to multiple sectors and industries. The global proprietary data that we expect to collect includes data captured from space with no exact terrestrial alternatives, however, we believe that integration with terrestrial data will provide a more valuable data set for customers. Data of this type is collected once and can be sold to multiple customers and consumers across a growing set of industries including weather, agriculture, maritime and oil and gas. Near real-time data can be easily integrated into our existing and proposed customers' operations and provide unique aggregated datasets through a recurring subscription as a service model.

Each of these areas and initiatives addresses a critical component of our end-to-end solution and value proposition for the space economy as a Space and Defense-as-a-Service company. The majority of our revenues to date have been from our space related hardware manufacturing, however, 2022 and 2023 revenue includes revenue related to our multi-mission constellation and our hybrid 3D printed LizzieSat satellite. As part of our business strategy, we may expand our offerings from time to time to include the growth of our complex, mission critical hardware manufacturing services to focus on supporting additional launch vehicles for Moon and Mars access.

We support a broad range of international and domestic governments and commercial companies with hardware manufacturing including the Netherlands Organization, U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Defense, NASA, Collins Aerospace, Lockheed Martin, Teledyne Marine, Bechtel, and L3Harris in areas that include launch vehicles, satellite hardware, and autonomous underwater vehicles. Planned services that benefit current and future customers include delivering space-based data that can provide critical insight for agriculture, commodities tracking, disaster assessment, illegal trafficking monitoring, energy, mining, oil and gas, fire monitoring, classification of vegetation, soil moisture, carbon mass, Maritime AIS, Aviation ADS, and weather monitoring; providing the ability for customers to demonstrate that a technology (hardware or software) performs successfully in the harsh environment of space and delivering space services. We plan to own and operate one of the industry's leading U.S. based low earth orbit ("LEO") small satellite ("smallsat" or "smallsats") constellations focused on earth observation and remote sensing. Our operating strategy is to continue to enhance the capabilities of our satellite constellation, to increase our international and domestic partnerships and to expand our analytics offerings in order to increase the value we deliver to our customers. Our two operating assets—our satellite constellation and hardware manufacturing capability—are mutually reinforcing and are a result of years of heritage and innovation.

Note 2. Summary of Signification Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and GAAP in the United States of America. The accompanying interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the Company’s opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2023, are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. While management of the Company believes that the disclosures presented herein are adequate and not misleading, these interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the footnotes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2022, contained in the Company’s Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2023.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results of operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company has reclassified depreciation of \$21,091 to general and administrative expenses to conform with current period presentation.

Going Concern

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company had a net loss of \$3.4 million. We have non-recurring one-time expenses of \$706,000 included in our net loss. For the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company had negative cash flow from operating activities of \$3.5 million. We have non-recurring one-time expenses of \$140,000 included in our cash flow from operating activities. The Company plans to fund its cash flow needs through current cash on hand and future debt and/or equity financings which it may obtain through one or more public or private equity offerings, debt financings, government or other third-party funding, strategic alliances, or collaboration agreements. If the Company is unable to obtain funding, the Company could be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate its projects and services which could adversely affect its future business prospects and its ability to continue as a going concern. While there are indicators of substantial doubt, the Company believes that its current available cash on hand plus additional sources of funding, including current customer contracts as well as the Company’s ability to raise additional capital through the Company’s issuance of Class A common stock. As noted in subsequent event, Note 15, on April 20, 2023 net proceeds of approximately \$10.2 million through a public offering of the Company’s Class A common stock. These alleviated the substantial doubt, and we believe the Company will be sufficiently funded to meet its planned expenditures and to meet the Company’s obligations for at least the one-year period following its consolidated financial statement issuance date.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the variable interest entity (“VIE”), Aurea Alas Limited (“Aurea”), of which we are the primary beneficiary. Aurea is a Limited company organized in the Isle of Man, which entered into a license agreement with a third party vendor, whereby they licensed the rights to use certain available radio frequency spectrum for satellite communications. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

For entities determined to be VIEs, an evaluation is required to determine whether the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company evaluates its economic interests in the entity specifically determining if the Company has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance (“the power”) and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE (“the benefits”). When making the determination on whether the benefits received from an entity are significant, the Company considers the total economics of the entity, and analyzes whether the Company’s share of the economics is significant. The Company utilizes qualitative factors, and, where applicable, quantitative factors, while performing the analysis.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Some of these judgments can be subjective and complex, and, consequently, actual results may differ from these estimates. Examples of estimates and assumptions include: for revenue recognition, determining the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, the fair value of and/or potential impairment of property and equipment; product life cycles; useful lives of our property and equipment; allowances for doubtful accounts; the market value of, and demand for, our inventory; fair value calculation of warrant; and the potential outcome of uncertain tax positions that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of balance sheet presentation and reporting of cash flows, the Company considers all unrestricted demand deposits, money market funds and highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of less than 90 days to be cash and cash equivalents. The Company had no cash equivalents at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Periodically, the Company may carry cash balances at financial institutions more than the federally insured limit of \$250,000 per institution. The amount in excess of the FDIC insurance as of March 31, 2023, was approximately \$2.5 million. The Company has not experienced losses on these accounts and management believes, based upon the quality of the financial institutions, that the credit risk with regard to these deposits is not significant.

Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The amounts included within contract assets and contract liabilities are related to the company's long-term construction contracts. Retainage for which the company has an unconditional right to payment that is only subject to the passage of time is classified as contracts receivable. Retainage subject to conditions other than the passage of time are included in contract assets and contract liabilities on a net basis at the individual contract level. Contract assets represent revenue recognized in excess of amounts paid or payable (contracts receivable) to the company on uncompleted contracts. Contract liabilities represent the company's obligation to perform on uncompleted contracts with customers for which the company has received payment or for which contracts receivable are outstanding.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, consisting mostly of plant and machinery, motor vehicles, computer equipment and capitalized research and development equipment, is recorded at cost reduced by accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation expense is recognized over the assets' estimated useful lives of three - ten years using the straight-line method. Major additions and improvements are capitalized as additions to the property and equipment accounts, while replacements, maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the life of the respective assets, are expensed as incurred. Estimated useful lives are periodically reviewed and, when appropriate, changes are made prospectively. When certain events or changes in operating conditions occur, asset lives may be adjusted and an impairment assessment may be performed on the recoverability of the carrying amounts.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses a three-tier fair value hierarchy to classify and disclose all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, in periods subsequent to their initial measurement. The hierarchy requires the Company to use observable inputs when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs, when determining fair value. The three tiers are defined as follows:

- Level 1—Observable inputs that reflect quoted market prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Level 2—Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly in the marketplace for identical or similar assets and liabilities; and
- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market data, which require the Company to develop its own assumptions.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expense and other current assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable, are carried at historical cost. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the carrying amounts of these instruments approximated their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Revenue Recognition

The Company adopted ASC 606 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers using the modified retrospective transition approach. The core principle of ASC 606 is that revenue should be recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled for exchange of those goods or services. The Company's updated accounting policies and related disclosures are set forth below, including the disclosure for disaggregated revenue. The impact of adopting ASC 606 was not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue from the Company is recognized under Topic 606 in a manner that reasonably reflects the delivery of its services and products to customers in return for expected consideration and includes the following elements:

- executed contracts with the Company's customers that it believes are legally enforceable;
- identification of performance obligations in the respective contract;
- determination of the transaction price for each performance obligation in the respective contract;
- Allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation; and
- recognition of revenue only when the Company satisfies each performance obligation.

