Miluna Acquisition Corp

MMTX · Nasdaq Industry: Services-Computer Programming Services

Based on its annual report (10-K) filed February 12, 2026 and quarterly report (10-Q) filed August 13, 2026, from SEC EDGAR.

How to read it: key finance terms are **highlighted** and explained under "Key terms" at the back, figures are in **bold**, and each [number] matches the source list. Every figure is worked out in code from the company's own SEC filings: it describes the business, not whether to buy, sell or hold its shares. Share price and latest news: www.candorweb.site/stock/MMTX.

KEY FIGURES

Latest financial year; balance-sheet figures on the latest report date. In US dollars.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW IN ITS FAVOUR

- No change of **auditor** and no **restatement** of past accounts has been filed since July 25, 2025.

WHAT TO KEEP AN EYE ON

- Its **shareholders' equity** was below zero on June 30, 2026: its accounts show it owing more than it owns.

1 Growth and profit

Whether it sells more each year, and how much of each sale it keeps. From the income statement.

2 Financial health

Whether it can pay its bills and how much it relies on borrowed money: its cushion for bad times. From the balance sheet.

- On June 30, 2026, the company had **$136,583** in **cash and cash equivalents**, money it can use quickly. [1]
- It owned **$70.9 million** in assets and owed **$874,181** in **total liabilities**, so it owned about **$81.12** for every **$1** it owed. [1]
- On June 30, 2026, its **shareholders' equity** was below zero (**-$665,090**), meaning its **liabilities** were larger than its assets on paper. Ratios that divide by equity aren't meaningful, so they are left out. [1]

3 Cash

Profit follows accounting rules; cash is what actually lands in the bank. Free cash flow is what's left after investing in the business. From the cash flow statement.

4 How it's run

How its leaders use the company's money, how much profit they make with shareholders' money, and official warning signs about its accounts.

Accounts check

- No **auditor** changes or **restatement** notices were filed since July 25, 2025. These are the two official warning signs a company must announce.

6 What changed in a year

Each figure next to the same figure a year earlier. Quarters are compared with the same quarter a year before, because many businesses are busier in some seasons.

FIGURE	LATEST	A YEAR EARLIER	CHANGE
Net income (profit) Quarter ended June 30, 2026, vs the same quarter a year earlier	$93,409	–	**No comparison**
Cash On June 30, 2026, vs a year earlier	$136,583	–	**No comparison**
Shareholders' equity On June 30, 2026, vs a year earlier	-$665,090	-$25,128	**No comparison**

7 Recent official announcements

Major events the company reported to the SEC in the last four months (form 8-K).

No major announcements filed in the last four months.

A Every figure, and how it's worked out

Worked out in code from the figures the company tagged in its SEC reports. candor only combines figures covering exactly the same period, and leaves a figure out rather than guess.

Size and growth

Revenue
Not reported

Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Total sales for the financial year, as reported.

Revenue growth
Not reported

Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: (This year's sales − last year's sales) ÷ last year's sales.

Profitability

Gross margin
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Gross profit ÷ sales, for the same year.

Operating margin
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Operating income ÷ sales, for the same year.

Net profit margin
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Net income ÷ sales, for the same year.

EBITDA
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Operating income + depreciation and amortisation, for the same year.

Cash flow

Operating cash flow
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Net cash from operating activities, as reported.

Free cash flow
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Operating cash flow − capital expenditure, for the same year.

Debt and safety

Net debt
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Long-term debt − cash and cash equivalents, on the same date.

Debt-to-equity ratio
Not reported
Owners' money in the business (shareholders' equity) is below zero, so this ratio can't be read sensibly.
How it's worked out: Long-term debt ÷ shareholders' equity, on the same date.

Current ratio
Not reported
The figures needed don't cover exactly the same period, so candor doesn't combine them.
How it's worked out: Current assets ÷ current liabilities, on the same date.

Returns to owners

Return on equity (ROE)
Not reported
Owners' money in the business (shareholders' equity) is below zero, so this ratio can't be read sensibly.
How it's worked out: Net income ÷ average shareholders' equity at the start and end of the year.

Earnings per share (EPS)
Not reported
Not reported in its SEC filings.
How it's worked out: Diluted earnings per share, as reported.

B Key terms

Every highlighted term in this report, in plain English.

8-K (announcement): A filing companies make with the SEC within days of a major event, such as results, a new chief executive or a big acquisition.

Assets: Everything the company owns that has value: cash, buildings, equipment, money owed to it, and more.

Auditor: An independent accounting firm that checks a company's financial statements every year and says whether they are fairly presented.

Cash and cash equivalents: Money in the bank plus very safe investments that can be turned into cash almost immediately.

Cash from operations: The cash that came in from customers minus the cash paid out to suppliers, staff, landlords, lenders (interest) and the tax office during the period. It differs from profit because of timing, such as customers paying later, and because some costs in profit, like wear and tear on equipment, aren't paid in cash.

Current ratio: Current assets (cash, money customers owe it, stock and anything else it expects to turn into cash within a year) divided by current liabilities (bills it must pay within a year). 1.5 means $1.50 coming in for every $1 due.

Debt-to-equity ratio: Long-term borrowing divided by shareholders' equity (what the accounts say belongs to the owners). 0.5 means $0.50 borrowed for every $1 of owners' money; higher means it relies more on borrowed money.

Earnings per share (EPS): Net income divided by the average number of shares during the period. "Diluted" EPS also counts shares that could still be created, for example from staff stock awards, so it's usually slightly lower.

EBITDA: Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation: profit from the main business before paying interest and tax, and before the yearly wear-and-tear charge on buildings and equipment.

Free cash flow: Operating cash flow minus capital expenditure: the cash left after the business pays for the buildings and equipment it needs. It's what the company can use to pay dividends, buy back shares, repay debt or save.

Gross margin: Gross profit (sales minus the direct cost of making or buying what was sold) as a share of sales. A 40% gross margin means $40 of every $100 of sales is left to pay for everything else.

Net debt: Long-term borrowing minus the cash the company holds. A negative figure means it holds more cash than it owes long-term (net cash).

Net income: The profit left over a period (such as a year or a quarter) after paying every cost, including wages, interest and taxes. Often called the bottom line.

Operating margin: Operating income as a share of sales: of each $100 of sales, what's left after paying for what was sold and for running the business, before interest and tax.

Profit margin: Net income as a share of sales: what's left after every cost, including interest and tax. A 10% net profit margin means $10 of final profit for every $100 of sales.

Restatement notice: A filing where a company says financial statements it published earlier contained errors and should no longer be relied on.

Return on equity (ROE): Net income for a year divided by the average shareholders' equity over that year. A 20% ROE means $20 of profit for every $100 of owners' money in the business.

Revenue: All the money a company takes in from selling its products and services, before paying any costs. Also called sales.

Revenue growth: How much sales rose or fell compared with the year before, as a percentage.

Shareholders' equity: Total assets minus total liabilities, as valued in the company's accounts (also called book value): what the accounts say belongs to the shareholders. It isn't the same as what the stock market says the company is worth.

Total liabilities: Everything the company owes: loans, bonds, bills to suppliers, taxes due, and other obligations.

C Sources

candor doesn't create financial data. Every figure and point comes from these documents, filed by the company with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC EDGAR).

[1] 10-Q filed August 13, 2026
https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/2077033/000149315226037813/form10-q.htm

The share price, market value and the latest news change every day and are shown on the live page: www.candorweb.site/stock/MMTX.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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