SoftBank Group

2026

ANNUAL REPORT 2026

Disclaimers

This Annual Report provides relevant information about SoftBank Group Corp. (“SBG”) and its subsidiaries (including together with SBG, the “Company”) and its affiliates (together with the Company, the “Group”) and does not constitute or form any solicitation of investment including any offer to buy or subscribe for any securities in any jurisdiction. Any offers, solicitations of offers to buy, or any sales of securities will be made in accordance with the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"). The information in this Annual Report is being presented in accordance with Rule 135 under the Securities Act.

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements, beliefs or opinions regarding the Group, such as statements about the Group’s future business, future position and results of operations, including estimates, forecasts, targets and plans for the Group. Without limitation, forward-looking statements often include the words such as “targets,” “plans,” “believes,” “hopes,” “continues,” “expects,” “aims,” “intends,” “will,” “may,” “should,” “would,” “could,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “projects” or words or terms of similar substance or the negative thereof. Any forward-looking statements in this Annual Report are based on the current assumptions and beliefs of the Group in light of the information currently available to it as of the date hereof. Such forward-looking statements do not represent any guarantee by any member of the Group or its management of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including but not limited to, the success of the Group’s business model; the Group’s ability to procure funding and the effect of its funding arrangements; key person risks relating to the management team of SBG; risks relating to and affecting the Group’s investment activities; risks relating to SB Fund (defined as below), its investments, investors and investees; risks relating to SoftBank Corp. and the success of its business; risks relating to Arm and the success of its business; risks relating to law, regulation and regulatory regimes; risks relating to intellectual property; litigation; and other factors, any of which may cause the Group’s actual results, performance, achievements or financial position to be materially different from any future results, performance, achievements or financial position expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For more information on these and other factors which may affect the Group’s results, performance, achievements or financial position, see “Risk Factors” on SBG’s website at https://group.softbank/en/ir/investors/management_policy/risk_factor. None of the Group nor its management gives any assurances that the expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements will turn out to be correct, and actual results, performance, achievements or financial position could materially differ from expectations. Persons viewing this Annual Report should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report or any other forward-looking statements the Company may make. Past performance is not an indicator of future results, and the results of the Group in this Annual Report may not be indicative of, and are not an estimate, forecast or projection of, the Group’s future results.

The Company does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of information in this Annual Report regarding companies (including, but not limited to, those in which SB Funds have invested) other than the Group which has been quoted from public and other sources.

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Names of companies, products and services that appear in this Annual Report are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies. “Co., Ltd.,” “Ltd.,” “Corporation” and “Inc.” have been omitted from company names except in certain circumstances.

Important Notice – Trading of SBG Common Stock, Disclaimer Regarding Unsponsored American Depositary Receipts

SBG encourages anyone interested in buying or selling its common stock to do so on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which is where its common stock is listed and primarily trades. SBG’s disclosures are not intended to facilitate trades in, and should not be relied on for decisions to trade, unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). SBG has not and does not participate in, support, encourage or otherwise consent to the creation of any unsponsored ADR programs or the issuance or trading of any ADRs issued thereunder in respect of its common stock. SBG does not represent to any ADR holder, bank or depositary institution, nor should any such person or entity form the belief, that (i) SBG has any reporting obligations within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) or (ii) SBG’s website will contain on an ongoing basis all information necessary for SBG to maintain an exemption from registering its common stock under the Exchange Act pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, SBG and the Group disclaim any responsibility or liability to ADR holders, banks, depositary institutions, or any other entities or individuals in connection with any unsponsored ADRs representing its common stock.

The above disclaimers apply with equal force to the securities of any of the Group which are or may in the future be the subject of unsponsored ADR programs, such as SoftBank Corp. or LY Corporation.

Notice Regarding Fund Information Contained in This Annual Report

This Annual Report is furnished to you for informational purposes and is not, and may not be relied on in any manner as, legal, tax, investment, accounting or other advice or as an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy limited partnership or comparable limited liability equity interests in any fund managed by a subsidiary of SBG, including SB Global Advisers Limited (“SBGA”), SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited (“SBIA”) and any of their respective affiliates thereof (collectively, the “SB Fund Managers” and each an “SB Fund Manager”) (such funds together with, as the context may require, any parallel fund, feeder fund, co-investment vehicle or alternative investment vehicle collectively, the “SB Funds” and each an “SB Fund”). For the avoidance of doubt, the SB Funds include, among other funds, SoftBank Vision Fund L.P. (together with, as the context may require, any parallel fund, feeder fund, co-investment vehicle or alternative investment vehicle, the “Vision Fund I”), which are managed by SBIA and its affiliates; SoftBank Vision Fund II-2 L.P. (together with, as the context may require, any parallel fund, feeder fund, co-investment vehicle or alternative investment vehicle, the “Vision Fund II”), which are managed by SBGA and its affiliates; and SBLA Latin America Fund LLC (together with, as the context may require, any parallel fund, feeder fund, co-investment vehicle or alternative investment vehicle, the “SoftBank Latin America Fund”), which are managed by SBGA and its affiliates.

None of the SB Funds (including the Vision Fund I , Vision Fund II and SoftBank Latin America Fund), the SB Fund Managers, any successor or future fund managed by an SB Fund Manager, SBG or their respective affiliates makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein and nothing contained herein should be relied upon as a promise or representation as to past or future performance of the SB Funds or any other entity referenced in this Annual Report, or future performance of any successor or the future fund managed by an SB Fund Manager.

Information relating to the performance of the SB Funds or any other entity referenced in this Annual Report has been included for background purposes only and should not be considered an indication of the future performance of the relevant SB Fund, any other entity referenced in this Annual Report or any future fund managed by an SB Fund Manager. References to any specific investments of an SB Fund, to the extent included therein, are presented to illustrate the relevant SB Fund Manager’s investment process and operating philosophy only and should not be construed as a recommendation of any particular investment or security. The performance of individual investments of an SB Fund may vary, and the performance of the selected transactions is not necessarily indicative of the performance of all of the applicable prior investments. The specific investments identified and described in this Annual Report do not represent all of the investments made by the relevant SB Fund Manager, and no assumption should be made that investments identified and discussed therein were or will be profitable.

The performance of an SB Fund in this Annual Report is based on unrealized valuations of portfolio investments. Valuations of unrealized investments are based on assumptions and factors (including, for example, as of the date of the valuation, average multiples of comparable companies, and other considerations) that the relevant SB Fund Manager believes are reasonable under the circumstances relating to each particular investment. However, there can be no assurance that unrealized investments will be realized at the valuations indicated in this Annual Report or used to calculate the returns contained therein, and transaction costs connected with such realizations remain unknown and, therefore, are not factored into such calculations. Estimates of unrealized value are subject to numerous variables that change over time. The actual realized returns on the relevant SB Fund’s unrealized investments will depend on, among other factors, future operating results, the value of the assets and market conditions at the time of disposition, any related transaction costs and the timing and manner of sale, all of which may differ from the assumptions and circumstances on which the relevant SB Fund Manager’s valuations are based.

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. The performance of an SB Fund or any future fund managed by an SB Fund Manager may be materially lower than the performance information presented in this Annual Report. There can be no assurance that each SB Fund or any future fund managed by the relevant SB Fund Manager will achieve comparable results as those presented therein.

Third-party logos and vendor information included in this Annual Report are provided for illustrative purposes only. Inclusion of such logos does not imply affiliation with or endorsement by such firms or businesses. There is no guarantee that an SB Fund Manager, an SB Fund’s portfolio companies, any future portfolio companies of a future fund managed by an SB Fund Manager or SBG will work with any of the firms or businesses whose logos are included in this Annual Report in the future.

SBGA and SBIA manage separate and independent operations and processes from each other and those of SBG in the management of Vision Fund I, Vision Fund II and SoftBank Latin America Fund, respectively. Any SB Funds managed by SBGA or SBIA are solely managed by SBGA or SBIA respectively.

Adoption of IFRSs

The Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Definition of Terms

"Fiscal 2025" refers to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, and other fiscal years are referred to in a corresponding manner in this Annual Report. "FYE" denotes the fiscal year-end. For example, "FYE2025" denotes March 31, 2026, the last day of fiscal 2025.

Notice Regarding PFIC Status

See "IR Disclaimers" on our website for details.

Company Names

Company names and abbreviations used in this Annual Report, unless otherwise stated or interpreted differently in the context, are as follows.

Company names and abbreviations	Definition
SoftBank Group Corp. or SBG	SoftBank Group Corp. (stand-alone basis)
The Company	SoftBank Group Corp. and its subsidiaries
The Group	SoftBank Group Corp. and its subsidiaries and associates
SB Northstar or asset management subsidiaries	SB Northstar LP
SVF1	SoftBank Vision Fund L.P. and its alternative investment vehicles
SVF2	SoftBank Vision Fund II-2 L.P.
LatAm	SBLA Latin America Fund LLC
SoftBank Vision Funds or SVF	SVF1, SVF2, and LatAm
SBIA	SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited
SBGA	SB Global Advisers Limited
Arm	Arm Holdings plc
Ampere	Ampere Computing Holdings LLC
Energy Global	Energy Global, LP*1
Robo HD	Silver Bands 4 (US) Corp.*2
OpenAI	OpenAI Group PBC*3
SoftBank	SoftBank Corp.
T-Mobile	T-Mobile US, Inc.
Deutsche Telekom	Deutsche Telekom AG
Alibaba	Alibaba Group Holding Limited
MgmtCo	MASA USA LLC

*1 A subsidiary engaged in the development, construction and operation of solar power plants, as well as the development and construction of data centers, in the U.S.
*2 An intermediate holding company that holds robotics-related investments
*3 On October 28, 2025, the recapitalization of OpenAI Global, LLC was completed. As a result, investors, including SVF2, became shareholders of OpenAI Group PBC, a newly established Delaware public benefit corporation. For descriptions relating to events occurring prior to that date, "OpenAI" is used as a collective reference to OpenAI, Inc. and its affiliates, including OpenAI Global, LLC and its employee shareholding vehicle.

Table of Contents

For consolidated financial statements and notes, see "Financial Report 2026" on our website.

Our Unchanging 志 *Kokorozashi* (Mission)

Information Revolution —Happiness for Everyone

Since our founding, we have always remained true to our goal of accelerating the Information Revolution to make the world a happier place.

Just what is happiness?

Some might say happiness is to love and be loved in return, or to make the most of each day. Others might derive happiness from self-expression. Still others might find happiness in something as simple as a smile. Above all, we equate happiness with inspiration.

Through our business, we strive to bring emotional meaning and happiness to lives. In everything we do, we aim to drive the Information Revolution and build a more connected, empowered, and joyful world.

This unchanging *kokorozashi* (mission) is encapsulated in our philosophy, Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone.

Humankind stands on the cusp of an era of dramatically increasing computing performance, and we are getting ever closer to an age of superintelligence that will surpass human ability. Our mission is to harness the raw, unlimited power of the Information Revolution and channel it in a direction that makes people happier.

This aspiration will continue to drive us toward further growth for many years to come.

A two-line design—the banner of the Information Revolution that the Group hoists as we sail toward a new dawn

Imagine a group of visionaries who share the same unshakable spirit (*kokorozashi*). They act with one mind to achieve their ideals, braving all dangers to usher in a new era amid upheaval. The Group draws inspiration from one such group—the Kaientai, an enterprising shipping company founded in 1865 by the visionary Sakamoto Ryoma. Supplied with the best intelligence and possessing abundant knowledge and wisdom, the Kaientai and its founder rejected age-worn feudalistic values in favor of free thinking and bold action. In this way, they led a revolution that resulted in the modernization of Japan. Our corporate logo derives from the Kaientai's flag. It represents our admiration for and belief in the Kaientai's single-minded pursuit of their vision, which imagined a Japan 100 years into the future. The Group is a fleet of similar visionaries. Our vessels fly the banner of the 21st-century Kaientai, symbolizing our own single-minded pursuit of a vision: "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone."

Kaientai banner

SoftBank brand symbol

SoftBank Group

Our Vision for a Better World

—Help shape the next 300 years for our future generations and the planet

To realize our philosophy and vision, we invest in the Information Revolution.

As we move toward the ASI (Artificial Superintelligence) era, the Information Revolution is advancing into the future at an unprecedented pace. By driving the evolution of humanity and the world, it will help address complex global challenges and contribute to realization of sustainability.

As we move closer to an ASI-driven future, we will continue to make steady progress toward the realization of the world we have envisioned since our founding—one in which people can lead happier lives.

Happier, More Fulfilling Lives for Everyone Through the Information Revolution

AI will fundamentally transform the very nature of society as it spreads across all fields and transcends countries and regions.

Safe and Seamless Mobility

Imagine a world where cities, transportation, and daily life are seamlessly connected, enabling comfortable mobility free from traffic congestion and parking challenges—where the burden of reservations and preparations are reduced, enabling everyone to travel with peace of mind to the places they want to go, when they want to go.

Turning Passions into Work

Imagine a world where physical AI not only automates repetitive tasks but also operates in hazardous environments with risks of infection and accidents—reducing the burdens and uncertainty people face on-site and enabling everyone to devote their energy to the work they are passionate about.

Living Healthy, Living Fully

Imagine a world where early signs of illness are detected and advice is provided based on genetic and broader biological data—making personalized care, medications, and even regenerative medicine available to each individual, freeing people from the anxiety of illness and enabling them to live life on their own terms.

Learning for Everyone

Imagine a world where learning materials that address diverse needs are widely available in multiple languages, creating an environment in which everyone can choose how they learn—where cutting-edge technology enables everyone to continue learning anytime and anywhere, regardless of social or economic circumstances.

Living in Harmony with Nature

Imagine a world where resources and energy are optimized in pursuit of sustainability—where solutions to environmental challenges are tailored to local natural conditions, enabling people to maintain prosperity while living in harmony with the Earth.

Evolving Ahead of the Times Under Our Unchanging 志 *Kokorozashi*

—Our history

Our story begins in 1981, when Masayoshi Son founded SOFTBANK Japan. He envisioned the company as a "software bank" that would build infrastructure for the information-driven society. At the time, PC software led the Information Revolution, but the focus shifted to the internet, then to broadband, and later to smartphones. We have always stood on the frontlines of such shifts. Adjusting swiftly to market and industry changes, we have always partnered with the paradigm-defining companies of the time and adapted our areas of focus accordingly.

The Information Revolution has now entered another new phase, with AI completely redefining every industry. We invest in AI businesses with world-changing ideas. The aim of these investments is to accelerate groundbreaking technological innovations that can build a more connected, empowered, and joyful world. Believing that the next few decades of AI innovation will surpass all the technological progress of the last three centuries, we work with portfolio companies around the world who share our aspiration to forge this exciting future.

'80s PC Software

1981
Founded as a distributor of packaged software for PCs

1982
Launched a publishing business

'90s Internet

1995
Investment in Yahoo! Inc. in the U.S.*1

1996
Launched *Yahoo! JAPAN*

'00s Broadband

2000
Invested in Alibaba

2006
Acquired Vodafone K.K. and entered mobile telecommunications in Japan

2001
Launched *Yahoo! BB* broadband service

*1 Image: "Yahoo! Homepage in 1995" by Yahoo! Inc., via Flickr. Rights notice: Some rights reserved. License: CC BY 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/). Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/yodelanecdotal/3740158849. Changes: resized only. Disclaimer: No warranties are given.

’10s
Mobile

2010
Announced SoftBank’s Next 30-Year Vision

2016
Acquired U.K. chip designer Arm

2013
Acquired U.S.-based carrier Sprint

2017
Launched SVF1

’20s
AI

2023
Arm listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market*2

Major Investment in OpenAI
2024: Initial investment
2025: Follow-on investment of $30 billion
2026: Announced another follow-on investment of $30 billion

2026
Announced a public-private project to develop 10 GW of power generation facility and 10 GW of AI data center in Ohio, U.S.

2026
Announced commitment to develop and operate 5 GW of AI data center in France

*2 Photo: Nasdaq, Inc.

A Business Model with Three Capital Inputs SBG Is a Strategic Investment Holding Company Driving the Information Revolution

—Building an ecosystem of industry-leading businesses aiming to grow for the next 300 years

Business Model

SBG = A strategic investment holding company

We invest in companies and businesses around the world which lead the acceleration of the Information Revolution and a more connected, empowered, and joyful world for all.

Such investees have innovative ideas for truly world-changing goods and services. These ideas can solve social issues and make people happier.

By investing in them, we accelerate their business growth and unleash the potential of our core philosophy and vision: "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone."

Cluster of No. 1 Strategy

Our strategy is to build a strategically synergized ecosystem of companies. The strategy envisages this group as a symbiotic ecosystem of companies with industry-shaping technologies and business models.

In this ecosystem, we work with visionary entrepreneurs who pioneer new industries. Although we help these business leaders in their decision-making, we respect their autonomy and do not find it necessary to hold a majority stake in their companies. However, we do encourage them to identify with our core philosophy and vision and to work with us in unlocking synergistic growth.

Under this strategy, we have developed an ecosystem of entrepreneurial leaders in AI. These include subsidiaries and Group companies such as Arm, companies in which SBG invests directly with a view to creating value over the long term, and the portfolio companies within SoftBank Vision Funds and other funds.

Three capital inputs that deliver sustainable growth

When a company invests capital into business activities, the resulting value is expected to exceed the initial capital commitment. The company will then reinvest that capital for an even higher return. When this cycle occurs on an ever-greater scale, capital will keep accumulating, generating sustainable growth.

We have three key sources of capital: an ecosystem of portfolio companies, financial capital, and human capital. This capital is both an input and an output. In implementing our business model, we input capital, and this capital is then output back to us in an amount larger than the initial input.

Aim for sustainable growth through three scalable capital inputs

1 Ecosystem of portfolio companies

This input is the ecosystem of portfolio companies we have developed. The ecosystem includes subsidiaries such as Arm, companies in which SBG invests directly, portfolio companies within SoftBank Vision Funds and other funds. Members of this ecosystem pursue growth independently, but in doing so, they produce a stream of innovation and unleash synergies that enable the growth of the entire ecosystem.

2 Financial capital

This input refers to the financial assets that fund our investments. We aim to grow our financial assets over the medium to long term, gaining high returns on investments and then reinvesting the profits. Our key performance measure for the growth of our financial capital is our Net Asset Value (NAV).* Our NAV has grown over the medium to long term in line with our investments and business activities. We aim to grow it even larger.

3 Human capital

This input is our talent. It includes our investment professionals who identify attractive investment opportunities, as well as finance, accounting, legal, and compliance staff and experts, and many other employees who support our activities. Our human capital grows as our diverse pool of employees pursue their own professional development while increasingly aligning themselves with our unique company culture, which emphasizes decisiveness and dedication.

*NAV = Equity value of holdings – Net debt

See page 20 for details of NAV.

SoftBank's Next 30-Year Vision: A Story of Value Creation

Announcement of SoftBank's Next 30-Year Vision (2010)

Sustainable development is imperative for businesses. Companies are expected not only to make short-term profits but also to create social value for stakeholders.

In 2010, we unveiled SoftBank's Next 30-Year Vision, which looks 100 years into the future. Five years later, the United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, even before the sustainable development agenda took off, we already had our own sustainability-focused philosophy and vision. We were also already integrating this philosophy and vision into our strategy and business model, with the aim of bringing them to life.

Ecosystem of portfolio companies
Build an ecosystem of companies with industry-leading technologies and business models

Financial capital
A diverse funding toolbox

Human capital
Professionalism and a unique company culture

Philosophy
Information Revolution — Happiness for everyone

Vision
To become the world's most essential corporate group

Strategy
Strategic synergy group

The world in 30 years
Technological innovations
More happiness, less sadness

Financial outcomes
Continued growth in Net Asset Value (NAV)

Managing global risks
The next 300 years for future generations and for the planet

Message from Our CEO

Leading ASI's Four Key Areas to Become the No. 1 Platform Provider

AI is evolving toward Superintelligence

The evolution of AI is truly remarkable. I myself ask *ChatGPT* questions many times each day, using it as a sounding board for ideas and to deepen discussions with my colleagues. However, the evolution of AI is not limited to these conversations. AI is now evolving into AI agents that think and act autonomously, working day and night to advance the goals we give them.

Beyond even agentic AI, lies the era of ASI (Artificial Superintelligence), when AI will far surpass human intelligence. ASI cannot just be high intelligence. It must be high intelligence that supports the evolution of humanity and operates in harmony with human reason and morality to better the lives of all people. I believe we should understand ASI not simply as Superintelligence with superior cognitive ability, but as Superintelligence in a broader, more human-centered sense, guided by wisdom. We aim to become the No. 1 Platform Provider for this new era of ASI.

Message from Our CEO

Updating my 50-year life plan: bringing ASI to life in my 70s

When I was 19 and still in university, I drew up a 50-year life plan for myself as an entrepreneur: establish myself in my 20s, build a war chest in my 30s, take on major challenges in my 40s, achieve my vision in my 50s, and hand over the business to the next generation in my 60s.

I have stated this was my path many times and followed this 50-year life plan for many years. But now, at the age of 68, I find myself wanting to do more. I believe I have more to give to the growth of SBG and can continue working hard for another 10 or 15 years. With that in mind, I have decided to update my 50-year life plan to continue taking on challenges into my 70s. That challenge is bringing ASI to life. If I am going to achieve this, I cannot settle for anything less than leading the Group to be No. 1 in this powerful technology. I want us to become the undisputed No. 1 ASI Platform Provider in Japan, and in the world.

The next 30-year vision is becoming reality

Humanity has continued to evolve over its roughly 300,000-year history. Over that time, our intelligence and ability to perform have been both our greatest strengths and the cause of our most acute limitations. With ASI, we will be able to overcome our limits and evolve further.

In 2010, at the 30th anniversary of our founding, we announced SoftBank's Next 30-Year Vision. In it, we envisioned a future in which computers can learn and think on their own and connect to robots. What we described at the time as a "brain computer" is precisely what is now called ASI. We are now witnessing AI evolving into intelligence that surpasses that of humans, and that intelligence taking on the body of a robot and beginning to operate in the real world. The future we described in the Next 30-Year Vision is now becoming a reality before our eyes.

To be clear, I do not believe ASI will replace humans. ASI is powerful—but it is a tool, a colleague, and a partner in our evolution. It is something that will help us evolve. In education, it will serve as a tutor, helping advance each student's learning experience. In research, it will become a diligent and capable assistant. In healthcare, it will support each patient through treatment and offer guidance tailored to their individual needs. And when ASI connects to robots, it will become physical ASI—intelligence with a physical manifestation—an entity that moves, works, and acts on its own in the real world. In dangerous areas—such as space, deep water, and disaster sites—and in physically challenging jobs—such as manufacturing, construction, and agriculture—these intelligent robots will help make our lives easier and advance humanity's progress.

Securing the four corners essential to realizing ASI

To bring this future to life, we need frontier AI models that generate intelligence in ASI, semiconductors that handle the enormous computing power required to run such models, AI infrastructure that integrates and operates those technologies, and robots that enable AI to work in the real world. We have prioritized these as our key focus areas and have made concerted efforts to position ourselves as a leader in each.

Our key partner in the AI model area, which governs intelligence, is OpenAI, the creator of *ChatGPT*. Its products have rapidly expanded from chatting to image generation, video generation, coding, and cybersecurity.

In semiconductors, Arm is becoming even more important. In the first phase of the AI evolution, which included conversations and image and video generation, GPUs that

Message from Our CEO

excelled at parallel computation played a major role. In the second phase, in which AI agents will take on active roles, CPUs that support complex processing and run entire systems will become a cornerstone of AI development. Arm has overwhelming strength in semiconductor design intellectual property, the core technology for CPUs. Furthermore, Arm has expanded its established IP business to include developing and selling chips.*1

At the core of the AI infrastructure are data centers and power. Enormous AI data centers and a substantial power supply are required to operate and keep the servers, which contain vast numbers of semiconductors, running continuously at scale and with stability. For this reason, in March of this year, we announced a public-private partnership project to develop a site in the U.S. state of Ohio that includes both 10 GW of power generation facilities and a 10 GW AI data center.*2 In May, we also announced that we would develop and operate an AI data center with 5 GW of capacity in France.*3

We are also making steady progress in robotics. Our portfolio includes numerous robotics companies with leading expertise across various fields. In October 2025, we also announced plans to acquire ABB's robotics business, a global leader in industrial robotics.*4 Once ASI is embedded into robots, we will have entities that can think, make judgments, and work independently and collaboratively.

In the board game Othello, the outcome is not determined solely by the number of pieces on the board early in the game. Once you secure the four corners in the middle of the game, the position can turn quickly in your favor. In the same way, the fact that we are moving toward securing the four key areas—the four corners of ASI—gives us a major advantage as we aim to become the No. 1 ASI Platform Provider.

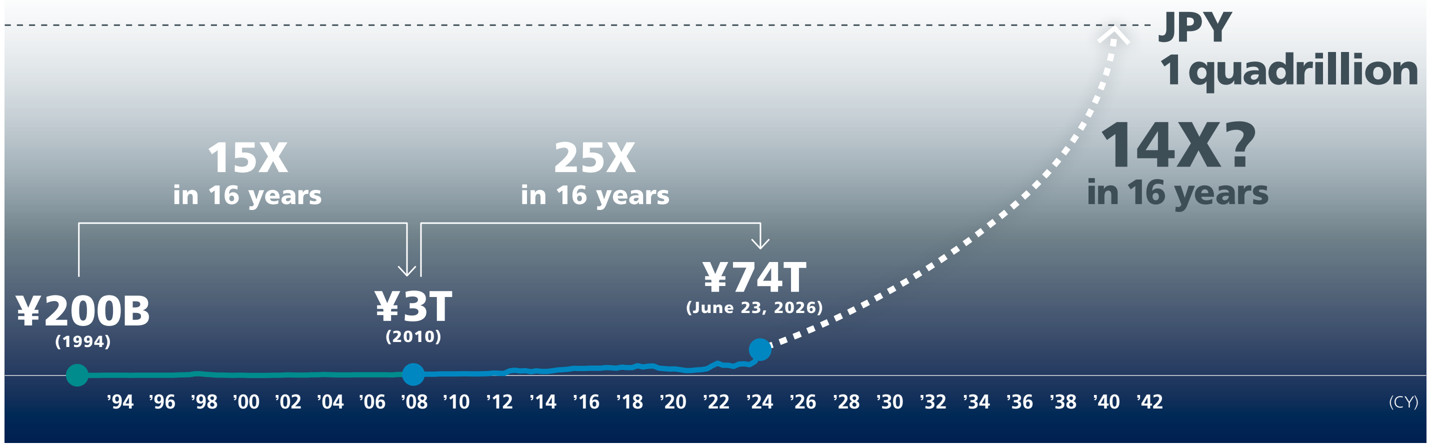
*1 See Arm's press release "Arm Announces AGI CPU: Silicon Foundation for the Cloud in the Agentic AI Era" dated March 25, 2026.
*2 See the U.S. Department of Energy press release "Energy Department Announces Partnership to Ensure Affordable Energy and Power America's AI Future" dated March 20, 2026.
*3 See SBG's press release "SoftBank Group to Build 5 GW of AI Data Center Capacity in France" dated May 31, 2026.
*4 See SBG's press release "Acquisition of ABB Ltd's Robotics Business" dated October 8, 2025. The acquisition is expected to close in late 2026.

Aiming for NAV of ¥1 quadrillion in 2042

SBG is a strategic investment holding company. In addition to subsidiaries such as Arm and SoftBank, we hold shares in portfolio companies such as OpenAI and ByteDance. The NAV (Net Asset Value), which is calculated by subtracting net interest-bearing debt from the value of these equity holdings, has now reached ¥74 trillion (as of June 23, 2026).*5 This is twice as much as SBG's market capitalization of ¥37 trillion as of the same date. In other words, the value of our equity holdings is still not fully reflected in our share price.

I have previously compared SBG to a goose that lays golden eggs. If each golden egg

Shareholder Value (NAV)



Note: The chart shows NAV at each quarter-end (before tax and after deduction of asset-backed financing). However, market capitalization is shown through the end of March 1999, and NAV is shown from the end of June 1999 onward. The ¥200 billion figure for 1994 is market capitalization as of September 30, 1994, after SBG's listing. The ¥3 trillion figure for 2010 is NAV as of March 31, 2010, before the announcement of the Next 30-Year Vision. Multiples were calculated based on the approximate figures shown on this chart.

See page 20 for details of NAV.

Message from Our CEO

represents ¥1 trillion, in 2010 when NAV was ¥3 trillion, it would be three golden eggs. Over the last 16 years, this increased to ¥74 trillion in 2026, or 74 golden eggs.

For years, SBG has identified and invested in the core technologies of the Information Revolution as they evolve with the times. Through our unique organizational strategy, the *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy*, we have generated synergies and grown a wide range of Group companies and investees. Eggs do not lay eggs. Only the goose does. In other words, SBG is that goose: one that has continued to increase the number of eggs it lays, and whose value far exceeds the sum of the eggs visible today.

Now that we have passed the halfway point of the Next 30-Year Vision, I want us to take on another major challenge over the next 16 years. NAV grew 15X in the 16 years from 1994 to 2010, and 25X in the 16 years from 2010 to 2026. From here, over the same 16-year period, we aim to realize a NAV of ¥1 quadrillion in 2042 (see chart). This is not something we can achieve simply by adding up the golden eggs that are already visible. We are moving towards this future by securing our leadership position in the four key areas and by continuing to nurture businesses and portfolio companies that will become future golden eggs, through our *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy*.

*5 NAV as of June 23, 2026: Calculated by making the following adjustments to NAV as of the end of March 2026. Share prices: closing prices on June 23, 2026 for Arm, SoftBank Corp., T-Mobile, and Intel. FX rate: $1 = ¥161.63 (as of June 23, 2026).

The AI revolution has only just begun

Some people say there is an AI bubble. I disagree. The AI revolution has only just begun. The current evolution of AI resembles the early days of the internet. At that time, people also questioned whether it was merely a passing trend or overvalued. But afterward, tech companies such as Amazon, Google, and Microsoft went on to grow significantly and reshaped the very structure of industries around the world.

If a person had the opportunity to travel back in time, I have no doubt that investing in those tech companies would be one of the first things they would do. The same thing is about to happen now with AI. AI is not just a single technology. It will transform every industry and dramatically expand the potential of human intelligence and execution. Its significance may even surpass the impact of the internet and smartphones.

That is why we must take on this challenge now. Decades from now, people will say, "That was the beginning of the ASI era." We are determined to stand at the center of that era, look ahead and build toward the future.

For the happiness of everyone

Our overarching goal is not just to increase the value of our company. It is to realize, in an even greater form in the ASI era, our founding corporate philosophy: "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone."

ASI will expand the limits of human intelligence, while physical ASI will dramatically expand the scope of human activity. Opportunities for education will increase, the quality of healthcare will improve, people will be freed from dangerous jobs and grueling work, and new inventions and industries will emerge. If ASI is used in the right way, humanity will become richer, freer, and happier.

That is exactly why ASI must not be defined by cognitive capability alone, but in a fuller sense, guided by wisdom. Our mission is to spread, as a foundation for society, not only high intelligence but a higher intelligence that creates happiness for people and operates in harmony with human reason and morality.

Two and a half years ago, I was at my father's side in his final moments. I often still recall the words he left me with: "When a tiger dies, it leaves behind its skin; when people die, they leave behind their names." When I was a child, my father would come home from work, have a drink, sit me on his lap, and tell me, "Do not live your life for money. Live your life to make people happy." I carry his words and teachings with me as I continue to drive our mission forward. We aim for a NAV of ¥1 quadrillion, but this is not about pursuing money. If it were, my father would scold me. What I am pursuing is a future in which we can bring happiness to more people.

As we evolve into the No. 1 ASI Platform Provider, we will augment human intelligence, further our ability to execute, and expand what is possible for humanity. Bringing happiness to as many people as possible through this endeavor is the very realization of our corporate philosophy: "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone."

June 24, 2026
SoftBank Group Corp.
Representative Director,
Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO
Masayoshi Son

Message from Our CFO

Capturing Growth in the ASI Era with Agility and Financial Discipline

Yoshimitsu Goto
Board Director, Corporate Officer,
Senior Vice President, CFO & CISO,
Head of Finance Unit,
Head of Administration Unit
*CISO: Chief Information Security Officer

Fiscal 2025 in review

Balancing large-scale investments with financial discipline

Fiscal 2025 marked the beginning of a full-scale global shift toward AI. As AI continues to evolve and the companies at its core grow significantly, companies including SBG, faced defining choices: which partners to work with and what frameworks to build for the future.

Against this backdrop, SBG steadily executed strategic investments across key AI domains, including our large-scale commitment to OpenAI, as well as investments in AI chips, AI infrastructure, and physical AI. These efforts were supported by the growth of our portfolio assets and the strong relationships we have built with financial institutions and investors. As CFO, the progress we made during the year reinforced my confidence in our strategy.

Performance summary

NAV, a key indicator for SBG as an investment holding company, reached a record high of ¥40.1 trillion as of March 31, 2026, driven by our holdings in Arm and OpenAI. LTV, an indicator of financial soundness, improved by 1 percentage point from the previous fiscal year-end to 17.0%, and our cash position increased by ¥0.2 trillion to ¥3.5 trillion. Improving our financial soundness while advancing large-scale investments was one of our major achievements in fiscal 2025.

Net income attributable to owners of the parent reached a record high of ¥5.0 trillion, the highest ever recorded by a Japanese company. This result has been well received by investors. At the same time, as an

Key indicators

	March 31, 2026 (YoY Change)
NAV	¥40.1tn (+¥14.4tn)
LTV	17.0% (-1.0pp)
Cash Position*1	¥3.5tn (+¥0.2tn)

Note: See pages 20-22 for details on NAV and LTV.
*1 Cash position = Cash and cash equivalents + short-term investments recorded as current assets + bond investments + undrawn borrowing capacity. The borrowing facilities were fully drawn as of March 31, 2026. Excludes the outstanding balance of SB Northstar's prime brokerage loan of ¥801.9 billion, which is collateralized primarily by a portion of bond investments included in SBG's cash position.

Message from Our CFO

investment holding company, we believe evaluating accounting profit in isolation provides an incomplete picture. Our primary focus remains on how our current investments will translate into NAV growth five or 10 years from now. We would like investors to view this result as a milestone in our long-term growth trajectory.

PayPay's listing

The value of our holdings is supported by the growth of many of our portfolio companies. In March 2026, PayPay successfully listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. PayPay stands out as a particularly meaningful example: a business we built from scratch and incubated into a listed company with a market capitalization approaching ¥2 trillion. Inspired by the entrepreneurial spirit of Mr. Son—our CEO—talented, highly motivated people from across the Group came together to launch and grow this new business. In this sense, PayPay also symbolizes SBG's long-standing DNA. Looking ahead, I expect PayPay to grow into an even more attractive company by building on its strong business foundation in Japan, expanding globally, and further broadening its range of financial services.

Fiscal 2025 investment and funding activities

In fiscal 2025, we executed investments totaling $44.0 billion, including follow-on investments in OpenAI and the acquisition of Ampere. To finance these investments, we arranged bridge loans*2 totaling $15.0 billion and raised an additional $49.6 billion through the sale of holdings and the issuance of bonds. Although both the investments and the financing were substantial in scale, their execution was entirely manageable, as our leverage remained well within a safe range relative to our NAV.

In pursuing disciplined leverage, our role is to define where that safe range lies. Once we establish this comfort level, we can approach financing transactions from the same perspective as financial institution lenders and bond investors. We are confident the transactions we undertook in fiscal 2025 were managed in a way that these lenders and bond investors would also view as secure.

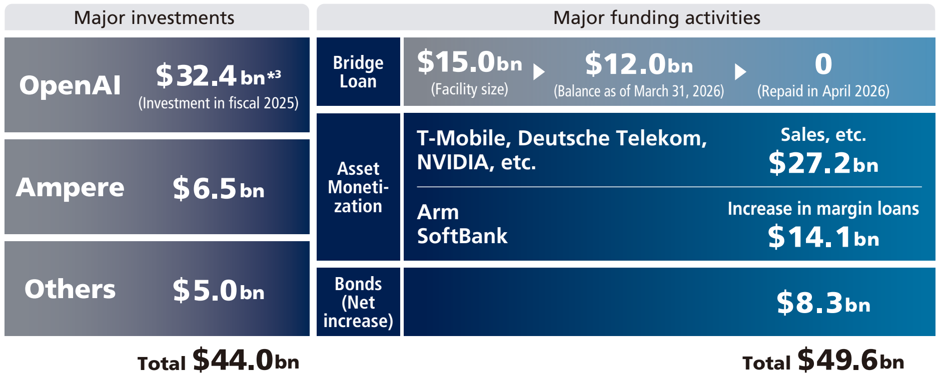
*2 Repaid in full in April 2026

Our approach to financing large-scale investments

We always maintain ample liquidity so that we can move quickly on investment opportunities. However, the optimal timing for monetizing our holdings does not necessarily coincide with the timing of new investments. Therefore, we believe the most effective approach for large-scale investments is first to enter into a bridge facility with financial institutions for a defined period and then to arrange the optimal takeout financing within that period. We share this approach with our key financial institutions. With certain banking groups, we begin preliminary financing assessments in the early stages of evaluating an investment. As a result, by the time a transaction is announced, the financing framework has already been established, leaving only administrative steps before drawdown. This ongoing and constructive dialogue enables us to secure financing swiftly even for large-scale transactions.

The foundation of these relationships lies

Fiscal 2025 investments and funding



Note: Changes in amounts are translated as follows: foreign currency-denominated bonds with contracted swaps are translated at the applicable swap rate; all others amounts are translated using the average exchange rate for each quarter or the exchange rate at the time of execution.

*3 Investment amount includes indirect holdings and is presented on a net basis after offsetting divestment proceeds.

Message from Our CFO

in SBG's unwavering commitment to upholding our financial policy—first, to keep LTV below 25% under normal circumstances, with an upper threshold of 35% in extraordinary circumstances and, second, to maintain a sufficient cash position to cover at least two years' worth of bond redemptions. For our many stakeholders, including retail bond investors, simplicity and clarity in financial policy are paramount. At the same time, this policy addresses both the underlying capacity of our balance sheet and the liquidity needed to meet upcoming debt obligations. It also underpins the high regard financial institutions have for our financial management. From my perspective, our ability to execute large-scale financing is a direct reflection of this discipline.

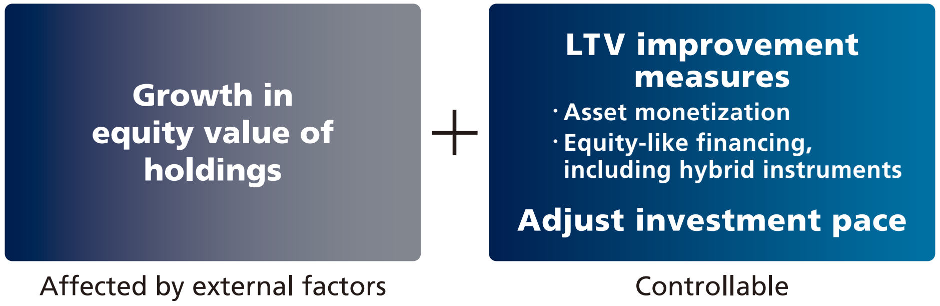
Making investment decisions and managing risk in line with our financial policy

SBG does not operate with a fixed investment budget. Investment opportunities can arise at any time and in any form. Our financial policy is the benchmark for determining the scale of investment we can accommodate. If a transaction can be pursued while maintaining financial soundness as defined by our financial policy, it receives a "green light," allowing us to act decisively and capture the investment opportunity. As long as our financial policy is maintained, our holdings provide sufficient capacity, enabling us to begin financing discussions immediately with financial institutions. This means that by the time an investment transaction is announced, it has already received the green light. Any transaction that would cause LTV to exceed the level set out in our financial policy would naturally require further deliberation.

Our credit is supported by NAV growth—as NAV grows, we gain greater capacity to pursue growth proactively. However, NAV is significantly affected by market conditions and is not something we can fully control. By contrast, LTV is something we can directly control. Even if market conditions deteriorate, it is important that we ensure financial soundness by maintaining discipline over investment activities and continue communicating this discipline transparently to our stakeholders.

If concerns arise that LTV could deteriorate due to changes in the external environment, we consider measures to control the numerator of LTV by limiting the relative increase in net debt. We maintain multiple levers to improve LTV, including monetizing holdings through the sale of assets or asset-backed financing, or securing funding with certain equity-like characteristics hybrid financing. Importantly, as an investment holding company investing on its own account, we continuously evaluate whether to hold or monetize assets. Anticipating external volatility and preparing these contingency measures ensures our financial management remains nimble.

Approach to LTV management



Fiscal 2026 investment and financial policy

Our financial policy will not change in fiscal 2026, and we will continue to maintain financial soundness. At the same time, how we address large-scale investments remains a key priority. Our $30.0 billion follow-on investment in OpenAI is one of the major transactions that has already been announced. Of the $30.0 billion commitment, $20.0 billion has already been funded in two tranches in April and July 2026, and the remaining $10.0 billion is scheduled to be paid in October 2026.*[4] In addition, the $5.4 billion acquisition of ABB's robotics business and the $3.1 billion acquisition of DigitalBridge are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2026.

*4 Closing dates may be subject to acceleration in the event of a public listing of OpenAI shares.

Bridge loans and takeout financing

To support these investments, we arranged a $40.0 billion bridge loan facility in March

Message from Our CFO

2026. Of this amount, $20.0 billion has already been drawn in connection with the follow-on investments in OpenAI, and we plan to borrow an additional $10.0 billion in line with the remaining payment scheduled for October 2026. We will repay and refinance this bridge facility, which matures in March 2027, by combining various forms of takeout financing.

For the majority of the takeout financing, our primary focus will be on asset-backed financing leveraging our portfolio. In addition to our listed holdings such as Arm and SoftBank, our holdings in OpenAI could provide financing capacity in the future. Selling holdings is also an option, but doing so also means forfeiting their future upside. For this reason, asset-backed financing should be prioritized as long as conditions allow. That said, to further strengthen our financial soundness, we may also monetize certain assets through sales. At the same time, given the ample financial capacity we currently have, establishing loan facilities and issuing bonds are also important takeout options. For bonds, we will fully leverage both domestic and international markets and pursue an optimal mix of funding sources.

Continuing growth investments while controlling financial risk

For AI infrastructure investments, such as power and data centers, we will pursue debt financing through project finance as non-recourse financing that does not impact our LTV. Building a financing structure that allows lenders to participate with confidence requires considerable effort, but we will establish one under which debt can be repaid comfortably using the cash flows generated by the project. In this case, SBG's financial risk will, in principle, be capped at its equity contribution. With respect to DigitalBridge, the balance sheets and debt of its investees will not, in themselves, directly impact SBG's credit profile post-acquisition.

In fiscal 2026, we also expect interest costs to rise. However, for an investment holding company, financing is essentially the procurement cost of our investment capital. Our fundamental approach is to outpace the interest expense of debt financing through the equity returns generated by the underlying assets. Historically, we have achieved equity IRRs that far exceeded the cost of debt financing, such as in our investments in Alibaba and Arm. We have strong confidence in our future investment returns as well. Even if interest costs rise, they will not have a major impact on our business model, and our approach of making necessary investments while maintaining our financial policy will remain unchanged.

The pace of change continues to accelerate as AI spreads across industries. This is precisely why we must remain grounded in our core principles of financial strategy while building the capability to act with even greater speed when necessary. On the investment side, we will stay closely aligned with SBG's management strategy and respond swiftly to market changes, maintaining our ability to seize investment opportunities. On the financing side, we will use a variety of methods to secure the capital needed for investment. To maintain financial soundness, we will continue to pursue optimal leverage and rigorously manage LTV. Going forward, we will continue to aim to maximize SBG's NAV by combining the agility needed to capture growth opportunities with the financial discipline that gives stakeholders confidence.

Financial strategy for fiscal 2026

Core financial strategy remains unchanged

Investments	Financing	Financial Soundness
Respond swiftly to market changes in line with management strategy	**Secure investment capital through diversified financing methods**	**Pursue optimal leverage Maintain disciplined LTV management**

Acting with greater speed while maintaining financial soundness

NAV (Net Asset Value) & LTV (Loan to Value)

Maximizing NAV Through Investment in the Information Revolution

As of March 31, 2026

NAV (Net Asset Value) is the most important indicator for assessing the value of SBG and is calculated as the equity value of holdings minus SBG's adjusted net interest-bearing debt (net debt). SBG aims to maximize NAV over the medium to long term through an increase in the equity value of holdings.

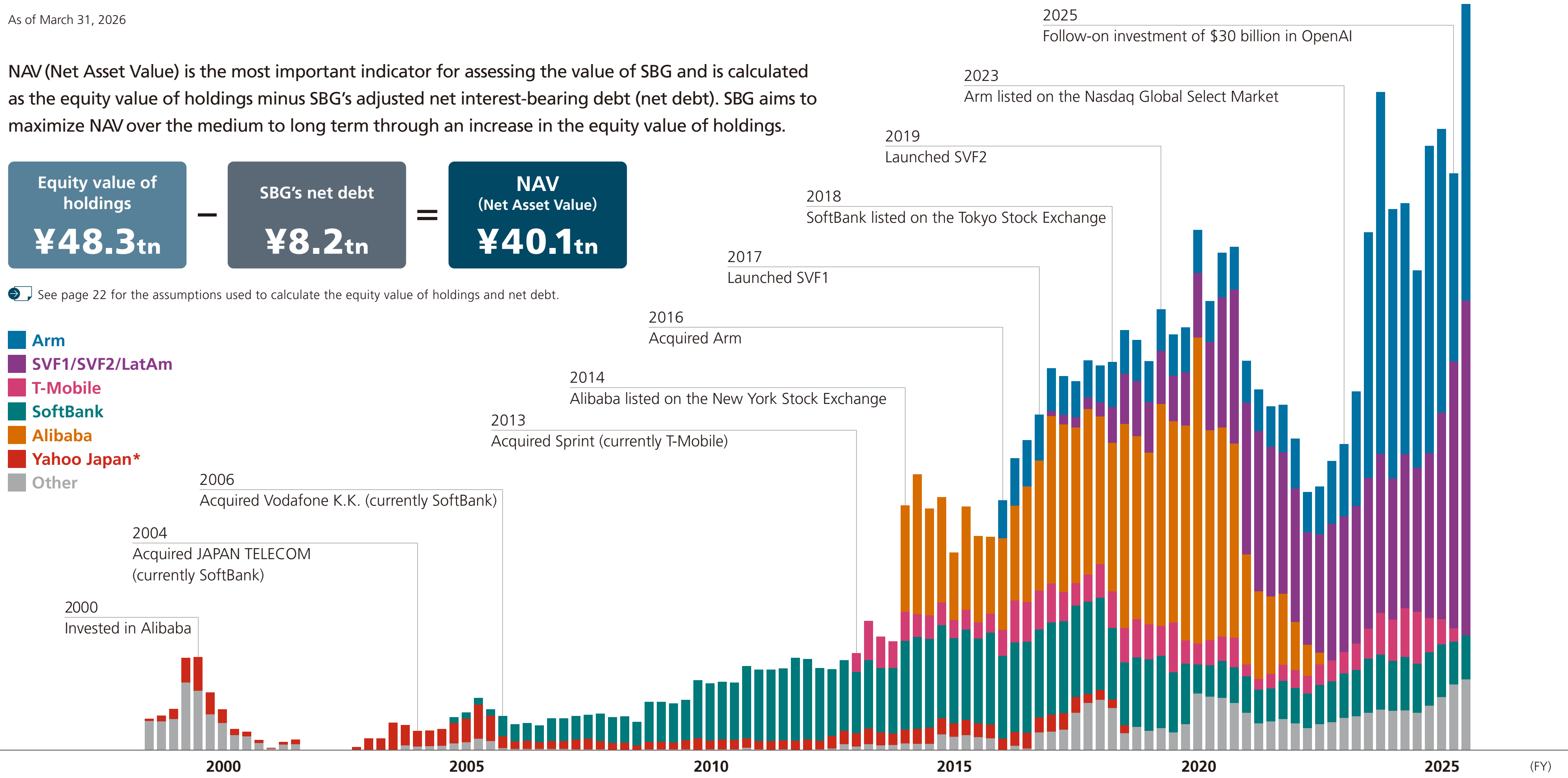
Equity value of holdings	–	SBG's net debt	=	NAV (Net Asset Value)
¥48.3tn		¥8.2tn		¥40.1tn

See page 22 for the assumptions used to calculate the equity value of holdings and net debt.