These five elements, as applied to each of the Company's revenue category, is summarized below:

Revenues from fixed price contracts that are still in progress at month end are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the percentage of total costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs for each contract. This method is used because management considers total costs to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. Revenue from fixed price contracts and time-and-materials contracts that are completed in the month the work was started are recognized when the work is shipped. To achieve this core principle, we apply the following five steps: identify the contract with the client, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract and recognize revenues when or as the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenues from fixed price service contracts that contain provisions for milestone payments are recognized at the time of the milestone being met and payment received. This method is used because management considers that the payments are nonrefundable unless the entity fails to perform as promised. If the customer terminates the contract, the Company is entitled only to retain any progress payments received from the customer and the Company has no further rights to compensation from the customer. Even though the payments made by the customer are nonrefundable, the cumulative amount of those payments is not expected, at all times throughout the contract, to at least correspond to the amount that would be necessary to compensate the Company for performance completed to date. Accordingly, the Company accounts for the progress under the contract as a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time. To achieve this core principle, we apply the following five steps: identify the contract with the client, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract and recognize revenues when or as the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-03, ASC Subtopic "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions". These amendments clarify that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and, therefore, is not considered in measuring fair value. The amendments in this update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, including interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

The Company has considered all other recently issued accounting pronouncements and does not believe the adoption of such pronouncements will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 3. Variable Interest Entity

The consolidated financial statements include Aurea Alas Limited, which is a variable interest entity of which we are the primary beneficiary, and on August 26, 2020, the Company entered into a licensing agreement with Aurea. Aurea is a Limited company organized in the Isle of Man, which entered into a license agreement with a third-party vendor, whereby they licensed the rights to use certain available radio frequency spectrum for satellite communications. The Company is responsible for 100% of the operations of Aurea and derives 100% of the net profits or losses derived from the business operations. The assets, liabilities and the operations of Aurea from the date of inception (July 20, 2020), were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Through a declaration of trust, 100% of the voting rights of Aurea's shareholders have been transferred to the Company so that the Company has effective control over Aurea and has the power to direct the activities of Aurea that most significantly impact its economic performance. There are no restrictions on the consolidated VIE's assets and on the settlement of its liabilities and all carrying amounts of VIE's assets and liabilities are consolidated with the Company's financial statements.

If facts and circumstances change such that the conclusion to consolidate the VIE has changed, the Company shall disclose the primary factors that caused the change and the effect on the Company's financial statements in the periods when the change occurs.

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, Aurea's assets and liabilities are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Cash	\$ 77,128	\$ 76,517
Prepaid and other current assets	9,231	11,394
	<u>\$ 86,359</u>	<u>\$ 87,911</u>
Liability		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 28,430</u>	<u>\$ 29,005</u>

For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, Aurea's net loss was \$976 and \$32,107 respectively.

Note 4. Prepaid expense and Other current assets

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, prepaid expense and other current assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid insurance	\$ 716,789	\$ 994,450
Prepaid components	1,032,038	950,679
Prepaid satellite services & licenses	2,723,946	1,367,125
Prepaid software	108,500	107,000
Other current assets	16,378	57,494
	<u>\$ 4,597,651</u>	<u>\$ 3,476,748</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded interest expense of \$6,325 and \$5,875 related to financing of our prepaid insurance policies.

Note 5. Inventory

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, inventory is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Work in Process	\$ 806,289	\$ 583,437

Note 6. Property and Equipment

At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, property and equipment consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Office equipment	\$ 17,061	\$ 17,061
Computer equipment	41,233	37,296
Vehicle	28,143	28,143
Software	158,212	158,212
Machinery	3,436,011	3,386,111
Leasehold improvements	391,167	372,867
R&D software	-	386,182
Construction in progress	2,958,729	1,497,276
	7,030,556	5,883,148
Accumulated depreciation	(3,331,516)	(3,328,156)
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,699,040	\$ 2,554,992

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, construction in progress represents components to be used in the manufacturing of our satellites.

Depreciation expense of property and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 is \$3,361 and \$105,211, respectively, of which \$43,696 and \$84,120 are included as components of cost of revenue.

During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company purchased assets of \$1,147,409 and \$541,264, respectively.

Note 7. Accounts payable and other current liabilities

At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, accounts payable and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	\$ 3,001,268	\$ 1,483,467
Payroll liabilities	926,011	820,451
Credit cards	74,220	44,650
Other payable	175,396	239,110
Insurance payable	573,673	828,167
	<u>\$ 4,750,568</u>	<u>\$ 3,415,845</u>

Note 8. Asset-based loan

The Company is party to a recourse loan and security agreement with an unrelated lender whereby the lender will provide loans secured by certain accounts receivable for up to 90% of the face amount, which is paid to the Company in the form of a cash advance. The Company has a revolving line-of-credit for \$2 million with a loan interest rate of 15.2% annum on outstanding balances. Additionally, in the event of default the Lender at its option can increase the loan interest rate by 5% per annum for each month or partial month default on outstanding balances. Under the loan and security agreement, the Company must pay back any invoices that become uncollectable. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the asset-based loan was \$1,138,260 and \$502,349, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2023, the costs and interest incurred by the Company in connection with the loan and security agreement activities were \$40,933.

Note 9. Contract assets and liabilities

At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, contract assets and contract liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Contract assets		
Revenue recognized in excess of amounts paid or payable (contracts receivable) to the company on uncompleted contracts (contract asset), excluding retainage	\$ -	\$ -
Retainage included in contract assets due to being conditional on something other than solely passage of time	60,932	60,932
Retainage included in contract assets due to being conditional on something other than solely passage of time – related party	21,859	14,982
Total contract assets	<u>\$ 82,791</u>	<u>\$ 75,914</u>
Contract liabilities		
Payments received or receivable (contracts receivable) in excess of revenue recognized on uncompleted contracts (contract liability), excluding retainage	\$ -	\$ -
Retainage included in contract liabilities due to being conditional on something other than solely passage of time	60,932	60,932
Retainage included in contract liabilities due to being conditional on something other than solely passage of time – Related party	21,859	14,982
Total contract liabilities	<u>\$ 82,791</u>	<u>\$ 75,914</u>

Note 10. Leases

Operating lease

We have a noncancelable operating lease entered in November 2016 for our office facility that expires in July 2021 and has renewal options to May 2024. The monthly “Base Rent” is \$10,392 and the Base Rent is increased by 2.5% each year. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company exercised its option and extended the lease to May 31, 2024. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the remaining right of use asset was \$21,604 and \$53,697, respectively, and the remaining lease liability was \$22,566 and \$56,103, respectively.

In May 2021, we entered into a new lease agreement for our office and warehouse space that expires in May 2024. The Company shall have the option to terminate the lease after 12 months and 24 months from the commencement date. The monthly “Base Rent” is \$11,855 and the Base Rent may be increased by 2.5% each year. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the remaining right of use asset was \$162,651 and \$196,240, respectively, and the remaining lease liability was \$171,264 and \$206,365, respectively.

We recognized total lease expense of approximately \$86,387 and \$84,999 for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, primarily related to operating lease costs paid to lessors from operating cash flows. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a security deposit of \$10,000 included in Other assets on the balance sheet.

Future minimum lease payments under operating leases that have initial noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year at March 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Total
Year Ended December 31,	
2023 - Remaining nine months	\$ 134,708
2024	63,835
Thereafter	-
	<u>198,543</u>
Less: Imputed interest	(4,713)
Operating lease liabilities	<u>193,830</u>
Operating lease liability - current	168,349
Operating lease liability - non-current	<u>\$ 25,481</u>

The following summarizes other supplemental information about the Company’s operating lease as of March 31, 2023:

Weighted average discount rate	4.91%
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)	1.05

Note 11. Notes Payable

Decathlon Note

On December 1, 2021, we entered into a Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement, or Loan Assignment, with Decathlon Alpha IV, L.P., or Decathlon and Craig Technical Consulting, Inc (“CTC”) pursuant to which we assumed \$1,106,164 in loans (the “Decathlon Note”) to CTC by Decathlon. In connection with our assumption of the Decathlon Note, CTC reduced the principal of the Note Payable – related party by \$1.4 million. The Company recorded a reclassification of \$1,106,164 from Note Payable – related party to Note payable – non-current (Decathlon note) and recorded forgiveness of note payable – related party of \$293,836.

Management believes that the assumption of the Decathlon Note from CTC is in our best interests because in connection therewith, Decathlon released us from a cross-collateralization agreement it was a party to with CTC for a loan of a greater amount. Also in connection with the Loan Assignment on December 3, 2021, we entered into a Revenue Loan and Security Agreement, or RLSA, with Decathlon and our CEO, Carol Craig, pursuant to which we pay interest based on a minimum rate of one (1) times the amount advanced and make monthly payments based on a percentage of our revenue calculated as an amount equal to the product of (i) all revenue for the immediately preceding month multiplied by (ii) the Applicable Revenue Percentage, defined as 4% of revenue for payments due during any month. The Decathlon Note is secured by our assets and is guaranteed by CTC and matures the earliest of: (i) December 9, 2023, (ii) immediately prior to a change of control, or (iii) upon an acceleration of the obligations due to a default under the RLSA.

During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded interest expense of \$181,203 and \$46,796, respectively, which included an additional accrual estimate based on the principal and accrued but unpaid interest payment due when the note matures, and made payments of \$92,483 and \$34,627, respectively. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company recorded principal amount and accrued interest of \$1,687,870 and \$1,599,150 on the balance sheet, respectively. At maturity the Company will be required to pay approximately \$2.2M representing the Decathlon Note and accrued but unpaid interest.

Note 12. Related Party Transactions

Revenue and Accounts Receivable

The Company recognized revenue of \$348,903 and \$438,947 for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 and accounts receivable of \$306,676 and \$168,170 and contract asset and liability of \$21,859 and \$14,982 as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, from contracts entered into by Craig Technical Consulting, Inc, its majority shareholder, and subcontracted to the Company for four customers.

Accounts Payable

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company owed \$541,991 and \$566,636 to Craig Technical Consulting, Inc. Advances are unsecured, due on demand and non-bearing-interest.

Cost of Revenue

For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded cost of revenue to Craig Technical Consulting, Inc. of \$0 and \$0, and general and administrative expense of \$0 and \$0, respectively.

Professional Service Agreements

A Professional Services Agreement, effective November 15, 2021, was made, between the Company and Craig Technical Consulting, Inc. The period of performance for this Agreement was December 1, 2021, through November 30, 2022. The Agreement was amended and the term of the Agreement was extended to November 30, 2023.

During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded professional services of \$19,634 and \$32,296, respectively.

Sublease

On August 1, 2021, the Company entered into a Sublease Agreement with its related party Majority Shareholder (“Sublandlord”), whereby the Company shall sublease certain offices, rooms and shared use of common spaces located at 150 Sykes Creek Parkway, Merritt Island, FL. The Lease is a month-to-month lease and may be terminated with 30 days’ notice to the Sublandlord. The monthly rent is \$4,570 from inception through January 31, 2022, \$4,707 from February 1, 2022 to January 31, 2023 and \$4,847 from February 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024. During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded \$14,401 and \$13,984 to lease expenses, respectively.

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The Company is currently involved in various civil litigation in the normal course of business none of which is considered material.

License Agreement

The consolidated financial statements include Aurea Alas Limited, which is a variable interest entity of which we are the primary beneficiary (see Note 3). On August 18, 2020, Aurea entered into a license agreement with a third-party vendor (the “Vendor”), whereby they licensed the rights to use certain available radio frequency spectrum for satellite communications. The Company shall pay an annual Reservation Fee of \$120,000 while the Company pursues up to four (4) NGSO satellite filing(s) via the Vendor. The Reservation Fee is levied on the date the filing(s) is received at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Reservation Fee is payable annually at the anniversary of the date of receipt, as long as the customer retains the NGSO filing(s). The Reservation Fee payment continues to be payable until any of the frequency assignments of the NGSO filing(s) are brought into use. Upon the submission to the ITU to bring into use any of the frequency assignments of a given constellation, an annual License Fee of \$120,000 shall be paid in lieu of the Reservation Fee. On February 1, 2021, the Vendor submitted the license filing to the ITU and on April 6, 2021, the ITU published the license filing for LIZZIE IOMSAT. Payments began in February 2021. For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 the Company recorded payments of \$30,000 in Other General and Administrative expenses.

Note 14. Stockholder’s Equity

Authorized Capital Stock

The Company has authorized 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001.

The Company has authorized 110,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001, consisting of 100,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock and 10,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock. The Class B Common Stock is entitled to 10 votes for every 1 vote of the Class A Common Stock.

Class A Common Stock

On January 30, 2023, the Company offered an aggregate of up to 2,640,000 shares of our Class A common stock and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to an aggregate 12,360,000 shares of Class A common stock. In addition, the company issued 2,250,000 prefunded warrants to cover over-allotments. All pre-funded warrants were exercised and total issued stock in this offering was 17,250,000 aggregate shares of Class A common stock. The purchase price for each share of Class A common stock was \$0.30. Warrants equal to 4% of the number of securities issued by the Company in the offering were issued to the underwriter at an exercise price of 125% of the offering price per share. Gross proceeds from the offering were approximately \$5.2 million, and net proceeds of approximately \$4.6 million after underwriter expenses.

Class B Common Stock

The Company had 10,000,000 shares of Class B common stock issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Pre-funded Warrants

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company issued a total of 14,610,000 pre-funded warrants for a period of five years at an exercise price per share of \$0.30 in connection with the common stock sold. These warrants were fully exercised into Class A Common stock as part of the offering previously described.

In addition, the Company issued a total of 690,000 underwriter warrants for a period of five years at an exercise price per share of \$0.375 in connection with the common stock sold. Upon the issuance of the warrants as compensation of its services as underwriters, the warrants were categorized as equity and the fair value of \$566,229 was recorded as finance expense.

The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes model to value its warrants. The Company utilized the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2023
Expected term	5 years
Expected average volatility	182%
Expected dividend yield	-
Risk-free interest rate	3.96%

A summary of activity of the warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2023 as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Life (years)
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	-	\$ -	-
Granted	14,610,000	0.30	5.00
Granted	690,000	0.375	5.00
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	(14,610,000)	0.30	5.00
Outstanding, March 31, 2023	<u>690,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.375</u>	<u>4.84</u>

The intrinsic value of the warrants as of March 31, 2023 \$121,509. All of the outstanding warrants are exercisable as of March 31, 2023.

Note 15. Subsequent Events

On April 20, 2023, the Company sold an aggregate of 8,572,018 shares of our Class A Common Stock and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to an aggregate 21,731,012 shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants to purchase up to 30,303,030 shares of Class A Common Stock. In addition, the Company sold 3,787,874 shares of Class A Common Stock and 3,787,874 of accompanying warrants to purchase shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option. 2.7 million of pre-funded warrants were exercised as of May 12, 2023, and the total number of Class A Common Shares issued in this offering was 15,059,892. The purchase price for each share of Class A Common Stock and accompanying warrant was \$0.33. Warrants equal to 3% of the number of securities issued by the Company in the offering at an exercise price of 125% of the offering price per share was issued to the underwriter. Gross proceeds from the offering were approximately \$11.2 million, and net proceeds of approximately \$10.2 million after underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Forward-Looking Statements and Industry Data

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements which are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "may," "should," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Our forward-looking statements are based on a series of expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about our company, are not guarantees of future results or performance and involve substantial risks and uncertainty. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements. Our business and our forward-looking statements involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties, including the risks and uncertainties inherent in our statements regarding:

- our projected financial position and estimated cash burn rate;
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenues and capital requirements;
- our ability to continue as a going concern;
- our need to raise substantial additional capital to fund our operations;
- our ability to compete in the global space industry;
- our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our current products and services;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property rights and the potential for us to incur substantial costs from lawsuits to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights;
- the possibility that a third party may claim we have infringed, misappropriated or otherwise violated their intellectual property rights and that we may incur substantial costs and be required to devote substantial time defending against these claims;
- our reliance on third-party suppliers and manufacturers;
- the success of competing products or services that are or become available;
- our ability to expand our organization to accommodate potential growth and our ability to retain and attract key personnel;
- the potential for us to incur substantial costs resulting from lawsuits against us and the potential for these lawsuits to cause us to limit our commercialization of our products and services;