As of March 31, 2026

NAV

¥40.1tn



Note: NAV data for each quarter-end. The NAV data are the Company estimates based on the information available to it, and the accuracy or completeness of the information is not guaranteed as the figures are not audited. NAV trends are not a guarantee of future figures and are not indicative of the price of SBG's common shares or any securities held by the Company and should not form the basis of investment decisions. The figures are based on data before considering taxes unless otherwise stated. In the calculation of NAV, the equity value of holdings and SBG's net debt each exclude amounts to be settled at maturity or borrowings that are part of asset-backed finance.

* Yahoo Japan (currently LY) became a subsidiary of SoftBank in June 2019.

NAV (Net Asset Value) & LTV (Loan to Value)

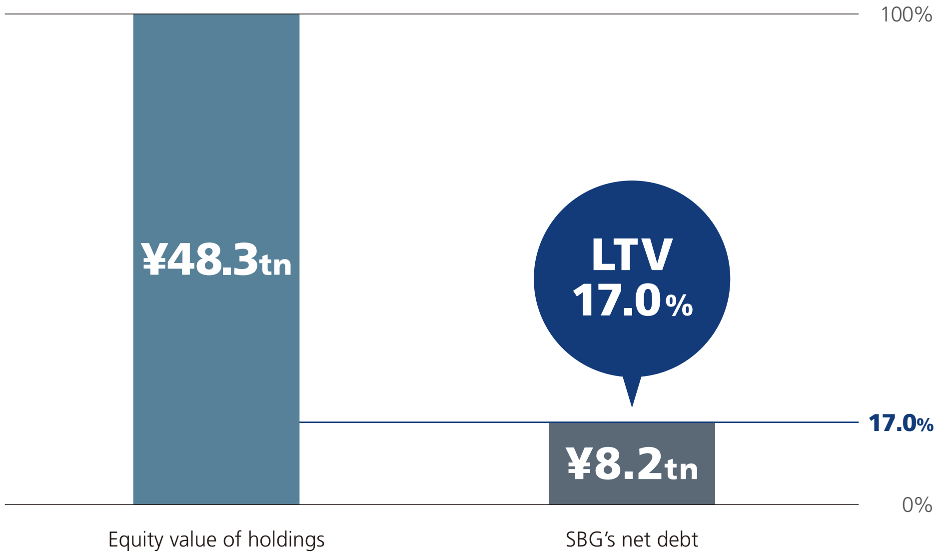
LTV: A Key Metric for Stable Financial Management

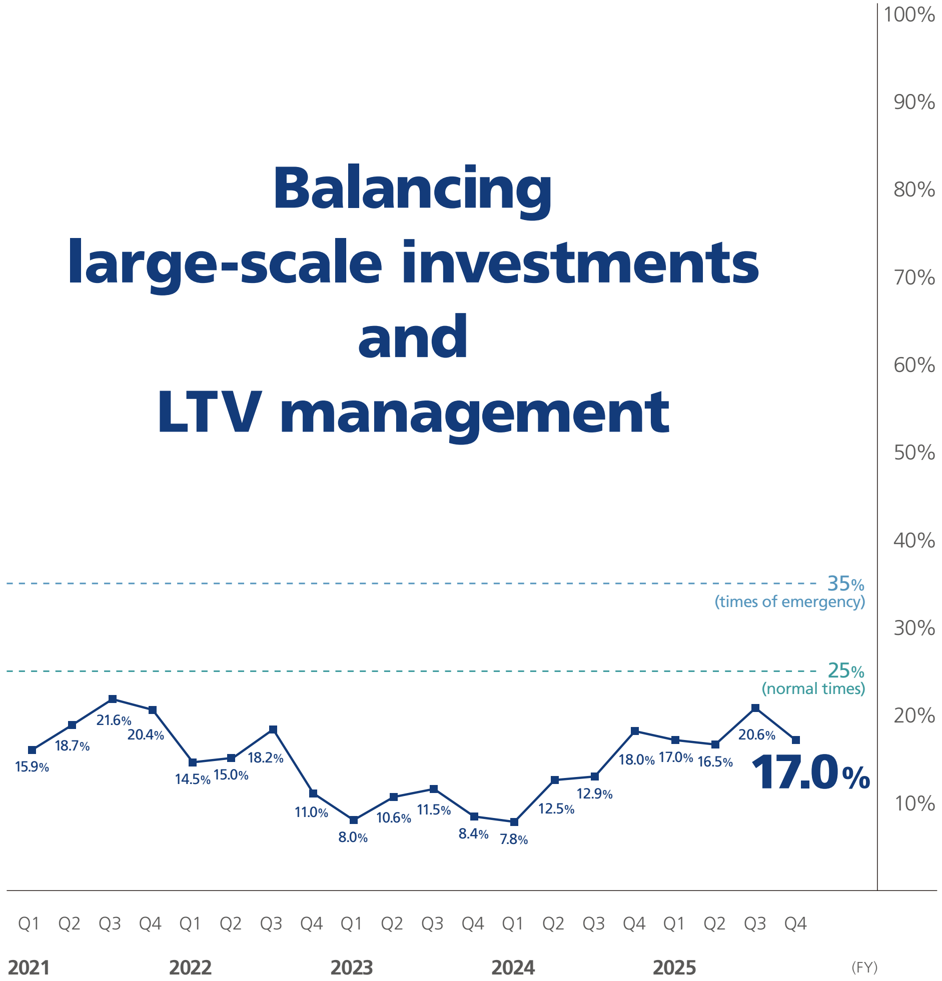
LTV (Loan to Value) is a financial indicator that is calculated as SBG's adjusted net interest-bearing debt (net debt) divided by the equity value of holdings. SBG's financial policy is to maintain LTV below 25% in normal times with an upper threshold of 35% even in times of emergency. An LTV below 25% indicates a highly secure financial position, with the value of equity holdings providing ample coverage for the debt.

SBG's net debt ÷ Equity value of holdings = LTV (Loan to Value)

Balancing large-scale investments and LTV management

LTV as of March 31, 2026





See page 22 for the assumptions used to calculate the equity value of holdings and net debt.

Note: The equity value of holdings and SBG's net debt each exclude amounts to be settled at maturity or borrowings that are part of asset-backed finance.

Note: LTV data for each quarter-end

Calculation of Equity Value of Holdings and Net Debt

As of March 31, 2026

Equity value of holdings

Arm: the number of Arm ADSs equivalent to the number of shares held by SBG × Arm ADS price – the equivalent amount of outstanding liabilities for margin loans using Arm shares

SVF1: SBG's share of SVF1's NAV + accrued performance fees, etc.

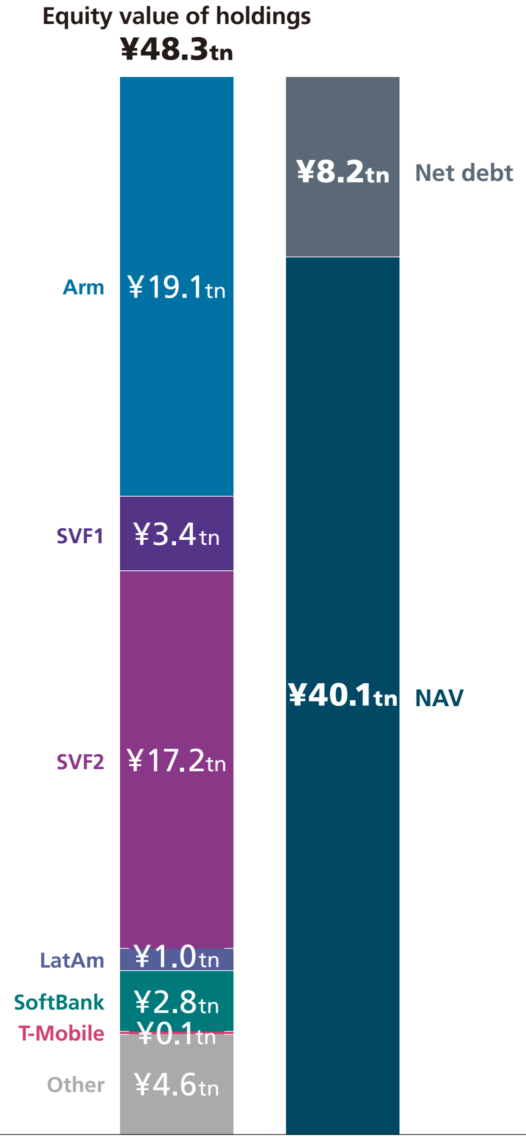
SVF2: SBG's share of SVF2's NAV, etc.

LatAm: SBG's share of LatAm's NAV + accrued performance fees, etc.

SoftBank: the number of shares held by SBG × SoftBank share price – the equivalent amount of outstanding liabilities for margin loans using SoftBank shares

T-Mobile: the number of T-Mobile shares held by SBG × T-Mobile share price–the maturity settlement amount of the prepaid forward contracts (collar contracts) using T-Mobile shares (calculated based on the T-Mobile share price)

Other: (a) + (b) + (c)
(a) Listed shares: the number of shares held by SBG multiplied by the share price of each share
(b) Unlisted shares: calculated based on the fair value (or the carrying amount in SBG's balance sheet for those not measured at fair value) of unlisted shares, etc., held by SBG
(c) SB Northstar: SBG's share of SB Northstar's NAV. However, as SB Northstar net interest-bearing debt is included in SBG net interest-bearing debt, it is not included in the calculation of SB Northstar's NAV.



Net debt

- Net debt = SBG net interest-bearing debt
- SBG net interest-bearing debt = consolidated net interest-bearing debt – net interest-bearing debt at self-financing entities, etc. – other adjustments
- Consolidated net interest-bearing debt: excludes bank deposits and cash position at the banking subsidiaries (PayPay Bank and LINE Bank Taiwan)
- Net interest-bearing debt at self-financing entities, etc.: the sum of gross interest-bearing debt – the sum of cash positions of self-financing and other entities, such as Arm, SVF1, SVF2, LatAm, and SoftBank (including its subsidiaries)
- Other adjustments: the sum of adjustments of (d) to (h) below
  (d) Among the hybrid bonds and hybrid loans with a redemption date, the entire amount is recorded as interest-bearing debt in consolidated accounting. Therefore, 50% is deducted from the interest-bearing debt (to be treated as equity).
  (e) Among the hybrid bonds, perpetual bonds without a redemption date are fully recorded as equity under consolidated accounting. Therefore, 50% of these bonds are included in the interest-bearing debt.
  (f) Deduction of the amount equivalent to the outstanding balance of the borrowings made through margin loans using Arm shares.
  (g) Deduction of the equivalent amount of outstanding liabilities for margin loans using SoftBank shares.
  (h) Deduction of financial liabilities related to prepaid forward contracts (collar contracts) using T-Mobile shares.

Note: SBG on this page includes wholly owned subsidiaries that conduct investment or funding.

Toward the ASI Era

Toward the ASI Era: Our Growth Strategy

Since its founding, guided by the corporate philosophy of "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone," the Company has viewed advances in information technology as growth opportunities and has sought to contribute to humanity and society. After starting the business in 1981 as a software wholesaler, the Company has consistently anticipated changes in the times as the core of information revolution shifted from personal computers to the internet, broadband, and smartphones. In doing so, the Company worked to create services that transform society and people's lifestyles, while building platforms that support them. Anticipating the mass adoption of personal computers, the Company developed software distribution and information provision platforms. It was also quick to recognize the arrival of the internet, and built an online services platform centered on *Yahoo! JAPAN*. In broadband era, through *Yahoo! BB*, the Company offered high-speed, always-on internet connectivity at low prices, helping accelerate the adoption of broadband. With the rise of smartphones, as the Company foresaw the shift in the center of internet use from PCs to mobile devices, it enhanced its network and handset lineup, creating an environment in which people could access the internet more easily. Through these initiatives to support the advancement of information technology, the Company has continued to transform itself, optimizing the composition of the Group and achieving sustainable growth.

Today, the center of the Information Revolution is shifting to AI. In particular, with the advancement of generative AI, the role of AI is expanding beyond the generation of texts, images, and other content to include information search and analysis, decision-making support, and the automation of business processes. AI is no longer simply a tool that responds to human instructions. It is evolving into an entity capable of organizing complex issues and carrying out tasks by using the necessary information and tools. The Company believes that this evolution will ultimately lead to the realization of ASI, or Artificial Superintelligence, which far surpasses human intelligence.

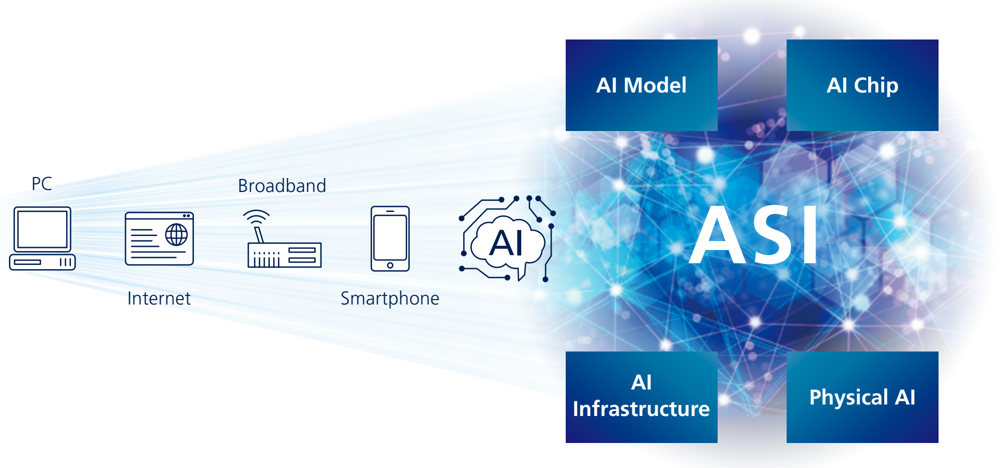
The Company is looking ahead to an era in which the realization of ASI will profoundly reshape industries and society. In such an era, increasingly advanced AI models will be essential, as will the computing power that supports them, the infrastructure that enables AI to operate at scale and with stability, and the technologies that allow AI to be applied in the real world.

Based on this recognition, the Company identified four key pillars that support the advancement and social implementation of AI, AI model, AI chip, AI infrastructure, and physical AI, and is actively pursuing investments and business initiatives in these areas while seeking to create synergies through collaboration both within and across them. AI models serve as the starting point for the creation of new value, and their advancement generates immense demand for computing power. AI chips meet this demand, while AI infrastructure, including AI data centers and power supply, is indispensable for operating large numbers of such chips at scale with stability. Physical AI further expands the application of AI from digital spaces to tasks and services in the real world, creating new use cases and demand.

Through initiatives in these areas, the Company will steadily capture growth opportunities in the AI era. At the same time, under its unique *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy*, the Company will encourage autonomous growth of each Group company and portfolio companies, as well as collaboration among them. In this way, the Company aims to increase its equity value of holdings and ultimately maximize NAV over the medium to long term.

See page 8 for details of the *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy*.

Transition of the Center of the Information Revolution



Toward the ASI Era

AI Model

AI models are core AI systems that learn from vast amounts of data and capture the patterns and relationships contained within it, enabling them to make predictions and judgments, generate content, and perform other tasks in response to new inputs. Their applications are expanding rapidly, including writing, summarizing, translating, answering questions, supporting software development, analyzing data, and processing diverse types of information such as images and audio. As these capabilities continue to advance, AI models are significantly broadening the potential for AI use in people's daily lives and corporate activities.

OpenAI, which conducts research, development, and deployment of advanced AI models, continues to work on improving the performance of its AI models, while widely deploying the resulting technologies to individuals, developers, and enterprises through *ChatGPT*, its chat-based AI tool, APIs,*[1] and enterprise products. In particular, since its public release in 2022, *ChatGPT* has given many people their first experience with generative AI and has rapidly gained widespread adoption. Its weekly active users have exceeded 900 million, with more than 50 million consumer subscribers.*[2]

OpenAI is also expanding its lineup of products and services tailored to various use cases, including image generation, software development, healthcare, and AI agents for enterprises. As a result, its AI models have evolved into platforms that are used across a wide range of areas, from everyday use by individuals to application development by developers and the transformation of business processes at enterprises.

In this way, OpenAI combines the research and development capabilities needed to create advanced models with an extensive user base built through *ChatGPT*. AI use, which initially expanded through adoption by individuals, is now spreading into the business processes of developers and enterprises, and is evolving into a platform that supports corporate activities. As AI becomes a defining force shaping the future, the Company believes that OpenAI will continue to play a central role in the AI field.

Based on this view, the Company began investing in OpenAI with its initial investment in September 2024, and its cumulative investment reached $34.6 billion as of the end of fiscal 2025. In February 2026, the Company also decided to make a follow-on investment of $30 billion. Upon completion of this follow-on investment, the Company's cumulative investment in OpenAI is expected to reach $64.6 billion, with an ownership interest of approximately 13%.

Through these investments, the Company is supporting the acceleration of OpenAI's research and development and the expansion of its ecosystem, while also strengthening the long-term partnership with OpenAI. In addition, SBG and SoftBank, our domestic telecommunications subsidiary, established a joint venture SB OAI Japan together with OpenAI to provide the enterprise AI solution *Crystal intelligence* to Japanese companies. In June 2026, SB OAI Japan announced *Patching as a Service* in Japan, a cybersecurity solution that combines OpenAI's advanced AI capabilities and SoftBank's operational knowhow. Through this collaboration, the Company intends to accelerate the adoption of AI by Japanese companies and support OpenAI's growth in the enterprise domain.

*1 API (Application Programming Interface): A mechanism for linking data and functions between software and systems. Through APIs, developers and companies can incorporate OpenAI's AI models into their own services and other offerings.

*2 Weekly active users and consumer subscribers are based on a blog announcement by OpenAI dated March 31, 2026.

AI Chip

As AI adoption expands, AI processing requires AI chips capable of performing increasing volumes of computation, from edge devices to cloud infrastructure. The Company has a portfolio of semiconductor-related companies that make these capabilities possible.

At the center of this portfolio is Arm, whose technologies are adopted across a wide range of fields, including smartphones, IoT devices, automobiles, and data centers. Having started as a designer of semiconductor IP for mobile devices, Arm has built its strength in IP design that combines high performance with power efficiency, even in resource-constrained environments. In data centers, which require vast amounts of power, the importance of power efficiency is increasing further, expanding the areas in which Arm's strengths can be applied. Against this backdrop, in March 2026, Arm expanded its business domain beyond IP design to include the design and sale of chips for data centers.

In addition to Arm, the Company's semiconductor portfolio includes Graphcore, which has an established track record in the design and development of semiconductor chips for AI, and Ampere, which became a wholly owned subsidiary in November 2025. With the acquisition of Ampere bringing approximately 1,000 experienced engineers into the Group, the Company expects to further reinforce its semiconductor design capabilities.

AI Infrastructure

To support the further advancement of AI models and meet growing demand for inference, it is essential to develop and secure the AI data centers and power supply that underpin them. The Company positions AI infrastructure as a key area supporting the evolution of AI.

In January 2025, the Company jointly announced the Stargate Project with OpenAI and other partners to build new AI infrastructure in the U.S. for OpenAI. As part of this initiative, in January 2026, Energy Global, our subsidiary, entered into a strategic partnership with OpenAI and is advancing the construction of data center

Toward the ASI Era

buildings equipped with power and interconnection facilities and other AI infrastructures for a 1.2 GW AI data center project in Milam County, Texas.

In March 2026, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), together with the Company, Energy Global, and AEP Ohio, announced a public-private partnership project to develop 10 GW of power generation facilities and 10 GW of AI data center capacity at the PORTS Technology Campus in Piketon, Ohio. Of this, the plan to develop 9.2 GW of power generation facilities is one of the projects covered by the Strategic Investment Initiative, totaling $550 billion, based on an agreement between the governments of Japan and the U.S.

In addition, in May 2026, the Company announced a plan to develop and operate a 5 GW AI data center in France. With an investment of up to 75 billion euros, this will be the Company's largest AI infrastructure investment in Europe. To accelerate this initiative, the Company has also partnered with Schneider Electric, a France-based leader in electrical equipment and industrial automation, to establish a large-scale industrial production hub in the Port of Dunkirk. This hub will consist of two facilities: an enclosure manufacturing facility operated by the Company and a power module integration facility for data centers operated by Schneider Electric. It is expected to become an important industrial base supporting the Company's development and operation of AI infrastructure in France.

Given the substantial funding required for these projects, the Company will steadily promote the development of infrastructure that supports the expanding use of AI by utilizing external financing to limit the use of its own capital.

PORTS Technology Campus Groundbreaking Ceremony, March 20, 2026

Physical AI

Physical AI refers to technologies that enable AI to perceive the real world through sensors and other inputs, make informed judgments, and translate those judgments into actions through autonomous machines such as robots and autonomous vehicles. To date, AI adoption has expanded primarily in digital space, including the generation of text and images, information analysis, and support for business decision-making. Looking ahead, as AI becomes capable of acting in the real world by recognizing changes in people, objects, and the surrounding environment, it is expected to enable more sophisticated execution of tasks that have traditionally been difficult to automate. This could create new value across a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, logistics, services, and mobility.

To accelerate initiatives in this field, in 2025, the Company consolidated approximately 20 robotics-related investments that had been spread across multiple entities within the Group under Robo HD, an intermediate holding company. This has enabled the Company to create a framework for maximizing synergies by facilitating cross-company collaboration, as needed, among the technologies, talent, and business foundations of each portfolio company.

In addition, in October 2025, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire ABB's robotics business. As one of the world's four leading industrial robot manufacturers, the business has a strong sales channel spanning more than 50 countries, a broad customer base, and a track record of cumulative robot shipments exceeding 500,000 units. It provides highly reliable and high-performance products and solutions on a global scale. The acquisition is expected to close in the second half of 2026.

After completing the acquisition of ABB's robotics business, the Company will accelerate its initiatives in the robotics field by combining the business's robotics platform, expertise, and regional business foundations with the technological foundation of the Company's existing robotics-related portfolio companies brought together under Robo HD. Through these efforts, the Company aims to lead the adoption and evolution of physical AI and strengthen its business foundation with a view toward the ASI era.

Message from Arm CEO

Capturing AI Demand: Arm's Business Model Expansion and Growth Strategy

Rene Haas
Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp.
CEO and Director, Arm Holdings plc
CEO, SoftBank Group International

Expanding the business model through a new chip business

Arm is the world's most pervasive compute platform, providing the foundational technology that powers billions of devices across smartphones, data center servers, automotive systems and IoT products. At the core of our success is a highly scalable business model, built on licensing our technology designs and earning royalties on every chip that incorporates Arm-based CPUs.

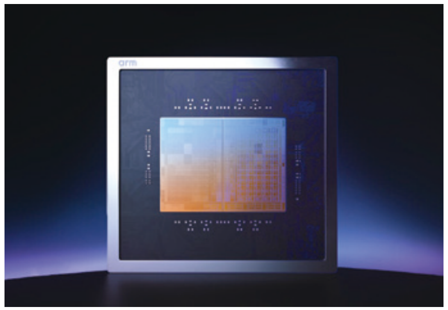
Arm has two main revenue streams. Customers pay an upfront license fee to access Arm's technology and develop their own chips, and Arm earns a royalty on each chip shipped. Given the long development cycles of semiconductors, license revenues today create a highly predictable stream of future royalties, with many chips remaining in production for a decade or more.

The business growth of this model is driven by the expansion of semiconductor markets, Arm's increasing share, and rising chip complexity, which drives greater use of Arm technology per device. As workloads become more demanding—particularly with the growth of AI—customers are adopting more advanced Arm technology, such as *Armv9*, as well as Arm Compute Subsystems (CSS), which combine multiple Arm technologies, both of which support higher royalty per chip over time.

Building on this foundation, Arm has entered a new phase of its strategy. In fiscal 2025, we expanded our business model to include the development and sale of complete chips, starting with the *Arm AGI CPU*, a data center CPU for AI workloads. This reflects a natural evolution of our platform, as some customers increasingly seek fully integrated solutions from Arm.

Our first product, the *Arm AGI CPU*, is designed for the performance, scale, and efficiency demands of AI data centers. The *Arm AGI CPU* is designed to address a growing group of customers who want to deploy high-performance, energy-efficient compute without the cost and complexity of building their own silicon. It is optimized for a range of workloads, including general-purpose cloud computing, AI head nodes used in combination with AI accelerators such as GPUs, and emerging agentic AI applications, where performance, scale, and efficiency are critical.

Looking ahead, we have provided five-year guidance reflecting the combined strength of our IP and CSS businesses and chip businesses. By fiscal 2030, we expect to reach approximately $25 billion in annual



Arm AGI CPU

Message from Arm CEO

revenue, comprising around $10 billion from IP and CSS and in excess of $15 billion from chips, supported by strong demand across AI-driven markets.

Fiscal 2025 performance overview

Arm delivered another year of strong performance in fiscal 2025, reflecting continued momentum across our key end markets and increasing adoption of our latest technologies. In fiscal 2025, Arm achieved record revenue of $4,920 million, growing 22.8% year-on-year, driven by both royalty revenue and license and other revenue growth.

Royalty revenue grew 20.5% year on year to $2,613 million, driven by end-market demand, share gains, and increased content per chip. The transition from *Armv8* to *Armv9* remained a key driver, with *Armv9* commanding significantly higher royalty rates. Adoption of CSS also accelerated, particularly in high-performance applications, further increasing royalty per chip. License and other revenue increased 25.4% year on year to $2,307 million, supported by strong demand for next-generation chip designs and multi-year agreements as customers aligned with Arm's roadmap for AI-enabled computing. The continued shift toward subscription-based licensing models, such as *Arm Total Access*, also contributed to improved visibility and long-term growth.

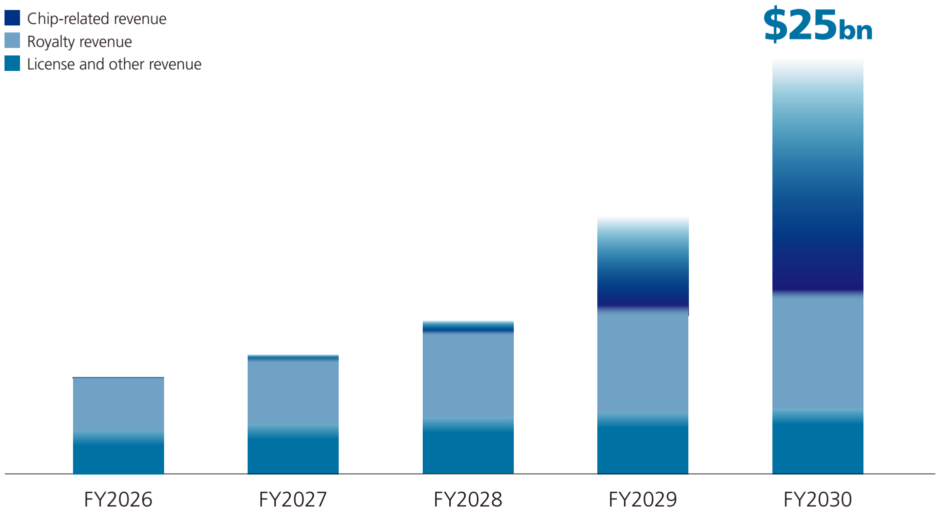
Growth was broad-based within end markets. In smartphones and consumer devices, demand was supported by increasing AI integration at the edge. In cloud computing, Arm continued to gain share as hyperscalers and enterprise customers deployed Arm-based processors. Automotive also remained a strong growth area, with rising compute requirements in advanced driver-assistance systems and early autonomous applications.

In fiscal 2025, we continued to increase investment in research and development to support our long-term strategy, with R&D expenses rising 42.6% year on year to $1,911 million. This reflected progress in developing next-generation CPU architectures, expanding our CSS portfolio, and introducing our first chip product line. Importantly, much of the required investment for our future roadmap—including our chip strategy—has now been made, positioning us well for operating leverage in the coming years. Despite this increased investment, Arm remains highly profitable, with a gross margin of 98.2% and an operating margin of 43.0%.

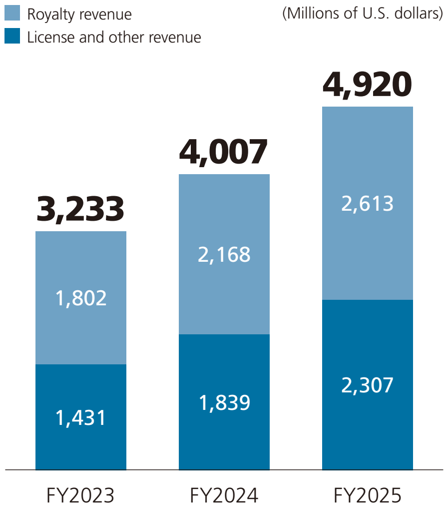
Overall, our fiscal 2025 performance reinforces the strength of Arm's business model and the durability of our growth drivers, positioning us well for sustained long-term growth.

Notes:
1. Arm revenue presented in this section is based on figures disclosed by Arm Holdings plc in accordance with U.S. GAAP.
2. Research and development expenses, gross margin, and operating margin are non-GAAP measures as defined by Arm Holdings plc and refer to adjusted value of each.

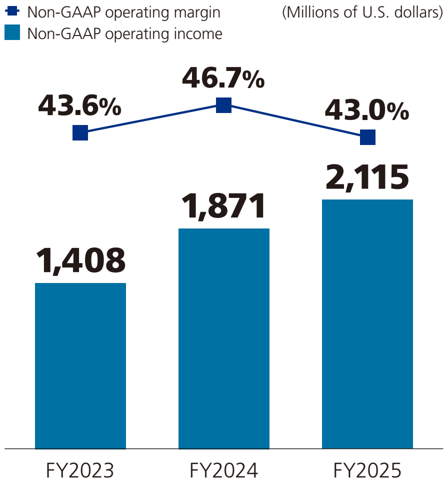
Revenue guidance for the next five years



Revenue



Non-GAAP operating income/
Non-GAAP operating margin



Message from Arm CEO

Key Growth Markets: Edge AI, Cloud AI and Physical AI

Arm's growth is increasingly driven by the rapid adoption of AI across three major domains. Each represents a significant and expanding market opportunity, with Arm's technology playing a central role.

Edge AI

Smartphones, PCs and IoT devices

Edge AI includes smartphones, personal computers, and a wide range of consumer and embedded devices that run AI workloads locally. Arm already has a leading position in this market, with our technology used in more than 99% of smartphones and a high share across many other consumer devices.

As AI capabilities become standard, demand for higher performance and energy efficiency is increasing. This is driving the transition to *Armv9* and the adoption of CSS, enabling more advanced functionality while reducing development time. We also expect expansion into new categories such as personal AI computing and intelligent edge systems, supporting both unit growth and higher royalty rates.

Cloud AI

Data centers and networks

Cloud AI is the fastest-growing business unit of our business and is expected to be the largest contributor to revenue growth over the next five years. This includes hyperscale data centers, enterprise infrastructure, and networking equipment supporting AI training and inference.

The role of the CPU in AI data centers is becoming increasingly important. As workloads evolve—particularly with the rise of agentic AI—demand for CPU performance and efficiency is rising significantly. Arm is well positioned, with its technology already widely deployed by leading cloud providers. Our new chip strategy further expands this opportunity by delivering high-performance, energy-efficient CPUs to customers who do not wish to develop their own.

Physical AI

Autonomous vehicles and robotics

Physical AI includes autonomous vehicles, robotics, and industrial systems where AI operates in real-world environments. This is an emerging market with significant long-term potential.

In automotive, Arm is already widely used in driver-assistance and infotainment systems and is becoming central to the development of software-defined vehicles. As autonomy increases, so does compute per vehicle, driving higher content and royalties, supported by CSS. In robotics, similar trends are emerging, with growing demand for efficient, high-performance compute platforms.

Message from SoftBank Vision Funds CEO

Investing with Conviction to Lead the ASI Era

Alex Clavel
CEO, SoftBank Investment Advisers
CEO, SoftBank Global Advisers

Supercharging the ASI revolution

ASI is quickly becoming a reality in what is likely to be the most consequential technological shift in human history. Investors around the world are racing to participate.

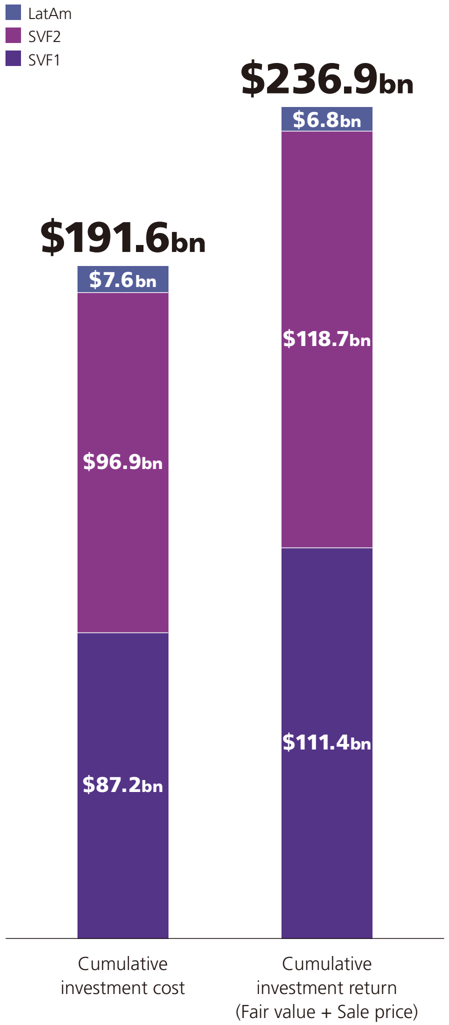
In 2025, AI again drove outsized performance across public and private markets, as category leaders raised record capital and delivered exceptional growth. AI accounted for more than half of all global venture capital deployed in 2025: total funding reached $211 billion, up 85% year over year—higher than in any year on record.*1 We expect this boom to continue.

SoftBank Vision Funds were well positioned to benefit from this megatrend and from the ongoing resilience of the global economy. Worldwide GDP growth and a meaningful recovery in the IPO market*2 provided a constructive backdrop for our portfolio. Fiscal 2025 was our second-strongest year ever, with $45.9 billion*3 in investment gains. Notably, SVF2 generated $44.7 billion in investment gains, bringing its cumulative gain since inception to $21.8 billion and moving the Fund into positive territory. With $191.6 billion of capital deployed, cumulative investment return across all Funds now stands at $236.9 billion as of the fiscal year-end. As of the end of fiscal 2025, distributions across all Funds exceeded $80 billion. Moreover, we remain committed to returning value to our limited partners (LPs) and to continuing our aggressive approach to distributions.

Our early and sustained focus on AI has proven prescient. We are not following the crowd—we have been the leader for years, guided by a conviction in AI that is intrinsic to our investment philosophy.

Like the internet before it, AI is being rapidly adopted and integrated into operations and workflows around the world—individual and enterprise, public and private, across companies of all sizes in every industry. We have long been investing in the companies that are now emerging as

Performance snapshot
As of March 31, 2026



Message from SoftBank Vision Funds CEO

industry champions across fintech, robotics, commerce, and beyond, and the capital flooding into the sector today only vindicates our approach.

*1 Crunchbase, *Global Venture Funding In 2025 Surged As Startup Deals And Valuations Set All-Time Records*, January 2026
*2 Renaissance Capital, *Gradual IPO Rebound Continues in 2025 Despite Volatility*, January 2026
*3 All the figures in this section are based on the figures recorded in the SoftBank Vision Funds segment in SBG's consolidated financial statements. Before deducting third-party interests, tax, and expenses.

Becoming the world's leading ASI platform provider

As SBG strives to become the world's leading ASI platform provider, SoftBank Vision Funds are central to this effort. We have been active architects of the AI ecosystem, deploying capital with conviction, scale, and patience to build a portfolio positioned to deliver both transformational impact and strong returns. We have taken a long-term view and carefully constructed our portfolio to span the entire AI stack: platforms, compute, infrastructure, scalable energy, and physical AI.

In fiscal 2025, we continued to deploy capital into new and follow-on investments, with our investment totaling over $37 billion. New investments include Cast AI, Sierra, Emergent, and Classiq. Physical AI—intelligence embedded in the physical world through robotics and autonomous systems—emerged as a new frontier of investment. Our 20+ investments in this space encompass autonomous systems, robotics, and intelligent infrastructure and, together, represent over $8 billion in unrealized fair value.

We also continue to deepen our partnership with OpenAI, which is both leading and redefining its category. As of March 2026, OpenAI served over 900 million weekly active users and was the clear leader in consumer AI, with strong momentum in the enterprise space. Our total SVF2 stake is valued at $79.6 billion as of the fiscal year-end, which reflects this company's extraordinary trajectory and our continued commitment to backing generational businesses at scale.

With SBG's investments in Arm and Ampere, as well as the pending acquisitions of ABB's robotics business and DigitalBridge, we are uniquely positioned to capitalize on the next phase of AI innovation. As we draw closer to realizing ASI, we will benefit from our broad ecosystem and the SBG platform: from chip architecture to the energy powering data centers, cloud infrastructure, and edge, as well as AI-driven physical transformation.

The ASI revolution has only just started—and we are ready for the future

Industries are being redefined—not incrementally, but fundamentally. AI spending is forecast to reach $2.5 trillion in 2026 alone, a 44% increase year over year.*4 Against this backdrop, we are committed to staying nimble and disciplined as we continue to

- Take advantage of favorable market conditions to exit late-stage investments.
- Invest in leaders who are defining the future of their industries.
- Think not just about near-term opportunities but the long-term arc of innovation.

We will remain realistic about geopolitical risk and macroeconomic volatility. Our portfolio has been deliberately constructed to endure multiple market cycles. We remain deeply committed to our founders, our portfolio companies, and our LPs, and approach the opportunity ahead with conviction and determination. We are not merely participating in the ASI future—we are building it.

*4 Gartner, *Gartner Says Worldwide AI Spending Will Total $2.5 Trillion in 2026*, January 2026

Outline of SoftBank Vision Funds

As of March 31, 2026

	SVF1	SVF2	LatAm
Total committed capital	$98.6 billion	$139.2 billion	$7.8 billion
Limited partners	The Company, external investors	The Company, management*1	The Company, management*1
Fund manager	SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited (SBG's wholly owned foreign subsidiary)	SB Global Advisers Limited (SBG's wholly owned foreign subsidiary)	SB Global Advisers Limited (SBG's wholly owned foreign subsidiary)
Start of operation	2017	2019	2019
Fund life	Until 2029 + Up to two 1-year extensions by SBIA	Until 2032 + Up to two 1-year extensions by SBGA	Until 2032 + Up to two 1-year extensions by SBGA
Current cycle	Value creation and realization period	Investment period	Investment period

*1 A co-investment program has been introduced for SBG's management. An investment entity for the co-investment program participates in both funds.

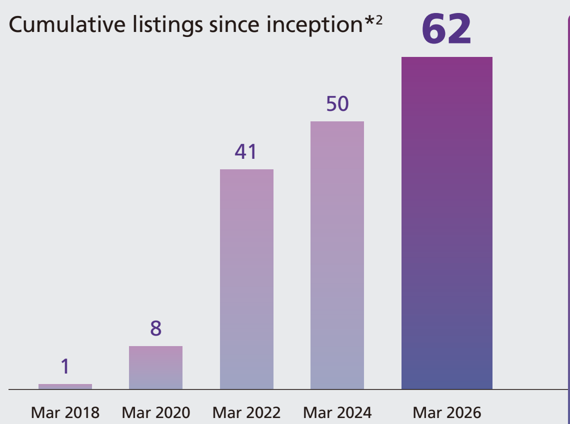
For further details of the program, see "a. Co-investment program with restricted rights to receive distributions" in "(1) Related party transactions and balances" under "Note 46. Related party transactions" in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Financial Report 2026."

Capitalizing on Our Late-Stage Portfolio

With IPO activity rebounding, seven portfolio companies publicly listed during fiscal 2025: fintech leaders PayPay, Klarna, Chime, eToro, and Ethos, as well as Lenskart and Meesho in India. Notably, PayPay's March 2026 listing was Japan's largest U.S. listing in the last decade, raising over $800 million. SoftBank Vision Funds have now brought 62 companies public since inception in 2017.

While we have been opportunistic, we have also remained disciplined, closely monitoring market conditions to ensure we maximize value and capitalize on liquidity opportunities. Our $118 billion late-stage portfolio represents 87% of total private unrealized fair value, which means we are well positioned amid improving IPO conditions.

Cumulative listings since inception*2



Late-Stage Portfolio (as of March 31, 2026)

Fair Value*3

$118bn

% of Total Private Fair Value*3

87%

Select Companies*4

ByteDance, COHESITY, Fanatics, Flipkart, KAVAK, klook, OakNorth, OpenAI, OYO, QuintoAndar, Revolut, ShipBob, vuori, wellhub, WHOOP

*2 Cumulative listings since inception include companies invested in on the IPO / public listing date. WeWork and Full Truck Alliance are counted as one listing each, despite being both SVF1 and SVF2 investments.

*3 Source: SBIA analysis, as of March 31, 2026. "Late-Stage Portfolio" is defined as portfolio companies of the combined funds that have raised Series E onward or equivalent late-stage rounds, or are likely to publicly list in the near term based on SBIA analysis. "Fair Value" represents the total fair value of the Late-Stage Portfolio held by the funds as of March 31, 2026. "% of Total Private Fair Value" represents the fair value of the Late-Stage Portfolio divided by the total fair value of private portfolio companies held by the combined funds as of March 31, 2026.

*4 Select companies include the largest private investments by fair value from the Late-Stage Portfolio, as defined in *3. Bytedance, Cohesity, Fanatics, Klook, OakNorth, and OYO are SVF1 investments. Flipkart, OpenAI, Revolut, ShipBob, Vuori, and WHOOP are SVF2 investments. Kavak, QuintoAndar, and Wellhub are LatAm investments.

Note: Select investments presented herein are solely for illustrative purposes and have been selected in order to provide examples of investments made by SVF1, SVF2, and LatAm that have gone public or, in the opinion of SBIA, may go public in the future and do not purport to be a complete list of investments. References to investments included herein should not be construed as a recommendation of any particular investment or security. It should not be assumed that investments made in the future will be comparable in quality or performance to the investments described herein. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Our Sustainability

Sustainability Vision "Help Shape the Next 300 Years for Our Future Generations and the Planet"

The SoftBank Group's philosophy, "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone," embodies our determination to bring happiness to everyone, even to future generations 300 years from now. To create a world where people can live in harmony with the earth, we will fulfill our responsibility as a leader of the Information Revolution to realize a sustainable society.

Sustainability principles

SBG has established "The SoftBank Group Sustainability Principles" as a guideline for the Company's sustainability, so as to achieve sustainable growth by meeting the expectations of shareholders, creditors, customers, business partners, employees, local communities, and all other stakeholders. Based on these principles, we identify material issues relating to sustainability ("Material Issues") reflecting the business characteristics and social demands of each Group company.

Message from Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSusO)

Contributing to Happiness for Everyone Through Investments in Platforms for the ASI Era

SBG's corporate philosophy envisions a future in which we contribute to humanity and society through the Information Revolution. Today, as the core of the Information Revolution shifts to AI, we believe that the evolution and social implementation of AI will help address social and environmental challenges. For example, the introduction of physical AI has the potential not only to improve operational efficiency and productivity at worksites, but also to help address social challenges such as labor shortages and the transfer of highly specialized skills and expertise that typically require many years to develop. In addition, the use of AI models in healthcare could support the provision of preventive care and medical services tailored to each individual, and is expected to improve people's health and quality of life.

We are investing in platforms for the ASI era that will serve as the foundation for such advancement of AI. In addition to AI models and physical AI, AI chips and AI infrastructure, including data centers and power infrastructure, are also key elements. Through investments in the foundations that support the advancement of AI, we aim to contribute to societal progress and the creation of new value.

At the same time, the increasing sophistication of AI presents challenges, including rising electricity consumption at data centers. It is important to develop and utilize highly efficient AI chips that enhance AI processing capabilities while reducing power consumption. In addition, as some AI data centers may use significantly larger volumes of water for cooling than conventional data centers, it is necessary to appropriately manage their environmental impacts, including those on water resources. The use of AI also requires high ethical standards and appropriate governance. It is essential to maximize the opportunities created by the advancement of AI while appropriately managing environmental impacts and social risks, thereby ensuring that AI development remains aligned with sustainability. SBG will continue to appropriately assess these risks not only when making investments, but also through ongoing post-investment monitoring, thereby contributing to sustainable value creation through its investment activities.

As CSusO, I believe that substantial actions require us to consider both future growth opportunities and risks while integrating sustainability perspectives into our business. I also consider it an important part of my role to ensure reliable disclosures by communicating these initiatives and outcomes accurately and transparently to investors and other stakeholders. We are also steadily preparing to respond to the SSBJ Standards*1 in the Annual Securities Report for the fiscal year ending March, 2027, in close collaboration with Group companies.