All of our forward-looking statements are as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q only. In each case, actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking information. We can give no assurance that such expectations or forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. An occurrence of, or any material adverse change in, one or more of the risk factors or risks and uncertainties referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or included in our other public disclosures or our other periodic reports or other documents or filings filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Except as required by law, we do not undertake or plan to update or revise any such forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in plans, assumptions, estimates or projections or other circumstances affecting such forward-looking statements occurring after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, even if such results, changes or circumstances make it clear that any forward-looking information will not be realized. Any public statements or disclosures by us following this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that modify or impact any of the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q will be deemed to modify or supersede such statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may contain estimates and other statistical data made by independent parties and by us relating to market size and growth and other data about our industry. We obtained the industry and market data in this annual report on Form 10-Q from our own research as well as from industry and general publications, surveys and studies conducted by third parties. This data involves a number of assumptions and limitations and contains projections and estimates of the future performance of the industries in which we operate that are subject to a high degree of uncertainty, including those discussed in "Risk Factors." We caution you not to give undue weight to such projections, assumptions, and estimates. Further, industry and general publications, studies and surveys generally state that they have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, although they do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. While we believe that these publications, studies, and surveys are reliable, we have not independently verified the data contained in them. In addition, while we believe that the results and estimates from our internal research are reliable, such results and estimates have not been verified by any independent source.

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition to historical information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed below. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below, and those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the SEC. All amounts in this report are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, references to "we," "our," "us," the "Company," "Sidus," or "Sidus Space" refer to Sidus Space, Inc., individually, or as the context requires, collectively with its subsidiary.

Overview

Description of Business

Founded in 2012, we are a vertically integrated provider of Space and Defense-as-a-Service solutions including end-to-end satellite support. The Company combines complex mission critical hardware manufacturing; multi-disciplinary engineering services; and satellite and earth observation/remote sensing solutions with a vision to lead the growth of the space ecosystem by enabling space flight heritage status for new technologies and delivering data and predictive analytics to both domestic and global customers. Our advanced space-based data offering will provide imagery in hyperspectral, multispectral and visible bands based upon latest industry needs such as weather, greenhouse gasses, agriculture and supply chain tracking. We have over a decade of commercial, military and government manufacturing experience combined with a proven track record of success, space qualification experience, existing customers and pipeline, and heritage hardware. We provide solutions for both government and commercial in-space missions for all destinations through the solar system, not just LEO.

We are developing, building, launching and operating a multi-mission constellation of company-owned Earth observation/remote sensing satellites using our multi-mission hybrid 3D printed multipurpose satellites. We have designed and are manufacturing LizzieSat (LS) for our LEO satellite constellation operating in diverse orbits (28°-98° inclination, 300-650km altitude) as approved by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in February 2021. LS is expected to begin operations in 2023. Initial launches are planned via SpaceX launch service rideshare contracts and the NASA CRS2 program agreement. We have secured a number of rideshare opportunities with SpaceX and continue to evaluate additional launch providers to ensure robust access to space for our mission and our customers. Each LS is 100kg with up to 35kg dedicated to customer payload requirements including Sidus owned remote sensing instruments for space-based data collection. Payloads (Sidus or customer owned) can collect data over multiple Earth based locations, record it onboard, and downlink via ground passes to the Sidus Mission Control Center (MCC) in Merritt Island, FL. We have executed multiple agreements for global ground station coverage with leading providers of services along with ample backhaul cloud storage services to provide reduced data aging and persistent refresh.

Products and Services

Leveraging our existing manufacturing operations and facilities, flight hardware manufacturing experience and space proven commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) subsystem hardware, we believe we can deliver customer sensors to orbit in months, rather than years. In addition, we intend on delivering high-impact data and actionable intelligence for insights on aviation, maritime, weather, space services, earth intelligence and observation, financial technology (Fintech) and the Internet of Things. While our business has historically been centered on the design and manufacture of space hardware, our expansion into manufacture of spacecraft as well as on-orbit constellation management services and space data applications has led us to innovating in the area of space data applications. We continue to patent our products including our satellites, external platforms and other innovations.

Our end-to-end space and defense solutions include the following product and services offerings:

- **Mission Critical Hardware Manufacturing:** Our Manufacturing as a Service offering is built upon a proven track record of success supporting multiple large U.S. Government space programs and demonstrates our deep knowledge of the industry. Our flight and ground heritage experience provides us with lessons learned that we believe positions us to avoid many of the challenges and issues that many start up space companies have and will likely undergo during their initial phases of growth and operation.
- **Multi-Disciplinary Engineering Services:** Our Operations as a Service offering not only provides engineering and subject matter experience solutions but also management, operations and transfer of information from customer-owned on-orbit satellites via our in-house mission operations center in Merritt Island, Florida.
- **Satellite Design, Production, Launch Planning, Mission Operations, and In-Orbit Support:** We provide both customer requested and Sidus owned integrated design, manufacture, test and assembly of satellites to meet the needs of customer missions. Our manufacturing facilities are located in Cape Canaveral, Florida and include traditional machining, 3D printing, cable and wire harness assembly and cleanroom operations as part of our ground infrastructure. Additionally, we provide customers assistance with the launch of satellites and sensors into space by identifying and securing launch opportunities with launch providers or integrating customer sensors into our own satellite constellation and coordinating and managing all activities leading up to launch. We launch software, payloads and dedicated satellite constellations for our customers that we own and manage on their behalf. Similar to our data and analytics services, our customers have the opportunity to subscribe to the data that is collected during orbit operations.
- **On-Orbit Testing of Space Ecosystem Technologies and Hardware:** Our Satellite as a Service offering provides hosted payload options using available capacity on our satellites to accommodate additional transponders, instruments, or other space sensors. This offering enables our customers, both commercial and government organizations, to rapidly, reliably, and cost efficiently prove out technologies for space operations.
- **Data and Analytics Derived from Satellite Missions:** Our Data as a Service offering uses our Space-based infrastructure of multi-mission satellites with hyperspectral, multi-spectral and other sensors to provide monitoring services and solutions to multiple sectors and industries. The global proprietary data that we expect to collect includes data captured from space with no exact terrestrial alternatives, however, we believe that integration with terrestrial data will provide a more valuable data set for customers. Data of this type is collected once and can be sold to multiple customers and consumers across a growing set of industries including weather, agriculture, maritime and oil and gas. Near real-time data can be easily integrated into our existing and proposed customers' operations and provide unique aggregated datasets through a recurring subscription as a service model.

Each of these areas and initiatives addresses a critical component of our end-to-end solution and value proposition for the space economy as a Space and Defense-as-a-Service company. The majority of our revenues to date have been from our space related hardware manufacturing, however, 2022 and 2023 revenue includes revenue related to our multi-mission constellation and our hybrid 3D printed LizzieSat satellite. As part of our business strategy, we may expand our offerings from time to time to include the growth of our complex, mission critical hardware manufacturing services to focus on supporting additional launch vehicles for Moon and Mars access.

We support a broad range of international and domestic governments and commercial companies with hardware manufacturing including the Netherlands Organization, U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Defense, NASA, Collins Aerospace, Lockheed Martin, Teledyne Marine, Bechtel, and L3Harris in areas that include launch vehicles, satellite hardware, and autonomous underwater vehicles. Planned services that benefit current and future customers include delivering space-based data that can provide critical insight for agriculture, commodities tracking, disaster assessment, illegal trafficking monitoring, energy, mining, oil and gas, fire monitoring, classification of vegetation, soil moisture, carbon mass, Maritime AIS, Aviation ADS, and weather monitoring; providing the ability for customers to demonstrate that a technology (hardware or software) performs successfully in the harsh environment of space and delivering space services. We plan to own and operate one of the industry's leading U.S. based low earth orbit ("LEO") small satellite ("smallsat" or "smallsats") constellations focused on earth observation and remote sensing. Our operating strategy is to continue to enhance the capabilities of our satellite constellation, to increase our international and domestic partnerships and to expand our analytics offerings in order to increase the value we deliver to our customers. Our two operating assets—our satellite constellation and hardware manufacturing capability—are mutually reinforcing and are a result of years of heritage and innovation.

Key Factors Affecting Our Results and Prospects

We believe that our performance and future success depend on several factors that present significant opportunities but also pose risks and challenges, including competition from better known and well-capitalized companies, the risk of actual or perceived safety issues and their consequences for our reputation and the other factors discussed under “Risk Factors.” We believe the factors discussed below are key to our success.

Growing our experienced space hardware operations

We are on track to grow our space and defense hardware operations, with a goal of expanding to two and a half shifts with an increased customer base in the future. With current customers in space, marine, and defense industries, our contract revenue is growing, and we are in active discussions with numerous potential customers, including government agencies, large defense contractors and private companies, to add to our contracted revenue. In the past decade, we have fabricated Ground and Flight products for the NASA SLS Rocket and Mobile Launcher as well as other Commercial Space and Satellite companies. Customers supported include Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, Dynetics/Leidos, Blue Origin, United Launch Alliance, Collins Aerospace, L3Harris, OneWeb and Space Systems Loral/Maxar. Various products have been manufactured including fluid, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, electrical control systems, cable harnesses, hardware lifting frames, umbilical plates, purge and hazardous gas disconnects, frangible bolts, reef cutters, wave guides, customized platforms, and other precision machined and electrical component parts for all types of Rockets, Ground, Flight and Satellite systems.

Commencing and Expanding Commercial Satellite Operations

Our goal is to help customers understand how space-based data can be impactful to day-to-day business. Our strategy includes increasing the demand downstream by starting out as end user focused. While others are focused on data verticalization strategy specializing on a key sectors or problem set, we believe that flexibility in production, low-cost bespoke design and ‘Bringing Space Down to Earth’ for consumers will provide a scalable model for growth. With LizzieSat design reviews (PDR and CDR) successfully completed in 2022, we began LizzieSat integration and testing in Q1 2023. We completed critical command and data system testing which validated the proper functioning of the communications and data transfer paths between a LizzieSat satellite in space and the KSAT ground stations, a requirement for mission success of the LizzieSat™ constellation.

In Q1 2023 we signed an agreement with SkyWatch for use of its TerraStream data-management platform. This agreement is expected to accelerate the expansion of Sidus’ commercial data distribution strategy, which includes white labeling data for the Company’s existing customers as well as driving growth of new data customers. Serving as a key contributor to the Space data marketplace, the agreement is expected to generate additional revenue for the Company and engage customers that otherwise may not have connected with Sidus. We also announced an agreement to integrate EdgeAI capabilities into our planned constellation with ExoSpace’s FeatherEdge AI platform which will enable us to deliver near real-time intelligence derived from Earth Observation data. Further expanding the capabilities of our constellation, we announced an agreement with SatLab to implement its second-generation automated identification system (AIS) technology into the LizzieSat™ satellite constellation. AIS technology uses sophisticated systems on board marine vessels to identify and track ships to prevent collisions and protect life at sea. The integration of this technology into Sidus’s satellites will enable more accurate vessel tracking and monitoring while providing valuable information about ship movements in real time.

In January 2023, we were awarded a follow-on agreement for the next phase of NASA’s Autonomous Satellite Technology for Resilient Applications (ASTRA) project. During this phase of the ASTRA project, the Autonomous Systems Lab (ASL) team at NASA’s Stennis Space Center near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, will join Sidus Space to integrate ASTRA’s autonomous operational on-orbit capabilities on a Sidus-built LizzieSat satellite as the organizations transition to the operational phase of the program.

In February 2023, Sidus executed a multi-million dollar agreement with The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) to deploy and test TNO's laser communications technology aboard a Sidus' LizzieSat™ satellite expanding our international presence.

We are in active discussions with numerous potential customers, including domestic and international government agencies, for payload hosting and data related to our planned satellite launches over the next 24 months.

We have previously been approved for our X-band and S-band radio frequencies licensing through a published filing by the ITU on April 4, 2021. Such licenses are held through Aurea Alas, Ltd., an Isle of Man company, which is a VIE to us. Our filing contains approved spectrum use for multiple X-Band and S-Band frequencies and six different orbital planes. In addition, we have submitted FCC experimental license applications for our first two satellites and we plan to file for additional missions through 2024. We have received NOAA Tier 1 licenses to fly to fly Dragon-Fly Gecko and Simera Sense Hyperscape 100 imagers on our initial satellites. We plan to file additional NOAA licenses as additional imagers are needed. In February 2023, we announced four additional Transporter missions with SpaceX in 2024 and 2025 which further ensures a steady launch cadence. Any delays in commencing our commercial launch operations, including due to delays or cost overruns in obtaining NOAA licenses or other regulatory approvals for future operations or frequency requirements, could adversely impact our results and growth plans.

Our Vertically Integrated Space Infrastructure

We are designing, developing, manufacturing, and planning to operate a constellation of proprietary smallsats. These satellites are designed for multiple missions and customers and form the foundation of our satellite platform. Weighing approximately 100 kilograms each, these hybrid 3D printed, modular satellites are more functional than cubesats and nanosatellites and less expensive to manufacture than the larger satellites in the 200-600kg range. Launched into a LEO and operating in diverse orbits (28°-98° inclination, 300-650km altitude) as approved by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in February 2021, our constellation will be optimally distributed to provide maximum coverage for our customers in the government and commercial sectors. With six initial globally distributed ground stations, our constellation is designed for rapid tasking, collection, and delivery of high-revisit, high-resolution imagery and data analytics. As our satellite constellation grows, the amount of data we collect will scale, and we expect our revisit rate will improve.

Our cost-efficient smallsats are designed from the ground-up to optimize performance per unit cost. We can integrate technologies and deliver data on demand at lower costs than legacy providers due to our vertical integration, use of Customer Off the Shelf (COTS) proven systems, cost-efficiencies, capital efficient constellation design, and adaptable pricing models.

We manufacture our satellites at our Cape Canaveral facility. Our current configuration and facility is designed to manufacture 5-10 satellites a month. Our vertical integration enables us to control our satellites through the entire design, manufacturing, and operation process. Our years of experience manufacturing space hardware means we are able to leverage our manufacturing expertise and commercial best practices for satellite production. Additionally, leveraging both in-house and partner-provided subsystem components and in-house design and integration services, as well as operational support of satellites on orbit, to provide turn-key delivery of entire constellations offer "concept to constellation" in months instead of years. Specifically, our Space and Defense-as-a-Service offerings encompass all aspects of hosted satellite and constellation services, including hosting customer payloads onto our satellites, and delivering services to customers from our space platform. These services are expected to allow customers to focus on developing innovative payloads rather than having to design or develop complete satellite buses or satellites or constellations, which we will provide, along with ancillary services that are likely to include telemetry, tracking and control ("TT&C"), communications, processing, as well as software development and maintenance. Our patented technologies include a print head for regolith-polymer mixture and associated feedstock; a heat transfer system for regolith; a method for establishing a wastewater bioreactor environment; vertical takeoff and landing pad and interlocking pavers to construct same; and high-load vacuum chamber motion feedthrough systems and methods. Regolith is a blanket of unconsolidated, loose, heterogeneous superficial deposits covering solid rock. It includes dust, broken rocks, and other related materials and is present on Earth, the Moon, Mars, some asteroids, and other terrestrial planets and moons. We continue to patent our products including our satellites, external platforms and other innovations.