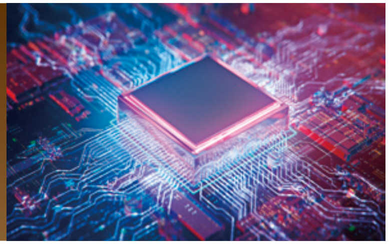
We believe that SBG's sustainability lies in contributing to the evolution of society through the Information Revolution and, ultimately, to the happiness of people. Looking ahead to the ASI era, we will continue to contribute to the realization of a sustainable society by balancing investments for the future with responsible business activities.

*1 Sustainability disclosure standards in Japan issued by the Sustainability Standards Board of Japan (SSBJ)

Our Sustainability

Sustainable ASI Platform

As SBG continues to advance key platforms for the ASI era, we will contribute to building a sustainable future in harmony with the environment and society.

		Key Challenges	Technology Contributions
AI Model		To enable people to safely benefit from AI, it is necessary to reduce disparities in access to knowledge, information, and services. AI models must also continue to evolve so that their inferencing and decision-making capabilities appropriately reflect considerations of safety and ethics.	By understanding data across formats such as text and images and applying advanced inferencing, AI models will help build the foundation that enables everyone to safely benefit from AI across a wide range of fields, including the environment, education, and healthcare, while mitigating ethical risks.
AI Chip		As AI becomes increasingly sophisticated and data processing volumes continue to grow, demand for computing power is expanding. Supporting the sustainable development of AI will require meeting this growing demand while limiting increases in environmental impacts, including power consumption.	By enabling high processing performance across accelerators, memory, and systems while making efficient use of limited resources such as power and equipment, AI chips support the expansion of scalable, efficient, and stable infrastructure for large-scale AI operations.
AI Infrastructure		As the use of AI expands, demand for infrastructure, including data centers and power, is increasing. To support the advancement and sustainable development of AI, it is essential to balance stable supply capacity with efforts to limit the growth of power consumption.	Large-scale, stable AI infrastructure that expands highly efficient computing resources with power supply infrastructure, while limiting—and ultimately reducing—environmental impacts, will form the foundation of AI platforms in the ASI era.
Physical AI		At worksites and across social infrastructure, enhancing safety, improving productivity, and addressing labor shortages are key challenges. Addressing these challenges requires systems that enable people and technology to work together safely and reliably, while supporting the sustainable adoption of technology.	Advances in physical AI, with inferencing, perception, and action capabilities, will enable more sophisticated recognition, decision-making, and action at worksites. This will help reduce hazardous tasks, improve productivity, and address labor shortages, while promoting collaboration between people and technology.

Our Sustainability

Sustainability governance

Sustainability governance structure

SBG's Board of Directors has appointed the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSusO), who is responsible for the promotion of Group-wide sustainability, and has established the Sustainability Committee for the purpose of promotion of the sustainability-related activities of the Group. The Sustainability Committee continuously discusses overall policies such as the sustainability vision and basic policies; policies of individual activities such as sustainability-related issues, goal setting, and information disclosure; and sustainability promotion systems and operation policies. The Committee is chaired by the CSusO, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Kazuko Kimiwada, and currently has four members: Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Yoshimitsu Goto; Head of Legal Unit Yutaka Tamada; Head of Risk Management Office Kiyoshi Ichimura; and Head of Human Resources Department Yasuharu Sakurai. The CSusO reports the details of discussions of the Sustainability Committee to the Board of Directors for oversight.

Sustainability Committee

SBG's Sustainability Committee was established in June 2020 and, in principle, meets once every three months. In addition to the Committee members, the heads of relevant departments attend the meetings to engage in cross-functional discussions based on specialized knowledge and multiple perspectives.

The Committee met four times in fiscal 2025 (April, July, and October 2025, and January 2026). The Committee discussed important matters relating to sustainability, including efforts to prepare for the disclosure of sustainability-related financial information in accordance with the SSBJ Standards.

Committee members

As of June 24, 2026

Chairperson	Kazuko Kimiwada (Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, CAO & CSusO, Head of Accounting Unit)
Other members	Yoshimitsu Goto (Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, CFO & CISO, Head of Finance Unit, Head of Administration Unit) Yutaka Tamada (CLO & GCO, Head of Legal Unit) Kiyoshi Ichimura (CRO, Head of Risk Management Office) Yasuharu Sakurai (Head of Human Resources Department)

Committee activity

Meetings held	Fiscal 2025: 4 times (18 times since established)
Main discussion matters in fiscal 2025	· Preparations for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information in accordance with the SSBJ Standards · Enhancement of sustainability information disclosure on the website, in the Annual Report, and elsewhere · Integration of ESG (sustainability factors) into the investment process · Enhancement of sustainability risk assessments across the supply chain · Enhancement of internal sustainability awareness

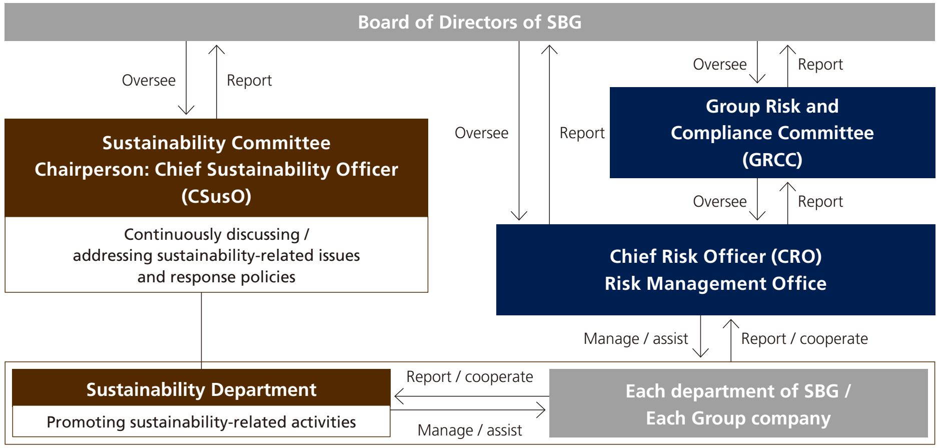
Sustainability risk management

At SBG, the Risk Management Office is responsible for the integrated management of Group-wide risks in accordance with the Risk Management Policy. As for sustainability-related risks, the Sustainability Department under the CSusO identifies risks through reports from each department of SBG and its Group companies and identifies risks that should be addressed as prioritized risks through discussions at the Sustainability Committee. In addition, the Sustainability Department reports the identified risks, countermeasures, and their status to the Risk Management Office under the framework of the Group-wide risk management process referenced above.

The Risk Management Office analyzes and assesses various risks including sustainability and corresponding countermeasures, taking into consideration factors such as the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of the potential impact of each risk. Through this process, it identifies material risks that could significantly affect the Group's sustainable growth. For the material risks identified, the Risk Management Office collaborates with relevant departments and Group companies to track the status of countermeasures and monitor their effectiveness. Material risks and the status of countermeasures are reported quarterly to the Board of Directors and the Group Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC), which consists of Board Directors, Corporate Officers, and other members of SBG. Based on the outcomes of discussions at these meetings, the Risk Management Office works to strengthen risk management.

See page 64 for details of our risk management.

Sustainability governance and risk management structure



Our Sustainability

Portfolio companies' sustainability

Considering sustainability standards in investment activities, we support the sustainable development of society at large while also enhancing the performance of our investments over the medium to long term. Under this belief, we are undertaking the following initiatives.

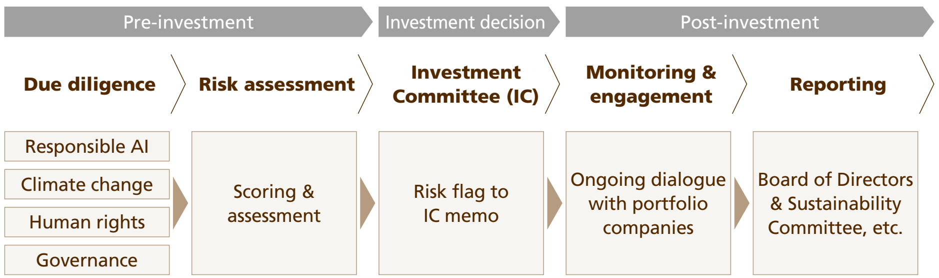
Investment policy integrating ESG (sustainability factors)

Actively committed to integrating ESG into the investment process, SBG has established the Portfolio Company Governance and Investment Guidelines Policy. The Policy sets out criteria for assessing portfolio companies' governance systems during the investment process. It also states that environmental and social risks and opportunities are to be assessed in this process. The Policy applies to SBG and its subsidiaries,*2 each of which develops and carries out its own specific investment plans.

*2 Includes SoftBank Vision Funds and other investment subsidiaries managed by subsidiaries of SBG but excludes listed subsidiaries and subsidiaries that the Group is restricted from controlling for regulatory reasons and their subsidiaries.

Integrating ESG (sustainability factors) into the investment process

As described below, the Company is advancing efforts across its investment entities to integrate ESG into the investment processes and incorporate sustainability considerations into investment decision-making.



Pre-investment due diligence and risk assessment

Given their significance to both the international community and the Company's investment business, responsible AI, climate change, human rights (including forced labor, discrimination and harassment), and governance have been designated as key topics for pre-investment assessment. Through due diligence, the Company assesses prospective portfolio companies' management of these topics and incorporates the resulting risk assessment finding into investment decision-making. The key topics and assessment methodologies are reviewed and updated as necessary in response to changes in the external environment and business strategies, reflecting the latest sustainability issues and assessment perspectives.

Post-investment monitoring and engagement

Following investment, portfolio companies are continuously monitored to understand their circumstances and help prevent the materialization of risks. For key topics, engagement (dialogue) with portfolio companies is conducted to deepen understanding of their initiatives and encourage further improvement. Through these efforts, the Company seeks to contribute to the sustainable development of society as a whole while enhancing medium- to long-term investment performance.

Reporting

Through reporting on investment processes and assessment results to the Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors, SBG monitors and oversees the implementation of ESG integration across its investment entities.

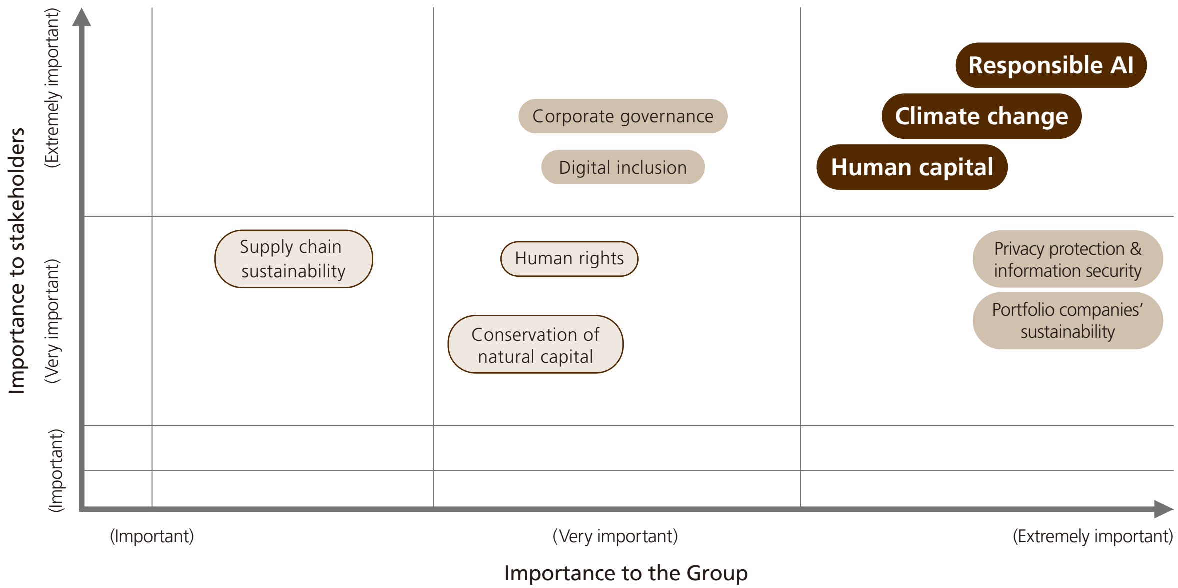
Our Sustainability

Material issues relating to sustainability

Based on our view of double materiality, SBG classifies issues to be addressed from two perspectives: the importance to stakeholders and to the Group.*3 Among these issues, we identify material issues relating to sustainability that should be addressed with priority, determined by the Board of Directors.

As for the importance to the Group, issues in the major business sectors in which the Group is engaged are analyzed to determine the order of priority.

*3 For purposes of this page, "the Group" refers to SoftBank Group Corp. and its subsidiaries.



Concept of each Material Issue

Responsible AI
Stand at the forefront of the Information Revolution, and create new value through the utilization of responsible AI to build a more connected, empowered, and joyful world.

Climate change
Challenge issues of global climate change through the business activities of a diverse group of companies.

Human capital
Strive for sustainable growth by creating an internal environment in which employees, who are the source of value creation, can challenge themselves and play an active role.

Privacy protection & information security
As a leader of the Information Revolution, sincerely deal with protection of information assets, and lead to the realization of a safe and secure digital society.

Portfolio companies' sustainability
As a strategic investment holding company, contribute to the realization of a sustainable society through investment, together with portfolio companies.

Corporate governance
Under the fundamental concept of "free, fair, and innovative," strengthen the governance structure ensuring transparency and effectiveness.

Digital inclusion
Promote the Information Revolution, strive to eliminate the digital divide to realize a world in which everyone can benefit from technology.

Human rights
Respect human rights for everyone in all aspects of our business activities, including those who belong to our supply chains.

Conservation of natural capital
As a global citizen, take serious efforts to conserve the global environment.

Supply chain sustainability
Pursue to build sustainable supply chains by cooperating with stakeholders in all business activities.

Identification and review of Material Issues

The following process is performed to identify our Material Issues. In addition, Material Issues are reviewed at least once every two years to reflect changes in social environments, the expectations of stakeholders, and the business operations within each Group company.

Identification of issues
Identify social issues in the social and business environments surrounding the Group's main business sectors by referring to external guidelines and experts' opinions.

Materiality analysis
Analyze importance from two perspectives based on our view of double materiality: "importance to stakeholders" and "importance to the Group."

Identification of Material Issues
Exchange opinions between relevant members inside and outside of the Group and external experts.
Identify Material Issues through discussion at the Sustainability Committee and approval of the Board of Directors.

Setting and monitoring of goals
Set the goals / action plans for the Material Issues based on their importance.
Continuously work toward goals / action plans and monitor their progress.

Periodic review
Review at least once every two years to reflect changes in social environments, the expectations of stakeholders, and the business operations within each Group company.

Goals / action plans

For the Material Issues that should be addressed with priority, we have set the following goals / action plans and are continuously working toward them while monitoring their progress.

Responsible AI See page 37 for details.	We aim to establish an appropriate AI governance structure through discussions in our working group.
Climate change See page 38 for details.	We promote initiatives to achieve our Group target: "Carbon Neutrality by fiscal 2030."
Human capital See page 42 for details.	We regard human resources as a source of value creation and important stakeholders for supporting our sustainable growth. Accordingly, we will continuously work on creating an internal environment in which employees can challenge themselves and play an active role while making the most of their individuality and abilities, as well as attracting autonomous and professional human resources and supporting their growth and advancement.

Our Sustainability

Responsible AI

The Company's mission is to stay at the forefront of the Information Revolution and contribute to people's happiness. To help ensure that the benefits of AI are widely shared across society, we are advancing initiatives toward the ASI era while promoting responsible AI, guided by our aspiration to become the world leader in the use of AI.

Toward effective Group governance on AI

SBG aims to establish an appropriate group-wide AI governance structure through discussions within the working group.

As risks and opportunities continue to evolve alongside the rapid advancement of AI technologies, SBG established the AI Governance Working Group under the Group Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC) in April 2024 to facilitate ongoing discussions on AI governance across the group. Since fiscal 2025, SBG has further advanced this initiative by designating the Legal Unit as the coordinating organization and adopting a risk-based approach that emphasizes dialogue with group companies. This approach seeks to achieve effective governance through oversight and support that respect diversity and autonomy. These initiatives are reported to the GRCC and, as necessary, to the Sustainability Committee.

SBG's goals

The world's No. 1 ASI platform provider

The world leader in the use of AI

Responsible AI is essential

Initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of AI governance

For the internal use of AI, SBG has introduced a mechanism to conduct prior reviews and perform necessary assessments to identify and mitigate risks before implementation. In addition, SBG has established a foundation to support the proactive use of AI by developing guidance tailored to individual use cases using a risk-based approach.

As part of its AI governance initiatives across the Group, SBG conducted assessments of selected Group entities by benchmarking against the EU AI Act,[*4] taking into account evolving regulatory developments in various jurisdictions, the rapid advancement of technology, and the current absence of universally established standards. Furthermore, through ongoing dialogue with strategically important group companies, SBG seeks to understand AI-related risks arising from the use of AI in each company's business operations and the maturity of the corresponding governance frameworks. SBG reviews each company's status with respect to regulatory compliance, policy development, organizational structures, and training programs to identify key challenges and monitors initiatives to address them. Given the diversity of businesses across the Group, SBG adopts an interactive approach that emphasizes continuous review and improvement through ongoing dialogue with group companies while respecting each company's autonomy and taking into account industry-specific characteristics, regulatory developments in each jurisdiction, and effective use cases. For identified common challenges, SBG aims to strengthen collaboration among group companies and promote group-wide improvements through forum-style discussions and other forms of knowledge sharing. Moreover, SBG continues to monitor emerging technological trends such as AI agents, as well as developments in AI-related regulations, while closely tracking changes in challenges faced by major group companies. Through these efforts, SBG seeks to accumulate knowledge across the Group and further enhance the effectiveness of responsible AI.

*4 Regulation on Artificial Intelligence

Aiming for the active use of AI

SBG has added responsible AI as one of the action statements in the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct to promote the proactive and appropriate use of generative AI by employees and to share its fundamental approach to responsible AI across the group.

While promoting the use of AI toward the achievement of the future happiness that AI can bring, SBG believes that AI must be used appropriately and with a strong sense of ethics. Reflecting this belief, the Code of Conduct sets out points for employees to keep in mind when using generative AI, including compliance with applicable laws, regulations and internal rules, data protection, and accountability for AI-generated content. To promote understanding of these principles, SBG provides training for officers and employees.

See page 63 for details of our initiatives related to training.

Sustainability: Environment

Initiatives for the Maintenance and Preservation of the Global Environment

Maintenance and preservation of the global environment are our responsibility as global citizens and represent an important foundation supporting the Group's sustainable development and growth. We are working to reduce the negative impact of our business activities on the environment. We are also leveraging the strengths and advanced technologies of each Group company to address climate change and other environmental issues.

Basic policy on environmental initiatives

Environmental Policy

In May 2021, SBG established the Environmental Policy as a set of principles for conducting corporate activities in consideration of the global environment. The Company's activities are in accordance with the Policy, which stipulates, among other guidance, that we comply with environment-related laws and regulations, respond to climate change, reduce environmental impact, conserve resources, and preserve biodiversity.

See "Environmental Initiatives" on our website for the full text of the Policy.

Supplier Code of Conduct

SBG sets out the Supplier Code of Conduct, including compliance with environmental laws and regulations, managing and reducing waste, avoiding wasteful use of resources, and consideration of biodiversity, and requires our suppliers to work in accordance with the Code.

See "Social Initiatives" on our website for the full text of the Code.

Climate change

Climate-related information disclosures in accordance with the TCFD recommendations (Summary)

SBG recognizes the impact of climate change on our businesses and discloses its response to climate change in line with the TCFD recommendations.

See "Environmental Initiatives" on our website for the full text of our TCFD disclosures.

Governance

SBG's Board of Directors deliberates on and makes decisions on overall climate-related actions, including identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, developing countermeasures, and setting the Group's target for greenhouse gas emissions reduction. In addition, the Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSusO), discusses and examines climate-related actions, and reports the details of the discussion to the Board of Directors for oversight.

See page 34 for details of our sustainability governance.

Risk management

At SBG, the Risk Management Office is responsible for the integrated management of Group-wide risks in accordance with the Risk Management Policy.

As for sustainability-related risks, including climate change, the Sustainability Department under the CSusO identifies risks through reports from each department of SBG and its Group companies, and identifies risks that should be addressed as prioritized risks through discussions at the Sustainability Committee. In addition, the Sustainability Department reports the countermeasures and their status to the Risk Management Office.

See page 34 for details of our sustainability risk management.

Strategy

SBG identifies, analyzes, and develops actions to manage climate-related risks and opportunities for the Investment Business of Holding Companies segment and the SoftBank Vision Funds segment (the "Company's Investment Business").

In the SoftBank segment, SoftBank discloses information in line with the TCFD recommendations. In the SoftBank Vision Funds segment, SBIA discloses information about SVF1 in line with U.K. legislation analogous to the TCFD recommendations. In the AI Computing segment, Arm discloses information in line with such legislation. For information about each company's TCFD disclosures, see their respective websites.

Risks and opportunities in the Company's Investment Business and our responses

Summary of risks and opportunities

	Opportunities	Risks
New investments	▶ Expected returns from new investments in companies that provide climate-related technologies and services (e.g., climate tech)	▶ Reduced investment opportunities due to potential portfolio companies' reluctance to accept the Company's investments if its climate change response is inadequate
Existing investments	▶ Enhanced enterprise value of existing portfolio companies from their adequate response to climate change	▶ Decline in enterprise value of existing portfolio companies due to their inadequate response to climate change
Financing	▶ Expansion of financing opportunities by gaining investors' support for the Company's steady responses to climate change	▶ Decline in financing opportunities due to lower evaluation from investors if the Company's climate change response is inadequate

Sustainability: Environment

Our recognized impact of risks and opportunities

Although there are aforementioned risks that the Company could lose investment and financing opportunities if its response to climate change is deemed significantly inadequate, we believe that it is possible to avoid those risks by maintaining steady efforts such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We also acknowledge that, within our portfolio companies, the materialization of climate-related risks could potentially impact their financial performance. Our AI-related portfolio companies use data centers that are inherently associated with transition and physical risks. Given the significance of these risks, we are examining appropriate response measures.

Meanwhile, under our corporate philosophy, Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone, we aim to contribute to the well-being of people through the superstructure of the ecosystem with entrepreneurs who possess new technologies and business models. In a world increasingly beset by natural disasters and other climate risks, we can meet the demand for climate action and fulfill our corporate philosophy by proactively investing in businesses that offer the innovative climate solutions the world needs.

Responses to risks and opportunities

We are addressing the climate-related risks and opportunities through the following measures:

- **Investments in climate tech** P.40 P.41
  Invest in companies that provide climate-related technologies and services
- **Responses in the investment process** P.35
  Incorporate climate-related risk / opportunity assessments into the investment process
- **Portfolio company engagement**
  Engage with portfolio companies on climate change, including holding workshops for those companies
- **Greenhouse gas emissions reduction**
  Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our business activities, including switching to electricity derived from renewable energy sources

Metrics and targets

Seeking to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our business activities, SBG set a Group target to achieve "Carbon Neutrality by fiscal 2030"*1 in June 2022. To achieve the target, the entire Group is working on switching to electricity derived from renewable energy sources, using energy-efficient measures, and other measures.

See the "ESG Data" on our website for our greenhouse gas emissions and plan for reducing emissions.

To achieve the Group target

In March 2024, SBG formulated and disclosed a plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions*1 to achieve the Group target, which is reviewed when required. SBG and its major subsidiaries are undertaking greenhouse gas emissions reduction initiatives in accordance with this plan.

Group target*1 Carbon Neutrality by fiscal 2030

Targets and achievements at SBG and its major subsidiaries

	Targets	Achievements
SBG	Achieved Carbon Neutrality in fiscal 2020 (and continues to be carbon neutral today)*2	
SoftBank	Carbon Neutrality in its group by fiscal 2030*2 Net Zero in its group by fiscal 2050*3	Converted 66.0% of energy used by its group to renewable energy (fiscal 2025)*4,5
LY Corporation	Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in its group by fiscal 2030*2	Converted 93.3% of energy used by its group to renewable energy (fiscal 2025)
Arm	Committed to cutting its absolute GHG emissions by 50% from an FYE2020 baseline across all emissions sources (Scope 1, 2, and the six categories of Scope 3 relevant to Arm) by FYE2030 in line with a 1.5°C climate pathway and the Paris Agreement	Sourced 100% renewable electricity for its group's electricity used in business activities (since fiscal 2022)*6

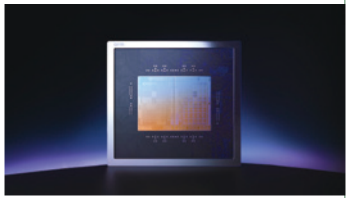
*1 Applies to greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2) from the business activities of SBG and its major subsidiaries, including SoftBank and LY Corporation.
*2 Applies to greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2).
*3 Applies to greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3).
*4 Excludes electricity supplied through building owners, meaning electricity consumed by equipment installed outside properties occupied by either SoftBank or Wireless City Planning consistent with the definition used when the target was set.
*5 Undergoing assurance procedures as of June 30, 2026
*6 Fiscal 2025 data under review

Sustainability: Environment

Developing energy-efficient technology

Power-efficient platforms for continuous, scalable AI workloads

Arm

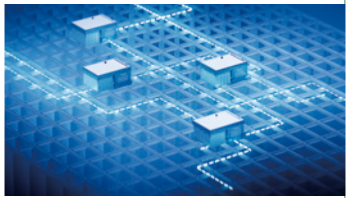


As AI runs continuously and workloads grow more complex, the CPU becomes critical to ensuring distributed, agentic AI systems operate efficiently at scale. Arm platforms prioritize power efficiency while providing market-leading performance. Built on a foundation of high-performance, power-efficient computing, the *Arm AGI CPU* marks a new chapter for Arm, extending the platform into production silicon products. Delivering up to 2x performance per watt per rack versus legacy x86 CPUs, it enables the same power delivery but twice the performance. This results in up to $10 billion in CAPEX savings per GW of AI data center capacity.

This complements the Arm Neoverse roadmaps for IP and CSS, which already underpin today's leading hyperscale and AI platforms, including AWS Graviton, Google Axion, Microsoft Azure Cobalt, and NVIDIA Vera. Arm remains committed to enabling progress across the AI ecosystem, supporting customers from hyperscalers to emerging AI startups.

Highly efficient, decarbonization-ready fulfillment solutions powered by physical AI

AutoStore



AutoStore builds software and AI around its cube-based automated storage and retrieval system to enable intelligent fulfillment. Its solutions support customers' decarbonization targets through energy efficiency, space optimization, and the optional use of sustainable materials such as low-carbon aluminum. AutoStore robots operate at approximately 100 W per hour and regenerate energy during movement, significantly reducing electricity consumption compared with conventional warehouses. Lower requirements for lighting, heating, and ventilation further decrease operational emissions, and some customers operate AutoStore systems using solar power. By utilizing roughly one quarter of the space of conventional warehouses, AutoStore allows customers to expand capacity within existing facilities, reducing the need for new construction and associated emissions, while maintaining high storage density and throughput.

Promoting and expanding the use of sustainable energy

U.S. solar power project

Energy Global

To promote renewable energy, Energy Global and its subsidiaries operate a power generation business that boasts one of the largest solar power and battery energy storage businesses in the U.S. The business has 10 operating solar and battery energy storage projects, which collectively provide approximately 3,000 MW to the U.S. power grid.*7

Energy Global is currently constructing three additional solar and battery energy storage projects in the U.S., which will collectively generate approximately 1,500 MW of solar and provide approximately 1,300 MW of battery energy storage.*7

*7 Generation capacity in MWdc (solar) and MWac (battery energy storage), as of March 31, 2026

Developing next-generation solar construction solutions to accelerate decarbonization

Terabase Energy

Terabase Energy is a solar technology company that supports the full life cycle of a solar farm project—from design to operations. It has pioneered a "field factory"*8 approach, combining robotics and automation to streamline construction in the field. This next-generation method accelerates the deployment of large-scale solar projects and contributes meaningfully to global decarbonization efforts. In 2026, Terabase completed field testing for its newest Terafab® automated construction platform. It is a physical AI system that uses advanced robotics, real-time decision-making, and autonomous operation to build solar projects at a pace manual crews cannot match, capable of more than 20 MW installed per week running 24/7, or roughly 1 GW per factory per year.

*8 The field factory approach combines an automated on-site mobile assembly line with robotic rovers in order to centralize the assembly of solar panel systems, bringing factory-level efficiency to solar farm construction.

Sustainability: Environment

Investment for decarbonization and sustainable growth across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia

AMEA Power

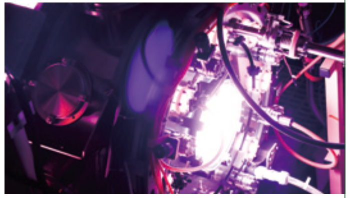
AMEA Power is driving the adoption of clean energy across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. In 2025, the company completed one of Africa's largest wind farms and Egypt's first large-scale battery energy storage system. With project developments spanning over 20 countries, its total capacity of operational and under-construction power generation facilities is approaching 3 GW.*9

In addition to its existing power generation business, the company is now actively pursuing the development of seawater desalination projects. As an enterprise providing critical infrastructure for both energy and water, AMEA Power is contributing to the decarbonization and sustainable growth of the regions in which it operates.

*9 As of April 30, 2026

Pursuing reliable, carbon-free energy at scale from fusion

Helion Energy



Helion Energy is a fusion power company developing revolutionary technology to generate clean, abundant energy. Its mission is to solve one of humanity's biggest challenges: delivering sustainable, carbon-free power at scale to meet rising global energy demand and combat climate change. Helion's novel approach to fusion directly converts fusion energy into electricity—bypassing the traditional, inefficient steam cycle used in conventional power generation. This breakthrough has the potential to transform the global energy system and accelerate the transition to a carbon-free future. In 2026, its Polaris prototype became the first privately developed fusion energy machine to demonstrate measurable deuterium-tritium (D-T) fusion and achieve plasma temperatures of 150 million degrees Celsius (M°C)—a major technical milestone on the path to commercially viable carbon-free fusion energy.

Promoting decarbonization through initiatives

Establishment and operation of the Renewable Energy Council and the GDC Renewable Energy Council

SBG

Together with local governments, SBG established the Renewable Energy Council and the Government-Designated Cities (GDC) Renewable Energy Council in 2011. To promote and expand the use of renewable energy, the two Councils, led by 35 prefectures and 20 designated cities throughout Japan, make policy recommendations to the Japanese government and share information among members. As their secretariat, SBG works with local governments to drive the decarbonization in Japan.

See the Renewable Energy Council's website for its details (Japanese language only).

See the Government-Designated Cities Renewable Energy Council's website for its details (mainly Japanese language, with some English pages).

Conserving natural capital

The importance of conserving natural capital is increasing year by year. Guided by the Environmental Policy, the Company is working to reduce the environmental impact of its business activities, including reducing water consumption. In addition, the Company leverages technology to contribute to conserving natural capital.

Efficient use of water resources in data centers

SoftBank

Data centers use large volumes of water to cool the substantial heat generated by servers and network equipment. Accordingly, the efficient use of water resources is an urgent issue in reducing environmental impact. SoftBank has adopted water-cooling systems, including turbo chillers that generate chilled air in data centers, to maximize cooling efficiency. In addition, the Hokkaido Tomakomai AI Data Center is scheduled to introduce an air-conditioning system that uses outside air, aiming to significantly reduce water consumption. SoftBank is also working to introduce heat exhaust solutions through the design and development of rack-integrated solutions equipped with waterless cooling systems.

Sustainability: Social

How We Serve People and Society as a Leader of the Information Revolution

We strive to create a diverse, inclusive workforce and a positive, respectful workplace.
As a leader of the Information Revolution, we channel the various strengths of our Group companies into addressing the social challenges of this age of information and globalization.

Initiatives related to human capital

The Group regards human resources as a source of value creation and important stakeholders for supporting its sustainable growth. Accordingly, we believe that creating an internal environment in which employees can challenge themselves and play an active role while making the most of their individuality and abilities will increase corporate value.

Human resource strategy

SBG's human resource strategy is to attract autonomous and professional talent and support their growth and advancement, and we are making ongoing efforts to achieve these goals. For specific initiatives, see "Diverse human capital management" and thereafter.

The human resource strategies of subsidiaries and Group companies are determined by each company, based on the *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy* of growing together in a symbiotic ecosystem where decisions made by each company are respected.

Diverse human capital management

Professional recruitment emphasizing core competencies

SBG hires professionals based on three core competencies: Professionalism, Smart, and Relation. We work to attract excellent and diverse human resources under a basic policy of assigning the most suitable person to each position, regardless of age, gender, nationality, or disability.

Three core competencies we seek in our employees

Professionalism

High level of expertise in a relevant field

×

Smart

Capacity to think logically and tackle unprecedented challenges using numbers and reasoning

×

Relation

Communication skills required to engage in business with leading companies in the world

Diversity and inclusion

SBG is committed to assignments that allow employees, who are the driving force behind corporate growth, to make the most of their individuality and abilities. We promote the hiring of human resources and appointment of managers regardless of age, gender, nationality, or disability, thereby creating a workplace rich in diversity where everyone can play an active role.

As of March 31, 2026, women accounted for 47.5% of all employees and 27.0% of managers. Each of them is engaged in their profession by making the best use of their advanced expertise. We will continue promoting the advancement of women. In March 2024, we earned "Eruboshi" Level 3 (highest grade) certification under the Act on the Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace.

Human resources data by gender

As of March 31, 2026

	Men	Women
Ratio of employees	52.5%	47.5%
Average age (years)	42.3	40.0
Average length of employment (years)	10.2	10.0
Ratio of managers	73.0%	27.0%

As of March 31, 2026, SBG had achieved an employment rate of 2.7% for people with disabilities, compared with the legally mandated rate of 2.5%. We are continuing our hiring activities with the aim of further improving the ratio of employees with disabilities.

Evaluation and compensation

The policy for determining the details of SBG employees' salaries and benefits, including bonuses, is stated in "Basic Policy on Human Resource Strategy, Etc."

In fiscal 2025, the indexed compensation levels for regular employees by gender were as follows. Women in managerial positions received approximately 78% of the compensation that their male counterparts received. Women in non-managerial positions received approximately 89%, and overall, women received approximately 59% of the compensation that men received. We will promote women's advancement and address pay disparities.

Human resource development for autonomous and continuous growth

Career development

SBG emphasizes the importance of self-driven career development. By providing opportunities for individual awareness

Sustainability: Social

through ongoing one-on-one meetings with line managers and multifaceted 360-degree review from peers, we encourage growth through self-review and self-reflection.

Education and training

SBG provides an environment that enables employees to voluntarily acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for their work, and continuously supports their growth. For example, we offer English conversation classes that can be taken freely at any time, as well as training programs operated within the Group, including SoftBank University. We have also allocated a talent development budget to each department so that employees can take external training courses. Moreover, we provide hierarchical training to new graduates and newly appointed organization heads according to their career stages, and we also provide online training to improve understanding and acquire skills after employees have taken training courses.

We also provide support for the advancement of professional personnel, such as lawyers, patent attorneys, certified public accountants, and certified tax accountants, by covering expenses related to the registration and maintenance of various professional qualifications required for job execution. In fiscal 2025, we provided such support to approximately 11% of our employees.

Group human resource development system

The Group offers a wide variety of opportunities for employees to play an active role within our organization. These include the Free Agent System, which allows employees to voluntarily arrange personnel transfers; SoftBank Academia, designed to discover and develop the next generation of Group management talent; and SoftBank InnoVenture, a program to train internal entrepreneurs to create a strategic assembly of synergistic group companies.

Dual employment

SBG also allows employees to engage in dual employment (side jobs) as an opportunity for personal growth through diverse experiences.

Work-style reform

Improving workplace environments

SBG respects and supports the efforts of employees in achieving a good work-life balance. Therefore, we introduced a "super-flex time system" with no core hours and offer working from home, providing an environment where employees can work effectively regardless of time and place. As part of our efforts to create an open and inclusive work environment, we organize employee networking events and other opportunities that encourage communication among employees.

Childcare support

It is extremely important to provide working parents with opportunities to be involved in their children's development, and we believe proactive efforts must be made to foster the development of society. In fiscal 2025, around 89% of SBG's male regular employees whose spouses gave birth took childcare leave.

We are taking measures to alleviate income-related concerns, such as subsidizing expenses through the Children and Families Agency's babysitter coupons and letting employees accumulate and carry over unused annual leave for pre-natal and post-natal leave, leave of absence for childcare, and leave of absence for childcare at birth. To support employees who have taken such leave to return to work as soon as possible, we offer shared use of company-led nursery schools.

In addition, we have expanded generous leave programs to help employees balance work and family commitments and provided opportunities for employees on childcare leave to engage and interact with one another.

Well-being

As a pure holding company, SBG takes various initiatives to manage, maintain, and promote the health of its employees, its greatest asset. In addition to regular medical examinations, in fiscal 2023 we introduced a system that allows employees to undergo optional medical examinations tailored to their age group at the Company's expense. In fiscal 2025, we also introduced special medical examinations for employees aged 40 and over, with a utilization rate of approximately 58%.

Meanwhile, we continue to encourage employees to take annual leave. In fiscal 2025, the annual leave utilization rate was approximately 59% (14.2 days per employee). We have committed to raising the leave utilization rate to the level targeted in our "general employer action plan."

In April 2024, we introduced a program of self-care leave. This program allows employees to take leave for women's health conditions and leave for infertility treatment or menopausal conditions, regardless of gender. We will continue to develop programs to support employees.

Employee engagement

The Group conducts an annual satisfaction survey of all employees, and 31 domestic Group companies, including SBG, participated in the survey in fiscal 2025. This survey was developed to reflect the characteristics of the Group. Accordingly, responses regarding satisfaction with the organization (job, workplace, and supervisor) and the company each respondent belongs to are scored by item to identify issues at an early stage. Continuous monitoring of these results helps us build a strong organization and increase employee motivation.

Almost 96% of SBG employees responded to the survey and indicated a continued high level of satisfaction. We will continue enhancing employee engagement to foster a workplace environment where each individual feels motivated and professionally fulfilled.

Sustainability: Social

Advancing toward the ASI era

The Company is undertaking initiatives to create new value through collaboration with AI, with a view to realizing ASI. As AI continues to evolve into a core part of social infrastructure, the Company will contribute to the development of a sustainable society by advancing the adoption and use of generative AI and AI agents, while also fostering next-generation talent.

Unlocking human potential in the ASI era

As AI works toward the realization of ASI, the Company aims to create a society in which people can focus more fully on creating new value.

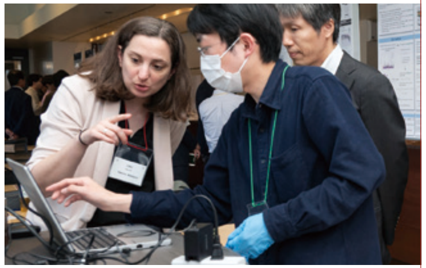
As AI continues to evolve, the range of applications for AI, robotics, and related technologies is expected to expand further, potentially reshaping industrial structures and the way people work. AI is expected to evolve beyond a tool for improving convenience into a collaborative partner that supports business operations and decision-making alongside people.

In response to these changes in society, SBG is promoting the use of AI across a wide range of business functions, including data analysis, document preparation, and inquiry handling. By advancing the sophistication and efficiency of operations through AI, SBG is creating an environment in which people can focus on more creative and higher-value-added work, helping to drive new value creation.

Developing and cultivating AI talent

Supporting the next-generation AI research partnership

SBG and Arm



In May 2025, SBG announced that SBG and Arm will contribute $15.5 million to Carnegie Mellon University (CMU), supporting its next-generation AI research partnership with Keio University (Keio). This partnership is part of the academic–industry collaboration in the field of AI announced by the governments of Japan and the U.S. in April 2024. The partnership aims to further strengthen the ties between the two nations as international leaders in AI.

With support from SBG and Arm, researchers at CMU and Keio are conducting research across four main areas: multimodal and multilingual learning, embodied AI for robotics, autonomous AI symbiosis with humans, and life sciences and AI for scientific discovery. With this contribution, SBG and Arm have also established the "SoftBank Group–Arm Fellowship" to support Ph.D. students at CMU, in addition to supporting research in the four main areas.

Furthermore, from June to August 2026, four students from Keio are participating in a summer program hosted by CMU with SBG and Arm's support.

Through these initiatives, SBG is committed to advancing innovative research and cultivating visionary AI talent, while promoting AI and contributing to solutions for societal challenges.

Broadening the adoption of generative AI and AI agents

SBG and SoftBank

SBG and SoftBank jointly held the "SoftBank Generative AI Idea Contest" for students.* Building on the Generative AI Utilization Contest conducted within the Group, the initiative expanded the competition to students with the aim of further accelerating penetration and utilization of generative AI and AI agents in Japan. The contest attracted more than 45,000 innovative ideas from students across the country, showcasing the creativity and fresh perspectives of the next generation. At the final judging round, trophies and prize money were awarded to the top participants.

* Students enrolled in universities, graduate schools, and technical colleges

Sustainability: Social

Shaping a sustainable future through physical AI

SBG is working to address social challenges through its investments and the businesses of its group companies, harnessing the power of AI and other innovative technologies and business models. Physical AI, in particular, enables solutions to a wide range of societal challenges, including labor shortages, safety concerns, disparities in service standards, and environmental impact, helping build a more resilient and sustainable society.

Applying AI to transform long-haul trucking

Stack AV

Stack AV develops autonomous driving systems for the trucking industry, applying AI across perception, prediction, and decision-making to enable safe and efficient freight transport. By focusing on long-haul logistics, the company addresses structural challenges such as driver shortages, rising transportation demand, and supply chain inefficiencies. Its technology aims to improve roadway safety, increase asset utilization, and enhance freight reliability. Through these efforts, the company contributes to a more resilient and sustainable logistics ecosystem while supporting the broader adoption of AI-enabled infrastructure.

Improving work safety, hygiene, and operational efficiency through innovation

Brain

Brain is an autonomous technology company creating transformative robot operating systems, robotics software, and AI solutions. With approximately 47,000 autonomous mobile robots deployed globally, these solutions improve workplace conditions, enhance public safety and hygiene, and increase operational efficiency across commercial spaces like retail stores, schools, warehouses, and more. Its technology automates repetitive and physically demanding tasks, enabling workers to focus on higher-value activities while reducing fatigue and risk of injury.

Driving safer, greener, and more efficient warehouses through intelligent automation

BALYO

BALYO delivers measurable social benefits by automating forklifts in warehouses. The company reduces workplace accidents, one of the leading causes of injury in logistics, while eliminating the physical strain of repetitive forklift operations, freeing workers for higher-value tasks. Automation also extends equipment lifespan by removing wear associated with manual operation, and replacing gas-powered forklifts with electric alternatives supports lower-emission warehouse operations. Operating around the clock without shift constraints, its robots maintain more consistent workflows and address the most pressing challenges: the chronic shortages of qualified forklift operators.

On a mission to build an innovative logistics system that serves all people equally

Zipline

Zipline is a robotics company building an autonomous logistics network powered by electric delivery drones—Zips—which deliver essential medicine, blood, medical and animal health supplies, and food to people all over the world. To date, it has made more than two million commercial deliveries to thousands of homes, hospitals, and businesses in the U.S., Rwanda, Ghana, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and Japan. By enabling rapid and reliable deliveries even in areas with underdeveloped road infrastructure or during disasters, the company helps to reduce disparities in access to healthcare and emissions associated with transportation.

Sustainability: Governance

Effective Governance—the Key to Realizing Our Vision

The following information is based on the Corporate Governance Report submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange on July 1, 2026.

Basic views

The Company is guided by a fundamental concept of "free, fair, and innovative" and a corporate philosophy of "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone." The Company aims to be a provider of essential technologies and services to people around the world while maximizing our enterprise value. SBG recognizes that it is vital to maintain effective corporate governance to realize this vision. SBG continues to strengthen governance by establishing the SoftBank Group Charter to share the Group's fundamental concept and corporate philosophy, establishing the Group Company Management Regulations of the SoftBank Group to set forth the management policy and framework for Group companies, and establishing the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct to be followed by the Company and its Board Directors and employees.

Responses to sustainability-related issues, including climate change, respect for human rights, appropriate treatment of employees and working environments, and building fair and appropriate relationships with business partners, are some of the key management issues for the sustainable development of society and the medium- to long-term growth of the entire Group. Recognizing them not only as risks to be prevented or mitigated but also as opportunities that will help to enhance enterprise value, SBG has also established the SoftBank Group Sustainability Principles to set forth the guidelines for sustainability applicable to the Company, the Environmental Policy to set forth the principles to take the global environment into consideration when conducting corporate activities, and the Human Rights Policy to set forth the standards for prohibiting discrimination, harassment, forced labor, child labor, and so on in order to maintain a healthy work environment, both inside and outside the workplace.

Furthermore, in the belief that, as an investment holding company, the appropriate evaluation of the sustainability-related risks and opportunities of its portfolio companies will contribute greatly to sustainable growth, SBG has established the Portfolio Company Governance and Investment Guidelines Policy and incorporates sustainability perspectives into its investment processes. Moreover, it has established the Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets forth the standards that the Company expects its suppliers to comply with, thereby aiming to contribute together with suppliers to achieving sustainable development and solving environmental and social issues. SBG will grow together with stakeholders, including shareholders, creditors, customers, business partners, employees, and local communities (governments, administrative agencies, regional communities, NPOs, NGOs, etc.) and fulfill its responsibility as a company that leads the Information Revolution, by actively contributing to society through its businesses in an aim to achieve a sustainable society.