Revenue Generation

We generate revenue by selling payload space on our satellite platform, providing engineering and systems integration services to strategic customers on a project-by-project basis, and manufacturing space hardware. Additionally, we intend to add to our revenue by selling geospatial data and actionable intelligence captured through our constellation. This support is typically contracted to both commercial and government customers under fixed price contracts and often includes other services. Due to the size and capacity of our satellite, we are able to host a diverse array of sensors such as Multispectral and Hyperspectral Earth Observing Imagers, Maritime Vessel RF Tracking receivers, UHF IoT Transceivers, Optical Communications gear and others on a single platform that can simultaneously address the needs of many customer requirements.

Lowering Manufacturing Cost and Schedule

We are developing a manufacturing model that provides rapid response to customer requirements including integration of customers technologies and space-based data delivery. Our planned satellites are being designed to integrate Customer Off the Shelf (COTS) subsystems that are space-proven, can be rapidly integrated into the satellite and replaced rapidly when customer needs change or evolve. Our vertically integrated manufacturing processes give us the flexibility to make changes during the production cycle without impacting launch or costs.

Environmental, social, and corporate governance

While Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting is not mandatory, we are developing an ESG policy that will implement the tracking of several indicators we believe are critical to ensure we are doing our part to continue sustainable growth and maximize shareholder value. We have been in business for over ten years manufacturing space hardware and components, and in that time, implementation of policies and processes to mitigate environmental impact have been of utmost importance. Furthermore, since our inception, we have recognized the value of our employees and have always prioritized employee well-being through facets such as excellent benefits, programs, educational assistance, and insurance of a safe and healthy work environment. We also understand that our efforts to promote value and well-being are not limited to our employees. We are committed to the communities we belong to both locally and professionally. We recently started to formalize this commitment, providing tangible benefits back to the community that supports us.

Environmental

As the global awareness and importance of environmental sustainability increases, we recognize our duty to implement developments that not only facilitate the evolution of aerospace solutions, but also promote environmentally conscious protocols yielding measurable results toward the conservation of our planet. A key component of our focus on sustainability is found in our utilization of in-house 3D printing technology as a primary manufacturing asset. The development of 3D printing is host to a variety of manufacturing improvements but perhaps the chief benefits are seen in its reduction of environmental strain. Our LizzieSat constellation will contribute to this reduced impact as a portion of the satellite bus is 3D printed.

Manufacturing parts with a 3D printer reduces overall energy consumption and waste, reducing our carbon footprint compared to its predecessor of conventional machining. Additional benefits include the removal of waste and unnecessary energy associated with conventional machining, often resulting in the production of more scrapped material per part than the material that part is composed of. While these are the biggest impacts, the effects too can be seen in smaller scales. Due to the massive reduction in weight 3D printing provides, energy spent using cargo ships and commercial vehicles for transportation sees a significant decrease. This reduction in weight is accompanied by a reduction in space requirements for housing the material, cutting out the need for large storage spaces and the energy needed to maintain those facilities.

Looking toward the future, the potential for exciting developments in the field of sustainability are of utmost importance. These developments include the use of more biodegradable and/or recycled materials that can be used to manufacture parts and further benefit the environment. Until these developments occur, we are doing our part through the practice of recycling roughly 5,000 lbs. of metal a year coupled with the recycling of any used oil and coolant. As technologies continue to advance, we remain dedicated to preserving the Earth and continuing to evolve with newer technologies as they develop.

Social

We recognize the importance of our employees, the community with which we are situated as well as the global community. This recognition has led us to implement a variety of actions that support society from the individual to global scale.

Employee well-being is at the heart of our commitment to provide a positive impact on all. With our core values being rooted in a familial and communal structure, we uphold these values by offering our employees excellent benefits, programs, educational assistance, and insurance of a safe and healthy work environment for all employees. We understand the importance of diversity in the workplace, because it was built by diversity.

Community on all scales is fundamental to our success, and because of that, we are committed to leaving a lasting impact on the community that supports us. This commitment brought forth Sidus Serves, our way of actively improving life on earth. Community involvement is key to our culture, and we believe in the power of volunteerism. We actively invest in the communities of our employees' by supporting K-12 education, providing military and veteran assistance, environmental stewardship, and volunteering at local non-profit organizations. We, and our employees, are passionate about the improvement of their communities through individual efforts and partnership with local, regional, and national organizations. We are proud to support local STEM programs and schools in local communities. We are focused on bridging the gap in the aerospace field by supporting young professionals through establishing partnerships with several organizations dedicated to providing STEM learning opportunities to a diverse array of students.

Governance

Our governance structure is designed to promote transparency, efficiency, and ethics. Through a qualified and diverse chain of command, we are confident that our decision making will carry out performance at the highest degree. Our Board of Directors consists of professionals with strong executive experience, business strategy and leadership skills. Our board consists of 4 independent directors alongside our CEO and CTO including 2 women.

Global Space Industry Overview

In recent years, the importance of the space economy has been growing as technological advances in both satellites and supporting terrestrial technologies have enabled new commercial use cases. These use cases include satellite broadband, remote imaging, Internet-of-Things ("IOT")/Machine-to-Machine ("M2M") communications, defense-related applications, as well as others. As a result, several new and existing operators have announced new satellite constellations to serve these use cases. Many of these announced constellations will consist of small LEO satellites rather than large GEO satellites. With the flux of new entrants at all levels of the value chain, the small satellite value chain has continued to evolve, especially in the launch sector, downstream value-added applications, M&As and consolidation between stakeholders.

The rapid pace of innovation and technological advancements continue to drive the commercialization of space-based data, analytics, and insights, enhancing their relevance to businesses, governments, and the general public. Furthermore, the demand for data that can be collected from space is growing rapidly while the cost of accessing space is decreasing. Several key trends have emerged in the new space economy, including the expansion of constellations and the availability of space-based data, the shift in user demand towards analytics and insights, climate change adaptation, global security concerns, and advancements in on-board technologies.

According to *Citi Report 2022: Space – Dawn of a New Age*, published in 2022, forecasts a \$1 trillion annual revenue for the space economy by 2040, an increase from \$370 billion in 2020 with forecasts of strong growth in satellites, government space budgets, as well as new applications and industries in the field of space exploration.¹ In addition, *Prospects for the Small Satellite Market – A Euroconsult Report 8th Edition July 2022*, expects that over the next decade, the total manufacturing and launch market value for small satellites is expected to reach \$84 billion, more than 3.5 times the market value over 2012-2021. Although this indicates significant growth, it does not reflect the six-fold increase in the mass of smallsats resulting from the rise of cubesats, constellations and the introduction of low-cost systems for both manufacturing and launch, which reduce average costs per satellite.

Rapid growth in private investment in the commercial space industry has led to a wave of new companies reinventing major elements of the traditional space industry, including human spaceflight, satellites, and launch, in addition to unlocking entirely new market segments. Furthermore, government agencies have realized the value of the private commercial space industry and have become increasingly more supportive and reliant on private companies to catalyze innovation and advance national space objectives. In the United States, this has been evidenced by notable policy initiatives and by commercial contractors' growing share of space activity.

Launch Market

Space access has traditionally been limited to those with significant capital expenditures, with launch costs remaining high, with few exceptions. Launch costs have traditionally been the primary bottleneck impeding the development of orbital activities. The frequency and availability of launches, while acceptable for the legacy market (several times a year), has proved paralyzing to some operators of small satellites. Although new launch provider entrants seek to offer higher launch rates and more flexibility to small satellites, capital remains the main barrier to entry.

After years of launch bottlenecks, smallsats now enjoy more launch options as new launchers, brokers and smallsat dispensers become available and facilitate access to space. According to Euroconsult, the smallsat launch market which was valued at \$7.6 billion is set to grow by +279% to \$28.4 billion, however much of that launch value remains captive of national industries and vertically integrated players (e.g., SpaceX). Since the demand for small satellites had been fragmented and considered less profitable than larger satellites, launch providers had not actively pursued the launch business. However, this has now changed, as the launch supply has adapted rapidly.

Small Satellite Market

Since 2018, a paradigm shift in the commercial space market has resulted in an increased demand for smallsats. Euroconsult states that Smallsats have become smaller in size over the past few years but have gained in performance. Technical advances have allowed them to expand their mission capabilities, making them more resilient, effective, and lower cost. Miniaturization is a continuous process that allows the customer to choose between lighter satellites with no change in capabilities, or bigger, more powerful, and more capable satellites with greater capabilities. Other technical enablers include, but are not limited to:

- v Extension of electrical propulsion use;
- v Miniaturization of attitude sensors;
- v Solar cells and batteries' efficiency improvement;
- v COTS solutions for bus electronics; 3D printing.

The demand for large geosynchronous satellites declined dramatically as companies prepared to launch constellations of smaller, cheaper broadband satellites in low and medium Earth orbits, resulting in a dramatic decrease in demand for large geosynchronous communications satellites. New technologies in space and space-related sectors, particularly computational technologies, and data analytics, are facilitating the miniaturization of satellite systems, thereby improving the market. Due to this, smallsats are now able to provide operational services previously only available through heavier satellites. Euroconsult anticipates that about 18,500 smallsats (<500 kg) will launch over 2022-2031, or about 365 tons per year, (i.e., one ton per day on average over the next 10 years).

Moreover, the rise of this market has also created a new market segment in nanosatellites and microsatellites, weighing less than 10 kg and between 10 and 100 kg, respectively. While these satellites can be deployed individually, they can also be operated as part of a constellation, a large group of satellites interconnected to provide a service, such as the Starlink satellite constellation's offering of global internet connectivity. According to Euroconsult, the smallsat manufacturing market, which was valued at \$15.5 billion over 2012-2021, is set to grow by +258% to \$55.6 billion over 2022-2031, driven by the multiplication of constellation projects from both commercial and government stakeholders. The next decade will be defined primarily by the rollout of multiple constellation projects, which will account for 81% of smallsats, mainly for commercial operators. A total of 3,335 smallsats <10 kg are expected to launch throughout the next decade, i.e., more than twice the 1,656 launched over 2012-2021. Satellites in this category, especially cubesats, have gained momentum recently: 1,187 were launched in the past 5 years alone.

The growth in the LEO satellite constellations market is being driven by technological advances in ground equipment, new business models, expanded funding, and growing demand for high bandwidth and lower latency. Though this satellite constellations market remains nascent in maturity, we anticipate considerable growth over the coming years in the launch industry as companies continue to seek versatile and low-cost ways to deliver single satellites to specific orbits or deploy their satellite constellations. Furthermore, we anticipate the growth of the satellite constellations market to contribute business to our Satellite Services offerings. LEO satellite constellations have relatively short lifespans on orbit, resulting in a requirement to launch replenishment satellites every few years.

Results of Operations

The following table provides certain selected financial information for the periods presented:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	%
	2023	2022		
Revenue	\$ 2,263,627	\$ 1,799,335	\$ 464,292	26%
Cost of revenue	1,367,828	820,998	546,830	67%
Gross Profit (Loss)	895,799	978,337	(82,538)	(8)%
Gross Profit Percentage	40%	54%		
Operating expense	3,542,169	3,242,783	299,386	9%
Other expense	(794,689)	(65,908)	(728,781)	1106%
Net loss	\$ (3,441,059)	\$ (2,330,354)	\$ (1,110,705)	48%

Revenue

Non-related party revenue increased by 140% for the three months ended March 31, 2023 to approximately \$1.9 million as compared to approximately \$1.36 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and was primarily driven by increased sales staff which allowed for more aggressive pursuit of customers and resulted in an increase in our satellite related revenue versus prior year. Contracts increased as a result of the timing of industry needs and proposals submitted. Revenue from related parties decreased by 21% to approximately \$348,903 for the three months ended March 31, 2023 from approximately \$438,947 for the three months ended March 31, 2022. This was driven by the timing of fixed price milestone contracts and smaller contracts our related party entered into with its customers, resulting in it outsourcing less of its work to us.

Cost of Revenue

The increase in cost of revenue of 67% for the three months ended March 31, 2023 to approximately \$1.37 million as compared to \$820,998 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was driven by increased materials purchases and other direct costs related to our increased revenue. As a manufacturing entity, materials and other direct costs are a percentage of revenue. The percent change in the cost of revenue was higher than the percent increase in revenue due to mix of contracts, increased materials purchases, and continued supply chain impacts.

Gross Profit (Loss)

The decrease in our gross profit of approximately \$83,000 to a gross profit of approximately \$896,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as compared to a gross profit of approximately \$978,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 is primarily attributable to mix of contracts and higher supply chain related costs.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	%
	2023	2022		
Operating expenses				
Payroll expenses	\$ 1,716,543	\$ 751,198	\$ 965,345	129%
Sales and marketing expenses	188,597	90,461	98,136	108%
Lease expense	86,387	84,999	1,388	2%
Professional fees	487,442	1,322,292	(834,850)	(63)%
General and administrative expense	1,063,200	993,833	69,367	7%
Total	\$ 3,542,169	\$ 3,242,783	\$ 299,386	9%

Overall operating expenses increased by approximately \$300,000 to approximately \$3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as compared to approximately \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022. The increase is primarily attributed to an increase in our payroll expenses to approximately \$1.7 million from \$751,198 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, as a result of an expansion of our staff to support the needs of the business. This was partially offset by an \$834,850 decrease in our professional fees to \$487,442 for the 3 months ended March 31, 2023 from approximately \$1.3 million as of March 31, 2022 which included a \$1.2 million one-time charge in stock-based consulting fees for investor relations.

Total other income (expenses)

During the three months ended March 31, 2023, we had other expense of \$794,689 which included financing expense of \$566,229 from warrants outstanding related to underwriter compensation, interest expense of \$187,527, consisting of approximately \$181,000 related to short term debt and \$6,325 related to the financing of our insurance policies, and \$40,933 of asset-based loan expense.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 we had other expense of \$65,908 related to interest expense on long term debt.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table provides selected financial data about us as of March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022.

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Change	%
Current assets	\$ 10,083,588	\$ 7,449,868	\$ 2,633,720	35%
Current liabilities	\$ 8,369,829	\$ 6,359,052	\$ 2,010,777	32%
Working capital (deficiency)	<u>\$ 1,713,759</u>	<u>\$ 1,090,816</u>	<u>\$ 622,943</u>	<u>57%</u>

We had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$31.7 million and working capital of approximately \$1.7 million as of March 31, 2023. As of March 31, 2023, we had \$2.8 million of cash.

As of March 31, 2023 the working capital surplus is due to funds raised through equity sales in relation to our January 30, 2023 capital raise. As of December 31, 2022 the working capital surplus was due to funds raised through financing in relation to our equity line of credit.

Current assets increased by approximately \$2.6 million to approximately \$10.1 million as of March 31, 2023 from approximately \$7.4 million as of December 31, 2022. The increase is primarily attributable to increases in cash, accounts receivable and prepaids.

Current liabilities increased by approximately \$2.0 million to approximately \$8.4 million as of March 31, 2023 from approximately \$6.4 million as of December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in accounts payable and other current liabilities and our asset-based loan liability.

On April 20, 2023 we sold an aggregate of 8,572,018 shares of our Class A Common Stock and pre-funded warrants to purchase up to an aggregate 21,731,012 shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants to purchase up to 30,303,030 shares of Class A Common Stock. In addition, we sold 3,787,874 shares of Class A Common Stock and 3,787,874 of accompanying warrants to purchase shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option. 2.7 million of pre-funded warrants were exercised as of May 12, 2023, and the total number of Class A Common Shares issued in this offering was 15,059,892. The purchase price for each share of Class A Common Stock and accompanying warrant was \$0.33. Warrants equal to 3% of the number of securities issued by us in the offering at an exercise price of 125% of the offering price per share was issued to the underwriter. Gross proceeds from the offering were approximately \$11.2 million, and net proceeds of approximately \$10.2 million after underwriting discounts and commission and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

Cash Flow

	Three Months Ended		Change	%
	March 31,			
	2023	2022		
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (3,488,006)	\$ (2,452,793)	\$ (1,035,213)	42%
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (1,114,409)	\$ (541,264)	\$ (606,145)	112%
Cash provided by financing activities	\$ 5,158,893	\$ (297,140)	\$ 5,456,033	(1836)%
Cash on hand	\$ 2,818,737	\$ 10,419,648	\$ (7,600,911)	(73)%

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Three Months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, we did not generate positive cash flows from operating activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2023, net cash flows used in operating activities was approximately \$3.49 million compared to approximately \$2.45 million during the three months ended March 31, 2022.