SBG's path to strengthening governance

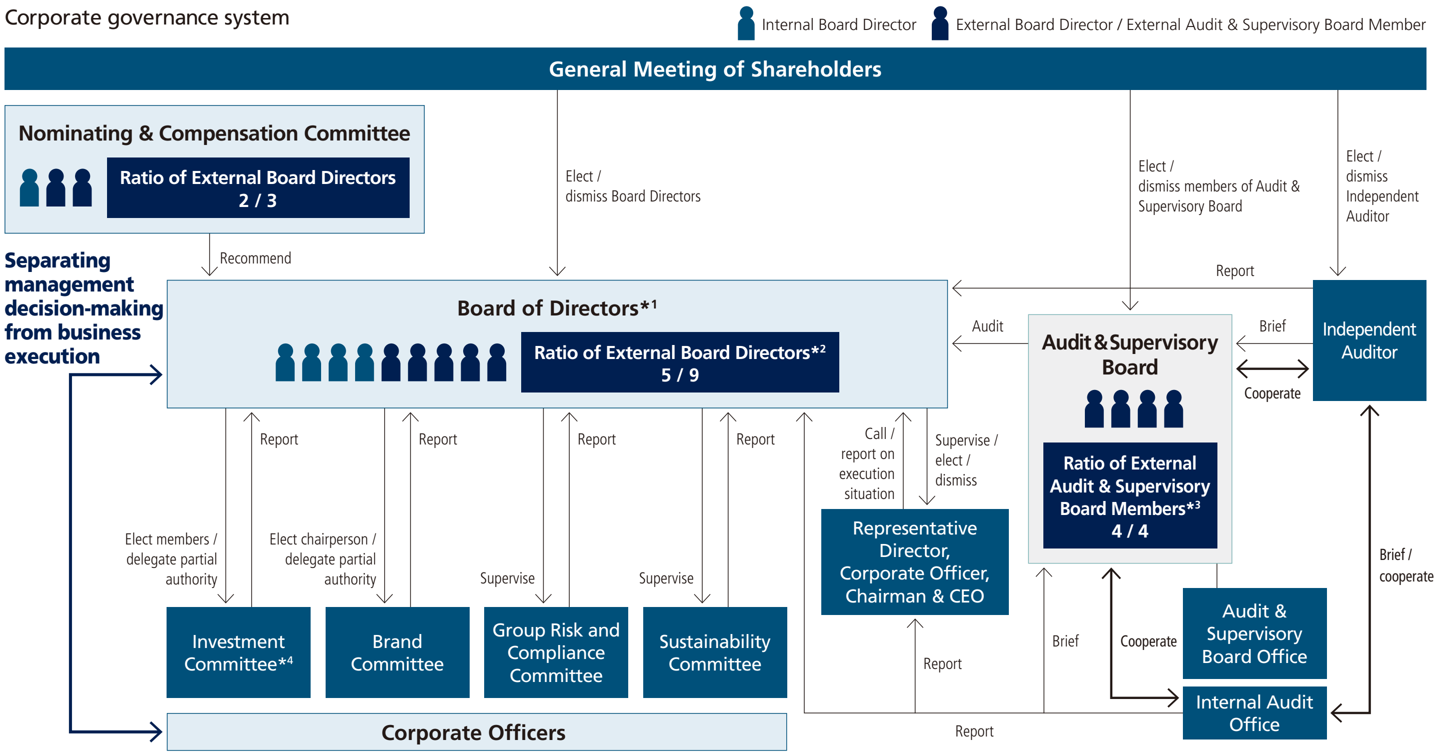
1994	Registered as an OTC stock with the Japan Securities Dealers Association
1995	Appointed the first foreign national Board Director
1998	Listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
1999	Invited a Board Director from outside the company (equivalent to a current External Board Director); transitioned to a pure holding company
2002	External Board Directors system introduced in the Commercial Code (currently the Companies Act) of Japan
	Started livestreaming of earnings results briefings
2003	Started livestreaming of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
2006	Companies Act of Japan enacted
2012	Introduced a Corporate Officer system
2015	Japan's Corporate Governance Code entered into force
2019	Established the Group Risk and Compliance Committee
2020	Formulated the Portfolio Company Governance and Investment Guidelines Policy; increased the number of External Board Directors; appointed the first female Board Director; established the Nominating & Compensation Committee and the Sustainability Committee; appointed a CSusO and CRO; revised the Board of Directors structure (separation of the management decision-making function from the business execution function)
2021	Added environmental and social items to the above policy; achieved a 55.6% external ratio of Board Directors and a 100% external ratio of Audit & Supervisory Board Members
2022	Transitioned from the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) to the Prime Market of the TSE

Sustainability: Governance

Corporate governance system

SBG's corporate governance system centers on the Board of Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and the Audit & Supervisory Board. Five of the nine Board Directors are External Board Directors (four of whom are Independent External Board Directors) to ensure robust mutual monitoring between the Board Directors, and a majority of the members of the Nominating & Compensation Committee, which is a voluntary advisory body to the Board of Directors, are Independent External Board Directors to ensure objectivity and transparency concerning the appointment and dismissal and compensation of Board Directors. Furthermore, all of the four Audit & Supervisory Board Members are External Audit & Supervisory Board Members to ensure independent auditing functions, thereby strengthening the monitoring of management. In addition, as part of its continued efforts to strengthen its corporate governance, SBG made changes to its Board of Directors and appointed Corporate Officers in November 2020, in its aim to separate the management decision-making function from the business execution function to clarify the persons responsible for business execution.

Corporate governance system



*1 Special Directors are put in place in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 373 of the Companies Act.
*2 Of the five External Board Directors, four are designated as Independent Officers.
*3 All four External Audit & Supervisory Board Members are designated as Independent Officers.
*4 Supervisory Committee is separately put in place to supervise matters such as investments and loans of certain subsidiaries.

Approach to and policy on Group management system

Based on its unique organizational strategy, *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy*, SBG makes direct investment (including investment through its subsidiaries) in the Group companies in areas essential for the realization of ASI (for example, SoftBank and Arm), as well as investment funds (for example, SVF1, SVF2, and LatAm), to build a corporate group that is at the forefront in the field of generative AI, and to improve its Net Asset Value (NAV). In this process, each investee will seek self-sustained growth, while SBG, as a strategic investment holding company, will support each investee company in its improvement of corporate value, by utilizing the Group's network as well as promoting collaboration among investee companies.

Furthermore, the Company will confirm, or make reasonable efforts to ensure, that each investee company is operating under environmental, social, and corporate governance standards that are substantially equivalent to those set forth in the Portfolio Company Governance and Investment Guidelines Policy of SBG.

Sustainability: Governance

Board of Directors

SBG's Board of Directors consists of members with a wealth of knowledge and experience in business management and a global perspective, in consideration of their nationality, ethnicity, gender, or age. The maximum number of Board Directors is set at 11 under the Articles of Incorporation. As of June 24, 2026, the Board of Directors consisted of nine members (five of whom are External Board Directors) and included two non-Japanese and one woman.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least once every three months. Agenda items for discussion at the Board of Directors meetings are set forth in the Board of Directors Regulations. The Board discusses statutory matters, as well as critical matters related to business management, such as investments and loans and borrowings, etc., exceeding a certain amount. Furthermore, Special Directors are put in place in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 373 of the Companies Act, and matters related to disposal and acceptance of important assets and borrowing in a significant amount are resolved by the Board of Special Directors meeting for the purpose of prompt decision-making.

Process for submitting proposals to the Board of Directors

Preliminary approval process	· Screening of agenda materials by CLO Office and Risk Management Office · Consultation with external legal experts as necessary · Preliminary approval by the Finance Unit, Administration Unit, Accounting Unit, and Legal Unit · The proposal may not be submitted to the Board of Directors, if it is determined that it has not been sufficiently examined, regardless of the management's intentions
Pre-submission review	· Advance distribution of agenda items to all Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members · Individual briefings on agenda items for External Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members as necessary · Feedback reflected in agenda items as appropriate
Submission to Board of Directors Board of Directors	· In-depth discussions by the Board of Directors (as well as conducting offsite meetings attended exclusively by Board Directors) · The Chairperson of the Board of Directors gives every member an opportunity to express their opinion on the proposal · Modification and review of agenda items as appropriate, based on feedback from Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members
Discussion	· Quarterly conversations with External Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

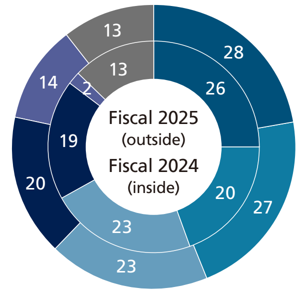
Executive sessions

SBG holds executive sessions for External Board Directors with the aim of improving the quality of discussions at Board of Directors meetings and fostering a better understanding of important agenda items. In these sessions, participants establish a common understanding of important matters concerning the Group, which lead to multifaceted and constructive discussions at the Board of Directors meetings.

Board activities and key discussion topics

SBG's Board of Directors had a total of nine meetings in fiscal 2024 and 11 meetings in fiscal 2025 (both totals exclude meetings conducted by written resolution). During these meetings, the members mainly discussed the following topics.

Number of Board resolutions / reports



Category	Key discussion topics
Governance	Compensation of Board Director candidates and Board Directors, reports from each committee, evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, opinions and reports from the Audit & Supervisory Board Members Audit Report
Internal management (including the management of subsidiaries)	Compliance (oversight over conflict-of-interest transactions, fiscal year compliance reports), risk management, internal control and internal audits, approval of transactions by subsidiaries, etc.
Business reports	Reporting on the status of the portfolio and the status of individual business segments
Finance	Financing, shareholder returns
Investment	Consideration of investment projects
Others	General Meeting of Shareholders, information disclosure, sustainability

Board effectiveness evaluation

From December 2025 to April 2026, SBG evaluated the overall effectiveness of its Board of Directors in the following manner.

Subjects	The Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO, all Board Directors, and all Audit & Supervisory Board Members
Evaluation method	SBG hired a third-party institution to conduct questionnaire surveys and interviews with relevant members about topics that included composition and operation, and other aspects of the Board of Directors and its support systems.
Evaluation results	It was confirmed that a relationship of trust, along with a healthy check-and-balance relationship, has been maintained between the Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO and the Board of Directors, and that active discussions take place at the Board of Directors with independence and diversity. It was also confirmed that these practices have become established as part of the Board of Directors' culture. In particular, in fiscal 2025, the Board of Directors continued to discuss and pass resolutions on significant strategic investments. Throughout this process, it was confirmed that the Board of Directors made every effort to fulfill its responsibilities effectively, including sharing the vision and strategy with External Board Directors through executive sessions, securing sufficient time for thorough discussion, and having each Board Director proactively raise issues.

Sustainability: Governance

Skill Matrix of Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

SBG believes it is important for the Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members to have a wide range of viewpoints and experience, as well as a high level of expertise, to ensure diversity and active discussions and decision-making of the Board of Directors. As of June 24, 2026, the Skill Matrix (skill set expected by SBG) of the Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members was as follows.

	Name	Areas of expertise particularly expected by SBG (up to three areas)					
		Corporate management	Banking / M&A	Finance / Accounting	Law / Governance	Technology	Academic expertise
Board Director	Masayoshi Son	✓	✓			✓	
	Yoshimitsu Goto	✓	✓	✓			
	Ken Miyauchi	✓	✓			✓	
	Rene Haas	✓	✓			✓	
	Yutaka Matsuo		✓			✓	✓
	Kenneth A. Siegel		✓		✓		✓
	David Chao	✓	✓			✓	
	Tetsuji Ohashi	✓	✓			✓	
	Miwa Ohmori	✓	✓	✓			
Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Maurice Atsushi Toyama		✓	✓			
	Yuji Nakata		✓		✓		
	Kuniko Nishibashi		✓	✓			
	Yuko Kanamaru		✓		✓		

Board Directors

As of June 24, 2026

Nominating & Compensation Committee member

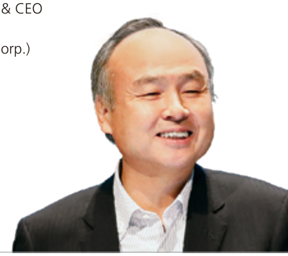
Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO

Masayoshi Son

Years in office:
44 years 9 months

Number of shares owned in SBG:
1,865,511 thousand shares

Sep 1981	Founded SOFTBANK Corp. Japan (currently SoftBank Group Corp.), Chairman & CEO
Oct 2005	Director, Alibaba.com Corporation (currently Alibaba Group Holding Limited)
Apr 2006	Chairman of the Board, President & CEO, Vodafone K.K. (currently SoftBank Corp.)
Sep 2016	Chairman and Executive Director, ARM Holdings plc
Jun 2017	Chairman & CEO, SoftBank Group Corp.
Nov 2020	Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)
Apr 2021	Board Director, Founder, SoftBank Corp. (to present)
Aug 2023	Chairman and Director, Arm Holdings plc (to present)



Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, CFO & CISO

Yoshimitsu Goto

Years in office:
6 years*5

Number of shares owned in SBG:
1,514 thousand shares

Apr 1987	Joined The Yasuda Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (currently Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.)
Jun 2000	Joined SoftBank Corp. (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Apr 2006	Director, Vodafone K.K. (currently SoftBank Corp.)
Jul 2012	Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, Head of Finance Department, SoftBank Corp. (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Oct 2013	President & CEO and acting owner, Fukuoka SoftBank HAWKS Corp. (to present)
Jun 2014	Board Director, SoftBank Corp. (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Jun 2015	Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, SoftBank Corp. (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Jun 2017	Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, SoftBank Group Corp.
Apr 2018	Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President & CFO & CISO, SoftBank Group Corp.
Jun 2020	Board Director, Senior Vice President, CFO, CISO & CSusO, SoftBank Group Corp.
Nov 2020	Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, CFO, CISO & CSusO, SoftBank Group Corp.
Apr 2026	Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President, CFO & CISO, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

*CISO: Chief Information Security Officer *CSusO: Chief Sustainability Officer

Board Director

Ken Miyauchi

Years in office:
38 years 4 months

Number of shares owned in SBG:
2,512 thousand shares

Feb 1977	Joined Japan Management Association
Oct 1984	Joined SOFTBANK Corp. Japan (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Feb 1988	Board Director, SOFTBANK Corp. Japan (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Apr 2006	Executive Vice President, Director & COO, Vodafone K.K. (currently SoftBank Corp.)
Jun 2007	Representative Director & COO, SoftBank Mobile Corp. (currently SoftBank Corp.)
Jun 2013	Representative Board Director, Senior Executive Vice President, SoftBank Corp. (currently SoftBank Group Corp.)
Apr 2015	President & CEO, SoftBank Mobile Corp. (currently SoftBank Corp.)
Apr 2018	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)
Jun 2018	President & CEO, SoftBank Corp.
Apr 2021	Representative Director & Chairman, SoftBank Corp.
Apr 2023	Director & Chairman, SoftBank Corp.
Apr 2024	Director & Special Advisor, SoftBank Corp.
Jun 2024	Special Advisor, SoftBank Corp. (to present)

Board Director

Rene Haas

Years in office:
3 years

Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Oct 2006	Vice President & General Manager, Computing Products Business Unit, NVIDIA Corporation
Oct 2013	Vice President of Strategic Alliances, ARM Holdings plc
Jan 2015	Executive Vice President & Chief Commercial Officer, ARM Holdings plc
Jan 2017	President of Arm's IP Product Groups (IPG), ARM Holdings plc
Feb 2022	CEO, Arm Limited
Jun 2023	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)
Sep 2023	CEO and Director, Arm Holdings plc (to present)
Jan 2025	Director, AstraZeneca PLC (to present)
Apr 2026	CEO, SoftBank Group International (to present)

Notes: 1. Years in office refers to the number of years as of the conclusion of the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 24, 2026.
2. The number of shares owned indicates shares held as of June 1, 2026, for which SBG was able to confirm beneficial ownership.

*5 Mr. Yoshimitsu Goto has been a Board Director for six years since June 2020 but has served as Board Director for a total of seven years, including one year as Board Director from June 2014.

Sustainability: Governance

Independence standards and qualifications for External Board Directors

SBG elects Independent External Board Directors in accordance with the independence criteria established by the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Board of Directors elects Independent External Board Director candidates who can contribute to increasing enterprise value through their qualifications, ability, and deep knowledge in their fields of expertise. SBG also elects candidates for their ability to participate actively in constructive discussions and express their opinions frankly. SBG ensures adequate independence of each of the External Board Directors, who bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the Board related to business management and other matters. Each of them actively participates in the discussions at the Board meetings, and SBG makes management judgments and decisions based on these discussions.

Major activities or reasons for nomination of External Board Directors

Name		Major activities or reasons for nomination	Attendance rate and attendance at Board of Directors meetings for fiscal 2025*6
Yutaka Matsuo	Major activities	Offers advice to supervise business judgments and decision-making processes based on his extensive knowledge and broad experience of AI and other technologies as a leading expert in the field, acquired through his engagement in AI research over many years. Also, as chairperson of the voluntary Nominating & Compensation Committee, expresses opinions from an independent and objective perspective, and plays a vital role in responding to consultations from the Board of Directors.	100% 11 of 11 meetings
Kenneth A. Siegel	Major activities	Offers supervision and advice on business judgments and decision-making processes based on his extensive knowledge and experience in corporate acquisitions, joint venture deals, and strategic alliances, acquired through his career as a lawyer at an international law firm.	100% 9 of 9 meetings*7
David Chao	Major activities	Offers supervision and advice based on his extensive knowledge and broad experience of investment, technology, and corporate management, acquired through his career in investment portfolio management, technology, marketing, and financial strategy development at globally operating companies, and serving as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Technology Officer of a telecommunications company in Japan and as a manager of an investment company.	100% 11 of 11 meetings
Tetsuji Ohashi	Reason for nomination	Offers supervision and advice on business judgments and decision-making processes based on his extensive experience as a corporate manager of global companies, including making management decisions related to important strategic alliances and acquisitions, as well as his knowledge of corporate management in a business environment undergoing significant technological change, such as promoting the digitalization of construction sites.	–
Miwa Ohmori	Reason for nomination	Offers supervision and advice on business judgments and decision-making processes based on her wealth of knowledge and experience in finance and investment, acquired through her long career in the financial industry, as well as her experience related to business management as a manager of financial institutions.	–

*6 Number of attendances excludes Board of Directors meetings conducted by written resolution.
*7 The attendance data for Mr. Kenneth A. Siegel at the Board of Directors meetings is calculated based on the number of meetings excluding those where only proposals in which he has a special interest were discussed and resolved.

External Board Directors

As of June 24, 2026

Independent Officer
Nominating & Compensation Committee member

External Board Director
Yutaka Matsuo

Years in office:
7 years
Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Apr 2002	Researcher, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
Aug 2005	Visiting Scholar, Stanford University
Oct 2007	Associate Professor, Graduate School of Engineering, the University of Tokyo
Jun 2017	Chairman, Japan Deep Learning Association (to present)
Apr 2019	Professor, Graduate School of Engineering, the University of Tokyo (to present)
Jun 2019	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)
Jun 2025	Director, Panasonic Holdings Corporation (to present)

External Board Director
Kenneth A. Siegel

Years in office:
5 years
Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Aug 1986	Joined Morrison & Foerster LLP
Jan 1994	Partner, Morrison & Foerster LLP
Aug 1996	Managing Partner, Morrison & Foerster Tokyo Office (Morrison & Foerster Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho) (to present)
Jan 2009	Member of Executive Committee, Morrison & Foerster LLP
Jan 2009	Board Director, Member of Executive Committee, Morrison & Foerster LLP (to present)
Jun 2021	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

Independent Officer
Nominating & Compensation Committee member

External Board Director
David Chao

Years in office:
4 years
Number of shares owned in SBG:
38 thousand shares

Jun 1988	Joined Recruit Co., Ltd. (currently Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.)
Jun 1989	Joined Apple Computer, Inc. (currently Apple Japan, Inc.)
Aug 1993	Joined McKinsey & Company, Inc.
May 1996	Co-Founder and CTO, Japan Communications Inc.
Jan 1997	Co-Founder and General Partner, DCM Ventures (to present)
Jun 2022	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

Independent Officer

External Board Director
Tetsuji Ohashi

Years in office:
-
Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Apr 1977	Joined Komatsu Ltd.
Jan 2004	President and Chief Operating Officer (COO), Komatsu America Corp.
Apr 2007	Executive Officer, Komatsu Ltd.
Jun 2009	Director and Senior Executive Officer, Komatsu Ltd.
Apr 2013	President and Representative Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Komatsu Ltd.
Apr 2019	Chairman of the Board and Representative Director, Komatsu Ltd.
Mar 2020	Director, Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.
Jun 2021	Member of the Board, Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.
Mar 2022	Director, Asahi Group Holdings, Ltd. (to present)
Apr 2022	Chairman of the Board, Komatsu Ltd.
Jun 2025	Senior Adviser, Komatsu Ltd. (to present)
Jun 2026	Board Director, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. (to present)
Jun 2026	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

Independent Officer

External Board Director
Miwa Ohmori

Years in office:
-
Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Apr 1987	Joined The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company, Limited (currently Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited)
Aug 1995	Joined Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. (currently BofA Securities Japan Co., Ltd.)
Jun 2009	Representative Director, President and CEO, Mitsubishi UFJ Merrill Lynch PB Securities Co., Ltd. (currently Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.)
May 2013	Director and Vice Chairman, Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co., Ltd. (currently BofA Securities Japan Co., Ltd.)
Aug 2014	Representative in Japan and Branch Manager, Bank of America N.A. Tokyo Branch
Sep 2020	Head of Japan & Chief Executive Officer, RGA Reinsurance Company Japan Branch
Jun 2024	Member of the Board of Directors (Audit & Supervisory Committee Member), Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. (to present)
Jun 2026	Board Director, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

Notes: 1. Years in office refers to the number of years as of the conclusion of the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 24, 2026.
2. The number of shares owned indicates shares held as of June 1, 2026, for which SBG was able to confirm beneficial ownership.

Sustainability: Governance

Corporate Officer system

SBG adopted the Corporate Officer system to further strengthen its business execution functions. Furthermore, SBG clarified the individuals responsible for business execution by separating the management decision-making function from the business execution function.

Corporate Officers

As of June 24, 2026

Representative Director,
Corporate Officer,
Chairman & CEO

Masayoshi Son

Board Director, Corporate Officer,
Senior Vice President,
CFO & CISO
Head of Finance Unit,
Head of Administration Unit
*CISO: Chief Information Security Officer

Yoshimitsu Goto

Corporate Officer,
Senior Vice President,
CAO & CSusO
Head of Accounting Unit
*CAO: Chief Accounting Officer

Kazuko Kimiwada

Corporate Officer,
Head of CFO Office,
Finance Unit

Seiichi Morooka

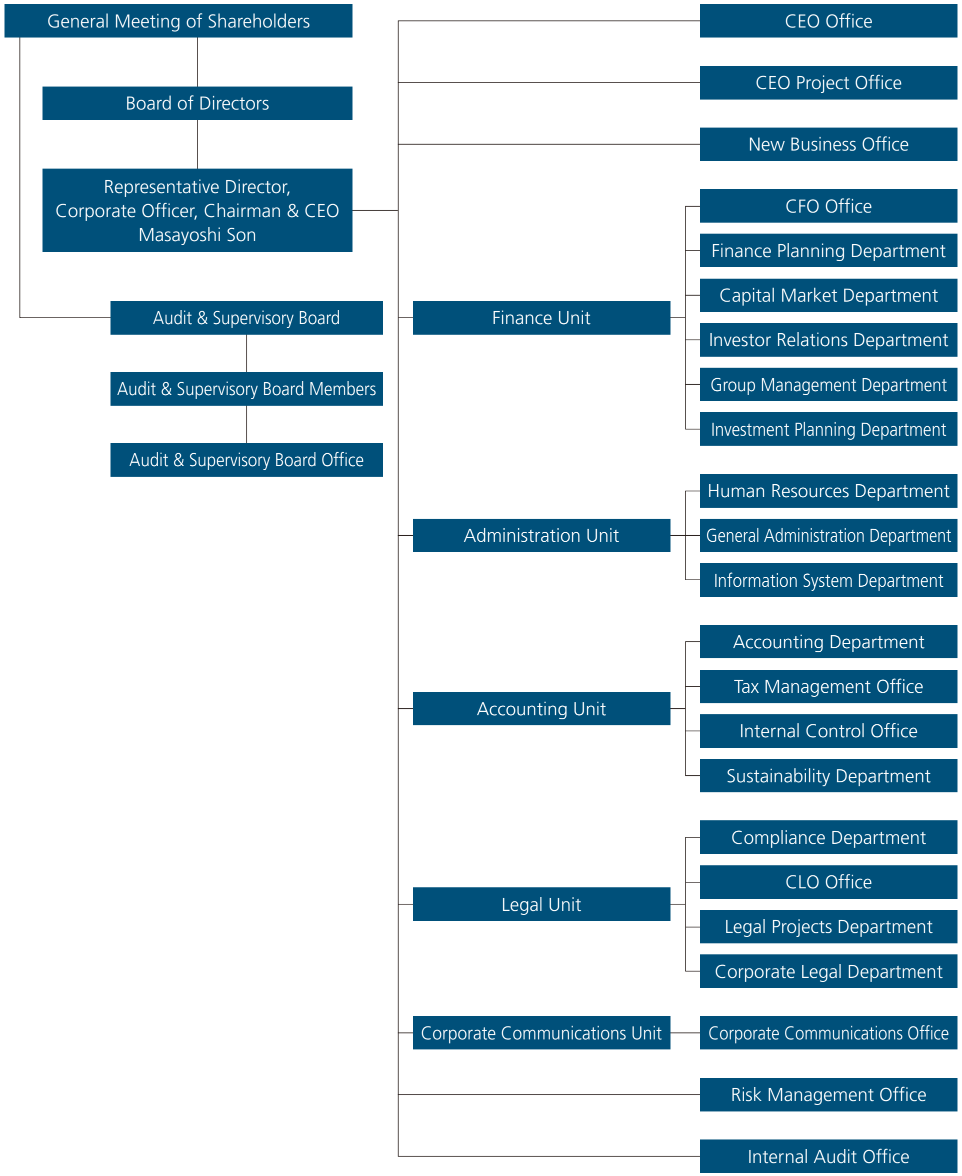
Corporate Officer,
Head of CEO Office

Yoshimasa Magata

Corporate Officer, Head of Capital Market Department,
Finance Unit

Reiko Kawamura

Organizational chart As of June 24, 2026



Sustainability: Governance

Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend the Board of Directors meetings, allowing them to monitor and verify decision-making of the Board and fulfillment of the Board's obligation to supervise the execution of duties by each Board Director. Moreover, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members receive regular reports from Board Directors, employees, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and other personnel of major subsidiaries and conduct hearings, as necessary, to audit the execution of duties by the Board Directors of SBG. The Audit & Supervisory Board consists of four External Audit & Supervisory Board Members (two full-time members and two part-time members), and is chaired by Maurice Atsushi Toyama, who has served as a full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member since June 2015. The Audit & Supervisory Board meets once a month, in principle. At these meetings, in addition to formulating the audit policy and plan, details of various internal and external meetings attended only by full-time members are reported to part-time members. The Audit & Supervisory Board also explains details of the audit plan for each fiscal year, interim audit status, and audit results to the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Audit & Supervisory Board determines whether or not the reappointment of the Independent Auditor is appropriate, each term. Audit & Supervisory Board Members are supported by the Audit & Supervisory Board Office. This office has three dedicated personnel who act under the directions of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members to gather information, investigate financial statements, requests for approval, treasury stock and matters related to the General Meeting of Shareholders, among other matters, and give other assistance.

Major activities of External Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Name	Major activities	Attendance rate and attendance for fiscal 2025: Board of Directors meetings*8	Attendance rate and attendance for fiscal 2025: Audit & Supervisory Board meetings
Maurice Atsushi Toyama	Makes remarks based on his extensive knowledge and experience as a Certified Public Accountant, State of California, U.S.	100% 11 of 11 meetings	100% 13 of 13 meetings
Yuji Nakata	Makes remarks based on his extensive knowledge and experience, acquired through his career as a risk management manager at financial institutions.	100% 11 of 11 meetings	100% 13 of 13 meetings
Kuniko Nishibashi	Makes remarks based on her extensive knowledge and experience as a certified public accountant.	100% 9 of 9 meetings	100% 11 of 11 meetings
Yuko Kanamaru	Makes remarks based on her extensive knowledge and experience as a lawyer.	88.9% 8 of 9 meetings	100% 11 of 11 meetings

Note: The attendance data for Mses. Kuniko Nishibashi and Yuko Kanamaru is since their appointment on June 27, 2025.
*8 Number of attendances excludes Board of Directors meetings conducted by written resolution.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members

As of June 24, 2026

Independent Officer

Full-time External Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Maurice Atsushi Toyama

Certified Public Accountant, State of California, U.S.

Years in office:
11 years

Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Sep 1977	Joined San Francisco office of Price Waterhouse (currently PricewaterhouseCoopers)
Aug 1981	Certified Public Accountant, State of California, U.S.
Jun 2006	Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata (currently PricewaterhouseCoopers Japan LLC)
Jun 2015	Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SoftBank Corp. (currently SoftBank Group Corp.; to present)

Independent Officer

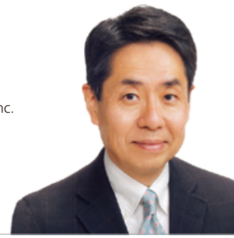
Full-time External Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Yuji Nakata

Years in office:
5 years

Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Apr 1983	Joined Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
Apr 2007	Executive Managing Director, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
Apr 2007	COO, Nomura Asia Holding N.V.
Apr 2008	Executive Managing Director, Global Markets, Nomura Holdings, Inc.
Nov 2008	Senior Managing Director, Risk Management, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
Apr 2016	Executive Managing Director, Group Entity Structure and Co-CRO, Nomura Holdings, Inc.
Apr 2017	Representative Executive Officer and Deputy President, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
May 2019	Executive Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer, Nomura Holdings, Inc.
Apr 2020	Senior Adviser, Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research
Jun 2021	Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)



Independent Officer

External Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Kuniko Nishibashi

Certified Public Accountant

Years in office:
1 year

Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Oct 1983	Joined Chuo Audit Corporation
Mar 1987	Registered as a Certified Public Accountant
Aug 2000	Partner, ChuoAoyama Audit Corporation
Jul 2007	Partner, Ernst & Young Shinnihon (currently Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC)
Jul 2008	Senior Partner, Ernst & Young Shinnihon LLC
Jul 2018	Director, Minori Audit Corporation
Mar 2019	Partner, Minori Audit Corporation
Mar 2022	Director (Audit and Supervisory Committee Member), I-ne Co., Ltd.
Jun 2025	Audit & Supervisory Board Member, The Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Ltd. (to present)
Jun 2025	Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

Independent Officer

External Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Yuko Kanamaru

Lawyer

Years in office:
1 year

Number of shares owned in SBG:
-

Oct 2006	Admitted to practice law in Japan Joined Mori Hamada & Matsumoto
Feb 2013	Admitted to practice law in the State of New York, U.S.
Jan 2018	Partner, Mori Hamada & Matsumoto
Jan 2023	Partner, Gaien Partners (to present)
Jun 2023	Director (Audit and Supervisory Committee Member), AI, Inc. (to present)
Jul 2023	Director (Audit and Supervisory Committee Member), HEROZ, Inc. (to present)
Jun 2024	Director, MIRARTH HOLDINGS, Inc. (to present)
Jun 2025	Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SoftBank Group Corp. (to present)

Notes: 1. Years in office refers to the number of years as of the conclusion of the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 24, 2026.
2. The number of shares owned indicates shares held as of June 1, 2026, for which SBG was able to confirm beneficial ownership.

Sustainability: Governance

Independent Auditor

Status of audit by the Independent Auditor

SBG concluded an independent audit agreement with Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. The names of the certified public accountants who executed audit duties, the consecutive auditing period, the number of assistants for audit duties, the policy for selection of audit corporation and evaluation of audit corporation by the Audit & Supervisory Board for fiscal 2025 are as follows:

Names of certified public accountants who executed audit duties

Designated Limited Liability Partner and Engagement Partners: Nozomu Kunimoto, Ayato Hirano, Yusuke Masuda

Consecutive auditing period

20 years

Composition of assistants who supported audit duties

Certified public accountants: 33, Others: 50

Policy for selection of audit corporation and evaluation of audit corporation by the Audit & Supervisory Board

The Audit & Supervisory Board sets forth criteria for the appropriate selection and evaluation of the Independent Auditor in the Audit & Supervisory Board Members Audit Regulations. In accordance with such criteria, the Audit & Supervisory Board takes into account the system to ensure the proper execution of duties by the Independent Auditor, the independency required by the Independent Auditor, and its expertise including the possession of worldwide network resources, and determines whether the reappointment of the Independent Auditor is appropriate each fiscal year. The Audit & Supervisory Board has determined that reappointment was appropriate for fiscal 2025. In the event that the Audit & Supervisory Board determines that reappointment is inappropriate, it considers other candidates for Independent Auditor in accordance with such criteria, upon taking into account factors such as audits at other companies.

The Audit & Supervisory Board has resolved, as its decision-making policy of dismissal or not reappointing of the Independent Auditor, that the Independent Auditor may be dismissed by the Audit & Supervisory Board with unanimity of Audit & Supervisory Board Members when the Independent Auditor corresponds to any of Paragraph 1, Article 340 of the Companies Act, and that, other than those cases above, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall submit a proposal on dismissal or not reappointing of the Independent Auditor to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders when it is acknowledged that the execution of appropriate audit is difficult due to the occurrence of an event which impairs the qualification or independency of the Independent Auditor.

Compensation for audits and other duties (fiscal 2025)

Compensation for auditing certified public accountants and other assistants

	Compensation for audit certification duties (Millions of yen)	Compensation for non-audit duties (Millions of yen)
SBG	984	322
Consolidated subsidiaries	5,011	592
Total	5,995	914

Note: The non-audit duties for SBG consist of preparation of comfort letters when issuing corporate bonds and assurance readiness for Sustainability Standards Board of Japan (SSBJ) standards. The non-audit duties for the consolidated subsidiaries of SBG mainly consist of the preparation of comfort letters when issuing corporate bonds and advisory and guidance services related to ensuring the reliability of non-financial information.

Compensation to the same network as SBG’s auditing certified public accountants and other assistants (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited)
(excluding “Compensation for auditing certified public accountants and other assistants”)

	Compensation for audit certification duties (Millions of yen)	Compensation for non-audit duties (Millions of yen)
SBG	–	2
Consolidated subsidiaries	5,031	158
Total	5,031	160

Note: The non-audit duties for SBG consist of advisory services for taxation. The non-audit duties for the consolidated subsidiaries of SBG mainly consist of tax-related services related to taxation and other matters.

Other material compensation for audit certification duties

Not applicable.

Reasons why the Audit & Supervisory Board gave its consent to the compensation of the Independent Auditor, etc.

The Audit & Supervisory Board, based on the “Practical Guidelines for Cooperation with Accounting Auditors” published by the Japan Audit & Supervisory Board Members Association, reviewed and examined the plan details of the audit conducted by the Independent Auditor, the performance status of accounting audit duties, and the basis for calculating compensation estimates, and from the results, has given the consent prescribed in Paragraph 1, Article 399 of the Companies Act for the compensation paid to the Independent Auditor.

Sustainability: Governance

Cooperation between the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Independent Auditor, and the Internal Audit Office

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members receive regular briefings from the Independent Auditor (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC) on the audit plan, interim reviews, audit results, and other matters. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Independent Auditor also cooperate as necessary by exchanging information and opinions, among other measures. Furthermore, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members receive briefings from the Internal Audit Office, which is responsible for SBG's internal audits. The briefings include the audit plan and the results of internal audits performed on each department of SBG and its major subsidiaries. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Internal Audit Office also cooperate as necessary by exchanging information and opinions, among other measures.

The Independent Auditor receives briefings from the Internal Audit Office on the audit plan and, when necessary, on the results of internal audits and other matters. The Internal Audit Office receives regular briefings from the Independent Auditor regarding audit results and other matters. Moreover, both parties cooperate with each other as necessary by exchanging information and opinions, among other measures.

Committees that make decisions on matters delegated by the Board of Directors

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee has the purpose of making decisions on matters for which it has been delegated authority by the Board of Directors, to carry out corporate activities flexibly. The Committee comprises five members elected by the Board (Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO Masayoshi Son, Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Yoshimitsu Goto, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Kazuko Kimiwada, Corporate Officer Seiichi Morooka and Corporate Officer Yoshimasa Magata). The Committee resolves matters set forth in the Regulations of the Investment Committee, such as investments and loans and borrowings below a certain size. Resolutions of the Committee are only approved by majority agreement. If a proposal submitted to the Committee is approved, and if a member who rejected the proposal considers it necessary, such proposal may be submitted to the Board of Directors. All resolutions of the Committee are reported to the Board of Directors.

Brand Committee

The Brand Committee has the purpose of making decisions on and properly managing matters related to the SoftBank brand for which it has been delegated authority by the Board of Directors. The Committee comprises the chairperson (Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Yoshimitsu Goto), who has been selected by the Board of Directors, and four members (Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Kazuko Kimiwada, the head of the CLO Office Natsuko Oga, the head of the Corporate Communications Office Takeaki Nukii, and the head of the General Administration Department Tatsuya Iida), who have been appointed by the chairperson. The Committee resolves matters set forth in the Regulations of the Brand Committee, including the licensing of the SoftBank brand. Resolutions of the Committee are only approved by unanimous agreement from all members. All decisions made by the Committee are reported to the Board of Directors.

Voluntary committees

Nominating & Compensation Committee

The Nominating & Compensation Committee is a voluntary advisory body to the Board of Directors deliberating on matters related to nominations and compensation of Board Directors, and reports the results of the deliberation to the Board of Directors and other appropriate approval organizations. The Committee members are elected by the Board of Directors from among the Board Directors, with a majority being Independent External Board Directors to enhance independence and objectivity. The Committee currently comprises the chairperson (Independent External Board Director Yutaka Matsuo) and two members (Independent External Board Director David Chao and Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO Masayoshi Son). The Regular Committee meeting is, in principle, held in April, while the Special Committee is convened as necessary. During fiscal 2025, the Nominating & Compensation Committee met twice, and all Committee members attended.

Group Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC)

The GRCC was established by the Board of Directors for the purpose of overseeing the risk management and compliance programs of SBG and its Group companies, and of continuously discussing key issues and promotion policies. The Committee is chaired by the Group Compliance Officer (GCO) appointed by the Board of Directors (Head of Legal Unit Yutaka Tamada), and comprises the chairperson and two members nominated by the chairperson and approved in advance by the Representative Director (Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Yoshimitsu Goto and Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Kazuko Kimiwada). The GRCC discusses matters related to the risk management and compliance activities of SBG and its Group companies as set forth in the GRCC Operation Regulations. Its decisions are only approved by majority agreement. The Committee reports to the Board of Directors periodically (at least once a year) on matters to be discussed by the Committee, the results of the discussions, and the like, in accordance with the provisions of the Board of Directors Regulations.

Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee was established by the Board of Directors for the purpose of continuously discussing sustainability-related issues and promotion policies of SBG and its Group companies on an ongoing basis. The Committee is chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSusO) appointed by the Board of Directors (Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Kazuko Kimiwada), and comprises the chairperson and four members nominated by the chairperson (Board Director, Corporate Officer, Senior Vice President Yoshimitsu Goto, Head of Legal Unit Yutaka Tamada, Head of Risk Management Office Kiyoshi Ichimura, and Head of Human Resources Department Yasuharu Sakurai). The Committee discusses matters related to sustainability as set forth in the Sustainability Committee Operation Regulations. The matters to be discussed by the Committee and the results of the discussions are reported to the Board of Directors as appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the Board of Directors Regulations.

Sustainability: Governance

Matters concerning the policy on determining compensation amounts and calculation methods for officers

Overview of the executive compensation system

In order to realize our corporate philosophy of "Information Revolution—Happiness for everyone," the executive compensation policy of SBG is decided by a resolution of the Board of Directors, accounting for the societal and relative status of each officer, as well as the degree of their respective contributions to SBG, while referring to compensation survey results conducted by professional organizations so that the system provides compensation that is reasonably competitive and attracts global talent that share the same aspirations. The individual amount of compensation is determined pursuant to the procedure described in "Organization and procedures for deciding executive compensation." For Board Directors whose main duties are as officers of subsidiaries and Group companies, compensation is determined by the compensation policy of each company, based on the *Cluster of No. 1 Strategy* for us to grow together through the bond of camaraderie, and such compensation is paid by subsidiaries and Group companies. The compensation for External Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members consists exclusively of fixed compensation because they are independent of business execution.

Components of executive compensation

	Component	Details	Overview
Aggregate compensation for Board Directors*9	Fixed compensation	Basic compensation	▶ An annual amount is set on an individual basis and paid in fixed monthly cash installments. ▶ The amount of compensation is decided on an individual basis, taking into consideration whether the officer is full-time or part-time, as well as their positions and the duties they are in charge of.
	Performance-based compensation*10	Cash bonuses	Incentive for short-term performance ▶ Cash bonuses are paid every fiscal year as compensation for the execution of duties while in office.
		Share-based payment (non-monetary compensation)	Incentive to improve corporate value over the medium to long term ▶ Stock options using stock acquisition rights are provided with an aim to encourage executives to make continuous management effort, while sharing mutual interest with shareholders through share price increases. ▶ The contents of stock acquisition rights include normal stock options (with the exercise price calculated based on the market price at the time of allotment) and share-based stock options (with an exercise price of ¥1 or no payment required). The exercisable period will be set within a range of 10 years from the day following their allotment date.

*9 Excludes compensation for External Board Directors
*10 The amount of cash bonuses and the number of stock acquisition rights allotted as stock compensation are decided based on multiple performance indicators for adequately rewarding the results achieved through business activities. Specifically, they are determined on an individual basis, taking into consideration individual performance based on each officer's ability and achievements, as well as company performance including consolidated results, the stock price, and NAV (Net Asset Value).

Organization and procedures for deciding executive compensation

Executive compensation is paid within the range of the aggregate amount of compensation approved by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, subject to confirmation that it is in line with the aforementioned compensation policy and is found to be both rational and reasonable. The aggregate amount of compensation for Board Directors is resolved as up to ¥5 billion per year for monetary compensation*11 and up to ¥5 billion per year for stock compensation for Board Directors*12 and up to ¥160 million per year for Audit & Supervisory Board Members.*13

Compensation of Board Directors for the relevant fiscal year has been decided by Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO (Masayoshi Son), who is the founder of SBG responsible for the business results of SBG, based on the deliberations of the Nominating & Compensation Committee, a voluntary advisory body to the Board of Directors, within the range of authority entrusted to him by the resolution of the Board of Directors following the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the previous fiscal year. The Nominating & Compensation Committee reviews the proposed compensation from multiple viewpoints including consistency with the SBG compensation policy and makes a report to the Board of Directors on its deliberation details. The Board of Directors has decided that the deliberations are in line with the SBG compensation policy. To ensure independence, compensation of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members for the relevant fiscal year was decided by the consultation among the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the previous fiscal year.

*11 Resolved at the 38th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 20, 2018. SBG was served by 12 Board Directors (including three External Directors) at the time of the resolution.
*12 Resolved at the 45th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2025. The maximum number of stock acquisition rights to be issued as compensation to Board Directors shall be 50,000 units in total for normal stock options and share-based stock options (with the number of shares underlying the stock acquisition rights being 20,000,000 shares of common stock; the number of shares reflects adjustments following the stock split effective January 1, 2026). SBG was served by nine Board Directors (including five External Board Directors) at the time of the resolution.
*13 Resolved at the 41st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 23, 2021. SBG was served by four Audit & Supervisory Board Members (all four being External Audit & Supervisory Board Members) at the time of the resolution.

Total amount of compensation by title (fiscal 2025)

Title	Number of people	Subtotals for each type of compensation (Millions of yen): Fixed compensation (Basic compensation)	Performance-based compensation (Bonus)	Others	Total amount of compensation (Millions of yen)
Board Directors (excluding External Board Directors)	4	232	504	1	737
External Board Directors	5	200	–	–	200
External Audit & Supervisory Board Members	6	90	–	–	90
Total	15	522	504	1	1,027

Notes: 1. Aside from the above, there was no compensation paid to External Officers as Board Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members from the subsidiaries of SBG for fiscal 2025.
2. The number of External Audit & Supervisory Board Members includes the two who retired on June 27, 2025.

Total consolidated compensation paid to those whose total consolidated compensation is ¥100 million or more (fiscal 2025)

Name	Amount of consolidated compensation (Millions of yen)	Title	Company name	Subtotals for each type of compensation (Millions of yen): Basic compensation	Bonus	Share-based payment	Others
Masayoshi Son	100	Board Director	SBG	12	88	–	–
Yoshimitsu Goto	501	Board Director	SBG	84	416	–	1
Rene Haas	6,139	Board Director	SBG	96	–	–	–
			Arm Limited	204	394	5,268	178

Notes: 1. Only Board Directors whose total consolidated compensation and other compensation during their tenure is ¥100 million or more
2. Company name and subtotals for each type of compensation are stated based on the compensation agreements between each Board Director and the Group.

Sustainability: Governance

Information security

As a strategic investment holding company, SBG promotes initiatives to strengthen information security in the Group to realize and lead a safe and secure digital society.

Information Security Policy

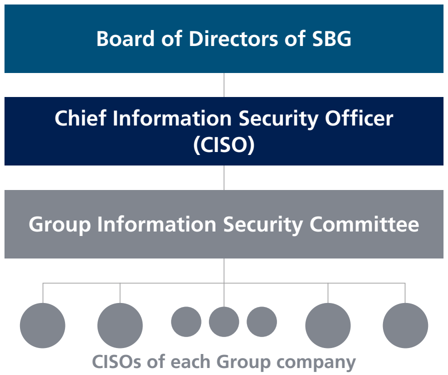
In managing information security risks, we take an approach that is efficient and easy to sustain. Such an approach respects Group companies' autonomy while optimizing practices to the needs of SBG as a whole. This Policy sets out the principles to be followed by the Company and its officers and employees. As well as complying with legal and regulatory requirements on safeguarding information assets, we have organizational, physical, labor-related, and technological safeguards against emerging AI risks and the increasingly prevalent threats of cyberattacks and other information security incidents. These safeguards are routinely reviewed and updated to ensure their effectiveness.

Constructing an information security governance system

To promote and reinforce the information security of the Group, Yoshimitsu Goto (Board Director of SBG) has been appointed as Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), and the information security governance system has been established.

In the event of a serious information security incident in the Group, the relevant department shall respond to and restore the situation quickly and appropriately under the supervision of the CISO. In addition, employees are required to report any identified information security incident, vulnerability, or suspicious behavior to their superiors or an information security representative. The person responsible for handling the report determines whether an initial response is necessary and implements it, as appropriate. Furthermore, to prevent any recurrence, the causes of the incident are analyzed, and future issues are identified. The findings are also utilized to reflect improvements in the information security strategy and the content of security-related education for officers and employees.

Information security governance structure



Information security risk management

Based on a systematic risk management process, SBG continuously identifies and assesses information security risks across the Group and takes measures commensurate with their significance through evaluations of the effectiveness of countermeasures. These efforts help reduce the impact on the business and strengthen resilience.

Response strategies

SBG has established and operates a systematic risk management process to appropriately manage information security risks. Risks across the Group are identified and assessed through periodic risk assessment processes and analyses by external assessment organizations.

For material risks, SBG analyzes their causes and potential impacts and implements appropriate countermeasures. It also seeks to enable early response through the collection and sharing of threat and vulnerability information. In addition, SBG is developing appropriate control frameworks for emerging technology domains, including AI, taking into account actual usage and business impact.

Furthermore, SBG combines multiple layers of defense with detection, response, and recovery capabilities, while regularly reviewing the operation of countermeasures and the appropriateness of their scope of application to drive continuous improvement. SBG is also working to strengthen collaboration and information-sharing frameworks with Group companies.