Cash flows used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2023 of approximately \$3.5 million is comprised of a net loss of approximately \$3.4 million, which was reduced by non-cash expenses of \$566,229 for the issuance of warrants as compensation of underwriters services and \$3,361 for depreciation, and an increase in net change in working capital of approximately \$614,000.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, net cash flows used in operating activities of approximately \$2.45 million comprised of a net loss of approximately \$2.3 million, which was reduced by non-cash expenses of approximately \$1.3 million primarily related to one-time stock-based compensation and depreciation, and an increase in net change in working capital of approximately \$1.4 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, we purchased property and equipment in the amount of approximately \$1.15 million and \$541,000 respectively.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2023, net cash provided in financing activities of approximately \$5.2 million included a January 2023 capital raise of approximately \$4.6 million net proceeds and approximately \$636,000 net proceeds from an asset-based loan agreement, partially offset by repayment of notes payable of approximately \$92,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, net cash used in financing activities of \$297,140 included repayment of notes payable and notes payable related party of approximately \$285,000, and payment of finance leases of \$12,513.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

This discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to our financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K, we believe that the following accounting policies are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management’s judgments and estimates.

We believe our most critical accounting policies and estimates relate to the following:

- Revenue Recognition
- Inventory
- Credit losses
- Lease Accounting

Revenue Recognition

We adopted ASC 606 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers using the modified retrospective transition approach. The core principle of ASC 606 is that revenue should be recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled for exchange of those goods or services. Our updated accounting policies and related disclosures are set forth below, including the disclosure for disaggregated revenue. The impact of adopting ASC 606 was not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our revenue is recognized under Topic 606 in a manner that reasonably reflects the delivery of our services and products to customers in return for expected consideration and includes the following elements:

- executed contracts with our customers that we believe are legally enforceable;
- identification of performance obligations in the respective contract;
- determination of the transaction price for each performance obligation in the respective contract;
- Allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation; and
- recognition of revenue only when we satisfy each performance obligation.

These five elements, as applied to each our revenue category, are summarized below:

Revenues from fixed price contracts that are still in progress at month end are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the percentage of total costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs for each contract. This method is used because management considers total costs to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. Revenue from fixed price contracts and time-and-materials contracts that are completed in the month the work was started are recognized when the work is shipped. To achieve this core principle, we apply the following five steps: identify the contract with the client, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract and recognize revenues when or as we satisfy a performance obligation.

Revenues from fixed price service contracts that contain provisions for milestone payments are recognized at the time of the milestone being met and payment received. This method is used because management considers that the payments are non-refundable unless the entity fails to perform as promised. If the customer terminates the contract we are entitled only to retain any progress payments received from the customer and we have no further rights to compensation from the customer. Even though the payments made by the customer are non-refundable, the cumulative amount of those payments is not expected, at all times throughout the contract, to at least correspond to the amount that would be necessary to compensate us for performance completed to date. Accordingly, we account for the progress under the contract as a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time. To achieve this core principle, we apply the following five steps: identify the contract with the client, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract and recognize revenues when or as we satisfy a performance obligation.

Inventory

Inventory consists of component inventory, work in progress and finished goods and consists of estimated revenue calculated on a percentage of completion based on direct labor and materials in relation to the total contract value.

Credit Losses

The provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated based on historical information, customer solvency and changes in customer payment terms and practices. The Company will calibrate its provision matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of the customer's actual default in the future. The company will utilize the Allowance Method based on the accounts receivable aging in order to accrue bad debt expense.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The standard requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases in the balance sheet. Additionally, in July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842) – Targeted Improvements, which, among other things, provides an additional transition method that would allow entities to not apply the guidance in ASU 2016-02 in the comparative periods presented in the financial statements and instead recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets, operating lease liabilities - current, and operating lease liabilities - noncurrent on the balance sheets. Finance leases are included in property and equipment, other current liabilities, and other long-term liabilities in our balance sheets.

ROU assets represent our right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we generally use our incremental borrowing rate based on the estimated rate of interest for collateralized borrowing over a similar term of the lease payments at commencement date. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives. Our lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at inception are not recorded on our balance sheet and are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term in our statement of operations.

JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”) was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies.

We have chosen to take advantage of the extended transition periods available to emerging growth companies under the JOBS Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies provided under the JOBS Act. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to those of companies that comply with public company effective dates for complying with new or revised accounting standards.

We are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on other exemptions and reduced reporting requirements provided by the JOBS Act. Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, as an “emerging growth company,” we intend to rely on certain of these exemptions, including without limitation, (i) providing an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and (ii) complying with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements, known as the auditor discussion and analysis. We will remain an “emerging growth company” until the earliest of (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more; (ii) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the completion of this offering; (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (iv) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the SEC.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The Company is not required to provide the information required by this Item as it is a “smaller reporting company,” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of March 31, 2023, the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The term “disclosure controls and procedures” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to a company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2023, our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer has concluded that, based on such evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weakness described below.

Material Weakness in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

We identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting that exists as of March 31, 2023. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weaknesses, which relate to internal controls over financial reporting, that were identified is:

- a) We did not have enough personnel in our accounting and financial reporting functions. As a result, we were not able to achieve adequate segregation of duties and were not able to provide for adequate reviewing of the financial statements. This control deficiency, which is pervasive in nature, results in a reasonable possibility that material misstatements of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Notwithstanding the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we have concluded that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented in conformity with GAAP.

Management's Plan to Remediate the Material Weakness

Management believes that the hiring of additional personnel who have the technical expertise and knowledge with the non-routine and technical issues we have encountered in the past will result in both proper recording of these transactions and a much more knowledgeable finance department as a whole. Due to the fact that our accounting staff consists of a full-time Principal Financial Officer, a new full-time controller and 2 bookkeepers, additional personnel will also ensure the proper segregation of duties and provide more checks and balances within the department. Additional personnel will also provide the cross training needed to support us if personnel turnover issues within the department occur. We believe this will eliminate or greatly decrease any control and procedure issues we may encounter in the future.

We will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and are committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow.

Changes in Internal Control

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. We are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Risk factors that affect our business and financial results are discussed in Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 ("Annual Report"). There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those previously disclosed in our Annual Report. You should carefully consider the risks described in our Annual Report, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and/or operating results. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, and/or results of operations could be negatively affected.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 is formatted in Inline XBRL

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SIDUS SPACE, INC.

Date: May 12, 2023

By: /s/ Carol Craig
Carol Craig
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 12, 2023

By: /s/ Teresa Burchfield
Teresa Burchfield
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Sidus Space, Inc.
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Carol Craig, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sidus Space, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures, and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 12, 2023

/s/ Carol Craig

Carol Craig

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Sidus Space, Inc.
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Teresa Burchfield, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sidus Space, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures, and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 12, 2023

/s/ Teresa Burchfield

Teresa Burchfield
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned, Carol Craig, Chief Executive Officer of Sidus Space, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certifies that based on the undersigned's knowledge:

1. The Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2023 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 12, 2023

/s/ Carol Craig

Carol Craig
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned, Teresa Burchfield, Chief Financial Officer of Sidus Space, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certifies that based on the undersigned's knowledge:

1. The Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2023 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 12, 2023

/s/ Teresa Burchfield

Teresa Burchfield
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