Initiatives to strengthen information security

Collaboration with Group companies and portfolio companies

SBG regularly exchanges information on security threats and countermeasures with Group companies and portfolio companies worldwide. Drawing on the expertise and technology trends of these companies, SBG also advances the adoption and utilization of necessary security measures and systems.

Initiatives to strengthen information security (U.S. NIST Cybersecurity Framework (NIST CSF))*14

SBG promotes cybersecurity measures based on NIST CSF and the Information Security Management System (ISMS) standard (ISO/IEC 27001), implementing multilayered measures across the functions of Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, and Recover. In addition, SBG is strengthening its capabilities to address emerging technology domains, including AI.

Initiative to strengthen information security: Two-star certification by the Information Technology Federation of Japan

In Japan, the Group's commitment to cybersecurity and related information disclosure was recognized by the Information Technology Federation of Japan, and SBG received its highest rating, the Two-Star Certification, for the third consecutive year. Through continuous improvement, SBG continues to strengthen its information security framework.

*14 NIST CSF is a cybersecurity framework (CSF) established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) that consolidates standards, guidelines, and best practices for cybersecurity risk management.

For the latest information on SBG's information security, see "Information Security" on our website.

For more information about the Information Technology Federation of Japan's rating program, see "External Evaluation" on our website.

Sustainability: Governance

Policy for constructive dialogue with shareholders

SBG proactively engages in constructive dialogue with shareholders and investors (both equity and debt). Under the supervision of the Board Director and Executive Vice President, CFO, the dedicated Investor Relations Department (comprising 17 members including the Global Head of IR as of June 1, 2026) plays a central role in these efforts, working in close coordination with relevant departments such as Accounting, Finance, Legal, and General Administration. Dialogues with shareholders and other investors are conducted by the management, including the Board Director, Corporate Officer, and Senior Vice President, CFO, and the Investor Relations Department.

The CFO attending a conference organized by a securities company

The Global Head of IR speaking at an individual investor briefing

Key activities

Number of meetings with institutional investors / analysts

Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
743	804	965

Main themes of dialogue and shareholder concerns
(as of June 30, 2026)

1. Our Growth Strategy and Initiatives in Key Focus Areas*15
2. Financial Soundness and Financing Policy
   - Funding methods for executing large-scale investments and the approach to LTV (Loan-to-Value) management
   - Policy and timing regarding the monetization and/or sale of assets
   - Balance and priorities among (1) growth investment, (2) shareholder returns, and (3) financial improvement

*15 AI Model, AI Chip, AI Infrastructure, Physical AI

Communication with global investors

- Video interview with CFO (short video format)
- Transcripts of Q&A sessions at various earnings events
- Arm business briefing

SoftBank Group
FY2025 Earnings Highlights
/ CFO Yoshimitsu Goto
(5-minute video)

Relaying stakeholders' feedback to the management and the Board of Directors

To establish a positive cycle of feedback, opinions and concerns from shareholders and investors are compiled and conveyed to the management and the relevant departments in a timely fashion, so that the management and the departments will make the necessary changes in their initiatives, disclosures, or messaging. Alongside this feedback cycle, the Board of Directors regularly hears reports on stakeholder feedback and shareholders' holding trends.

For the latest IR information, see "Investor Relations" on our website.

Status of implementation of share price –conscious management

In accordance with the request it received from the Tokyo Stock Exchange on March 31, 2023, SBG has disclosed the status of implementation on its website.

See "Status of Implementation of Share Price–Conscious Management" on our website.

Message from Our Global Head of Investor Relations

One of the key missions of the Investor Relations Department is to work closely with senior management to develop a narrative for our shareholders and investors, and to communicate that narrative in our own words. It is crucial that our narrative conveys who we are and where we are going. When communicating who we are, clarity is essential. In our latest earnings presentation, we outlined four key pillars—AI model, AI chip, AI infrastructure, and Physical AI. This made our strategy much easier to understand, and we received positive feedback from investors for its clarity. When communicating where we are going, it is not enough to simply present the facts. We also need to explain why we are taking certain actions and the thinking behind them. For example, investors often ask why we are investing in data centers and power infrastructure. When we explain that AI computing capacity is becoming increasingly scarce worldwide, and that securing this capacity will be critical not only to the advancement of AI but also to the long-term growth of our NAV, they understand the rationale behind our strategy. Our goal is to tell a narrative that is easy for our audience to understand—one that explains not only what we are doing, but also why we are doing it.

Jun Ohama
Global Head of Investor Relations

Initiatives for taxation

Tax Policy (Effective as of July 29, 2022)

The Group's Tax Policy sets out the principles concerning taxation affairs to be observed by SBG and its subsidiaries when conducting business activities. The Policy was decided by a resolution of SBG's Board of Directors. It states the Group's system for the execution of operations and risk management related to taxation affairs, compliance with all relevant tax-related laws and ordinances when conducting business activities, endeavor to ensure appropriate payment of taxes and optimization of tax costs, and the establishment of favorable relationships with tax authorities. The Group will conduct its business activities in accordance with the laws and ordinances of each country and fulfill its tax obligations appropriately, thereby contributing to the economic and social development of the countries in which we operate.

See the full text of our Tax Policy on our website.

Policy

Governance

The Head of the Accounting Unit of SBG is the person responsible for the taxation affairs of the Group, and the Accounting Unit of SBG (the "Accounting Unit") shall be the organization responsible for overseeing operations related to the taxation affairs of the Group. Each Group company shall establish a department or appoint personnel specializing in taxation affairs ("Tax-related Department") and work closely with the Accounting Unit to conduct day-to-day management of taxation affairs. The Accounting Unit will regularly report on the status of execution of duties related to the Group's taxation affairs to the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board of SBG, and will be supervised to ensure an appropriate system for the execution of operations related to taxation affairs.

Tax risk management

The Accounting Unit and the Tax-related Departments of Group companies will effectively utilize the knowledge of external experts to constantly stay abreast of the latest information on tax-related laws and regulations in Japan and overseas, and international standards and the like, and endeavor to proactively foresee tax risks. In addition, they will strive to minimize risks by considering countermeasures for any foreseen tax risks. In the event that a significant tax risk of the Group materializes, each Group company shall immediately report to the Accounting Unit, and the Accounting Unit will promptly report to SBG's Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board, and coordinate with Group companies as necessary, and endeavor to take appropriate measures.

Compliance with laws and regulations

The Group will comply with all relevant tax-related laws and regulations when conducting business activities and take measures based on the "Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting" (BEPS Action Plan) set forth by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to ensure appropriate payment of taxes. We will also take measures with respect to transfer pricing taxation to ensure compliance with OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines, including the arm's length principle.

Appropriate payment of taxes and optimization of tax costs

The Group will comply with all tax-related laws and regulations related to its business and endeavor to ensure appropriate payment of taxes and optimization of tax costs by taking measures such as utilizing preferential tax treatment allowed under the tax laws of each country in which we operate and eliminating double taxation, thereby improving the Group's corporate value.

Relationship with tax authorities

The Group will establish sound and favorable relationships with tax authorities in Japan and overseas ("Authorities") and will sincerely explain the Group's tax status to the Authorities in a factual manner. In the event that any difference of opinion arises between the Group and the Authorities with respect to any particular matter, we will strive to resolve such differences through constructive discussions.

Competent department

The Accounting Unit of SBG is in charge of this Policy.

Revision or repeal

Any material revision or repeal of this Policy requires a resolution of the Board of Directors of SBG.

Sustainability: Governance

Characteristics of the Group's taxation

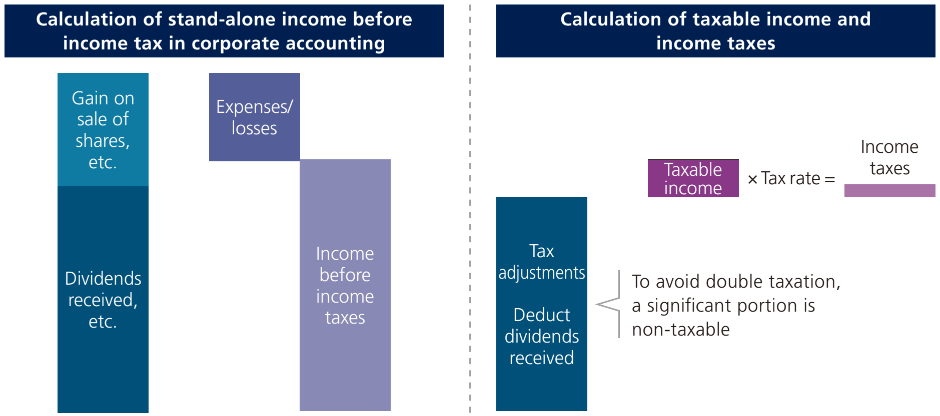
Income on the consolidated statement of profit or loss is not directly connected to SBG's stand-alone tax payment amount.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss of SBG presents the operating results for SBG and its subsidiaries as a group, while the stand-alone statement of profit or loss presents SBG's operating results as a stand-alone company. Moreover, the income on SBG's stand-alone statement of profit or loss is only the income for accounting purposes, which differs from the income used as the basis for calculating income taxes (taxable income). SBG has not introduced the Consolidated Tax Return Filing System (Japanese Group Relief System).

The majority of SBG's stand-alone operating revenue is dividends received from affiliates, a significant portion of which is non-taxable.

As a pure holding company, the majority of SBG's stand-alone operating revenue is dividends received from its subsidiaries and associates. These subsidiaries and associates pay income taxes on their respective income and then pay dividends from the remaining income. Therefore, a substantial portion of the dividends received falls outside the scope of taxation for SBG. On the other hand, one-time gains from the sale of shares owned by SBG are taxable.

Illustration for calculation of SBG's stand-alone income before income tax and income taxes



Note: Loss carryforwards, if any, can be used to partially reduce taxable income.

Taxes related to the SoftBank Vision Funds investment business are compliant with the tax systems of the relevant jurisdictions, including Japan.

Income taxes paid on a consolidated basis (net)

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Consolidated	589.3	525.9	816.8	215.2	784.3
Japan	551.2	469.7	717.0	131.6	699.5
SBG and intermediate holding companies (wholly owned subsidiaries)	200.0	214.2	443.3	(46.1)	463.4
Operating companies, mainly SoftBank and LY Corporation	351.2	255.5	273.7	177.7	236.1
Overseas	38.1	56.2	99.8	83.6	84.8

Notes:
1. The amounts are the net amount of tax payments and tax refunds.
2. Income taxes paid on a consolidated basis match the net amount of "income taxes paid" and "income taxes refunded" in the consolidated statement of cash flows.
3. SBG and intermediate holding companies in Japan have paid ¥443.3 billion in income taxes for fiscal 2023, including an interim payment of ¥118.0 billion. Of this sum, ¥76.7 billion was refunded as of July 31, 2024.

Message from External Board Director

Enhancing Decision-Making Through Global Insight and Deep Practical Expertise

Supporting SBG's evolution

My relationship with SBG dates back approximately 30 years, to the late 1990s and the dawn of the internet era. At that time, SBG was pursuing a broad range of partnerships with major U.S. internet companies to bring cutting-edge business models to Japan. As a registered foreign lawyer, I was deeply involved in the establishment of many of these joint ventures with U.S. companies, including Yahoo Japan Corporation and E*TRADE Japan. Over time, as SBG expanded its relationships with Internet companies such as Alibaba and broadened its investment focus to mobile and AI, its transactions became increasingly global. Through my involvement in a wide range of transactions, I have observed SBG's evolution firsthand.

Kenneth A. Siegel
External Board Director

One distinctive feature of SBG that has struck me most through this experience is Mr. Son's ability not only to identify future technology trends early but also to build relationships with key companies and business leaders that are critical to being at the forefront of those trends. He then seeks to use those relationships as the foundation for new growth platforms. This feature is also evident in SBG's current AI initiatives. SBG is advancing investments in key AI technologies, including AI models, AI chips, AI infrastructure, and physical AI. These investments should not be viewed solely as stand-alone investments in promising companies, with SBG simply waiting for their growth to materialize. Rather, they are aimed at capturing growth opportunities in the AI era across multiple domains and translating them into future synergistic value creation.

Against this backdrop, the focus of Board discussions has also evolved. The key consideration now is to examine each investment not only from the standpoint of financial soundness but also in terms of how it fits with SBG's strategic direction and ecosystem, and how it can contribute to the long-term enhancement of asset value. On that basis, the Board also discusses the terms and risks specific to each transaction. This is particularly true as large-scale strategic investments have increased in recent years, requiring the Company to consider how technologies, talent, and partnerships fit into its broader strategic direction. Legal and technological issues have also become increasingly complex.

Board operations and governance effectiveness

SBG's Board is composed of directors with backgrounds that are highly relevant to the Company, including venture capital investment, corporate management, law and governance, and AI. In making decisions, the Board draws on these diverse perspectives and engages in open and constructive discussions.

Considerable care is taken to ensure that the Board has sufficient opportunity for meaningful discussion. Given the speed at which SBG moves and the vast range of initiatives it pursues across multiple technology fields, briefing the Board in advance on every detail is quite challenging. Even so, in my experience, directors are briefed thoroughly and substantively. Before Board meetings, briefing sessions are held for directors, including External Board Directors, to deepen our understanding of the agenda items. This helps us develop a stronger grasp

Message from External Board Director

of the investment targets and related issues before entering Board discussions. In addition, after Board meetings, Mr. Son briefs us in an informal setting on expected strategic opportunities and initiatives over the following three to six months. Through this process, External Board Directors can participate in decision-making with a clear understanding of the fundamental opportunities, and—where relevant—challenges underlying the Company's investments and their execution.

Although the investment in OpenAI is substantial in scale, the Board strongly supports it. SBG views the investment not merely as an equity investment, but as an opportunity to build an important relationship within the AI ecosystem. Through this series of investments, SBG has built a deep and multifaceted relationship with OpenAI. The Board believes OpenAI is a market leader with a significant role to play in the future development of AI, and that maintaining this relationship through investment at this critical juncture is necessary. SBG has achieved significant success in investments such as Yahoo! Inc., Alibaba, and Arm, and I believe OpenAI shares certain characteristics with those companies, including strong market positioning. Subject to a credible path for maintaining appropriate financial discipline, the Board has determined that the OpenAI investment is an appropriate allocation of the Company's resources to drive NAV growth.

At the same time, certain situations or transactions call for particularly careful discussion. One example was the discussion in 2023, ahead of Arm's IPO, regarding SBG's acquisition of Arm shares held by SVF1. The Board considered whether SBG should acquire the Fund's stake and maintain the Group's ownership interest, through the IPO, rather than have the Fund sell at the IPO and accept dilution at the Group level. Several directors, including myself, questioned whether an additional investment in Arm was appropriate and whether it would create excessive exposure to a single asset. After extensive discussion, however, the Board decided to proceed with the acquisition, based on the view that Arm should be positioned as a core company in SBG's strategy. Arm was subsequently listed and has delivered outstanding performance. Maintaining the ownership interest has also expanded SBG's strategic options for leveraging Arm as a core part of SBG's AI strategy. In retrospect, I believe the decision was sound from both strategic and financial perspectives.

Interpreting complex transactions to support decision-making

Since I became an External Board Director in 2021, SBG has shifted its focus from financial investments centered on SoftBank Vision Funds toward strategic investments. As an attorney specializing in M&A, I have worked on numerous complex transactions, designing structures, assessing risks, and helping ensure their successful execution. I draw on this practical experience in Board discussions.

In particular, transaction terms and structures are not merely contractual matters. It is important to understand why deals are structured as they are, what risks their terms may create, and the opportunities and challenges that those terms are intended to address—and to always view these in the larger context of SBG's medium- to long-term goals. For instance, in the Ampere transaction, we went to special lengths to ensure retention of the core technical teams and to enable the company's development work to continue in close alignment with SBG's other semiconductor initiatives. This was critical to advancing value creation across the Group.

Mr. Son's vision for ASI is ambitious and broad, spanning multiple domains, including not only AI models but also AI chips, AI infrastructure, and physical AI. It is also an area with significant uncertainty. I believe that pursuing growth opportunities while maintaining investment discipline will help maximize shareholder value over the long term. Understanding these aspects of SBG's complex transactional activities is helpful as we pursue that goal.

Providing independent advice grounded in a deep understanding of the business

I understand that some have expressed concerns about my independence as an External Board Director, given the relationship between my law firm and SBG.* At the same time, given SBG's speed and scale, I believe that having a director who understands its transactions in depth can help enhance the effectiveness of Board decision-making. As the representative of a law firm involved in many of SBG's global investment transactions, I have a deep understanding of the background and key issues behind them. As an External Board Director, I also maintain an appropriate distance from management and offer views from an external perspective, focusing on shareholder representation and value creation. This is possible precisely because a deep understanding of the transactions has helped build a strong relationship of trust with management. At the request of other External Board Directors, I also provide additional context on matters such as the status of a transaction and the key issues involved, thereby contributing to the shared understanding that underpins Board discussions.

SBG is a truly distinctive company on the global stage, powered by Mr. Son's exceptional insight, speed, and unparalleled global network. I believe stakeholders expect SBG to make full use of these strengths. The Board oversees management from a prudent perspective to ensure that SBG meets these expectations while being managed appropriately and with due care. Serving as an External Board Director of SBG is a demanding role, but I am committed to contributing meaningfully in this capacity.

* Mr. Kenneth A. Siegel concurrently serves as Managing Partner of Morrison & Foerster Tokyo Office (Morrison & Foerster Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho) and as Board Director and Member of Executive Committee of Morrison & Foerster LLP. SBG has transactions with the firm, including legal advisory services. SBG has not submitted a notification designating Mr. Siegel as an Independent Officer, as the amount of future compensation to be paid to the firm has not yet been determined, irrespective of the existence of such transactions.

Compliance

Commitment to Integrity

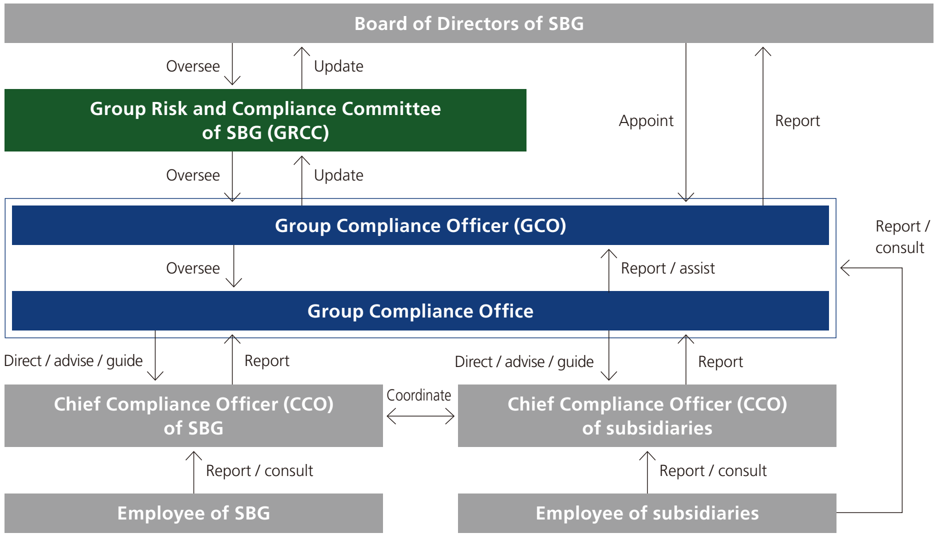
Compliance as the foundation of our business

We believe that our commitment to integrity, which goes beyond legal and regulatory compliance, must be the foundation of our business. We aim to create an organization where every officer and employee demonstrates the highest degree of ethical conduct in every action they take.

Organizational structure

The Board of Directors of SBG has appointed a Group Compliance Officer (GCO) as the chief officer responsible for compliance across the Company, and similarly, each subsidiary appoints a Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). The GCO and CCOs have the responsibility to implement systems designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and to promote ethical conduct. The GCO and CCOs periodically report material incidents and risks together with activities of their ethics and compliance programs to their respective board of directors.

Group compliance structure



Structure of SBG's ethics and compliance program

Ethics and compliance program and oversight

The Group Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC) consists of SBG's Board Directors, Corporate Officers, and other members and provides oversight of the risk management and ethics and compliance programs of the Company. The GRCC assesses the key performance indicators that measure the effectiveness of the risk management and ethics and compliance programs such as risk assessments, risk mitigation, and incidents of noncompliance. SBG's Board of Directors receives regular separate reports on, and evaluates and supervises the effectiveness of, the ethics and compliance programs.

Code of conduct and Group policies

SBG has established the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct as the standard that all the Company's officers and employees should follow. Our Code of Conduct sets out standards to guide the Company's officers and employees across various areas such as anti-corruption, prohibition on discrimination, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, antitrust laws, money laundering, insider trading, working environment, and whistleblowing. In 2024, SBG updated the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct to include content related to responsible AI. Based on this, following on from the previous fiscal year, responsible AI was also addressed in the 2025 Code of Conduct training, with efforts made to deepen employee understanding and promote its

Compliance

Top page of the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct website

See the full text of our Supplier Code of Conduct on our website.

See the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct on our website for further details.

Top screen of intranet site, Compliance Awareness Month 2025

Animated video on compliance

appropriate use. SBG has also established the Supplier Code of Conduct to clarify the ethical standards we would like our suppliers to follow.

SBG has implemented a full suite of Group Policies that establish Group-wide minimum requirements for all subsidiaries and their officers and employees across key risk areas such as anti-corruption, competition law, conflicts of interest, insider trading, economic sanctions, information security, privacy, human rights, brand management, corporate governance, the environment, risk management, and taxes.

SBG conducts an annual review of all the Group Policies and makes revisions as appropriate. We will continue to periodically review and revise them.

Training and awareness

The Company conducts training and awareness-raising activities to ensure that officers and employees recognize risk areas and have the information they need to make the right choices.

In fiscal 2025, in addition to the annual SoftBank Group Code of Conduct training, we provided training for officers and employees regarding high-risk areas such as anti-corruption and conflicts of interest. SBG has introduced a global training system, which, in addition to providing the Code of Conduct training, provides subsidiaries in Japan and abroad with training that addresses different areas of risk for each of them.

As one example of the awareness-raising activities, SBG holds the Compliance Awareness Month annually for officers and employees of SBG and those at its major subsidiaries in Japan and overseas. SBG also periodically delivers communications through animated videos and comics featuring actual cases and familiar compliance issues to enable its officers and employees to refresh and consolidate their knowledge about ethical behaviors. The use of visually memorable content is designed to be easily understood.

Monitor, audit, and review

SBG has established a global ethics and compliance helpline to receive reports and consultations regarding compliance violations involving the Company or its officers and employees, from our officers, employees, business partners, and other third parties. Reports and consultations can be made anonymously to the extent permitted by laws and regulations.

To ensure the effectiveness of the ethics and compliance helpline, the whistleblowing system was highlighted as one of the key topics in the 2025 Code of Conduct training, with efforts made to raise awareness and promote understanding among employees, including training on how to use the helpline. In addition, an animated video explaining the system was distributed.

We received reports and requests for advice from employees across the Company on an ongoing basis in fiscal 2025 and responded to them appropriately. The CCOs are responsible for setting up helplines for their respective companies. Significant substantiated cases must be escalated to the GCO.

SBG also conducted an employee survey to measure its ethical culture and the effectiveness of its ethics and compliance programs in fiscal 2025. SBG uses the results of the survey to improve its ethics and compliance programs for fiscal 2026 and beyond.

Risk Management

Eliminating and Reducing Impediments to Sustainable Growth

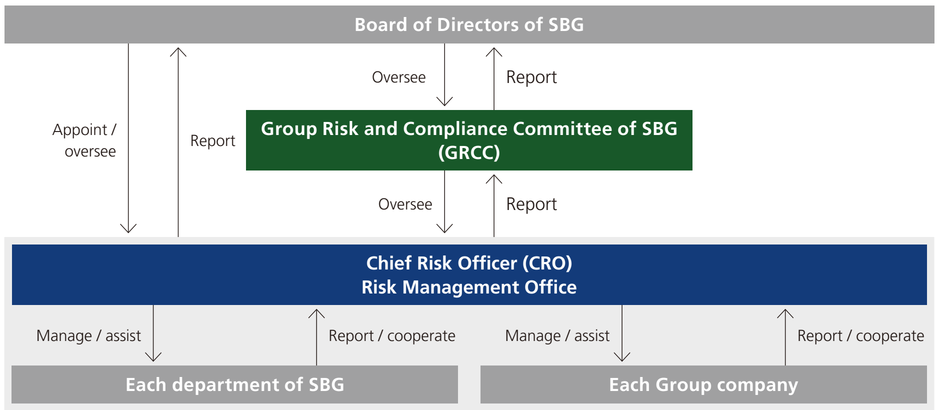
Risk management system

At SBG, the Risk Management Office spearheads Group-wide risk management activities cooperating with Group companies and departments. The office is supervised by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), who is appointed by the Board of Directors with responsibility for Group-wide risk management.

SBG established the Risk Management Policy to ensure a Group-wide understanding of the purpose of risk management and to clarify the basic roles of officers, employees, and risk managers. This policy applies to all officers and employees and the Group companies to encourage their active involvement in risk management activities. Under this policy, and in accordance with SBG's Risk Management Regulations and the Group Company Management Regulations, we appoint risk managers at SBG and its Group companies, comprehensively identify financial and non-financial risks that might arise during business activities, and monitor the countermeasures and their implementation status on at least a quarterly basis.

The Risk Management Office ensures the effectiveness of Group-wide risk management by receiving reports on material matters from risk managers and confirming compliance with the regulations. These policies and regulations are periodically reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of SBG and other bodies. The Risk Management Office quarterly reports identified risks that are material to the Group and their countermeasures to the Board of Directors and the Group Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC). Accordingly, both governance bodies oversee the Risk Management Office. The GRCC consists of SBG's Board Directors and Corporate Officers and other members and provides oversight of the risk management and ethics and compliance programs of the Company.

Risk management system



Risk management initiatives

The Risk Management Office works to strengthen risk management activities by comprehensively gathering information and identifying and addressing risks, with the aim of eliminating and reducing impediments that could adversely affect the sustainable growth of the Group as a whole.

Gathering risk-related information

To identify risks that require priority attention across the Group, the Risk Management Office comprehensively gathers a wide range of information related to financial and non-financial risks. To this end, it mainly undertakes the following initiatives.

▷ Advance review of key proposals

At SBG, when important decisions, including new investments, are made by the Board of Directors, the Investment Committee, or other relevant bodies, the Risk Management Office reviews the proposals in advance, consults with relevant departments as necessary, and confirms that the proposals appropriately reflect risk information relevant to the decision-making process.

▷ Portfolio analysis

The Risk Management Office visualizes the overall picture of the Group's investment portfolio and conducts both quantitative and qualitative risk analyses from various perspectives. For example, it monitors the impact of changes in the external environment, including economic and monetary policies and political developments, on SBG's financial indicators, as well as the degree of investment concentration in specific countries, regions, industries, and other areas.

▷ Risk information gathering

The Risk Management Office comprehensively gathers various types of risk-related information identified by major Group companies and departments across SBG, and promptly receives reports when risks materialize.

Risk Management

Identifying and responding to risks

Based on the insights gained through these initiatives, the Risk Management Office analyzes and assesses risks and corresponding countermeasures, taking into consideration factors such as the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of the potential impact of each risk. Through this process, it identifies material risks that could significantly affect the Group's sustainable growth. For the material risks identified, the Risk Management Office collaborates with relevant departments and Group companies to track the status of countermeasures and monitor their effectiveness.

Through these initiatives, material risks and the status of countermeasures are reported to the Board of Directors and the GRCC on a quarterly basis. Based on the outcomes of discussions at these meetings, the Risk Management Office works to strengthen risk management. In addition, as part of its educational efforts, it provides individual briefings and opportunities for dialogue on the latest risk trends and related information to help external directors and others make decisions based on an appropriate understanding of risks across the Group. The Risk Management Office also seeks to further enhance risk management by reflecting insights gained through these discussions in future initiatives.

Message from Our Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

Multidimensional Risk Management amid Expanding AI Investments

Q1 In fiscal 2025, SBG made investments on an unprecedented scale. What risks are you paying particular attention to in your analysis and monitoring?

In fiscal 2025, SBG made numerous investments in AI-related businesses, most notably a follow-on investment of $30 billion in OpenAI. In fiscal 2026, SBG plans to continue making AI-related investments, with another $30 billion follow-on investment in OpenAI among its planned investments. We view AI as an investment area with a high degree of uncertainty, given the rapid pace of technological innovation and significant changes in the competitive landscape and regulations. In light of these characteristics, we analyze and monitor risks, with a particular focus on SBG's financing risks and risks arising from changes in the market environment. We also conduct stress tests in collaboration with the Finance Unit and continuously confirm the levels of LTV and the cash position.

With respect to financing, we consider multiple scenarios and examine the potential impact if financing does not proceed as planned, as well as alternative financing measures. We then report to the Board of Directors the risks that should be considered. In addition, we continuously monitor trends in the AI market and developments among major companies in collaboration with relevant teams in Japan and overseas.

Furthermore, with respect to SoftBank Vision Funds, we work closely with the relevant teams and receive updates on the latest business conditions and operational progress of major portfolio companies, including OpenAI. We conduct regular monitoring not only before investments are made but also after execution, and strive to maintain a timely understanding of developments even in a rapidly and significantly changing environment.

Q2 Looking back on fiscal 2025, what were your key priorities as CRO in risk management?

As SBG advanced multiple large-scale investments, we have emphasized risk management from the perspective of the overall balance of the portfolio, rather than focusing solely on the risks of individual investments. Given the rapid pace of change and high level of uncertainty in the AI sector, we believe it is important to consider not only the impact of each individual investment, but also how these investments may affect SBG as a whole.

To reflect this perspective, we review proposals related to important decisions, including not only new investments but also financing, before they are submitted to the Board of Directors or the Investment Committee. In this process, we consult with relevant departments as necessary and carefully examine whether the proposals appropriately reflect the risks relevant to the decision-making process. Even after proposals are approved, we continue to monitor developments in collaboration with relevant departments, while reviewing, as appropriate, the progress of individual investments and the developments in the overall portfolio, as well as the status of related financing.

Through these initiatives, we aim to further strengthen collaboration within SBG and across the Group, and build a risk management framework that can adapt to changes in the business environment.

Kiyoshi Ichimura
CRO,
Head of Risk Management Office

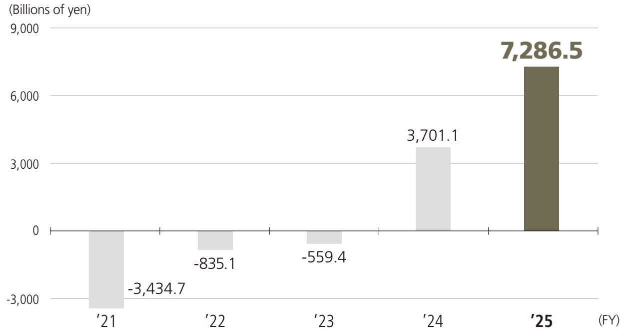
Financial Section

For consolidated financial statements and notes, see “Financial Report 2026” on our website.

Graphs: Key Consolidated Financial Data

Fiscal years beginning April 1 and ending March 31 of the following year

Gain (loss) on investments

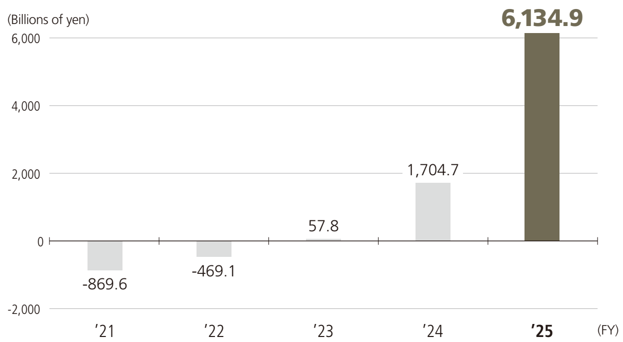


FY2025

Gain on investments

+¥3.6 tn YoY

Income before income tax

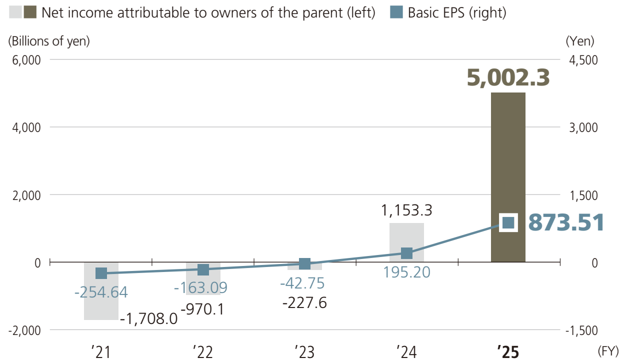


FY2025

Income before income tax

+¥4.4 tn YoY

Net income attributable to owners of the parent / Basic EPS

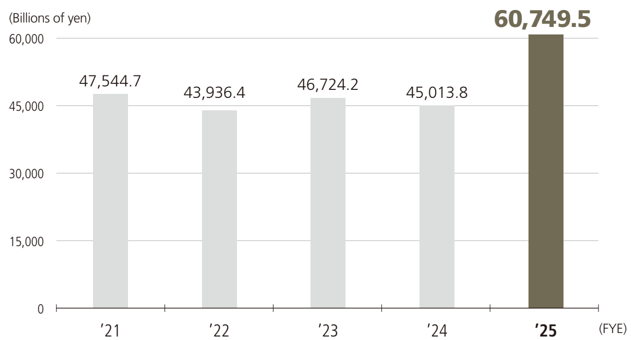


FY2025

Net income attributable to owners of the parent

+¥3.8 tn YoY

Total assets

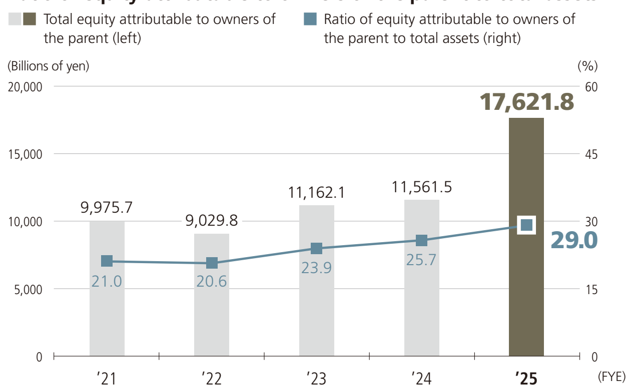


FYE2025

Total assets

+35.0% YoY

Total equity attributable to owners of the parent / Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets



FYE2025

Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets
+52.4% YoY	**29.0%**

Note: The Company conducted share splits at ratios of four-for-one effective January 1, 2026. Per share information has been retroactively adjusted to reflect the impact of these share splits.

Eleven-Year Key Consolidated Financial Data

Fiscal years beginning April 1 and ending March 31 of the following year

(Millions of yen)		FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Net sales		8,881,777	8,901,004	9,158,765	6,093,548	5,238,938
Operating income*1		908,907	1,025,999	1,303,801	2,073,636	–
Income before income tax		919,161	712,526	384,630	1,682,673	50,038
Gain (loss) on investments*1		–	–	–	–	(1,410,153)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent		474,172	1,426,308	1,038,977	1,411,199	(961,576)
Total assets		20,707,192	24,634,212	31,180,466	36,096,476	37,257,292
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		2,613,613	3,586,352	5,184,176	7,621,481	5,913,613
Interest-bearing debt*2		11,922,431	14,858,370	17,042,188	15,685,106	14,272,208
Net interest-bearing debt*3		9,248,363	11,923,065	13,617,255	12,056,031	11,027,565
Net cash provided by operating activities		940,186	1,500,728	1,088,623	1,171,864	1,117,879
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,651,682)	(4,213,597)	(4,484,822)	(2,908,016)	(4,286,921)
Net cash provided by financing activities		43,270	2,380,746	4,626,421	2,202,291	2,920,863
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(689,046)	(386,505)	1,151,548	523,868	(489,503)
Cash and cash equivalents at the fiscal year-end		2,569,607	2,183,102	3,334,650	3,858,518	3,369,015
Major indicators	(Units)					
ROA	%	2.3	6.3	3.7	4.2	(2.6)
ROE	%	17.4	46.0	23.7	22.0	(14.2)
Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets	%	12.6	14.6	16.6	21.1	15.9
Per share data*4	(Units)					
Basic EPS	¥	50.31	160.88	116.69	158.52	(119.63)
Diluted EPS	¥	48.54	159.46	113.55	157.07	(121.33)
Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent	¥	284.86	411.55	537.78	845.08	654.83
Dividend per share	¥	5.13	5.50	5.50	5.50	11.00
Others	(Units)					
Number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury stock)	’000	1,146,900	1,089,282	1,089,498	1,053,833	2,067,996
Number of subsidiaries		739	763	1,141	1,302	1,475
Number of associates		122	130	385	423	455
Number of employees (consolidated basis)		63,591	68,402	74,952	76,866	80,909

(Millions of yen)		FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	**FY2025**
Net sales		5,628,167	6,221,534	6,570,439	6,756,500	7,243,752	**7,798,650**
Operating income*1		–	–	–	–	–	–
Income before income tax		5,670,456	(869,562)	(469,127)	57,801	1,704,721	**6,134,905**
Gain (loss) on investments*1		7,529,006	(3,434,742)	(835,059)	(559,350)	3,701,107	**7,286,496**
Net income attributable to owners of the parent		4,987,962	(1,708,029)	(970,144)	(227,646)	1,153,332	**5,002,271**
Total assets		45,750,453	47,544,670	43,936,368	46,724,243	45,013,756	**60,749,547**
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		10,213,093	9,975,674	9,029,849	11,162,125	11,561,541	**17,621,823**
Interest-bearing debt*2		19,547,976	22,323,580	20,315,191	21,362,031	18,913,350	**25,663,566**
Net interest-bearing debt*3		14,016,812	17,100,637	13,589,693	14,885,247	14,405,506	**13,461,284**
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		557,250	2,725,450	741,292	250,547	203,580	**(428,832)**
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(1,468,599)	(3,018,654)	547,578	(841,461)	(1,631,540)	**(4,507,172)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		2,194,077	602,216	191,517	(606,222)	(1,116,384)	**6,377,307**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,293,710	506,276	1,756,152	(738,279)	(2,473,846)	**1,649,122**
Cash and cash equivalents at the fiscal year-end		4,662,725	5,169,001	6,925,153	6,186,874	3,713,028	**5,362,150**
Major indicators	(Units)						
ROA	%	12.0	(3.7)	(2.1)	(0.5)	2.5	**9.5**
ROE	%	61.9	(16.9)	(10.2)	(2.3)	10.2	**34.3**
Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets	%	22.3	21.0	20.6	23.9	25.7	**29.0**
Per share data*4	(Units)						
Basic EPS	¥	654.90	(254.64)	(163.09)	(42.75)	195.20	**873.51**
Diluted EPS	¥	609.32	(256.42)	(165.60)	(43.55)	194.85	**872.47**
Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent	¥	1,397.20	1,438.98	1,472.24	1,869.86	1,976.35	**3,057.72**
Dividend per share	¥	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	**11.00**
Others	(Units)						
Number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury stock)	'000	1,738,517	1,646,790	1,463,048	1,465,925	1,437,596	**5,698,924**
Number of subsidiaries		1,408	1,316	1,280	1,254	965	**1,077**
Number of associates		535	565	573	571	152	**147**
Number of employees (consolidated basis)		58,786	59,721	63,339	65,352	67,229	**73,677**

Notes: 1. As of June 1, 2015, GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc. ("GungHo") no longer qualified as a subsidiary and became an equity method associate. Accordingly, GungHo's net income and loss for the period from April 1, 2015, to June 1, 2015, are presented as discontinued operations. Furthermore, as of August 16, 2016, GungHo no longer qualified as an equity method associate.
2. The Company sold all of its shares in Supercell Oy ("Supercell") to an affiliate of Tencent Holdings Limited on July 29, 2016. Accordingly, Supercell's net income until July 29, 2016, is presented as discontinued operations. Net income of Supercell for FY2015 was revised retrospectively and presented under discontinued operations.
3. The Company adopted IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in FY2018, and IFRS 16 "Leases" in FY2019. The information for each previous fiscal year is not restated.
4. Sprint and Brightstar Global Group Inc. ("Brightstar") ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company in FY2020. Operating results of Sprint and Brightstar are excluded from FY2018 and FY2019, respectively.

*1 From FY2020, "operating income" is no longer presented and "gain (loss) on investments" is newly presented. Information for FY2019 is restated in the same manner.
*2 Includes lease liabilities from FY2019. Deposits for the banking business of PayPay Bank Corporation are not included in interest-bearing debt.
*3 Calculated by subtracting cash position (cash and cash equivalents + short-term investments recorded as current assets + bond investments (excluding those of PayPay Bank Corporation)) from the presented interest-bearing debt.
*4 Basic EPS and diluted EPS are calculated based on net income attributable to owners of the parent.
The Company conducted share splits at ratios of two-for-one effective June 28, 2019 and four-for-one effective January 1, 2026. Per share information has been retroactively adjusted to reflect the impact of these share splits.

NAV & LTV

(Trillions of yen)	FY2024				FY2025			
	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31
Adjusted SBG stand-alone equity value of holdings	**38.3**	**33.1**	**33.7**	**31.4**	**39.1**	**39.9**	**39.0**	**48.3**
Arm	21.0	16.5	15.4	12.9	19.8	18.2	12.7	19.1
SVF1	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4
SVF2	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.9	8.3	13.2	17.2
LatAm	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SoftBank Corp.	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.8
T-Mobile	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.1
Deutsche Telekom	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	–	–
Alibaba*1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–
Others*1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.4	4.5	4.6
Adjusted SBG stand-alone net interest-bearing debt	**3.0**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**5.7**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**8.1**	**8.2**
Consolidated net interest-bearing debt	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.4	14.8	14.4	18.6	18.8
Net interest-bearing debt at self-financing entities, etc.	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4
Other adjustments	7.5	6.1	5.3	3.9	2.8	2.5	5.0	5.3
NAV	**35.3**	**29.0**	**29.3**	**25.7**	**32.4**	**33.3**	**30.9**	**40.1**

(Yen)								
NAV per share*2	**6,017**	**5,012**	**5,089**	**4,473**	**5,687**	**5,845**	**5,427**	**7,029**

(%)								
LTV	**7.8**	**12.5**	**12.9**	**18.0**	**17.0**	**16.5**	**20.6**	**17.0**

(Reference)								
SBG share price (JPY)*2	2,598	2,107	2,296	1,870	2,629	4,671	4,400	3,555
Total number of shares issued (excluding treasury stock) (thousands)*2	5,863,890	5,788,252	5,764,493	5,750,385	5,697,941	5,698,474	5,698,764	5,698,924
USD/JPY	161.07	142.73	158.18	149.52	144.81	148.88	156.56	159.88

Note: For the details of NAV and LTV, see pages 20-22.
*1 The value of Alibaba shares is included in Others from the end of September FY2025.
*2 The figures reflect the impact of the four-for-one stock split effective January 1, 2026.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations, Financial Position, and Cash Flows

As of June 22, 2026

Results of Operations

1. Fiscal 2025 results highlights

- **¥7,286.5 billion investment gain (¥3,701.1 billion gain for fiscal 2024)**
  – ¥6,730.4 billion ($43.9 billion) investment gain related to the investment in OpenAI
  – ¥218.1 billion investment gain at Investment Business of Holding Companies (including ¥264.9 billion investment gain related to the investment in OpenAI)
  – ¥6,638.6 billion investment gain at SoftBank Vision Funds (including ¥6,465.5 billion investment gain related to the investment in OpenAI and excluding investment gains related to investments in SBG's subsidiaries). Since inception, gross gain was $24.2 billion for SVF1, and SVF2 also turned positive with gross gain of $21.8 billion.*1

Note: Changes in the fair value of shares of consolidated subsidiaries, including Arm and SoftBank Corp., are not recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- **¥6,134.9 billion income before income tax (increase of ¥4,430.2 billion YoY)**
  after the recordings of:
  – Selling, general and administrative expenses of ¥4,020.9 billion (increase of ¥996.5 billion YoY)
  – Finance costs of ¥771.8 billion (increase of ¥190.2 billion YoY)
  – Increase in third-party interests in SVF of ¥534.6 billion, including ¥489.7 billion recognized at SVF2

- **¥5,002.3 billion net income attributable to owners of the parent (increase of ¥3,848.9 billion YoY)**
  after the recordings of:

– Income taxes of ¥502.9 billion
– Net income attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥629.7 billion

2. As of the fiscal year-end, cumulative investment in OpenAI totaled $34.6 billion, with a fair value of $79.6 billion, and cumulative investment gains totaled $45.0 billion.

Status of investment in OpenAI (as of the fiscal year-end)

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

Investment cost*2			Fair value	Cumulative investment gain
Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Cumulative		
2.2	32.4	34.6	79.6	45.0

3. Commitment to a new $30.0 billion follow-on investment in OpenAI in February 2026

Actual and planned investments in OpenAI (as of June 22, 2026)

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

	Investment cost*2		Investment timing
	Actual	Planned	
Total investment in fiscal 2024 (a)	**2.2**	–	
Follow-on investments committed to in March 2025	30.0	–	
First closing	*7.5*	–	*April 2025*
Second closing	*22.5*	–	*December 2025*
Other investments	2.4	–	
Total investment in fiscal 2025 (b)	**32.4**	–	
Cumulative investment as of the fiscal year-end (c)=(a)+(b)	**34.6**	–	
Follow-on investments committed to in February 2026 (d)	10.0	20.0	
First tranche	*10.0*	–	*April 2026*
Second tranche	–	*10.0*	*July 2026*3*
Third tranche	–	*10.0*	*October 2026*3*
Cumulative investment (c)+(d)	**44.6**	**20.0**	

4. Active debt financing and asset monetization for refinancing, repayments and large-scale investments

■ **Straight bonds**

– SBG issued ¥1,120.0 billion in domestic straight bonds and redeemed ¥500.0 billion upon maturity.
– SBG issued $4.2 billion equivalent in foreign currency-denominated senior notes and redeemed $2.8 billion equivalent upon maturity.*4
– In April 2026, after the fiscal year-end, SBG issued $3.5 billion equivalent in foreign currency-denominated senior notes. Proceeds were used in part to repay bridge loans borrowed in April 2026 and are expected to be used for the redemption of $1.2 billion equivalent in foreign currency-denominated senior notes maturing in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027.*5

■ **Hybrid bonds**

– SBG issued ¥200.0 billion in domestic hybrid bonds and redeemed ¥177.0 billion on the first voluntary call date.
– SBG issued $2.9 billion equivalent in foreign currency-denominated hybrid bonds.*6
– In April 2026, after the fiscal year-end, SBG issued ¥418.0 billion in domestic hybrid bonds. Proceeds are expected to be used to refinance ¥405.0 billion in domestic hybrid bonds reaching their first voluntary call date in June 2026.

■ **Bridge loans**

– In April 2025, SBG arranged bridge loans totaling $15.0 billion. Borrowings of $8.5 billion were executed for the investment in OpenAI and $6.5 billion for the acquisition of Ampere. The borrowings were fully repaid by their maturity in April 2026.
– In March 2026, SBG entered into a bridge facility agreement with a total facility amount of $40.0 billion. In April 2026, after the fiscal year-end, borrowings totaling $20.0 billion were drawn down primarily for the investment in OpenAI, of which $2.5 billion was repaid in the same month.

■ **Monetization of assets**

– T-Mobile shares: 75.4 million shares were sold for $16.25 billion, and cash proceeds of $1.64 billion were generated through prepaid forward contracts using the shares.
– Deutsche Telekom shares: Cash proceeds of $2.74 billion were generated through the settlement of collar transactions using the shares and the full sale of the shares.*7
– NVIDIA shares: 32.1 million shares (including holdings of the asset management subsidiary) were sold for $5.83 billion.
– Arm shares: Borrowings through margin loans using the shares increased by $11.5 billion.
– SoftBank Corp. shares: Borrowings through margin loans using the shares increased by ¥400.0 billion.

5. Share repurchase and retirement

– Under the share repurchase program of up to ¥500.0 billion authorized by the Board of Directors in August 2024, SBG concluded the program in August 2025 upon the expiration of the planned period, having acquired a total of ¥330.3 billion (42,033,200 shares) of its own shares, which was below the authorized maximum amount, primarily due to a rise in its share price.
– On October 31, 2025, SBG retired the same number of shares (42,033,200 shares) as those repurchased under the above Board of Directors' authorization.

6. Share split

SBG conducted a share split to make its shares more accessible to investors and further expand its shareholder base. The record date for the share split was December 31, 2025; however, since that day fell on a non-business day for the shareholder registry administrator, the effective record date was December 30, 2025. The common stock held by shareholders listed or recorded in the final register of shareholders as of the end of that day was split at a ratio of four-for-one.

Notes: Abbreviations for Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations, Financial Position, and Cash Flows
The fiscal year / Fiscal 2025: Twelve-month period ended March 31, 2026
The first quarter: Three-month period ended June 30, 2025
The second quarter: Three-month period ended September 30, 2025
The third quarter: Three-month period ended December 31, 2025
The fourth quarter: Three-month period ended March 31, 2026
The previous fiscal year / Fiscal 2024: Twelve-month period ended March 31, 2025
The fiscal year-end: March 31, 2026
The previous fiscal year-end: March 31, 2025

*1 Gross amounts before deductions for third-party interests and taxes, etc.
*2 Includes indirect investments and is presented net of disposals.
*3 Subject to acceleration in the event of an initial public offering of OpenAI.
*4 The issuance amount represents the total of $2.2 billion and 1.7 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated senior notes.
The redemption amount represents the total of $0.91 billion and 1.61 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated senior notes.
Euro amounts are translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate at the fiscal year-end. The same applies throughout this section.
*5 The issuance amount represents the total of $1.5 billion and 1.75 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated senior notes.
The redemption amount represents the total of $0.67 billion and 0.44 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated senior notes.
*6 The issuance amount represents the total of $2.0 billion and 0.75 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated hybrid notes.
*7 This consists of (i) $2.01 billion representing the difference between the fair value of Deutsche Telekom shares delivered in the physical settlement of collar transactions and the amounts of debt repayment and derivative settlement and (ii) $0.73 billion from the sale of all Deutsche Telekom shares held.

Completion of Follow-on Investments in OpenAI Committed to in March 2025

In December 2025, SBG executed an additional investment of $22.5 billion in OpenAI through SVF2 at the second closing of the follow-on investments of up to $40.0 billion (increased to up to $41.0 billion in August 2025) that SBG committed to on March 31, 2025 (the "2025 Follow-on Investments"). As a result, the 2025 Follow-on Investments, including syndication to co-investors, were fully completed, and SVF2's cumulative investment in OpenAI reached $34.6 billion.

Overview of the 2025 Follow-on Investments

	First Closing (Completed)	Second Closing (Completed)
Pre-money valuation	$260.0 billion	
Investment amount	$10.0 billion	$31.0 billion
Syndication	Of the $41.0 billion investment, $11.0 billion was invested by co-investors through syndication.	
Investment by the Company	$7.5 billion	$22.5 billion*1
Timing of the Company's investment	April 2025	December 2025
The Company's investment entity	SVF2	

*1 Includes indirect investments.

Commitment to Follow-on Investments in OpenAI in February 2026

On February 27, 2026, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with OpenAI to participate in its financing round through SVF2 and make follow-on investments totaling $30.0 billion (the "2026 Follow-on Investments"). Upon completion of the 2026 Follow-on Investments, the Company's cumulative investment in OpenAI is expected to reach $64.6 billion, representing an ownership interest of approximately 13%.*2

*2 Ownership percentage is calculated on the basis of (1) all issued and outstanding preferred and common stock (assuming the issuance of all preferred shares in connection with the $122 billion financing round announced by OpenAI in February 2026), (2) outstanding and committed equity awards, and (3) outstanding and committed securities convertible into OpenAI's equity securities, but excludes (1) the warrants held by OpenAI Foundation, a nonprofit organization, (2) shares of capital stock held by OpenAI or its subsidiaries as treasury stock, and (3) any unissued shares pursuant to the equity incentive plan approved by OpenAI's board of directors.

Overview of the 2026 Follow-on Investments (as of June 22, 2026)

	First Tranche (Completed)	Second Tranche (Planned)	Third Tranche (Planned)
Pre-money valuation		$730.0 billion	
Investment by the Company	$10.0 billion	$10.0 billion	$10.0 billion
Timing of the Company's investment	April 1, 2026	July 1, 2026	October 1, 2026
The Company's investment entity		SVF2	

PayPay Listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market

(1) Transaction Overview
On March 12, 2026, PayPay Corporation (“PayPay”) completed its initial public offering (the “IPO”) on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. In the IPO, PayPay issued 39.3 million American depositary shares (“ADSs”) (including 8.2 million ADSs issued upon full exercise of the over-allotment option) (the “New Issuance”), while SVF2 sold 23.9 million ADSs (the “Disposal”). As a result of the IPO, SVF2’s ownership interest in PayPay decreased from 34.00% to 28.49%.

(2) Primary Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements
Following the IPO, the aggregate ownership interest in PayPay held by SBG’s subsidiaries, namely SoftBank Corp., LY Corporation, B Holdings Corporation (the joint holding company of SoftBank Corp. and LY Corporation), and SVF2, remains at 90.7%, and PayPay continues to be a subsidiary of SBG. Accordingly, the amount equivalent to the gain arising from the New Issuance and the Disposal was not recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss; instead, of the total amount equivalent to a gain of ¥114,266 million,*1 ¥81,462 million attributable to owners of the parent was recorded as capital surplus in the consolidated statement of financial position. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, net proceeds of ¥96,291 million (after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions) from the New Issuance have been recorded under proceeds from capital contributions from non-controlling interests in cash flows from financing activities, and net proceeds of ¥57,564 million (after the same deduction) from the Disposal have been recorded under other.

*1 Includes the effect of changes in equity interest arising from the dilution of the Company’s ownership interest resulting from the New Issuance.

Establishment of a New Reportable Segment

On November 25, 2025, the Company acquired all equity interests in Ampere, a semiconductor design company, for a total of $6.5 billion, making it a wholly owned subsidiary. Following this acquisition, the Board of Directors reassessed the business units that are subject to regular performance review by the Board. As a result, Arm, previously included in the Arm segment, and Graphcore Limited, previously included in Other, together with Ampere and other semiconductor-related subsidiaries were consolidated into a newly established reportable segment: the AI Computing segment. The reportable segments for the previous fiscal year have also been reclassified in the same manner. For details, see “AI Computing Segment” on page 88.

Exchange rates used for translations

Average rate for the quarter

	Fiscal 2024				**Fiscal 2025**			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
USD/JPY	¥156.53	¥150.26	¥151.32	¥152.95	**¥145.19**	**¥147.50**	**¥154.04**	**¥156.48**

Rates at the end of the period

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**
USD/JPY	¥149.52	**¥159.88**

Overall results for fiscal 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal 2024	**Fiscal 2025**	Change	Change %
Net sales	7,243,752	**7,798,650**	554,898	7.7%
Gross profit	3,754,203	**4,016,139**	261,936	7.0%
Gain on investments				
Investment Business of Holding Companies	3,413,821	**218,111**	(3,195,710)	(93.6%)
SoftBank Vision Funds	387,584	**6,638,611**	6,251,027	–
Other	(100,298)	**429,774**	530,072	–
Total gain on investments	3,701,107	**7,286,496**	3,585,389	96.9%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3,024,409)	**(4,020,928)**	(996,519)	32.9%
Finance cost	(581,559)	**(771,790)**	(190,231)	32.7%
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	27,055	**(271,009)**	(298,064)	–
Derivative gain (loss) (excluding gain (loss) on investments)	(2,034,029)	**204,333**	2,238,362	–
Change in third-party interests in SVF	(491,898)	**(534,613)**	(42,715)	8.7%
Other gain	354,251	**226,277**	(127,974)	(36.1%)
Income before income tax	1,704,721	**6,134,905**	4,430,184	259.9%
Income taxes	(101,613)	**(502,929)**	(401,316)	394.9%
Net income	1,603,108	**5,631,976**	4,028,868	251.3%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	449,776	**629,705**	179,929	40.0%
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	1,153,332	**5,002,271**	3,848,939	333.7%
Total comprehensive income	1,082,348	**6,767,252**	5,684,904	525.2%
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	666,237	**6,098,756**	5,432,519	815.4%

1. Net sales

Net sales increased ¥554,898 million (7.7%) year on year to ¥7,798,650 million. Net sales increased in the SoftBank segment and the AI Computing segment. For details, see "SoftBank Segment" on page 87 and "AI Computing Segment" on page 88.

2. Gain on investments

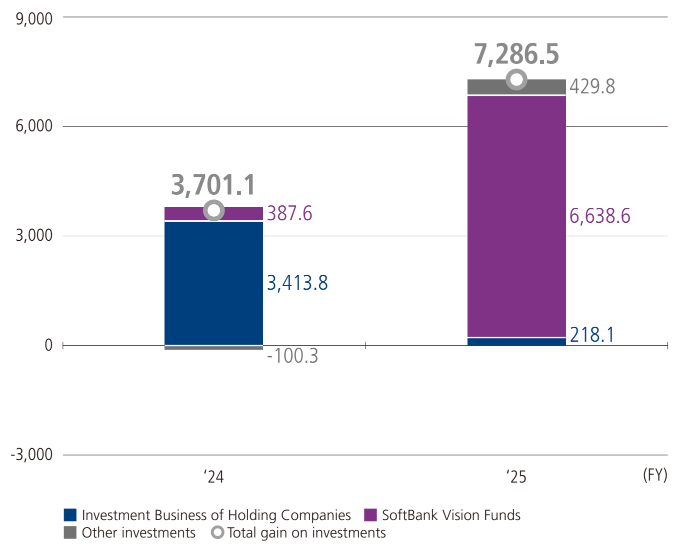
Total gain on investments was ¥7,286,496 million.

Investment gain at Investment Business of Holding Companies was ¥218,111 million. This was primarily attributable to investment gains of ¥339,092 million on NVIDIA Corporation ("NVIDIA") shares,*1 ¥278,566 million from investment in Intel Corporation ("Intel"), and ¥264,920 million on the right to make a follow-on investment in OpenAI (which constitutes a forward contract, the "OpenAI Forward Contract").*2 These gains were partially offset by investment losses of ¥656,838 million on T-Mobile shares and ¥169,742 million on Alibaba shares.

For details, see "Investment Business of Holding Companies Segment" on page 79.

Gain on investments

(Billions of yen)



Investment gain at the SVF segment totaled ¥6,638,611 million. This comprised gains of ¥39,424 million at SVF1, ¥6,511,392 million at SVF2, ¥43,111 million at LatAm and ¥44,684 million on other investments. The gain at SVF1 was primarily driven by gains recorded from exits of investments and increases in the fair values of private portfolio companies, mainly reflecting higher valuations in recent transactions, despite share price declines in certain public portfolio companies. The gain at SVF2 was primarily attributable to investment gains totaling ¥6,465,523 million related to investments in OpenAI. For details, see "SoftBank Vision Funds Segment" on page 82.

Other investment gain was ¥429,774 million. This was primarily due to increases in the fair value of investments held by Robo HD, including Skild AI, Inc.

3. Income before income tax

Income before income tax increased by ¥4,430,184 million year on year to ¥6,134,905 million. Major changes other than gain (loss) on investments are as follows.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by ¥996,519 million year on year to ¥4,020,928 million. In the SoftBank segment, selling, general and administrative expenses increased by ¥179,384 million year on year, primarily due to higher sales-related expenses incurred in acquiring smartphone subscribers and promoting the continued use of commerce services by existing customers. In the AI Computing segment, selling, general and administrative expenses increased by ¥213,613 million year on year, primarily due to an increase in research and development expenses associated with the development of next-generation technologies to support future growth. In addition, at Energy Global, which is included in Other, selling, general and administrative expenses increased by ¥368,307 million year on year, mainly due to an increase in the fair value of the equity-based plans accounted for as cash-settled.

Finance cost increased by ¥190,231 million year on year to ¥771,790 million. Interest expenses at SBG*3 increased by ¥158,665 million year on year to ¥602,430 million. This was primarily due to (i) higher interest expense on syndicated loans following borrowings under a term loan in September 2024 and a bridge loan in April 2025 and (ii) higher interest expense on straight bonds and hybrid bonds as outstanding balances increased. These increases more than offset lower interest expense related to prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares, which declined as physical settlement of those contracts progressed in fiscal 2024 and was completed in the first quarter.

Foreign exchange loss of ¥271,009 million (net) was recorded, representing a year-on-year deterioration of ¥298,064 million, driven by the yen's depreciation in exchange rates used for translation at the fiscal year-end compared to the previous fiscal year-end. This was primarily because U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities (including borrowings from subsidiaries and foreign currency-denominated senior notes) exceeded U.S. dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents and loans receivable at SBG and its domestic subsidiaries conducting fund procurement.

For SoftBank Vision Funds and other foreign subsidiaries and associates, whose functional currencies are foreign currencies (primarily U.S. dollars), the yen-translated value of their net assets increased due to the yen's depreciation in the exchange rates used for translation at the fiscal year-end compared to the previous fiscal year-end. However, this positive impact is not recognized as foreign exchange gains and losses; instead, it is reflected in the ¥1,086,987 million increase in exchange differences from the translation of foreign operations, recorded under accumulated other comprehensive income in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivative gain (excluding gain (loss) on investments) increased by ¥2,238,362 million year on year to a gain of ¥204,333 million. Derivative gain of ¥142,779 million was recorded in relation to prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares. All prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares were settled by the first quarter-end.

Third-party interests in SVF increased by ¥534,613 million. This was primarily driven by a ¥489,749 million increase in third-party interests at SVF2 following the recording of an investment gain of ¥6,853,744 million at SVF2 (on an SVF2 stand-alone basis).

4. Net income attributable to owners of the parent

Net income attributable to owners of the parent was ¥5,002,271 million, an improvement of ¥3,848,939 million year on year.

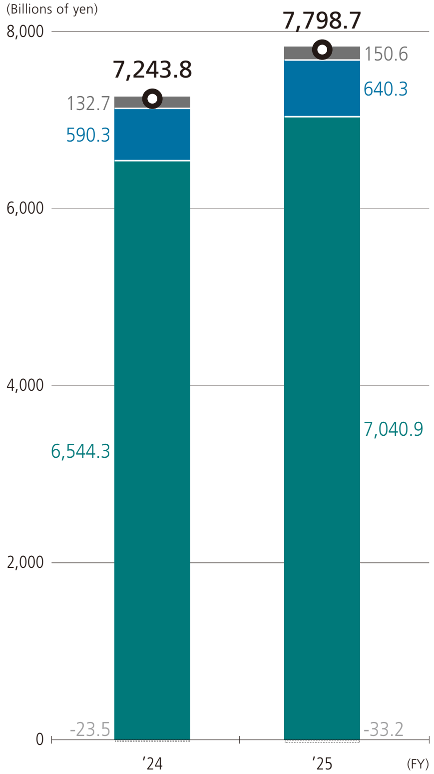
Income taxes totaled ¥502,929 million. This reflects the recording of current income tax expense of ¥540,776 million, partially offset by a deferred tax benefit of ¥37,847 million. Current income tax expense primarily consisted of ¥158,838 million recorded at SBG in connection with the physical settlement of prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares, as well as ¥329,693 million recorded at operating companies such as SoftBank Corp. The deferred tax benefit was primarily attributable to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities that had been recognized at the previous fiscal year-end on Alibaba shares and related derivatives, following the physical settlement of prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares. This more than offset deferred tax expenses arising from the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for investment gains on certain equity securities.

The current tax expense recorded at SBG mentioned above includes an estimated top-up tax of ¥61,857 million under the Global Minimum Tax.

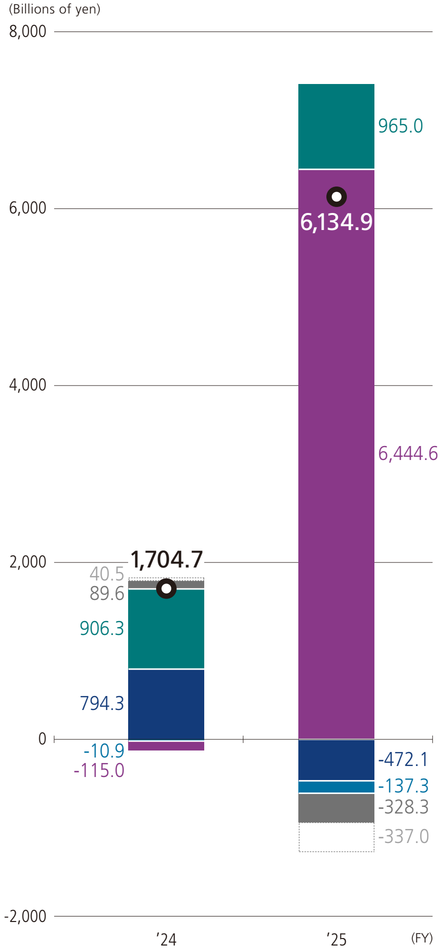
*1 The total investment gain on the sale of all NVIDIA shares held by SBG and the asset management subsidiary during the third quarter
*2 Represents the increase in the fair value of the contract up to the date of the transfer agreement following the transfer of the OpenAI Forward Contract from SBG to SVF2. The investment under this contract was completed in December 2025.
*3 Interest expenses of SBG include interest expenses of its wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement.

Summary of Segment Information

Net sales



Segment income (income before income tax)



■ Investment Business of Holding Companies*1 ■ SoftBank Vision Funds*1 ■ SoftBank ■ AI Computing
■ Other □ Reconciliations ○ Consolidated

*1 Net sales are not recorded for this segment as it is not engaged in the sale of goods and services.

Overview of reportable segments

Segments	Main businesses	Core companies
Investment Business of Holding Companies	• Investment activities by SBG and its subsidiaries	• SoftBank Group Corp. • SoftBank Group Capital Limited • SoftBank Group Japan Corporation • SoftBank Group Overseas GK • SB Northstar LP
SoftBank Vision Funds	• Investment activities by SVF1, SVF2 and LatAm	• SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited • SoftBank Vision Fund L.P. • SB Global Advisers Limited • SoftBank Vision Fund II-2 L.P. • SBLA Latin America Fund LLC
SoftBank	• Consumer business: Provision of mobile services and broadband services to retail customers • Enterprise business: Provision of mobile communications and solutions services to enterprise customers • Distribution business: Provision of ICT services products to enterprise customers • Media & EC business: Provision of media, advertising and commerce services • Financial business: Provision of payment and financial services	• SoftBank Corp. • LY Corporation • PayPay Corporation
AI Computing	• Design of semiconductor IP, chips and related technology • Development and sale of semiconductor chips • Sale of software tools and provision of related services	• Arm Holdings plc • Ampere Computing Holdings LLC • Graphcore Limited
Other	• Solar power plant development, construction and operation, and data center development and construction • Robotics-related business • Fukuoka SoftBank HAWKS-related businesses	• Energy Global, LP • Silver Bands 4 (US) Corp.*2 • Fukuoka SoftBank HAWKS Corp.

*2 An intermediate holding company that holds robotics-related investments

Investment Business of Holding Companies Segment

- **¥218.1 billion investment gain was recorded primarily due to investment gains of ¥339.1 billion on NVIDIA shares, ¥278.6 billion on investment in Intel, and ¥264.9 billion on the derivative related to the OpenAI Forward Contract, partially offset by losses of ¥656.8 billion on T-Mobile shares and ¥169.7 billion on Alibaba shares.**
- **¥472.1 billion segment loss was recorded as finance costs of ¥645.6 billion and foreign exchange loss of ¥282.0 billion more than offset derivative gains (excluding gains and losses on investments) of ¥192.5 billion.**

Overview

This segment is led by SBG, which conducts investment activities either directly or through its subsidiaries, acting as a strategic investment holding company. The segment comprises SBG, SoftBank Group Capital Limited, SoftBank Group Japan Corporation, SoftBank Group Overseas GK, SB Northstar (the asset management subsidiary), and certain other subsidiaries engaged in investment and financing activities. In this segment, gains and losses on investments in this segment comprise those on investments held by SBG either directly or through its subsidiaries, excluding gains and losses on investments pertaining to subsidiaries' shares, such as dividend income from subsidiaries or impairment losses related to subsidiaries' shares.

This segment holds investments in portfolio companies, such as Intel and T-Mobile, most of which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Investments classified as financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value every quarter, with any change in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as gains and losses on investments.

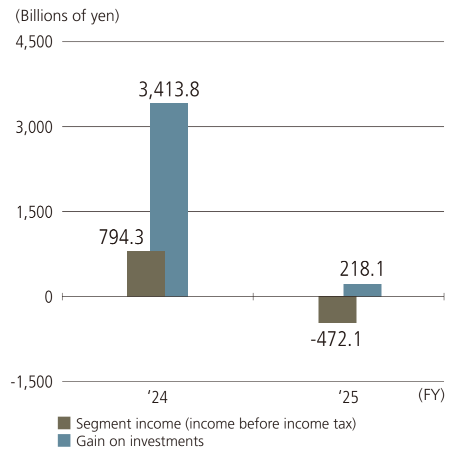
Investment in listed stocks, corporate bonds, and other instruments by the asset management subsidiary

SB Northstar engages in the acquisition and sale of listed stocks, corporate bonds and other instruments, utilizing surplus funds of SBG. Investment gain at the asset management subsidiary for fiscal 2025 amounted to ¥244.7 billion, bringing the cumulative investment loss since inception to ¥720.9 billion.*[1] The balance of investments at the fiscal year-end stood at ¥1,436.6 billion, including ¥1,267.1 billion in corporate bonds. Investments in corporate bonds are primarily in investment-grade bonds with short remaining maturities.

SBG indirectly holds a 67% stake in SB Northstar, while SBG's Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO Masayoshi Son indirectly holds a 33% interest. The portion corresponding to Masayoshi Son's interest is deducted from the gains and losses on investments at SB Northstar as a non-controlling interest; therefore, 67% of the gains and losses on investments impact net income attributable to owners of the parent. In the event that, at the end of the fund life (12 years + 2-year extension), SB Northstar has any unfunded repayment obligations to SBG, Masayoshi Son will cover his pro rata share of any such unfunded obligations based on his relative ownership percentage in SB Northstar.

*1 The cumulative investment loss includes dividend income and interest received from bond investments, but excludes the impact of SB Northstar's investments in three special purpose acquisition companies controlled by SB Investment Advisers (US) Inc.

Segment income (income before income tax) / Gain on investments



Financial results

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal 2024	**Fiscal 2025**	Change	Change %	
Gain on investments	3,413,821	**218,111**	(3,195,710)	(93.6%)	A
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(131,856)	**(125,196)**	6,660	(5.1%)	
Finance cost	(531,252)	**(645,592)**	(114,340)	21.5%	B
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	19,257	**(281,961)**	(301,218)	–	
Derivative gain (loss) (excluding gain (loss) on investments)	(2,041,830)	**192,523**	2,234,353	–	
Other gain	66,111	**170,033**	103,922	157.2%	
Segment income (income before income tax)	794,251	**(472,082)**	(1,266,333)	–	

A Gain on investments: ¥218,111 million

Gain (loss) on investments, excluding dividend income, comprises the following:

- NVIDIA: In October 2025, all NVIDIA shares held by SBG and the asset management subsidiary were sold. An investment gain of ¥339,092 million in total was recorded, reflecting a share price increase from the beginning of fiscal 2025 to the time of sale.
- Intel: SBG entered into an investment contract with Intel (which constitutes a forward contract) in August 2025 and executed the investment in September 2025. An investment gain of ¥278,566 million was recorded due to a share price increase from the execution of the contract.
- OpenAI: SBG transferred the OpenAI Forward Contract to SVF2. An investment gain of ¥264,920 million was recorded, reflecting changes in the fair value up to the date of the transfer agreement.
- Deutsche Telekom: Physical settlement of collar transactions using Deutsche Telekom shares and the sale of all Deutsche Telekom shares held were completed. An investment loss of ¥31,867 million was recorded due to a share price decline from the beginning of fiscal 2025 to the time of the physical settlement and the sale.
- Alibaba: Physical settlement of prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares was completed. An investment loss of ¥169,881 million was recorded due to a share price decline from the beginning of fiscal 2025 to the time of the physical settlement.
- T-Mobile: SBG sold a portion of its T-Mobile shares. An investment loss of ¥572,143 million was recorded due to a share price decline from the beginning of fiscal 2025 to the time of the sale. In addition, an investment loss of ¥84,695 million was recorded for T-Mobile shares held at the fiscal year-end due to a share price decline from the beginning of fiscal 2025.

B Finance cost: ¥645,592 million (increase of ¥114,340 million year on year)

Interest expenses at SBG*1 to entities outside of the group increased by ¥158,665 million year on year to ¥602,430 million. This increase was mainly driven by higher interest expenses on syndicated loans following borrowings through a term loan in September 2024 and a bridge loan in April 2025, as well as increased interest expenses on straight bonds and hybrid bonds due to higher outstanding balances. This was partially offset by lower interest expense related to prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares, which declined as physical settlement progressed in fiscal 2024 and was completed in the first quarter.

*1 Interest expenses of SBG include interest expenses of its wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement.

Impact of the asset management subsidiaries on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2026	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,756	
Investment securities (a)	344,344	
Securities pledged as collateral (b)	1,092,249	
Investment balance subtotal (a) + (b)	1,436,593	
including corporate bonds	1,267,137	
Derivative financial assets	31	
Loans receivable*1	799,400	
Other	20,049	
Total assets	**2,263,829**	
Interest-bearing debt	801,937	
Borrowed securities	1,365	
Other	2,000	
Total liabilities	**805,302**	
Investments from Delaware subsidiaries*2	1,971,699	
Equivalent amount of cash investments by SBG in Delaware subsidiaries	39,786	
Equivalent amount of loans to Delaware subsidiaries held by SBG (the amount entrusted by SBG related to asset management)	1,912,020	
Equivalent amount of cash investments by Masayoshi Son in Delaware subsidiaries	19,893	A
Retained earnings	(768,888)	B
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	255,716	
Equity	**1,458,527**	C

*1 Loans to SBG, which are eliminated in consolidation as intragroup transactions
*2 Represents the investment amounts from the Company's subsidiaries, Delaware Project 1 L.L.C., Delaware Project 2 L.L.C. and Delaware Project 3 L.L.C. (collectively, the "Delaware subsidiaries"), into SB Northstar, the asset management subsidiary.

(Calculation of non-controlling interests)

(Millions of yen)

Equivalent amount of cash investments by Masayoshi Son in Delaware subsidiaries	19,893	A
Cumulative loss attributable to non-controlling interests*3	(256,204)	
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	94,924	
Non-controlling interests (interests of Masayoshi Son)	**(141,387)**	D

*3 One third of B in the above table

(Interests in equity (C above))

(Millions of yen)

Interests of SBG	1,599,914	
Non-controlling interests (interests of Masayoshi Son)	(141,387)	D
Equity	**1,458,527**	C

Main interest-bearing debt and lease liabilities in this segment

Borrower	Type	Balance as of March 31, 2026 in the consolidated statement of financial position
SBG	Borrowings	¥3,960.7 billion
	Corporate bonds	¥8,170.4 billion
	Lease liabilities	¥6.5 billion
	Commercial paper	¥185.7 billion
Wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement*4	Borrowings using Arm shares (margin loans)	¥3,168.5 billion
	Borrowings using SoftBank Corp. shares (margin loans)	¥1,196.5 billion
	Prepaid forward contracts using T-Mobile shares (collar contracts)	¥259.2 billion
SB Northstar*4	Borrowings using securities (prime brokerage loans)	¥801.9 billion

*4 Borrowings by wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement and by SB Northstar are non-recourse to SBG.

SoftBank Vision Funds Segment

- **SVF1: $111.4 billion in cumulative returns on $87.2 billion investments, with a $24.2 billion gross gain**
  – Investment gain for fiscal 2025 was $0.8 billion (¥50.3 billion), driven by gains recorded from exits of investments and increases in the fair values of private portfolio companies, mainly reflecting higher valuations in recent transactions, despite share price declines in public portfolio companies such as Coupang and DiDi.

- **SVF2: $118.7 billion in cumulative returns on $96.9 billion investments, with a $21.8 billion gross gain, shifting into positive territory**
  – Investment gain for fiscal 2025 was $44.7 billion (¥6,853.7 billion). Of this amount, investment gains related to OpenAI totaled $42.1 billion (¥6,465.5 billion).

(As of March 31, 2026; in billions of U.S. dollars)

	Since Inception			Fiscal 2025*1	
	Investment cost	Returns	Gain/loss	Gain/loss YTD	Gain/loss Jan - Mar
SVF1					
Exited investments	48.3	71.6	23.3	1.6	0.3
Investments before exit	38.9	39.2	0.3	(0.9)	(4.5)
Interests/Dividends	–	0.6	0.6	0.0	-
Total	**87.2**	**111.4**	**24.2**		
SVF2					
Exited investments	10.8	6.5	(4.3)	(0.8)	(0.3)
Investments before exit	86.1	112.0	25.9	44.1	24.3
Interests/Dividends	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	**96.9**	**118.7**	**21.8**		

Note: From the third quarter, performance is presented on a net basis, and the effects of transactions such as share exchanges that were previously included in both "investment cost" and "returns" have been excluded. In addition, derivatives that were previously presented separately are now included in "exited investments" and "investments before exit."

Note: Public portfolio companies are shares traded on stock exchanges or over-the-counter markets. Private portfolio companies are those that do not fall under the category of public portfolio companies. Returns and gross gains and losses are before deducting third-party interests, taxes and expenses. Investment returns represent the exit price for exited investments, the fair value for investments before exits and the respective amounts received for interest or dividends. The same applies hereinafter.

*1 The amount of gains and losses for exited investments for fiscal 2025 represents the exit price, net of the investment cost of such investments.

Overview

Segment results primarily include the results of the investment and operational activities of SoftBank Vision Fund 1 (SVF1), SoftBank Vision Fund 2 (SVF2) and SoftBank Latin America Funds (LatAm).

Financial results

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal 2024	**Fiscal 2025**	Change	Change %
Gain on investments*1	434,903	**6,991,871**	6,556,968	–
SVF1	1,022,971	**50,301**	(972,670)	(95.1%)
SVF2	(561,656)	**6,853,744**	7,415,400	–
LatAm	8,110	**43,111**	35,001	431.6%
Others	(34,522)	**44,715**	79,237	–
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(62,169)	**(50,955)**	11,214	(18.0%)
Finance cost	(40,244)	**(164,895)**	(124,651)	309.7%
Change in third-party interests in SVF*2	(491,898)	**(534,613)**	(42,715)	8.7%
Other gain	44,390	**203,193**	158,803	357.7%
Segment income (income before income tax)	(115,018)	**6,444,601**	6,559,619	–

*1 Gains and losses on investments associated with the change in valuation of SoftBank Vision Funds' investments in shares in the Company's subsidiaries (mainly PayPay and Robo HD) are included in segment income of the SoftBank Vision Funds segment as "gain on investments" but are eliminated in consolidation and not included in "gain on investments - SoftBank Vision Funds" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

*2 Change in third-party interests in SVF represents the gains and losses attributable to third-party investors, which are calculated based on the gains and losses on investments at each fund, net of (i) management and performance fees payable to SBIA from SVF1; (ii) management and performance-linked management fees payable to SBGA from SVF2; (iii) management fees, performance-linked management fees, and performance fees payable to SBGA from LatAm; and (iv) operating and other expenses of SVF. For details, see "(2) Third-party interests in SVF" under "7. SoftBank Vision Funds business" in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Financial Report 2026."

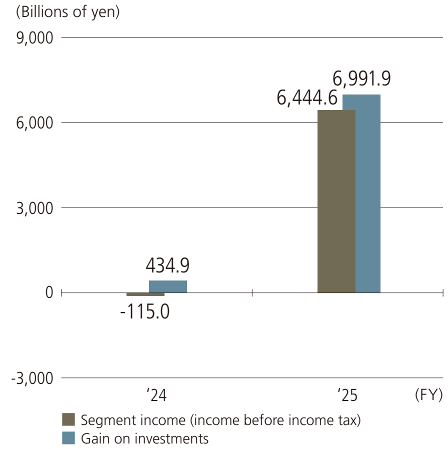
Change in third-party interests in SVF

The increase in third-party interests in SVF amounted to ¥534,613 million. This was primarily driven by a ¥489,749 million increase in third-party interests at SVF2 following the recording of an investment gain of ¥6,853,744 million at SVF2 (on an SVF2 stand-alone basis).

SVF2 has introduced a co-investment program with restricted rights to receive distributions, under which MgmtCo, controlled by Masayoshi Son, Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO of the Company, holds 17.25% of the equity interest. MgmtCo's rights to receive distributions related to its investment are restricted until SVF2 LLC's*1 investment performance reaches a certain threshold, after which the restrictions are gradually lifted. As of the previous fiscal year-end, due to weak investment performance, the amount of third-party interests recorded in relation to this co-investment was zero. As of the fiscal year-end, although investment performance had improved significantly, it did not reach the above threshold. As a result, no performance-based distribution was recorded, and only third-party interests equivalent to the investment principal were recorded.

*1 SVF2 LLC (SVF II Investment Holdings LLC) is a subsidiary of the Company established under SVF2 and indirectly holds investments subject to the co-investment program.

Segment income (income before income tax) / Gain on investments



Outline of principal funds in the segment

As of March 31, 2026

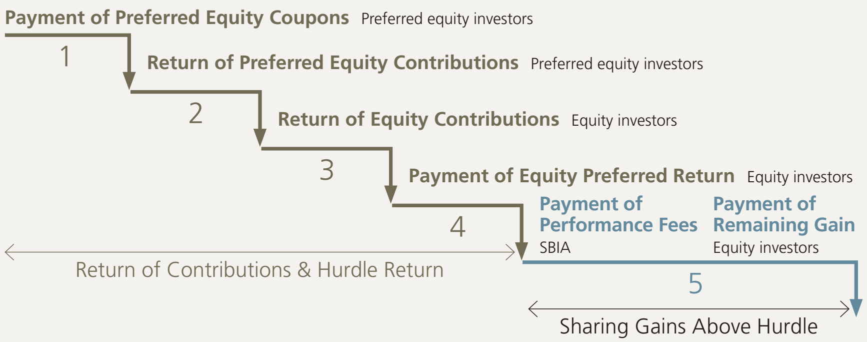
The funds aim to maximize returns from a medium- to long-term perspective through investments in high-growth-potential companies leveraging AI. SVF1's investment period has ended, and the remaining undrawn capital is reserved for fixed distributions and operating expenses.

	SVF1	SVF2	LatAm
Primary limited partnership	SoftBank Vision Fund L.P.	SoftBank Vision Fund II-2 L.P.	SBLA Latin America Fund LLC
Total committed capital (billions of U.S. dollars)	98.6	139.2	7.8
	The Company: 33.1*1 Third-party investors: 65.5	The Company: 136.6 Third-party investor (MgmtCo): 2.6*2	The Company: 7.4 Third-party investor (MgmtCo): 0.4*2
Manager	SBIA (The Company's wholly owned U.K. subsidiary)	SBGA (The Company's wholly owned U.K. subsidiary)	
Investment period	Ended on September 12, 2019	To be determined by the manager	
Fund life	Until November 20, 2029 + up to two one-year extensions option by SBIA	Until October 4, 2032 + up to two one-year extensions option by SBGA	

*1 The Company's committed capital to SVF1 includes approximately $8.2 billion of an obligation that was satisfied by using Arm shares (all said shares have been contributed) and $2.5 billion to be used for an incentive scheme related to SVF1.

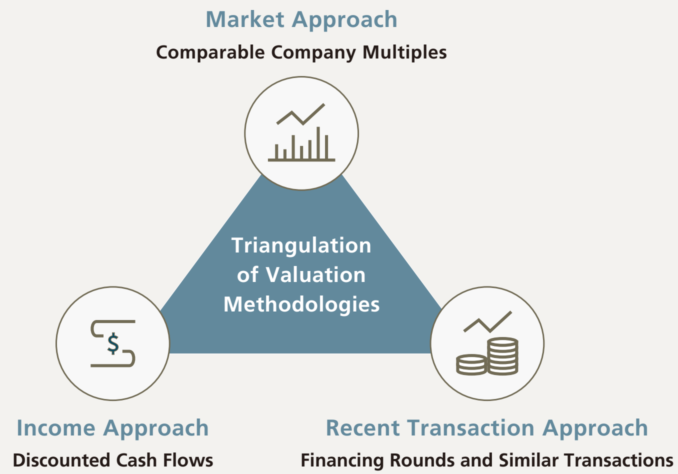
*2 A co-investment program has been introduced for SVF2 and LatAm for the Company's management. MgmtCo, an investment entity for the co-investment program, participates in the two funds. The interest attributable to MgmtCo is treated as a third-party interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements. For details, see "a. Co-investment program with restricted rights to receive distributions" in "(1) Related party transactions and balances" under "46. Related party transactions" in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Financial Report 2026."

SVF1 distribution waterfall



Fair value measurement of investments

SVF1, SVF2, and LatAm calculate the fair value of their investments at each quarter-end in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" and based on the SBIA Global Valuation Policy and the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEV Guidelines). For public portfolio companies, fair values of portfolio companies that are traded on stock exchanges are determined using quoted prices, while fair values of those traded on over-the-counter markets are determined using single or multiple factors, such as quoted prices and other observable inputs. For private portfolio companies, one or more valuation methods are used, including the market approach using figures of market comparable companies, the income approach using estimated future cash flows, and the recent transactions method using prices of recent funding rounds and similar transactions.



Financing at SVF

SVF1, SVF2, and LatAm may independently engage in borrowings that are nonrecourse to SBG, with the aim of leveraging and maintaining liquidity. Such borrowings include asset-backed finance, which utilizes held assets to enhance returns and distribute to limited partners.

Status of SVF1 investments

As of March 31, 2026

Total ((1) + (2) + (3) below)

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

Cumulative number of investments	Cumulative investment cost	Cumulative investment return	Cumulative gain*1
94	**87.2**	**111.4**	**24.2**

(1) Exited investments

	Number of investments	Investment cost	Exit price	Cumulative gain/loss*1	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025 YTD	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025 Jan - Mar
Partial exit	–	7.3	13.2	5.9	2.2	0.3
Full exit	42	41.0	58.4	17.4	(0.6)	–
Total	**42**	**48.3**	**71.6**	**23.3**	**1.6**	**0.3**

(2) Investments before exit (investments held at the fiscal year-end)*2

	Number of investments	Investment cost	Fair value	Cumulative gain/loss*4	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025 YTD	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025 Jan - Mar
Public*3	16	19.0	13.5	(5.5)	(2.4)	(3.8)
Private	36	19.9	25.7	5.8	1.5	(0.7)
Total	**52**	**38.9**	**39.2**	**0.3**	**(0.9)**	**(4.5)**

(3) Interest and dividend income from investments

	Interest and dividend income	Cumulative income	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025 YTD	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025 Jan - Mar
Total	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**–**

Notes: From the third quarter, performance is presented on a net basis, and the effects of share exchanges and dividends in kind that were previously included in "number of investments," "investment cost" and "returns" have been excluded. In addition, derivatives that were previously presented separately are now included in "exited investments" and "investments before exit."

*1 Before deducting third-party interests, taxes and expenses

*2 The classification of portfolio companies as public/private is based on their status as of the fiscal year-end.

*3 Includes DiDi Global Inc. and Getaround, Inc., which are traded on the over-the-counter market.

*4 For a certain investment that was initially determined to be transferred from the Company to SVF1 but later canceled, any gains and losses incurred for fiscal 2025 leading up to the decision to cancel the transfer are excluded from this section.

Capital deployment of SVF1

As of March 31, 2026

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

	Total	The Company	Third-party investors
Committed capital (A)	**98.6**	33.1	65.5
Drawn capital*1 (B)	**87.2**	29.9	57.3
Return of capital (non-recallable) (C)	**55.9**	14.3	41.6
Outstanding capital*2 (D) = (B) – (C)	**31.3**	15.6	15.7
Remaining committed capital (E) = (A) – (B)	**11.4**	3.2	8.2

Notes: The Company's committed capital to SVF1 includes approximately $8.2 billion of an obligation that was satisfied using Arm shares (all said shares have been contributed) and $2.5 billion to be used for an incentive scheme related to SVF1.

*1 Drawn capital excludes the amount repaid to limited partners after the capital was drawn due to investment plan changes and other factors.

*2 As of the fiscal year-end, $3.8 billion of the $15.7 billion in outstanding capital from third-party investors was attributable to preferred equity commitment.

Status of SVF2 investments

As of March 31, 2026

Total ((1) + (2) + (3) below)

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

Cumulative number of investments	Cumulative investment cost	Cumulative investment return	Cumulative gain*1
309	**96.9**	**118.7**	**21.8**

(1) Exited investments

	Number of investments	Investment cost	Exit price	Cumulative gain/loss*1	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025	
					YTD	Jan - Mar
Partial exit	-	3.2	2.7	(0.5)	(0.1)	0.1
Full exit	34	7.6	3.8	(3.8)	(0.7)	(0.4)
Total	**34**	**10.8**	**6.5**	**(4.3)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.3)**

(2) Investments before exit (investments held at the fiscal year-end)*2

	Number of investments	Investment cost	Fair value	Cumulative gain/loss	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025	
					YTD	Jan - Mar
Public	21	7.9	8.4	0.5	1.8	(0.4)
Private	254	78.2	103.6	25.4	42.3	24.7
Total	**275**	**86.1**	**112.0**	**25.9**	**44.1**	**24.3**

(3) Interest and dividend income from investments

	Interest and dividend income	Cumulative income	Gain/loss recorded for fiscal 2025	
			YTD	Jan - Mar
Total	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**

Notes: From the third quarter, performance is presented on a net basis, and the effects of transfers to Robo HD, financial support to WeWork Inc., and share exchanges that were previously included in "number of investments," "investment cost" and "returns" have been excluded. In addition, derivatives that were previously presented separately are now included in "exited investments" and "investments before exit."

*1 Before deducting third-party interests, taxes and expenses

*2 The classification of portfolio companies as public/private is based on their status as of the fiscal year-end.

Capital deployment of SVF2

As of March 31, 2026

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

	Total
Committed capital (A)	**139.2**
Drawn capital (B)	**99.6**
Remaining committed capital (C) = (A) – (B)	**39.6**

Note: Remaining committed capital includes recallable return of capital.

(Reference: Breakdown of committed capital as of March 31, 2026) (Billions of U.S. dollars)

Total committed capital	**139.2**
The Company's equity commitment to investments outside the scope of the co-investment program	13.6
The Company's preferred equity commitment to SVF2 LLC	110.6
The Company's equity commitment to SVF2 LLC	12.4
MgmtCo's equity commitment to SVF2 LLC	2.6

Note: As of the fiscal year-end, no capital has been paid by MgmtCo.

Status of LatAm investments

As of the fiscal year-end, LatAm posted $6.8 billion in cumulative returns on $7.6 billion in investments, with a gross loss of $0.8 billion since inception. For fiscal 2025, investment gain was $0.3 billion.

Capital deployment of LatAm

As of the fiscal year-end, the total committed capital for LatAm was $7.8 billion, with drawn capital totaling $7.7 billion.

For a complete list of portfolio companies and historical quarterly results of SVF1, SVF2 and LatAm, see the Data Sheets under "Earnings Results Briefing" on the Company's website.

SoftBank Segment

Segment income increased by 6.5% YoY, primarily due to higher income in the Finance, Enterprise, and Consumer businesses.

Overview

Segment results include the business activities of SoftBank Corp. and its subsidiaries primarily in Japan, such as the provision of mobile services and sale of mobile devices, as well as the provision of broadband, advertising, and commerce services. Under its *Beyond Carrier* strategy, SoftBank Corp. aims to achieve sustainable growth in its core telecommunications business, while expanding its domains beyond telecommunications through internet services, such as *Yahoo! JAPAN* and *LINE*, and the development of businesses that utilize advanced technologies, including AI, IoT, and FinTech, the latter encompassing the cashless payment service *PayPay*.

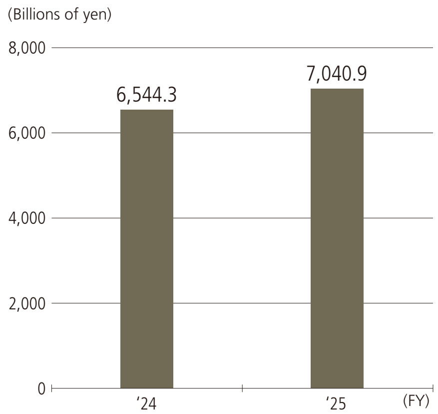
Financial results

Segment income increased by ¥58,693 million, or 6.5%, year on year to ¥965,002 million, primarily as a result of higher income in the Finance, Enterprise, and Consumer businesses.

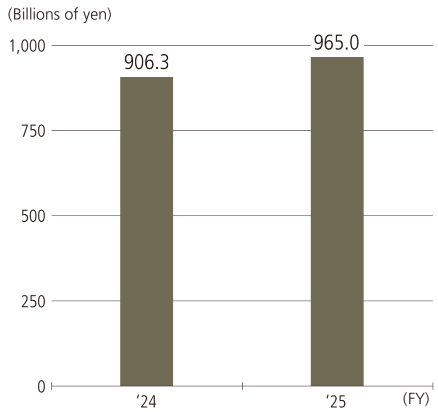
In the Consumer business, the segment's core business, income increased mainly due to higher revenue from mobile services driven by continued growth in the number of smartphone subscribers, as well as an increase in device sales revenue reflecting a rise in the average selling price of mobile devices. Income in the Enterprise business increased mainly due to an expansion of cloud service revenue amid accelerating digitalization among enterprises. In the Finance business, income increased primarily due to revenue growth and improved profitability driven by cost efficiencies. Revenue increased mainly as fee income rose with the expansion of transaction volume at PayPay and PayPay Card Corporation, and interest income increased with growth in financial balances, including revolving credit balances at PayPay Card Corporation and loan balances at PayPay Bank Corporation. Profitability also improved due to greater efficiency in outsourcing expenses, sales promotion expenses, and other costs. In contrast, income in the Media & EC business decreased. This was mainly due to (i) a decline in sales at ASKUL Corporation due to the impact of a system outage and (ii) the absence of gains from the loss of control over multiple subsidiaries recorded in fiscal 2024. These negative factors outweighed gain on remeasurement related to business combinations associated with the acquisition of subsidiaries such as LINE MAN CORPORATION PTE. LTD.

For more information on SoftBank Corp.'s financial results and business operations, see its website.

Net sales



Segment income (income before income tax)



AI Computing Segment

- **Net sales increased by 9.5% YoY in U.S. dollar terms (8.5% increase in yen terms), driven by strong revenue at Arm.**
- **Segment loss deteriorated by ¥126.4 billion YoY, primarily due to higher research and development expenses associated with the development of next-generation technologies to underpin future growth. The loss was further impacted by the consolidation of Ampere's results and the recording of acquisition-related costs following the completion of its acquisition.**

Overview

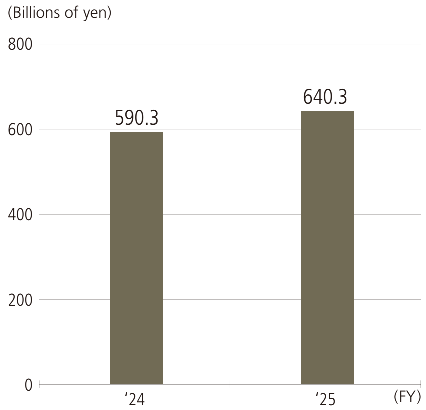
In this segment, semiconductor-related subsidiaries such as Arm, Ampere, and Graphcore Limited are working together to enhance the Group's semiconductor business toward the realization of ASI (Artificial Superintelligence).

Arm delivers industry-leading compute platforms that combine exceptional performance with superior energy efficiency, with its technologies deployed across a broad spectrum of products, including smartphones, data-center servers, IoT devices and automotive systems. In the fourth quarter, Arm announced *Arm AGI CPU*, its first Arm-designed silicon chip since its founding. Designed specifically as a data center CPU for general-purpose cloud and agentic AI workloads, this product marks a significant strategic shift for Arm, extending its compute platform from its established IP licensing and Compute Subsystem (CSS) offerings into the realm of proprietary silicon chips. This development is expected to further accelerate innovation across Arm's entire ecosystem. Ampere specializes in designing high-performance, energy-efficient CPUs for AI-driven workloads, built on the Arm compute platform. Graphcore Limited has a proven track record in the design and development of semiconductor chips specialized for AI.

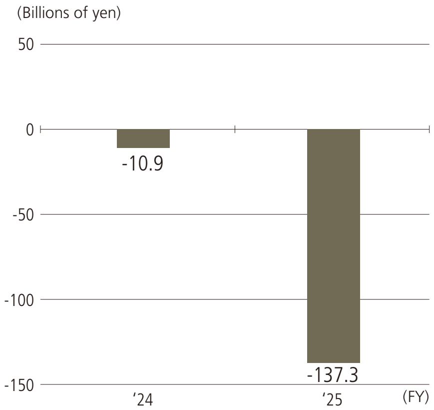
These semiconductor-related subsidiaries will continue to invest in R&D to build the future of AI computing, while advancing the development of new technologies, including new compute platforms delivered as semiconductor IP, chips, and related technologies, which will enable their customers to develop next generation products.

Since fiscal 2024, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and Arm have entered into agreements related to technology licensing and design services (the "Agreements" in this section). Under the Agreements, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary receives licenses for Arm's semiconductor IP and design services for joint research and development aimed at creating future new technologies. In this segment, transactions between the Company's wholly owned subsidiary and Arm are eliminated as intra-segment transactions.

Net sales



Segment income (income before income tax)*



* Depreciation and amortization expenses include amortization expenses of ¥58,010 million for fiscal 2025 and ¥63,715 million for fiscal 2024. These expenses are related to intangible assets recognized in the purchase price allocation at the time of the acquisition of Arm.

Financial results

Net sales

Net sales in this section are presented in U.S. dollars as the segment's revenue is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars.

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

	Fiscal 2024	**Fiscal 2025**	Change	Change %
Net sales (U.S. dollar-based)	3,862	**4,228**	366	9.5%

Net sales increased by $366 million (9.5%) year on year, primarily driven by growth in royalty revenue at Arm from its Edge AI, Cloud AI and Physical AI business units.

The Edge AI business unit, which includes smartphones, consumer electronics and IoT devices, benefitted from higher royalty rates as more smartphones deployed chips based on Arm's latest *Armv9* and CSS technologies. The Cloud AI business unit benefitted from increased shipments of Arm-based CPUs for Google Axion, AWS Graviton, and NVIDIA Vera Rubin platforms, against a backdrop of expanding CPU demand in data centers. The Physical AI business unit, which encompasses automotive applications and robotics, saw revenue driven by more deployment of advanced electronics into increasingly autonomous vehicles.

Segment income

Segment loss was ¥137,266 million, a deterioration of ¥126,375 million year on year. This was primarily due to higher research and development expenses associated with the development of next-generation technologies to underpin future growth. Segment income was further impacted by the completion of the Ampere acquisition during fiscal 2025, which resulted in the consolidation of its financial results into SBG's consolidated results, as well as the recognition of associated acquisition-related costs.

Technology development

Arm and its licensees made the following technology-related announcements during fiscal 2025. For details on each technology development, please refer to the press releases published on the websites of the announcing companies.

- In June 2025, Arm announced technology details of *Arm Zena CSS* for automotive. Built on *Armv9* technology, *Arm Zena CSS* is the first pre-integrated and pre-validated platform for AI-defined vehicles. Combined with Arm's virtual platforms, which enable software to be developed in parallel to the hardware, automakers can reduce their time to develop an AI-enabled vehicle by one year.
- In September 2025, Arm announced technology details of *Arm Lumex CSS* for mobile computing devices. *Arm Lumex CSS* unites its highest performing CPUs, built on the most advanced *Armv9* technology, along with GPUs and system IP, enabling the ecosystem to bring AI devices to market faster and accelerate AI experiences on flagship smartphones and next-generation PCs.
- In December 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. announced Graviton5, its latest custom *Armv9*-based server chip. With 192 Arm-based CPU cores, it delivers up to 25% higher performance than the previous generation, enabling improved efficiency.
- In December 2025, Rivian Automotive, Inc. announced its third-generation custom chip RAP1 for autonomous driving, based on the latest *Armv9* architecture. Developed in close collaboration with Arm, RAP1 supports high-performance, energy-efficient, and safety-focused operation in future autonomous vehicles.
- In December 2025, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. announced Exynos 2600, its new flagship mobile chip utilizing *Arm Lumex CSS*. It delivers up to 39% higher CPU performance compared with its previous generation, along with improved power efficiency, enabling high-performance on-device AI.
- In March 2026, Arm announced *Arm AGI CPU*, its first proprietary silicon chip. The chip features up to 136 cores based on the *Neoverse V3* architecture, is manufactured using Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC)'s 3nm process, and delivers approximately twice the performance density per rack compared to x86 at 300W TDP. This expands Arm's value proposition in the data center from IP and CSS to silicon supply. The chip was co-developed with Meta Platforms, Inc., with commercial deployment being advanced in collaboration with partners including OpenAI and SAP SE.

For more information on Arm's U.S. GAAP-based financial results and business operations, see Arm's website.

Financial Position

1. Status of investment assets

- **Carrying amount of investments of SVF (FVTPL)*1 was ¥23,495.7 billion, an increase of ¥12,084.8 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.*2**

  Carrying amount of OpenAI shares was ¥12,725.5 billion ($79.6 billion), a ¥12,235.1 billion ($76.3 billion) increase from the previous fiscal year-end.

- **Carrying amount of investment securities was ¥4,264.6 billion, a decrease of ¥3,775.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.*2**

– Carrying amount of T-Mobile shares was ¥335.8 billion, a ¥3,068.3 billion decrease primarily due to sales.

– NVIDIA shares and Deutsche Telekom shares were fully sold and had a zero balance.

– Carrying amount of Intel shares was ¥613.5 billion, reflecting a $2.0 billion investment made in September 2025 and a share price increase.

2. Changes in liabilities associated with financing activities

- **Interest-bearing debt of SBG amounted to ¥12,316.8 billion (a ¥3,731.5 billion increase from the previous fiscal year-end).**

– Borrowings of ¥3,960.7 billion (a ¥2,185.3 billion increase from the previous fiscal year-end):

Borrowings were made to fund the follow-on investment in OpenAI and the acquisition of Ampere. The outstanding balance of such borrowings at the fiscal year-end totaled ¥1,917.7 billion ($12.0 billion).

– Corporate bonds of ¥8,170.4 billion (a ¥1,502.0 billion increase from the previous fiscal year-end):

SBG issued ¥2,371.7 billion equivalent in domestic bonds and foreign currency-denominated bonds and redeemed ¥999.0 billion equivalent of such bonds.

- **Interest-bearing debt of wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement amounted to ¥4,624.3 billion (a ¥1,162.6 billion increase from the previous fiscal year-end).*2**

– Borrowings totaled ¥4,365.1 billion (a ¥1,901.3 billion increase from the previous fiscal year-end):

This mainly reflected increases of $11.5 billion in a margin loan using Arm shares and ¥400.0 billion in a margin loan using SoftBank Corp. shares, partially offset by a $2.9 billion decrease at the time of repayment following the full settlement of borrowings related to collar transactions through the delivery of Deutsche Telekom shares.

– Financial liabilities relating to prepaid forward contracts stood at ¥259.2 billion (a ¥738.6 billion decrease from the previous fiscal year-end):

This mainly reflected a ¥983.0 billion ($6.7 billion) decrease at the time of settlement due to the physical settlement of all prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares, partially offset by the recognition of ¥259.2 billion ($1.6 billion) upon entering into new prepaid forward contracts using T-Mobile shares.

3. Changes in equity

- **Total equity increased by ¥6,515.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.**

– Of the ¥114.3 billion equivalent gain arising from the New Issuance and Disposal in PayPay's IPO, ¥81.5 billion attributable to owners of the parent was recorded as capital surplus.

– Retained earnings increased due to the recording of ¥5,002.3 billion in net income attributable to owners of the parent.

- **Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent (equity ratio) was 29.0% at the fiscal year-end, compared with 25.7% at the previous fiscal year-end.**

*1 Investments of SVF (FVTPL) do not include SVF's investments in the Company's subsidiaries (primarily PayPay and Robo HD) or investments that were transferred from the Company to the funds and continue to be accounted for using the equity method (and are included in investments accounted for using the equity method) prior to and after such transfer.

*2 Includes increases in the carrying amount due to a 6.9% depreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar in the foreign currency exchange rates used for translation at the fiscal year-end compared to the previous fiscal year-end.

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	Change	Change %
Total assets	45,013,756	**60,749,547**	15,735,791	35.0%
Total liabilities	31,060,730	**40,281,115**	9,220,385	29.7%
Total equity	13,953,026	**20,468,432**	6,515,406	46.7%

Assets

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	Change	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,713,028	**5,362,150**	1,649,122	
Trade and other receivables	3,008,144	**3,302,622**	294,478	
Derivative financial assets	111,258	**44,221**	(67,037)	
Other financial assets	1,485,877	**2,135,608**	649,731	A
Inventories	198,291	**240,179**	41,888	
Other current assets	365,880	**730,821**	364,941	
Assets classified as held for sale	550,440	**–**	(550,440)	B
Total current assets	9,432,918	**11,815,601**	2,382,683	
Property, plant and equipment	2,830,185	**3,446,559**	616,374	C
Right-of-use assets	857,961	**921,612**	63,651	
Goodwill	5,781,931	**7,314,532**	1,532,601	D
Intangible assets	2,414,562	**2,469,843**	55,281	
Costs to obtain contracts	383,022	**439,265**	56,243	
Investments accounted for using the equity method	502,995	**739,274**	236,279	
Investments of SVF (FVTPL)	11,410,922	**23,495,706**	12,084,784	E
SVF1	6,467,602	**6,265,581**	(202,021)	
SVF2	4,094,257	**16,320,923**	12,226,666	
LatAm	849,063	**909,202**	60,139	
Investment securities	8,040,068	**4,264,641**	(3,775,427)	F
Derivative financial assets	168,248	**327,547**	159,299	
Other financial assets	2,767,625	**3,701,668**	934,043	G
Deferred tax assets	207,987	**273,591**	65,604	
Other non-current assets	215,332	**1,539,708**	1,324,376	H
Total non-current assets	35,580,838	**48,933,946**	13,353,108	
Total assets	45,013,756	**60,749,547**	15,735,791	

Components	Main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year-end
Current assets	
A Other financial assets	At the asset management subsidiary, the balance increased by ¥313,983 million, mainly reflecting acquisitions of corporate bonds (primarily investment-grade bonds with short remaining maturities), partially offset by sale of NVIDIA shares.
B Assets classified as held for sale	Alibaba shares worth ¥533,818 million ($3.57 billion) were reclassified from investment securities to assets classified as held for sale, following a decision made prior to the previous fiscal year-end to use the shares for physical settlement of a portion of the prepaid forward contracts maturing in April 2025, resulting in a decrease upon completion of the settlement.
Non-current assets	
C Property, plant and equipment	At Energy Global, property, plant and equipment increased by ¥399,566 million, primarily due to the acquisition of solar power generation facilities.
D Goodwill	Because the purchase price allocation (PPA) relating to the acquisition of Ampere has not yet been completed, provisional goodwill of ¥1,078,644 million was recorded, which is the difference between the acquisition price of ¥1,017,579 million and the net amount of Ampere's assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition of control. For details, see "8. Business combination" in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Financial Report 2026."
E Investments of SVF (FVTPL)	• The carrying amount of investments at SVF2 increased by ¥12,226,666 million ($74.7 billion).*[1] This reflected follow-on and new investments totaling $44.8 billion and a $32.3 billion increase in the fair value of investments held at the fiscal year-end, partially offset by $2.4 billion in divestments and transfers to Robo HD. • Of the above increase in carrying amount, the carrying amount of OpenAI shares increased by ¥12,235,109 million ($76.3 billion). This primarily comprised ¥6,786,361 million ($44.5 billion) from the follow-on investments, ¥4,928,655 million ($31.9 billion) from a fair value increase, and ¥535,011 million from changes in foreign exchange rates. As a result, the balance at the fiscal year-end stood at ¥12,725,548 million ($79.6 billion). • The carrying amount of investments at SVF1 decreased by ¥202,021 million ($4.1 billion).*[1] This was due to a decrease of $4.8 billion resulting from divestments, partially offset by an increase of $0.7 billion in the fair value of investments held at the fiscal year-end. The carrying amount of these investments of SVF also reflected an increase due to a 6.9% depreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar in the exchange rates used for translation at the fiscal year-end compared to the previous fiscal year-end. For details, see "SoftBank Vision Funds Segment" on page 82.

Components	Main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year-end
F Investment securities	• The carrying amount of T-Mobile shares decreased by ¥3,068,273 million, bringing the balance at the fiscal year-end to ¥335,796 million. This decrease was due to the sale of 75.4 million shares, as well as a decline in the share price (reference: $266.71 per share as of March 31, 2025, to $210.03 per share as of March 31, 2026). • The carrying amount of Deutsche Telekom shares decreased by ¥1,121,969 million due to the sale of all shares, resulting in a zero balance at the fiscal year-end. • The carrying amount of Alibaba shares decreased by ¥1,015,606 million, bringing the balance at the fiscal year-end to ¥9,498 million. This was primarily due to the physical settlement of all prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares. • The carrying amount of NVIDIA shares decreased by ¥311,566 million due to the sale of all shares (excluding those held by the asset management subsidiary), resulting in a zero balance at the fiscal year-end. • The carrying amount of Intel shares was zero at the previous fiscal year-end but increased to ¥613,522 million at the fiscal year-end. This was primarily due to a $2.0 billion investment executed in September 2025, as well as a subsequent share price increase. • The carrying amount of asset management products such as bonds held by PayPay Bank Corporation increased by ¥503,020 million, bringing the balance at the fiscal year-end to ¥1,250,076 million. • The carrying amount of investments held by Robo HD increased by ¥469,476 million, bringing the balance at the fiscal year-end to ¥727,877 million. The carrying amounts of these investment securities also reflected an increase caused by a 6.9% depreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar in the exchange rates used for translation at the fiscal year-end compared to the previous fiscal year-end.
G Other financial assets	Loans in the banking businesses of LINE Bank Taiwan Limited and PayPay Bank Corporation increased by a total of ¥658,080 million.
H Other non-current assets	• Advance payments for the acquisition of assets related to power plant and AI infrastructure construction projects in the U.S. were recorded as advances for property, plant and equipment amounting to ¥678,726 million ($4.2 billion). • Energy Global recorded ¥582,962 million ($3.6 billion) as lease incentives. For details, see "13. Other current assets and other non-current assets" in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Financial Report 2026."

*1 Includes the impact of changes in exchange rates between local currencies and the U.S. dollar.

(Reference) Cash and cash equivalents by entity

Consolidated cash and cash equivalents increased by ¥1,649.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥5,362.2 billion. For details, see "Cash Flows" on page 95.

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	Change
Investment Business of Holding Companies segment	1,596,258	**2,812,040**	1,215,782
SBG	1,251,667	**2,523,841**	1,272,174
Wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement	97,622	**16,213**	(81,409)
SB Northstar	1,328	**7,756**	6,428
Others	245,641	**264,230**	18,589
SoftBank Vision Funds segment	134,096	**333,258**	199,162
SVF1	30,314	**106,518**	76,204
SVF2	29,265	**153,695**	124,430
LatAm	4,497	**7,127**	2,630
SBIA, SBGA, SBLA Advisers Corp.	70,020	**65,918**	(4,102)
SoftBank segment	1,435,525	**1,438,799**	3,274
SoftBank Corp.	293,429	**249,537**	(43,892)
LY Corporation	268,132	**240,123**	(28,009)
PayPay and its subsidiaries*1	369,223	**363,081**	(6,142)
Others*1	504,741	**586,058**	81,317
AI Computing segment	328,193	**492,849**	164,656
Arm and its subsidiaries	311,795	**439,814**	128,019
Others*2	16,398	**53,035**	36,637
Others*2	218,956	**285,204**	66,248
Total	3,713,028	**5,362,150**	1,649,122

Notes: The figures are shown after consolidation eliminations.
*1 Cash and cash equivalents of the banking subsidiaries, PayPay Bank Corporation and LINE Bank Taiwan Limited, were ¥330,862 million at the fiscal year-end.
*2 Following the establishment of a new reportable segment, the AI Computing segment, in the third quarter, figures for the previous fiscal year-end have been retrospectively restated and presented to reflect the current reportable segments.

Liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	Change	
Interest-bearing debt	5,629,648	**7,251,630**	1,621,982	
Lease liabilities	165,355	**184,666**	19,311	
Deposits for banking business	1,795,965	**2,550,998**	755,033	
Trade and other payables	3,036,349	**3,616,646**	580,297	
Derivative financial liabilities	840,469	**137,858**	(702,611)	A
Other financial liabilities	5,940	**39,944**	34,004	
Income taxes payable	444,180	**182,506**	(261,674)	
Provisions	54,047	**79,296**	25,249	
Other current liabilities	629,717	**790,004**	160,287	
Total current liabilities	12,601,670	**14,833,548**	2,231,878	
Interest-bearing debt	12,376,682	**17,433,486**	5,056,804	
Lease liabilities	741,665	**793,784**	52,119	
Third-party interests in SVF	3,652,797	**3,746,396**	93,599	B
Derivative financial liabilities	104,197	**549,000**	444,803	C
Other financial liabilities	199,284	**450,847**	251,563	
Provisions	155,436	**216,527**	61,091	
Deferred tax liabilities	924,392	**1,443,678**	519,286	
Other non-current liabilities	304,607	**813,849**	509,242	
Total non-current liabilities	18,459,060	**25,447,567**	6,988,507	
Total liabilities	31,060,730	**40,281,115**	9,220,385	

Components	Main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year-end
See "Reference" on page 94 for a breakdown of interest-bearing debt.	
Current liabilities	
A Derivative financial liabilities	• Derivative financial liabilities related to prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares decreased by ¥551,943 million ($3.69 billion) due to the physical settlement of all such contracts. • Derivative financial liabilities related to collar transactions using Deutsche Telekom shares decreased by ¥259,034 million ($1.73 billion) due to the physical settlement of all such transactions.
Non-current liabilities	
B Third-party interests in SVF	Third-party interests in SVF1 decreased due to distributions and returns to external investors. Meanwhile, third-party interests in SVF2 increased by ¥500,391 million, reflecting the investment gain of ¥6,853,744 million at SVF2 (on an SVF2 stand-alone basis). For details, see "SoftBank Vision Funds Segment" on page 82.
C Derivative financial liabilities	Warrants granted by Energy Global that are convertible into its ordinary equity interests were recorded at ¥465,740 million ($2.9 billion). Combined with ¥117,222 million ($0.7 billion) recorded under current derivative financial liabilities, total derivative financial liabilities related to these warrants amounted to ¥582,962 million ($3.6 billion).

Equity

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	Change	
Common stock	238,772	**238,772**	–	
Capital surplus	3,376,724	**3,510,713**	133,989	A
Other equity instruments	193,199	**193,199**	–	
Retained earnings	2,701,792	**7,323,791**	4,621,999	B
Treasury stock	(256,251)	**(24,761)**	231,490	C
Accumulated other comprehensive income	5,307,305	**6,380,109**	1,072,804	D
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	11,561,541	**17,621,823**	6,060,282	
Non-controlling interests	2,391,485	**2,846,609**	455,124	
Total equity	13,953,026	**20,468,432**	6,515,406	

Components	Main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year-end
A Capital surplus	Of the total amount of ¥114,266 million equivalent*1 to the gain arising from the New Issuance and the Disposal in PayPay's IPO, ¥81,462 million attributable to owners of the parent was recorded as capital surplus.
B Retained earnings	Net income attributable to owners of the parent of ¥5,002,271 million was recorded.
C Treasury stock	Pursuant to a Board of Directors' resolution dated August 7, 2024 authorizing the repurchase of up to ¥500.0 billion of the Company's own shares, 13,221,000 shares were repurchased during fiscal 2025. Meanwhile, SBG retired the same number of shares as the total number of treasury stock acquired under the resolution, which totaled 42,033,200 shares, on October 31, 2025.
D Accumulated other comprehensive income	Exchange differences from the translation of foreign operations, arising from translating the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries and associates into yen, increased by ¥1,086,987 million mainly due to the yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar at the fiscal year-end compared to the previous fiscal year-end.

*1 Includes the effect of changes in equity interest arising from the dilution of the Company's ownership interest resulting from the New Issuance.

(Reference) Interest-bearing debt and lease liabilities (current and non-current)

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	Change	
Investment Business of Holding Companies segment	12,109,943	**17,750,190**	5,640,247	
SBG	8,593,337	**12,323,379**	3,730,042	
Borrowings	1,775,411	**3,960,719**	2,185,308	A
Corporate bonds	6,668,470	**8,170,429**	1,501,959	B
Lease liabilities	7,956	**6,531**	(1,425)	
Commercial paper	141,500	**185,700**	44,200	
Wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement*1	3,461,666	**4,624,293**	1,162,627	
Borrowings	2,463,823	**4,365,079**	1,901,256	C
Financial liabilities relating to sale of shares by prepaid forward contracts	997,843	**259,214**	(738,629)	D
SB Northstar*1	29,796	**801,937**	772,141	
Borrowings	29,796	**801,937**	772,141	E
Other	25,144	**581**	(24,563)	
SoftBank Vision Funds segment	516,272	**831,684**	315,412	
SVF2	501,245	**814,300**	313,055	
Borrowings	501,245	**814,300**	313,055	F
SBIA, SBGA, SBLA Advisers Corp.	15,027	**17,384**	2,357	
Lease liabilities	15,027	**17,384**	2,357	
SoftBank segment	5,962,152	**6,484,252**	522,100	
SoftBank Corp.	4,090,269	**4,358,041**	267,772	
Borrowings	2,613,115	**2,731,492**	118,377	
Corporate bonds	1,023,282	**1,159,938**	136,656	
Lease liabilities	453,872	**466,611**	12,739	
LY Corporation	1,087,779	**1,141,579**	53,800	
Borrowings	556,318	**603,042**	46,724	
Corporate bonds	444,374	**474,345**	29,971	
Lease liabilities	55,087	**64,192**	9,105	
Commercial paper	32,000	**–**	(32,000)	
PayPay and its subsidiaries*2	353,216	**554,383**	201,167	
Others*2	430,888	**430,249**	(639)	
AI Computing segment	55,586	**95,545**	39,959	
Arm and its subsidiaries	54,871	**78,818**	23,947	
Lease liabilities	54,871	**78,818**	23,947	
Others*3	715	**16,727**	16,012	
Others*3	269,397	**501,895**	232,498	
Other interest-bearing debt	233,824	**456,789**	222,965	
Lease liabilities	35,573	**45,106**	9,533	
Total	18,913,350	**25,663,566**	6,750,216	

Components	Details
Investment Business of Holding Companies segment	
SBG	
A Borrowings	Borrowings increased by ¥2,185,308 million due to executing borrowings to fund the follow-on investment in OpenAI and the acquisition of Ampere, with a combined outstanding balance of ¥1,917,697 million ($12.0 billion) at the fiscal year-end.
B Corporate bonds	• SBG issued ¥1,120.0 billion in domestic straight bonds and ¥200.0 billion in domestic hybrid bonds, while redeeming ¥500.0 billion in domestic straight bonds upon maturity and ¥177.0 billion in domestic hybrid bonds prior to maturity. • SBG issued $2.2 billion in U.S. dollar-denominated senior notes and $2.0 billion in U.S. dollar-denominated hybrid bonds, while redeeming $0.91 billion in U.S. dollar-denominated senior notes upon maturity. • SBG issued 1.7 billion euros in euro-denominated senior notes and 0.75 billion euros in euro-denominated hybrid bonds, while redeeming 1.61 billion euros in euro-denominated senior notes upon maturity.
Wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement	
C Borrowings	Borrowings increased by ¥1,901,256 million, primarily due to the execution of margin loans of $11.5 billion using Arm shares and ¥400,000 million using SoftBank Corp. shares. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of $2.9 billion at the time of the repayment of all borrowings related to collar transactions using Deutsche Telekom shares through delivery of such shares.
D Financial liabilities relating to sale of shares by prepaid forward contracts	Financial liabilities relating to sale of shares by prepaid forward contracts decreased by ¥983,044 million ($6.7 billion) at the time of settlement due to the physical settlement of all prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares, partially offset by an increase of ¥259,214 million ($1.6 billion) due to the entry into prepaid forward contracts using T-Mobile shares. As of the first quarter-end, the balance of financial liabilities under prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares was reduced to zero.
SB Northstar	
E Borrowings	Borrowings increased by ¥772,141 million due to the borrowing of $5.0 billion in prime brokerage loans secured by securities held by SB Northstar.
SoftBank Vision Funds segment	
SVF2	
F Borrowings	Borrowings at SVF2 increased by ¥313,055 million ($1.74 billion) mainly due to asset-backed financing.

Notes: The figures are shown after consolidation eliminations.
*1 The interest-bearing debt of wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement and of SB Northstar is nonrecourse to SBG.
*2 Deposits related to banking operations of banking subsidiaries, PayPay Bank Corporation and LINE Bank Taiwan Limited, are not included in interest-bearing debt.
*3 Following the establishment of a new reportable segment, the AI Computing segment, in the third quarter, figures for the previous fiscal year-end have been retrospectively restated and presented to reflect the current reportable segments.

Cash Flows

1. Cash flows from operating activities

- **Outlays for income taxes: ¥821.6 billion**

2. Cash flows from investing activities: net cash outflow of ¥4,507.2 billion

- **Payments totaling ¥5,106.1 billion were made by SVF for the acquisition of investments, primarily reflecting investments of ¥5,081.4 billion made by SVF2 in OpenAI.**
- **Payments totaling ¥1,525.4 billion were made for the acquisition of investments, primarily reflecting an investment in Intel by a wholly owned subsidiary of SBG and investments in bonds and other asset management products by PayPay Bank.**
- **Outlays of ¥1,733.8 billion were recorded for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, reflecting advance payments related to the construction of power plants and AI infrastructure in the U.S., as well as capital expenditures at SoftBank Corp., Energy Global, and other entities.**
- **Proceeds of ¥3,807.3 billion from the sale and redemption of investments were primarily driven by sales of T-Mobile and NVIDIA shares.**

3. Cash flows from financing activities: net cash inflow of ¥6,377.3 billion

- **Inflows mainly reflected debt financing by SBG, as well as an increase in borrowings through asset-backed financing by wholly owned subsidiary conducting fund procurement.**

  – Proceeds from interest-bearing debt: ¥11,948.2 billion
  - Proceeds at SBG: ¥7,342.1 billion
    (primarily from borrowings of $15.0 billion under bridge loans for the follow-on investments in OpenAI and the acquisition of Ampere, ¥1,851.1 billion in drawdowns under commitment lines, and ¥2,371.7 billion equivalent raised through the issuance of domestic and foreign currency-denominated bonds)
  - Proceeds at wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement: ¥2,427.7 billion
    (primarily from $11.5 billion raised through a margin loan using Arm shares, ¥400.0 billion raised through a margin loan using SoftBank Corp. shares, and $1.64 billion raised through prepaid forward contracts using T-Mobile shares)
- **Outflows mainly reflected SBG's redemption of corporate bonds and partial repayment of bridge loans.**

  – Repayment of interest-bearing debt: ¥5,426.9 billion
  - Outlays at SBG: ¥3,912.4 billion
    (primarily for repayment of ¥1,730.3 billion in borrowings under commitment lines, redemption of domestic and foreign currency-denominated bonds totaling ¥999.0 billion equivalent, and repayment of $3.0 billion in bridge loans raised for follow-on investments in OpenAI)

4. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the fiscal year-end and changes therein

- **The balance of cash and cash equivalents stood at ¥5,362.2 billion at the fiscal year-end, an increase of ¥1,649.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. This was the result of cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities, together with the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents, etc.**

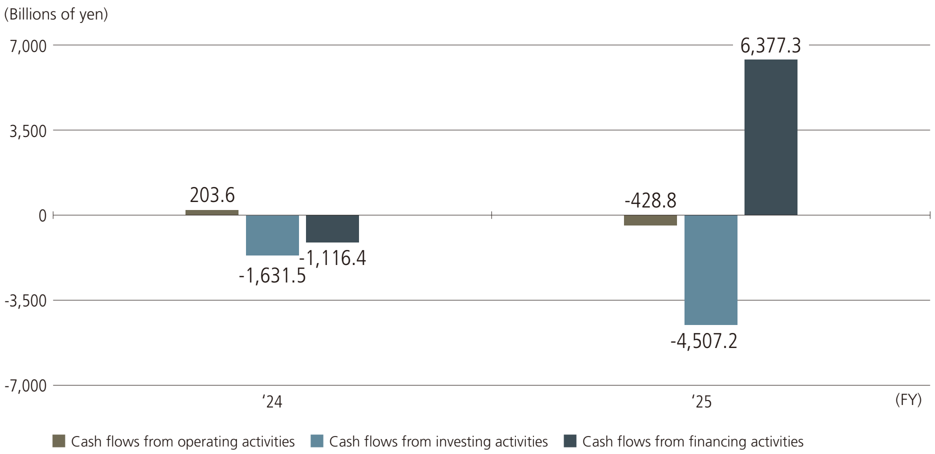
Significant non-cash transactions

During fiscal 2025, the Company physically settled all the prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares and all the collar transactions using Deutsche Telekom shares. As these were non-cash transactions, they had no impact on the consolidated cash flows. For details, see "(10) Significant non-cash transactions" under "45. Supplemental information to the consolidated statement of cash flows" in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in "Financial Report 2026."

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal 2024	**Fiscal 2025**	Change
Cash flows from operating activities	203,580	**(428,832)**	(632,412)
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,631,540)	**(4,507,172)**	(2,875,632)
Cash flows from financing activities	(1,116,384)	**6,377,307**	7,493,691
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents, etc.	70,498	**207,819**	137,321
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,473,846)	**1,649,122**	4,122,968
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,186,874	**3,713,028**	(2,473,846)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,713,028	**5,362,150**	1,649,122

Cash flows from operating activities / Cash flows from investing activities / Cash flows from financing activities



Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities resulted in a ¥428,832 million net cash outflow, primarily due to outlays for income taxes of ¥821,620 million. This included ¥461,214 million paid by SBG, mainly attributable to income taxes paid in the first quarter on taxable income for fiscal 2024, which primarily arose from the physical settlement of prepaid forward contracts using Alibaba shares, as well as interim income tax payments made in the third quarter.

Cash flows from investing activities

Components	Primary details
Payments for acquisition of investments ¥(1,525,390) million	• SBG and its wholly owned subsidiaries made investments totaling ¥596,296 million, primarily reflecting an investment of $2.0 billion (¥295,000 million) in Intel. • PayPay Bank Corporation invested ¥670,032 million in bonds and other asset management products.
Proceeds from sales/redemption of investments ¥3,807,274 million	• SBG sold 75.4 million T-Mobile shares for $16.25 billion (¥2,441,049 million). • SBG received $3.48 billion (¥524,148 million) from the sale of all NVIDIA shares held, excluding those held by the asset management subsidiary. • SBG received $2.74 billion (¥405,902 million) through the settlement of collar transactions using Deutsche Telekom shares and the sale of all such shares held.
Payments for acquisition of investments by SVF ¥(5,106,118) million	SoftBank Vision Funds made investments totaling $33.69 billion, primarily comprising SVF2's $33.52 billion follow-on investments in OpenAI.
Proceeds from sales of investments by SVF ¥1,125,888 million	SoftBank Vision Funds made divestments totaling $7.49 billion, including $1.0 billion additionally syndicated to co-investors in connection with the follow-on investments in OpenAI.
Payments (net) for acquisition of control over subsidiaries ¥(973,101) million	The net amount was ¥930,794 million, after deducting cash and cash equivalents held by Ampere at the completion of the acquisition from the expenditures related to the acquisition of Ampere as a subsidiary.
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets ¥(1,733,830) million	• The Company made advance payments for the acquisition of assets related to the construction of power plants and AI infrastructure in the U.S. • SoftBank Corp. acquired property, plant and equipment, including telecommunications equipment, AI computing infrastructure, and AI data center-related facilities, as well as intangible assets such as software. • Energy Global acquired property, plant and equipment such as solar power generation facilities.

Cash flows from financing activities

Components	Primary details
Proceeds in short-term interest-bearing debt, net ¥1,043,095 million*1 (Proceeds and payments for interest-bearing debt (current liabilities) with quick turnover and short maturities)	Short-term borrowings at SB Northstar increased by ¥748,627 million ($4.82 billion) (net) due to borrowings through prime brokerage loans using securities.
Proceeds from interest-bearing debt (total of A, B and C below) ¥11,948,212 million	
A Proceeds from borrowings ¥8,947,828 million*2	• SBG borrowed ¥1,217,455 million ($8.5 billion) for the follow-on investments in OpenAI and ¥1,023,685 million ($6.5 billion) for the acquisition of Ampere. • SBG drew down commitment lines twice, borrowing a total of ¥1,851,108 million on a gross basis ($11.62 billion and ¥71,200 million). • Wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement borrowed ¥1,771,460 million ($11.5 billion) through a margin loan using Arm shares and ¥400,000 million through a margin loan using SoftBank Corp. shares. • SoftBank Corp. raised ¥889,952 million through securitization of installment sales receivables, sale-leaseback transactions, and other financing activities. • SVF2 additionally borrowed ¥344,051 million ($2.28 billion) through asset-backed financing.
B Proceeds from issuance of corporate bonds ¥2,744,140 million	• SBG issued ¥1,120,000 million in domestic straight bonds, ¥200,000 million in domestic hybrid bonds, $2.2 billion and 1.7 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated senior notes, and $2.0 billion and 0.75 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated hybrid bonds. • SoftBank Corp. issued ¥127,600 million in domestic straight bonds and $1.0 billion in U.S. dollar-denominated senior notes.
C Proceeds from prepaid forward contracts using shares ¥256,244 million	Wholly owned subsidiaries conducting fund procurement raised $1.64 billion through prepaid forward contracts using T-Mobile shares.

Components	Primary details
Repayment of interest-bearing debt (total of A and B below) ¥(5,426,889) million	
A Repayment of borrowings ¥(4,205,898) million*2	• SBG repaid borrowings under commitment lines twice, totaling ¥1,730,348 million on a gross basis ($11.28 billion and ¥71,200 million). • SBG repaid ¥458,730 million ($3.0 billion) of the bridge loan borrowed for follow-on investments in OpenAI. • SoftBank Corp. repaid ¥855,750 million in borrowings made primarily through securitization of installment sales receivables and sale-leaseback transactions. • SVF2 repaid ¥87,502 million ($0.58 billion) of borrowings through asset-backed financing.
B Redemption of corporate bonds ¥(1,220,991) million	• SBG redeemed ¥500,000 million in domestic straight bonds, ¥177,000 million in domestic hybrid bonds, and $0.91 billion and 1.61 billion euros in foreign currency-denominated senior notes. • SoftBank Corp. redeemed ¥150,000 million in domestic straight bonds.
Distribution/ repayment from SVF to third-party investors ¥(696,053) million	SVF1 made distributions and repayments to third-party investors.
Contributions from non-controlling interests ¥144,659 million	PayPay received proceeds of ¥96,291 million ($0.61 billion) from the New Issuance in its IPO.
Purchase of treasury stock ¥(93,241) million	SBG acquired 13,221,000 of its own shares for ¥93,215 million in accordance with a Board resolution on August 7, 2024.
Cash dividends paid ¥(62,909) million	SBG paid dividends.
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests ¥(354,224) million	SoftBank Corp., A Holdings Corporation, LY Corporation, and other subsidiaries paid dividends to non-controlling interests.

*1 Proceeds from short-term interest-bearing debt, net represents cash flows from financing activities that meet the requirements of "Reporting cash flows on a net basis" under IFRSs.
*2 Proceeds from borrowings and repayment of borrowings include proceeds of ¥5,154,080 million and outlays of ¥3,136,677 million related to borrowings with a contracted term of one year or less.

Major Subsidiaries and Associates

As of March 31, 2026

Corporation

Subsidiaries

Company name	Capital	Voting rights (%)	Main business
Investment Business of Holding Companies Segment			
SoftBank Group Overseas GK*[1]	¥12 mn	100.0	Holding company
SoftBank Group Capital Limited	$5,508 K	100.0	Holding company
SoftBank Group Japan Corporation	¥188,798 mn	100.0	Holding company
SB Group US, Inc.	$0 K	100.0	Management of overseas investment
SoftBank Vision Funds Segment			
SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited	$1,139 K	100.0	Management of SVF1
SB Global Advisers Limited	$310 K	100.0	Management of SVF2 and LatAm
SoftBank Segment			
SoftBank Corp.	¥244,355 mn	40.1	Provision of mobile services; sale of mobile devices; provision of broadband services and solution services in Japan
A Holdings Corporation	¥100 mn	50.0	Holding company of shares of LY Corporation
LY Corporation	¥252,134 mn	62.4	Development of online advertising business, e-commerce business, members services business, and other businesses, and management of group companies of LY Corporation
Cybertrust Japan Co., Ltd.	¥865 mn	56.4	IoT business, certification service business, security solution business, and Linux/OSS business
ITmedia Inc.	¥1,910 mn	53.3	Operation of comprehensive IT information site *ITmedia*
eMnet Japan.co.ltd.	¥329 mn	41.0	Internet advertising agency business
Subsidiaries of LY Corporation			
Z Intermediate Holdings Corporation	¥1 mn	100.0	Holding company
PayPay Corporation	¥200,635 mn	90.6	Development and provision of mobile payments and other electronic payment services
PayPay Bank Corporation	¥72,217 mn	75.5	Banking business
ZOZO, Inc.	¥1,360 mn	51.9	Planning and operation of fashion e-commerce website; operational support of brands' own e-commerce website; operation of fashion coordination app
LINE Bank Taiwan Limited	TWD20,000 mn	51.2	Banking business in Taiwan
LINE MAN CORPORATION PTE. LTD.	$433,401 K	50.8	Holding company
ASKUL Corporation	¥21,234 mn	46.9	Mail-order sale of stationery and services

Company name	Capital	Voting rights (%)	Main business
AI Computing Segment			
Arm Holdings plc	$1,341 K	86.7	Design of semiconductor IP, chips and related technology; development and sale of semiconductor chips; sale of software tools and provision of related services
Ampere Computing Holdings LLC*[1,2]	$0 K	100.0	CPU design for AI computing based on the Arm compute platform
Graphcore Limited	$139 K	100.0	Design and development of semiconductor chips for AI applications
Other			
Energy Global, LP*[3]	$2,996,656 K	100.0	Solar power plant development, construction and operation, and data center development and construction
Silver Bands 4 (US) Corp.	$0 K	100.0	Holding company
Fukuoka SoftBank HAWKS Corp.	¥100 mn	100.0	Ownership of professional baseball team; operation of baseball games; management and maintenance of baseball stadium and other sports facilities; distribution of video, voice, and data content via media
Roze AI LLC*[1,2]	$4,394,265 K	100.0	Holding company
SoftBank Robotics Group Corp.	¥54,601 mn	87.8	Holding company

Associates

Company name	Capital	Voting rights (%)	Main business
SoftBank Segment			
C Channel Corporation	¥10 mn	26.8	Provision of e-commerce services and internet advertising and marketing services

Joint Ventures

Company name	Capital	Voting rights (%)	Main business
Other			
SB TEMPUS Corp.	¥15,000 mn	50.0	Businesses related to genetic testing, utilization of medical data, and AI applications

Fund

Subsidiaries

Fund name	Capital accepted	Investment ratio (%)	Main business
Investment Business of Holding Companies Segment			
SB Northstar LP*4	$34 bn	100.0 (66.7)	Investment in listed stocks and other financial instruments
SoftBank Vision Funds Segment			
SoftBank Vision Fund L.P.*5	$87 bn	33.6	Investment fund in the technology sector
SoftBank Vision Fund II-2 L.P.*6	$100 bn	100.0 (82.8)	Investment fund in the technology sector
SBLA Latin America Fund LLC*6	$8 bn	100.0 (82.8)	Investment fund in the technology sector

*1 The voting rights represent the Company's entire contributions as a percentage of capital.
*2 Capital represents the amount of capital contribution.
*3 Capital represents the amount of capital accepted.
*4 A figure in parentheses in the investment ratio represents the Company's indirect investment ratio.
*5 The capital accepted of SoftBank Vision Fund L.P. includes the capital accepted by alternative investment vehicles. The investment ratio of SoftBank Vision Fund L.P. includes investments through the incentive schemes related to SVF1.
*6 The capital accepted and investment ratio include equity and preferred equity contributions under a co-investment program with MASA USA LLC, a company controlled by Masayoshi Son (Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO of SBG) with restricted rights to receive distributions. Figures in parentheses in the investment ratio represent the ratio of the Company's equity interest in the co-investment program. The ratio of MASA USA's equity stake in the co-investment program is 17.25%.

Risk Factors

Risk Factors

The material risks that the Company (SBG and its subsidiaries) believes could significantly affect investors' investment decisions as of June 22, 2026 are outlined below. The materialization of these risks could have an adverse effect on:

· NAV (Net Asset Value): equity value of holdings – adjusted net interest-bearing debt*1
· LTV (Loan to Value): adjusted net interest-bearing debt ÷ equity value of holdings*1; the ratio of debt to asset holdings.
· Financial condition and results of operations
· Distributable amount of SBG

These risks do not include all the risks that the Company could face, nor is there a guarantee that measures to address such risks will be fully effective. Forward-looking statements were determined as of June 22, 2026, unless otherwise stated.

*1 See pages 20-22 for details on the calculation method of NAV and LTV.

(1) Group overall

Under the Company's management system, the Company actively invests in and operates businesses in fields essential to the realization of Artificial Superintelligence, with SBG, a strategic investment holding company, exercising overall control over its subsidiaries, associates and investees as our portfolio companies (hereinafter "portfolio companies"). The Company's material risks in the execution of its business are stated in subsections a. through e. below.

Additionally, please refer to "(2) SoftBank Vision Funds business," "(3) SoftBank business," and "(4) AI Computing business" for the material risks in the SoftBank Vision Funds segment, SoftBank segment, and AI Computing segment, respectively.

a. Investment activities overall

(a) Market environment

The Company invests mainly in information and technology companies that leverage AI; however, the valuation of these companies can vary significantly depending on the outlook for technological progress and market growth. Therefore, the Company's equity value of holdings may be affected by these types of sector-specific factors, in addition to factors such as macroeconomic, monetary policy, and stock market trends. In addition, private portfolio companies are also affected by trends in the venture capital and IPO markets.

Notably, since Arm shares represent a large portion of the Company's equity value of holdings, a stock price change has a substantial effect on the Company's equity value of holdings. However, as Arm is a consolidated subsidiary, changes in Arm's stock price do not affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, the Company may be affected by foreign exchange rate movements in connection with its ownership of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

The Company aims to conduct stable financial management to withstand the impacts of market volatility. For details, see "Message from Our CFO" on pages 16-19.

(b) International conditions and regulatory trends

The Company invests in companies and other entities that operate not only in Japan, but also in countries and regions overseas, such as the U.S., China, India, Europe, and Latin America. Therefore, due to changes in political, military, or social circumstances and to the establishment of new laws, regulations, systems, and other rules (hereinafter "laws and regulations") and the strengthening thereof (including changes in interpretation and implementation) in those countries and regions, the investment activities of the Company and the business activities of portfolio companies may not develop as expected. Laws and regulations include, besides those related to investment, laws and regulations related to businesses such as AI, semiconductors, data centers, energy, telecommunications services, internet advertising, e-commerce, financial services and payments, automated driving, robotics, logistics, and to other corporate business activities (including, but not limited to, laws and regulations related to business permits and licenses, national security, import and export, personal information and privacy protection, the environment, product liability, fair competition, consumer protection, prohibition of bribery, labor management, intellectual property rights, prevention of money laundering, taxation, and foreign exchange). The investment activities of the Company and the business activities of portfolio companies are directly or indirectly affected by those laws and regulations. Recently, countries have been taking steps to implement stricter regulations from a national security perspective, against the backdrop of factors such as the situation in the Middle East, intensified U.S.-China rivalry, and the Russia-Ukraine conflict. For example, the introduction of laws and regulations to restrict investment in specific countries or companies could constrain the Company's investment activities, as well as cause the realization of investments to be delayed or the terms and conditions for the realization of investments to deteriorate. Additionally, some countries are moving to strengthen export controls for certain advanced technologies and related products and to revise tariff policies. If these heightened geopolitical risks result in further supply chain disruptions, restrictions on the import and export of specific products and technologies, or increased trade costs, the business development and operating results of portfolio companies may be adversely affected.

Moreover, the investment activities of the Company may require approvals and permissions from the regulatory authorities of relevant countries, or the Company's involvement with portfolio companies may be restricted. If the necessary approvals and permissions cannot be obtained or other restrictions cannot be avoided, the Company may be unable to successfully implement its investment or divestment plans as it expects.

The Company collects information about the changes in the external environment described above and assesses the impact they may have on investment activities, while receiving advice from outside advisers. Concurrently, the Company works to address each of these regulations. In addition, the Company continuously monitors the concentration of investments in specific countries or regions, and business sectors, within its investment portfolio. By doing so, the Company identifies risks and reflects them in its management decisions.

(c) Business development of portfolio companies

The Company aims to maximize returns from a medium- to long-term perspective by making investments in information and technology companies that leverage AI. However, portfolio companies may be unable to develop businesses as envisioned at the time of the investment decision, due to factors including the obsolescence of portfolio companies' technologies and business models, and intensified competitive environments. This may lead to a significant deterioration in business performance or a drastic revision of their business plans. Moreover, the Company may provide loans, loan guarantees, additional investment or other forms of financial support as deemed necessary to improve their shareholder value, if they are unable to develop businesses as anticipated. Providing such support could increase the Company's exposure to those portfolio companies. Nevertheless, the Company has a general policy of not making investments solely for the purpose of providing relief.

Even after making investments, the Company continuously monitors major risk factors of portfolio companies, including financial and management information, key performance indicators, differences between business plans at the time of the investment decision and actual progress, and the status of corporate governance. To address these risk factors, the Company implements measures such as providing advice and dispatching officers to improve the management of portfolio companies, as necessary.

Risk Factors

(d) Investment decisions

In the investment decision-making process, the Company may make investment decisions while misjudging the risks concerning such factors as the technology, business model, competitive environment, financial condition, compliance, and governance of an investment target, or the integrity of the founders and managers who have critical influence. In particular, the transparency, accuracy, and completeness of information on which the Company bases its investment decisions are relatively more likely to be inadequate at private companies.

In the investment decision-making process, the Company seeks to assess investment-related risks by conducting due diligence on important factors of the target, while obtaining the cooperation of, for example, outside financial, legal, and tax advisers as necessary, in addition to referring to research and reviews by the relevant internal departments. Based on the results of such procedures, investment decisions are made by either the Board of Directors of SBG, the Investment Committee to which authority is delegated by the Board of Directors, or the Investment Committee of the fund management subsidiary.

b. Fund procurement

The Company utilizes a diverse range of procurement methods, such as loans from financial institutions and the issuance of bonds, as well as raising funds through asset-backed financing and selling assets.

For loans from financial institutions and bonds, if the procurement environment deteriorates due to factors such as changes in interest rates or credit ratings, the Company may be unable to raise funds at the planned timing, scale, or conditions. In addition, various covenants may be attached to the debts. If these covenants are breached, the Company may forfeit the benefit of the term with respect to such obligations. Furthermore, in connection with this forfeiture, the Company may be requested to make lump-sum repayments with respect to other obligations.

For asset-backed financing (excluding prepaid forward contracts) using public equities such as Arm shares, or private equities, if the value of eligible equity holdings declines, the Company may be required to post additional cash collateral or incur prepayment obligations. The Company may also face difficulties in raising new funds and refinancing.

Regarding fundraising through the sale of asset holdings, the Company may be unable to sell assets at anticipated prices when necessary due to factors such as sluggish market liquidity, market volatility, contractual restrictions on asset sales, and delays in scheduled IPOs.

To control risks related to fund procurement, the Company raises funds with timing and methods that are deemed appropriate based on careful monitoring of market conditions. In particular, when borrowing from financial institutions, issuing corporate bonds, and conducting asset-backed financing, the Company increases the stability of each type of fund procurement by conducting prior reviews and implementing measures based on various anticipated scenarios. Through these measures, the finance departments strive to maintain a sufficient cash position in accordance with SBG's financial policy.

c. Management team

The Company's major subsidiaries and investment funds are run autonomously, the subsidiaries by their respective CEOs and other leaders, and the investment funds by the CEOs of the fund operating subsidiaries described below. However, unforeseen situations with respect to Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO Masayoshi Son, who plays a pivotal role in the Company's management, could impede the overall activities of the Company.

If such an unforeseen situation were to occur, the decision-making process could be affected. To minimize this impact, the Company has drawn up contingency plans. In addition, the Nominating & Compensation Committee periodically discusses succession plans.

d. Investment in OpenAI

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had invested a cumulative total of $34.6 billion in OpenAI through SVF2. In addition, in February 2026, the Company decided to make follow-on investments of $30.0 billion in OpenAI. In March 2026, the Company entered into a bridge facility agreement with a total facility amount of $40.0 billion, primarily to raise the funds necessary for this follow-on investment. During fiscal 2026, the Company will prioritize refinancing this bridge facility into long-term funding, along with its repayment. However, the Company may be unable to do so as expected due to various factors, including the market environment.

The AI industry is experiencing rapid technological innovation and intensifying competition, and OpenAI's business is subject to various risks. For example, it may not succeed in securing and retaining highly skilled technical talent or sufficiently expanding its user base; may be unable to secure earnings at the expected timing or level; may face increased burdens associated with long-term contracts for securing large-scale computing capacity and semiconductors; and may be subject to financial burdens or reputational impact arising from the outcomes of ongoing lawsuits. If these risks materialize, they may affect OpenAI's business development, competitive advantages, and corporate value, and may also affect the Company's equity value of holdings.

In addition, as a minority shareholder of OpenAI, the Company has only a limited ability to influence OpenAI's business strategies and decision-making. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that OpenAI's management will adopt the strategies that the Company believes would be the most beneficial. Additionally, in strategic or operational decision-making, OpenAI's stated public benefit mission may be prioritized over maximizing shareholder value, which may, as a result, conflict with the Company's interests as an investor.

Furthermore, if OpenAI seeks to conduct an initial public offering in the future, due to factors such as market conditions and regulatory trends, the timing or terms of such offering may differ from the expectations of the Company or OpenAI, or such offering may not be realized at all. In this case, OpenAI's fundraising may be affected and its liquidity position may deteriorate, and the Company's equity value of holdings or the timing of monetization may also be affected.

Even after the investment, the Company continuously monitors OpenAI's major risk factors, including financial and management information, key performance indicators, and differences between the business plan at the time of the investment decision and actual progress.

e. AI infrastructure

In January 2025, the Company jointly announced the "Stargate Project" with OpenAI and other partners to build new AI infrastructure in the U.S. in support of OpenAI's operations. As part of this project, in January 2026, SBG's subsidiary Energy Global entered into a strategic partnership with OpenAI and is advancing the construction of data center buildings pre-fitted with power and network connectivity infrastructure (powered shells) for a 1.2 GW-scale AI data center project in Milam County, Texas.

In March 2026, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), together with the Company, Energy Global, and AEP Ohio (a regional electric utility subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc., a leading U.S. power company), announced a public-private partnership project to develop 10 GW-scale power generation and a 10 GW-scale AI data center at the PORTS Technology Campus in Piketon, Ohio. Of this project, the plan to develop 9.2 GW-scale power generation facilities is one of the projects covered under the "Strategic Investment Initiative," a $550 billion framework based on an agreement between the governments of Japan and the U.S.

Furthermore, in May 2026, the Company announced its commitment to develop and operate 5 GW-scale AI data center capacity in France. The initiative is aimed at expanding access to high-performance compute capacity in France in support of the rapidly growing AI sector, and the Company will advance this project in collaboration with Energy Global and other strategic partners.

Given that these projects require substantial funding, the Company will steadily advance the development of the infrastructure that supports the expansion of AI usage while limiting its own capital burden by utilizing external financing. However, these projects may not proceed as expected by the Company if it is unable to secure external financing at the planned timing, scale or terms, or due to various other factors.

(2) SoftBank Vision Funds business

SVF aims to maximize returns over the lifecycle of each of the funds by making investments in technology companies primarily leveraging AI that are deemed to have high growth potential. SBG invests in these investment funds as a limited partner. Additionally, the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries who manage these funds (SBIA, which manages SVF1, as well as SBGA, which manages SVF2 and LatAm, hereinafter the "Managers") are respectively

Risk Factors

entitled to receive management fees, performance-linked management fees, and performance fees, each of which is measured by reference to the investment activities of the investment funds.

The material risks at SVF and their Managers are stated in subsections a. through d. below. In this section (2), the phrase "portfolio companies" refers to the investees of SVF.

a. Business execution risks of portfolio companies

Many portfolio companies are seeking to leverage new technologies such as AI and large complex data-sets to create new business models. There are various risks involved for these companies to develop their businesses as planned, earn profits, and establish a solid business foundation.

In particular, these risks include: that they may not be able to develop technologies or implement business models as expected, or provide products and services that continue to meet customer needs and market practices; their unit economics may not be strong enough to fully cover the cost of the platform and continued investment in technological advancement; they lose out to other new entrants with the latest technologies or to incumbents with strong business foundations; they are unable to adjust themselves to achieve scalability or expansion into adjacent businesses or different geographies and to changes in the economic or business environment; they are not able to secure profits if the customer acquisition costs, such as advertising and sales staffing, significantly exceed their original plans; and, they are unable to respond to growing compliance complexity and/or manage the costs for privacy and AI across varying jurisdictions.

In addition, as the strategic importance of advanced technology in national security has been growing in recent years, and with a backdrop of a challenging relationship between the U.S. and China, it remains possible that stricter regulations in various countries will be introduced, which may adversely affect the business development of the portfolio companies or expected return on investment.

Furthermore, many portfolio companies have funding needs for business development. If the fund-raising environment deteriorates, it may not be possible to raise funds on the expected terms, resulting in the need to cut costs materially, which may impede growth, or to raise funds on terms that dilute the Company's share in the portfolio company. At the Managers, the independent investment risk team plays a central role in identifying risks early and mitigating them through the investment approval process and ongoing independent post-investment monitoring.

b. Lack of opportunity to exit from investments

Due to the size and/or illiquid nature of many of the investments that SVF may acquire, as well as economic, legal, political, or other factors, there can be no complete assurance that SVF will be able to monetize such investments as originally planned. Additionally, SVF may be prohibited by contract or other limitations from selling certain securities for a period, which may mean that SVF is unable to sell investments in a timely manner and/or at favorable market prices.

Approval of an exit strategy is a key part of the Managers' Investment Committees' considerations. Exit strategies are regularly reviewed and updated by the Managers' investment teams. Exit strategies are also stress tested under various market conditions by the investment risk team to aid forward planning. In setting up a long-term fund structure, it was anticipated that multiple economic downturns could occur and that some investments may take longer to exit than others.

c. Securities issued by public companies

SVF's investment portfolios may contain securities issued by public companies. Such asset holdings are subject to risks that include increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of SVF to dispose of such securities at their discretion, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading or conflict allegations being brought against such companies' executives and board members, including employees of the Managers. In addition, there may be increased costs associated with addressing each of the aforementioned risks.

The primary mechanism employed to mitigate the market risk following a liquidity event is to follow a deliberate plan for selling down the positions to minimize the market impact and to maximize the value of the proceeds. The Managers also examine whether to hedge the foreign-exchange risk should the securities be denominated in a currency whose exchange rate relative to USD is volatile. Additionally, the operational and compliance risks that arise while managing SVF's public securities positions are managed through an appropriate control framework spanning the Managers' operational, compliance, and enterprise risk activities including policies, staff training, whistleblower helpline, pre-trade approval processes (including the approval of trading counterparties), and post-trade reconciliations and exception monitoring.

d. Securing and retaining human resources

The Managers, aligned to their fiduciary obligations, seek to maximize the equity value of SVF funds that they respectively manage, by carefully selecting investments and promoting growth after investment through the provision of a wide range of support.

For the success of these investment activities, it is essential to secure and retain capable personnel who possess broad specialist knowledge of investing, technology and financial markets. A failure of the Managers to remain agile, secure or retain an adequate number of capable personnel could have an adverse effect on the maintenance or expansion of the investment scale and future investment performance of the investment funds they manage.

In order to maintain their broad investment and management capabilities, the Managers provide various HR support programs and ensure the human capital in the firm has the requisite skill sets to meet business objectives. The Managers conduct a range of efforts including regularly reviewing performance, organization re-design, and training and development, as well as moving staff across the organization to ensure they fulfill their potential.

(3) SoftBank business

SoftBank Corp. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter the "SoftBank Corp. Group") engage in its core business of telecommunications, in addition to providing services such as Yahoo! JAPAN, LINE, and PayPay, and developing its business in various fields within the information and technology domain. The material risks at the SoftBank Corp. Group are stated in subsections a. through f. below.

a. Changes in the market environment and competition

In the telecommunications-related market, the SoftBank Corp. Group deploys products, services, and sales methods that fit consumer preferences. However, if the SoftBank Corp. Group is unable to meet the expectations of consumers for price plans, voice and data communications quality, and so forth, or if the products and services provided by the SoftBank Corp. Group have significant defects, the SoftBank Corp. Group's competitiveness may decline. Moreover, the introduction, amendment, or change in interpretation or application of laws, regulations, systems, and so forth, could result in the effective restriction of products and services that the SoftBank Corp. Group can deliver to its customers, or of sales methods and price plans, etc., causing the SoftBank Corp. Group to experience a decline in revenue and to incur a larger financial burden.

In certain instances, the SoftBank Corp. Group's competitors may have a competitive advantage over the SoftBank Corp. Group in terms of capital, products and services, technology development capabilities, price competitiveness, customer base, sales capability, brands, public recognition, or overall capability in all of these, for example. If these competitors were to strengthen sales of products and services that harness these competitive advantages to a greater extent than at present, the SoftBank Corp. Group may be placed at a disadvantage in sales competition, including price competition, may be unable to acquire or retain customers, or may experience a decrease in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) with a resultant decline in profitability. Furthermore, the products and services of startup companies and new entrants could raise competition with the SoftBank Corp. Group's products and services. In addition, the SoftBank Corp. Group may experience an increase in expenses related to the development of new products and services and the promotion of sales, and so forth, for maintaining and securing its competitiveness.

The SoftBank Corp. Group may conduct internal realignment for purposes such as streamlining overlapping business resources, speeding up decision-making, and generating greater synergies among businesses. However, if the SoftBank Corp. Group is unable to sufficiently capture the expected benefits of the realignment, or if authority becomes concentrated among a small number of management personnel, problems could arise, such as trouble with and delays in services to be rolled out, adverse effects on strategies and synergies, disruptions associated with the realignment, and inadequate governance.

Risk Factors

b. Response to technology and business models

The SoftBank Corp. Group's primary business domain is the information technology industry, which is subject to rapid changes in technology and business models. Notably, technologies related to generative AI and AI agents have been evolving dramatically and have significantly impacted existing business models. The SoftBank Corp. Group is constantly undertaking measures such as surveying the latest technology and market trends, conducting verification trials to introduce services with highly competitive technologies, and considering alliances with other companies. However, there are no assurances that the development of new technologies will proceed on time or results will be delivered as planned, or that common standards or specifications will be established and commercial viability will be achieved. Even if the aforementioned measures are undertaken, the SoftBank Corp. Group may be unable to develop or introduce outstanding services, technologies, and business models in keeping with market trends due to the inability to appropriately adapt to changes in the market environment in a timely manner, such as the emergence of new technologies and business models, or due to the inability to deploy equipment and facilities rapidly and efficiently. In this case, the SoftBank Corp. Group's service offerings could lose competitiveness in the market, possibly curtailing the number of subscribers that the SoftBank Corp. Group is able to acquire or retain, or reducing ARPU.

c. Leakage or inappropriate use of information and inappropriate use of products and services supplied by the SoftBank Corp. Group.

In its business operations, the SoftBank Corp. Group handles customer information (including personal information) and other confidential information. The SoftBank Corp. Group strives to build a framework to protect and manage information assets appropriately, including the appointment of a Chief Information Security Officer and education and training sessions on information security for officers and employees. However, this information could be leaked, lost, or involved in a similar incident, either intentionally or accidentally by the SoftBank Corp. Group (including officers and employees of the SoftBank Corp. Group and people related to subcontractors), or through a malicious cyber-attack, hacking, computer virus infections, or other form of unauthorized access or other means by a third party.

Moreover, if the products and services supplied by the SoftBank Corp. Group are used inappropriately for crimes and so forth such as fraud and the like, it could impair public trust in the SoftBank Corp. Group and the SoftBank Corp. Group's credibility.

Such an occurrence could reduce the SoftBank Corp. Group's competitiveness and give rise to significant costs to the SoftBank Corp. Group for payment of damages and modification of security systems, in addition to having an adverse impact on the SoftBank Corp. Group's credibility or corporate image and making it difficult to acquire or retain customers.

Furthermore, LY Corporation, a significant group company, has submitted reports concerning the incident of unauthorized access it announced on November 27, 2023 to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and the Personal Information Protection Commission of Japan (PPC). Based on the administrative guidance and recommendations, as of March 31, 2026, LY Corporation completed the implementation of major technical and organizational measures to prevent recurrence. These measures include the decoupling of system networks from associate companies and other relevant entities that shared the system infrastructure, the introduction of multifactor authentication across the entire LY Corporation environment, and the enhancement of subcontractor management. The measures have since transitioned to a phase of routine and ongoing operation. Additionally, in November 2024, a malfunction occurred in LINE Album, a service provided by LY Corporation, in which image data from other users was mistakenly included in album thumbnail images. As a result, on March 28, 2025, LY Corporation received administrative guidance from MIC. LY Corporation has designed recurrence prevention measures, and has completed its report to MIC. Furthermore, since its reorganization as LY Corporation, LY Corporation and its group companies have been working to develop and continuously strengthen a framework to ensure the efficient and proper functioning of its group's overall data governance. On the other hand, recent trends in cybersecurity threats include increasing damage due to ransomware and so forth. In October 2025, LY Corporation's consolidated subsidiary, ASKUL Corporation, experienced an impact on some of its business activities caused by a system outage due to a ransomware attack. LY Corporation and its group companies are taking this new threat environment and the incident that occurred at a group company seriously. In addition to their existing general security measures, they are also promoting focused measures specifically to address system outages caused by ransomware and related attacks, such as data preservation and verification of effective recovery procedures. However, if the measures of LY Corporation and its group companies and a group governance response by SoftBank Corp. are judged to be inadequate or insufficient, this could lead to impairment of trust in the SoftBank Corp. Group, a decrease in demand for the SoftBank Corp. Group's services or other such consequences. Such outcomes could have an impact on the SoftBank Corp. Group's businesses.

d. Consignment of operations

The SoftBank Corp. Group consigns in whole or part to subcontractors customer sales activities, acquisition and retention of customers, and telecommunications network construction and maintenance for various services and products, along with the execution of other related operations. In addition, the SoftBank Corp. Group's information search services make use of other companies' search engines and paid search advertising distribution systems. While the SoftBank Corp. Group strives to reduce risks in the supply chain, if these subcontractors (including their directors and employees, or related parties) are unable to execute operations in line with the SoftBank Corp. Group's expectations, or if a human rights infringement-related issue occurs, such as a case where the information of the SoftBank Corp. Group's customers is obtained without authorization, it could have an impact on the SoftBank Corp. Group's business.

Moreover, any damage to the credibility or corporate image of these subcontractors as a result of the kind of incident described above would also have an impact on the SoftBank Corp. Group's credibility or corporate image. Furthermore, if these subcontractors should fail to comply with laws and regulations, the SoftBank Corp. Group could receive a warning or administrative guidance from the regulatory authorities, or be investigated for non-fulfillment of its supervisory responsibility, and the SoftBank Corp. Group's credibility or corporate image could deteriorate as a result, making it difficult to acquire and retain customers.

e. Service disruptions or decline in quality due to faults in related systems and other factors

In the provision of various services by the SoftBank Corp. Group, including telecommunications networks and systems for customers such as Yahoo! JAPAN, LINE, and PayPay, there is a possibility that a major problem could occur if the SoftBank Corp. Group were to become unable to continuously provide the services, or were to suffer a decline in the quality of the services, due to human error or serious problems with equipment or systems (including factors due to natural disasters and other unpredictable events), or cyber-attack, hacking or other form of unauthorized access or other causes by a third party. The SoftBank Corp. Group has built redundancy into its networks, along with clearly defining restoration procedures in preparation for systems faults and other incidents. In the event of a system fault or other incident, the SoftBank Corp. Group conducts restoration activities with appropriate capabilities in place, such as setting up an Incident Response Headquarters according to the scale of the incident. Even with these measures in place, the SoftBank Corp. Group may be unable to avoid disruptions of services or declines in quality. If such disruptions of services or declines in quality were to become widespread or significant time were required to restore services, the SoftBank Corp. Group's credibility or corporate image could deteriorate, making it difficult to acquire and retain customers.

f. Economic security

In accordance with the Act on the Promotion of Ensuring National Security through Integrated Implementation of Economic Measures (hereinafter, the "Economic Security Promotion Act"), SoftBank Corp. and LY Corporation were designated as specified social infrastructure providers (core infrastructure providers) in the telecommunications business on November 16, 2023. From May 17, 2024, this new regulatory framework became effective. If SoftBank Corp. or LY Corporation fail to comply with a national government review mandated by the Economic Security Promotion Act, the authorities may impose administrative measures against them, such as recommendations or orders for business improvement or suspension. These administrative measures may potentially cause temporary business suspensions, delays, or additional capital expenditures, as well as extra measures and costs, and impairment of public trust in the SoftBank Corp. Group. Such outcomes could have an impact on the SoftBank Corp. Group's businesses, financial position, and results of operations.

Risk Factors

(4) AI Computing business

In the AI Computing business, semiconductor-related subsidiaries such as Arm and Ampere are working together to enhance the Group's semiconductor business toward the realization of ASI. Arm's operations and activities primarily consist of developing and licensing its high-performance and energy-efficient Arm compute platform, including central processing unit ("CPU") products, compute subsystems and other complementary products. Arm licenses its CPU and other products to semiconductor companies, original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") and other organizations to design their chips. These chips are built into end products such as smartphones, tablets and PCs, and vehicles, by systems companies. Arm's revenue includes licensing fees for Arm's technology, and royalties received on chips with Arm's products that the licensees have shipped. Arm also continues to expand the scope of its product offerings, investing in more holistic, end-market optimized designs, expanding beyond individual design intellectual property ("IP") to providing subsystem designs. For example, in March 2026, Arm expanded its compute platform into production silicon products with the *Arm AGI CPU*. Ampere complements Arm's design strengths by specializing in designing high-performance, energy-efficient CPUs for AI-driven workloads, built on the Arm compute platform. Since Arm represents a large portion of asset value and net sales in this business, the material risks related to Arm are stated in subsections a. through k. below.

a. Change in the industry business dynamic

Demand for Arm's technology and services is largely dependent on the semiconductor and electronics industries, which are volatile and intensely competitive and generally characterized by declining average selling prices over the life of a generation of chips. The revenue Arm generates from licensing activities is also largely dependent on the rate at which semiconductor and systems companies develop and adopt new generations of Arm's products, which is affected by the demand for these companies' chips and other products. Decreasing demand from systems companies for chips based on Arm's products would directly and adversely affect the amount of revenue Arm receives.

Arm's success depends substantially on the acceptance of its products and services by semiconductor and systems companies. There are competing architectures in the market and there is no certainty that the market will continue to accept Arm's products.

The semiconductor and electronics industries have also become increasingly complex and subject to increasing design and manufacturing costs. Many of Arm's customers utilize third-party vendors for electronic design automation tools and the manufacture of their semiconductor designs. Arm works closely with those third parties to ensure that its technology is compatible with their design tools and manufacturing processes. However, if Arm fails to optimize its products appropriately or if Arm's access to such tools and processes is hampered, then Arm's products may become less desirable.

In order to mitigate against these risks, Arm's management team regularly reviews its strategy and long-term product development plans to test that Arm is developing products to meet future needs. Arm works with many partners and companies in the semiconductor and electronics industries and is well positioned to detect any change and act accordingly.

b. Competition

The market for Arm's products is intensely competitive and characterized by rapid changes in design and manufacturing technologies, software development efficiencies, end-user requirements, industry standards, and frequent new products and improvements. Arm anticipates continued challenges from current and new competitors, including established technologies, such as the x86 architecture, and free, open-source technologies, such as the RISC-V architecture. In addition, Arm's developments in its product offering, including entry into production silicon products, such as the *Arm AGI CPU*, may create real or perceived conflicts with companies important to Arm's business. Many of Arm's customers who have historically licensed Arm's IP may face direct competition from Arm in certain market segments.

Arm's competitors may devote greater resources to the development, promotion, and sale of products and services, they may offer lower pricing and different customer engagement models, and their performance, features, and product quality may be more desirable than those of Arm. Arm may therefore have to invest substantial resources to further develop its ecosystem that allows it to compete with alternative architectures.

Arm mitigates against these risks by working closely with leading semiconductor companies. Arm's established ecosystem includes many software and chip design engineers who understand how to build Arm-based chips and write software optimized for Arm processors. Arm invests in this ecosystem to help further reduce the total cost of developing and maintaining a portfolio of Arm-based chips.

c. Development of new products and changes in business model

To remain competitive, Arm must continue to innovate and develop new products and services, as well as enhancements to existing products and services, in response to expressed or anticipated customer demand and market opportunities. This has resulted in Arm allocating resources to, and exploring, new markets and/or different products and solutions for existing and prospective customers in various end markets, including, without limitation, new products in Arm's IP portfolio, as well as solutions beyond individual IP designs such as compute subsystems, chiplets, and complete chip solutions. Arm intends to continue allocating resources and engaging with its ecosystem partners to explore the viability and development of new products. Any products or solutions that constitute an entry into new markets or offerings of different solutions may be unsuccessful for any number of reasons.

For example, as with any company entering a new market or offering new products or solutions, Arm will compete with companies that have a more established presence, long-standing customer relationships and established brand awareness or may have significantly greater resources dedicated to such markets and solutions than Arm. Further, Arm's customers may prefer to continue integrating Arm's IP components in their products and solutions, and, therefore, Arm's more integrated compute products may not be adopted by customers on Arm's expected timeline or at all. Any developments in Arm's product offerings, including its entry into production silicon products such as the *Arm AGI CPU*, and other changes to Arm's products and services, may create real or perceived conflicts with companies that are important to Arm's business, such customers or partners may terminate or materially reduce their relationship with Arm and seek alternative architectures or products from competitors.

Arm's entry into production silicon also exposes it to new manufacturing, supply chain, and inventory risks that differ materially from Arm's traditional IP licensing business. These include dependence on third-party foundry partners and contract manufacturers, the potential for manufacturing defects or quality control issues, significant upfront capital commitments and purchase obligations, inventory management challenges, complex supply chain dependencies, supply chain disruptions, price volatility in manufacturing inputs, and increased working capital requirements.

Furthermore, Arm has, and may in the future, need to recruit and hire engineers or other employees or acquire companies that possess the requisite expertise, which Arm may not be able to do successfully on a timely basis, on competitive terms or at all. To the extent that Arm does not have the technical expertise, financial resources or other capabilities for a particular research and development project with respect to new products or solutions, Arm has partnered, and may in the future partner, with third parties, and there can be no assurances that any such third parties will dedicate the resources, or have the requisite technical or other capabilities, necessary to achieve Arm's and/or Arm's customers' expectations.

In addition, in order to remain competitive, Arm may need to change the prices of its products or services or otherwise change the structure and terms of its customer relationships or business model. Arm can provide no assurance that customers will accept these changes. In such case, Arm may not realize the anticipated financial benefits of such changes as anticipated, on the expected timeline or at all.

Additionally, increases in the number or value of commercial contracts signed in the future may not materialize in the same way or at all under a new business model and, therefore, Arm's revenue may be lower than expected. Further, the use of a new business model may have unexpected consequences for Arm, including making Arm's products less attractive to customers.

In order to mitigate against these risks, Arm undertakes extensive reviews in relation to its new business models, including undertaking discussions with its customers in advance of implementing key changes, in order to ensure that any risks are identified and managed appropriately.

Risk Factors

d. Research and development

To remain competitive, Arm must continue to innovate and develop new products, applications and enhancements to existing products and services, particularly as next-generation technology is adopted by market participants. Allocating and maintaining adequate research and development resources, such as the appropriate personnel and development technology, to meet the evolving demands of the market is essential to Arm's continued success, but Arm's allocations may be inadequate or Arm may pursue research and development initiatives based on assumptions about future demand that prove to be incorrect.

In order to mitigate against these risks, Arm's management team regularly reviews its research and development resources.

e. Customer concentration

A significant portion of Arm's total revenue is generated from a limited number of key customers. As a result of this customer concentration, Arm is particularly susceptible to adverse developments affecting its key customers and their respective businesses.

In order to mitigate against this risk, Arm typically develops multiple processors each year, reducing the impact of a customer deciding not to move forward with Arm.

f. Global economic conditions and other events

Arm is subject to risks arising from adverse changes in global economic conditions and other events outside of Arm's control, including political instability, geopolitical turmoil, sanctions, and export control restrictions. In addition, the global market for Arm's products may be impacted by such geopolitical and economic factors, which could lead to the fragmentation of the global semiconductor market, as certain countries want more end-to-end control of architecture, leading to increased architectural fragmentation and a reduced role for a global architecture. For Arm, this could lead to increased costs to support region specific products, reduced revenue as a result of lost investment in territories that no longer use Arm products and loss of potential markets and future licensing opportunities.

Arm mitigates against this risk by working with trade authorities to reduce the risk of any impact of new trade barriers and reviewing its strategy to ensure that it is developing products in line with the future needs of the industry.

g. Concentration on China

Substantially all of Arm's China-related revenue is earned through the intellectual property license agreement with Arm Technology (China) Co., Limited*2 ("Arm China"), a significant portion of which is derived from Chinese semiconductor companies and OEMs, and from non-Chinese semiconductor companies and OEMs that utilize Arm's products in chips and end products sold into China. Arm expects that its licensing relationship with Arm China will continue to account for substantially all of its total IP revenues from China and represent a significant portion of its revenues for the foreseeable future. A failure of Arm to maintain its commercial relationship with Arm China and China-sourced revenues, access new and existing markets in China or gain traction for new business areas in China, or a loss of Arm's market share in China, could materially and adversely affect Arm's results of operations and competitive position.

China is a significant source of semiconductor industry revenues. However, the near-term growth prospects of the Chinese semiconductor industry and related industries are unclear due to the uncertain effects of trade and national security policies, continued elevated levels of indebtedness, and related policies. A prolonged downturn or slow recovery in the Chinese semiconductor industry or economy generally could materially and adversely affect Arm.

In addition, regulatory and legislative actions, including trade and national security policies of the U.S. and Chinese governments, currently do and could in the future limit or prevent Arm from transacting business in China or with Chinese customers or suppliers.

Arm mitigates against these risks by ensuring that any U.S/China policy changes are kept under close review. In addition, Arm regularly reviews Arm China's sales pipeline and any requests from Arm China to deviate from standard licensing contracts in order to monitor and manage developments in the Chinese market.

*2 Arm China is a joint venture between Acetone Limited, a subsidiary of SoftBank Group Corp., and Chinese investors, through which Arm accesses the Chinese market. Arm has a 10% non-voting interest in Acetone Limited, which represents an approximate 4.8% indirect ownership interest in Arm China.

h. Litigation, regulatory proceedings, and protection of IP rights

Arm's success and ability to compete depends significantly on protecting its IP rights. Arm primarily relies on patent, copyright, trade secret and trademark laws, trade secret protection, and contractual protections, such as confidentiality, invention assignment and license agreements with its employees, customers, partners, and others to protect its IP rights. The steps Arm takes to protect its IP rights may be inadequate. Arm also may not be able to obtain desired patents. Arm's exposure to different legal jurisdictions may also impact its ability to exercise its contractual and other rights around IP in such jurisdictions. If Arm is unable to successfully navigate the relevant legal and regulatory environment and/or enforce its IP and/or contractual rights in relevant jurisdictions, its business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects could be materially and adversely impacted.

Litigation has been and may be necessary to enforce Arm's patents and other IP rights. Any such litigation could be costly and would divert the attention of management and technical talent from normal business operations.

From time to time, Arm is involved in various legal, administrative and regulatory proceedings, claims, demands, and investigations relating to the business, which may include claims with respect to commercial, product liability, IP, cybersecurity, privacy, data protection, antitrust, breach of contract, labor and employment, whistleblower, mergers and acquisitions, and other matters. Arm is involved in pending litigation, including but not limited to lawsuits with Qualcomm, Inc. and Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. (together "Qualcomm") and Nuvia, Inc. Arm can provide no assurances regarding the outcome of the litigation or how the litigation will affect Arm's relationship with or revenue from Qualcomm, which is currently a major customer of Arm. Further, Arm is subject to antitrust laws and regulations in multiple jurisdictions, which could and has from time to time subjected it to investigations by antitrust regulators. Arm's involvement in such litigation or in any antitrust investigation could cause Arm to incur significant reputational damage in the industry, in its relationship with Qualcomm and/or other third-party partners.

Arm mitigates against these risks by closely monitoring developments in relevant jurisdictions in relation to patents, litigation trends, and incidence of claims.

i. Infringement of proprietary rights

Arm has in the past been and it may in the future be subject to claims by third parties alleging infringement, misappropriation or other violation of third-party IP rights. Arm's increasing use of AI internally as well as its entry into production silicon may increase these risks. In any potential dispute involving Arm's patents or other IP, Arm's licensees or the customers of its licensees could also become the target of litigation, and Arm may be bound to indemnify such parties under the terms of its customer agreements. Although Arm does not agree to indemnify its customers' end customers and its indemnification obligations are generally subject to a maximum amount, such obligations could result in substantial expenses and end customers may initiate claims against Arm as well. Any such litigation would divert the efforts and attention of Arm's management and technical talent, could be costly, require Arm to enter into royalty or licensing arrangements, subject Arm to damages or injunctions restricting the sale of its products, result in invalidation of a patent or family of patents, require Arm to refund license fees to its customers or to forgo future payments or require Arm to redesign or rebrand certain of its products.

Arm mitigates against these risks by designing and implementing its products without the use of IP belonging to third parties, except under strictly maintained procedures and with the benefit of appropriate license rights.

j. Brand and reputation

Arm's brand and reputation are critical factors in its relationships with customers, employees, governments, suppliers, and other stakeholders. Arm's reputation can be impacted by catastrophic events, incidents involving unethical behavior or misconduct, product quality, security or safety issues, allegations of legal noncompliance, internal control failures, corporate governance issues, security incidents, workplace incidents, climate issues, the use of its technology for illegal or objectionable applications, marketing practices, media statements, the conduct of suppliers or representatives, and other issues that result in adverse publicity. Arm's own internal use of artificial intelligence, or AI, including but not limited to generative AI, concerns about Arm's practices related to AI, and machine learning, or ML, or the ultimate uses of Arm's products in conjunction with AI and ML technologies, even if unfounded, could damage Arm's reputation. If Arm fails to respond quickly and effectively to these corporate crises and other threats to its brand and reputation, the ensuing negative public reaction could significantly harm its brand

Risk Factors

and reputation. Arm's brand and reputation may also be damaged by the actions of third parties that are imputed to Arm, for example, through Arm China.

Arm mitigates against these risks by investing in the verification and validation of its products. Arm has rigorous quality assurance and verification and validation processes to reduce the risk of faults or bugs. Arm regularly gathers feedback from its customers and partners to determine whether the perception of Arm is changing, and ensure that corrective action can be taken early if customers are becoming less satisfied with its products or behavior.

k. Export restrictions and trade barriers

Arm's headquarters are in the U.K., and it currently operates in jurisdictions around the world, including the U.S., Europe, China, India, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. Risks associated with these international operations include exposure to political, economic, and financial conditions and expected and unexpected changes in legal and regulatory environments. As Arm continues to develop its business to include new products and solutions, these risks may evolve or expand.

Arm is subject to governmental export and import requirements that could subject Arm to liability or restrict its ability to license its products. If the U.S. Department of Commerce were to further broaden U.S. export restrictions on advanced semiconductors or foreign-origin items, this could subject more of Arm's products to U.S. export controls and restrictions. Furthermore, if the U.S. government implemented expanded economic sanctions on specific countries or regions where certain customers and trading partners are based, that could impact Arm's portfolio.

Trade relations between countries where Arm does business or where Arm's customers have end customers have recently been and continue to be volatile. The U.S. government has imposed enhanced sanctions and export controls impacting the semiconductor industry, in particular advanced computing chips and services. Such restrictions have in the past and may in the future reduce Arm's ability to license its products directly to entities and end users in affected countries and could potentially harm its commercial relationships by limiting the ability of certain customers and partners to manufacture, ship or receive chips and end products incorporating certain of Arm's products.

Arm mitigates against these risks by maintaining strong relationships with the U.S., U.K., and EU export control authorities in order to effectively monitor any policy and regulatory developments, as well as by obtaining export licenses and authorizations where applicable.

(5) Others

a. Compliance

The Company conducts investment activities pursuant to laws and regulations in each country. If the Company and its portfolio companies (including officers and employees) conduct activities in breach of those laws and regulations, regardless of whether they were aware of the breach or not, the Company and its portfolio companies may be subject to administrative sanctions or legal measures. As a result, the credibility and corporate image of the Company and its portfolio companies may be impaired, their contracts may be canceled by business partners, or a financial burden may be incurred. Furthermore, in countries and regions in which the Company and its portfolio companies conduct business activities, tax laws and regulations may be newly introduced or amended, or their interpretation or enforcement may be revised, leading to additional tax burdens. Views differing with those of tax authorities may also give rise to additional tax burdens.

The Company has established the SoftBank Group Code of Conduct, which applies to all officers and employees, in order to go beyond compliance with laws and regulations and conduct corporate activities based on a high ethical standard. The Company also works to strengthen the Group compliance structure and carries out activities to increase the knowledge and awareness of officers and employees, such as training. In addition, the legal departments collect information on new or revised laws and regulations, while receiving advice from outside advisers.

b. Intellectual property

Infringement of SBG's SoftBank brand by a third party could impair the corporate image or credibility of SBG and subsidiaries that employ the SoftBank brand. Additionally, infringement of the intellectual property of subsidiaries and portfolio companies by a third party could have a negative impact on these companies' business development and results of operations. On the other hand, if the Company and its portfolio companies were to unintentionally infringe on intellectual property rights held by a third party, the Company and such portfolio companies may be prevented from using the intellectual property or subjected to claims for compensatory damages, license fees, and so forth from the third party.

In light of the importance of SBG's brands in supporting sustained business growth, SBG strives to strategically obtain trademarks worldwide, while evaluating the intellectual property activities and strategies of subsidiaries and forming intellectual property partnerships with them. Through these and other efforts, SBG aims to protect and utilize intellectual property throughout the Group as a holding company.

c. Litigation

The Company faces the possibility of lawsuits by third parties claiming compensatory damages for the alleged infringement of rights or benefits. These third parties may comprise shareholders, portfolio companies, business partners, and employees (including current and past shareholders and employees of portfolio companies). Such lawsuits could hinder the Company's investment activities or may impair the Company's corporate image, as well as create a financial burden.

d. Sustainability

The Company believes that it is crucial to take the initiative and implement substantive sustainability efforts. However, the Company's sustainability activities may diverge significantly from the expectations of internal and external stakeholders, including investors; for example, investors may judge that sustainability factors are not sufficiently integrated into the Company's governance structure and management strategy, or that the Company's measures are inadequate for addressing identified material issues relating to sustainability, especially issues with priorities such as "Responsible AI," "Climate change," or "Human capital." In these cases, the Company's evaluation by stakeholders may deteriorate and adversely affect its investment and financing activities.

In addition, the Company may be unable to adequately assess the risks and opportunities associated with the sustainability aspects of portfolio companies. In these cases, portfolio companies may be unable to develop their businesses as expected by the Company. Moreover, if sustainability-related regulations concerning the Company's investment activities and/or its portfolio companies' business activities are tightened, the pace of investment may slow down or the cost to address such regulations may increase.

Furthermore, SBG identifies the Company's sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and the Sustainability Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer ("CSusO") appointed by SBG's Board of Directors, regularly discusses sustainability-related issues and countermeasures, along with strengthening sustainability-related response measures and disclosures.

Also, in investment activities, each investment entity analyzes the risks and opportunities associated with the sustainability aspects of portfolio companies and carries out comprehensive investment evaluations.

e. Information security

Against the backdrop of recent international conditions, the threat of cyberattacks has been increasing around the world, and attack methods, including those involving the malicious use of AI, are becoming increasingly advanced and sophisticated. The Company and its portfolio companies may be unable to completely prevent cyberattacks, hacking, computer virus infections, or other forms of unauthorized access or internal misconduct. The inability to prevent such events could lead to various service outages, or the leakage, alteration, or loss of information, or cause other such security incidents. Such occurrences may impair the credibility and corporate image of the Company and its portfolio companies and may hinder their business activities. The Company and its portfolio companies may also incur financial losses or additional cost outlays or other responses may be needed to address such occurrences.

The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who is appointed by the Board of Directors, is responsible for the information security of the Company. Under the leadership of the CISO of SBG, the Company endeavors to protect information assets by identifying vulnerabilities and risk factors that could threaten information security and by implementing information security measures focused on organizational, physical, technical, and human dimensions according to risk.

Stock Information

Shareholder register Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation

Stock exchange registration Tokyo Stock Exchange, Prime Market

Securities code 9984

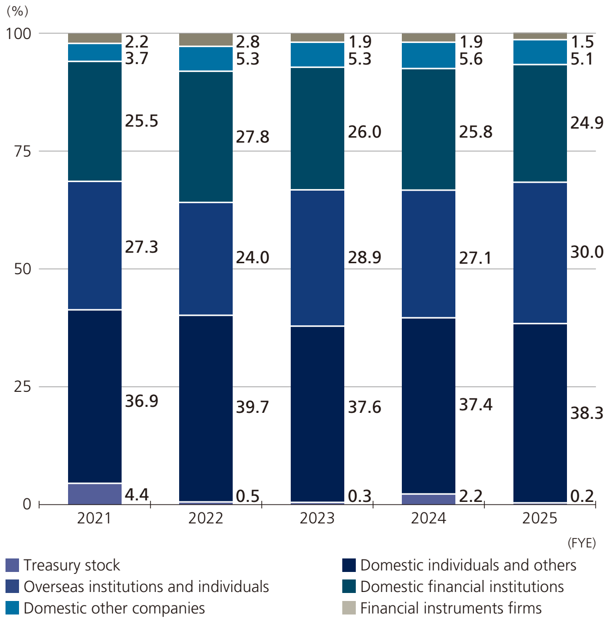
Number of shares
As of March 31, 2026

Shares authorized 14,400,000,000

Shares issued 5,711,848,120
(including 12,924,419 of treasury stock)

Number of shareholders 417,891
As of March 31, 2026

Distribution by shareholder type

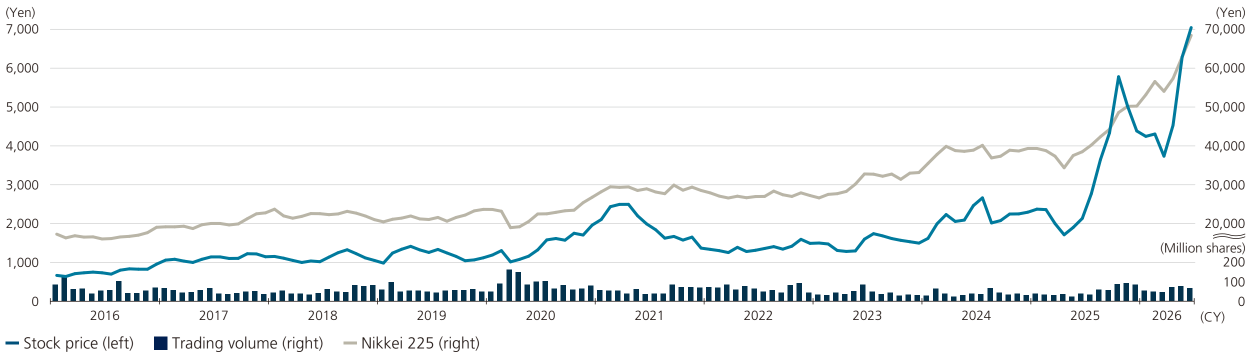


Major shareholders As of March 31, 2026

Name	Number of shares held (thousands)	Percentage of total shares issued (%)
Masayoshi Son	1,865,511	32.73
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	939,260	16.48
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	374,848	6.58
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK,N.A. LONDONSECS LENDING OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	141,468	2.48
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 380763	116,266	2.04
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	115,622	2.03
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	58,013	1.02
HSBC HONG KONG-TREASURY SERVICES A/C ASIAN EQUITIES DERIVATIVES	54,262	0.95
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	51,009	0.90
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385642	49,355	0.87
Top 10 Shareholders	3,765,613	66.08

Notes:
1. Percentage of total shares issued is calculated by deducting treasury stock (12,924,419 shares).
2. Of the above number of shares held, those held by The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd., and Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd., are all related to trust operations.
3. As for major shareholders, shares verified by SBG to be beneficially owned are presented on a combined basis (by means of name-based aggregation).

Stock price and trading volume



Note: Stock prices and trading volumes represent monthly averages and are adjusted to reflect the 2-for-1 share split effective June 28, 2019 and the 4-for-1 share split effective January 1, 2026.

Market capitalization

(FYE)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Market capitalization (Trillions of yen)	9.2	7.6	13.1	10.8	20.3

Note: Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the stock price by the number of shares issued (excluding treasury stock after adjusting for the aforementioned share splits) as of March 31 of each fiscal year.

Corporate Data

As of March 31, 2026

Corporate name	SoftBank Group Corp.
Founded	September 3, 1981
Corporate headquarters	1-7-1, Kaigan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7537, Japan
Telephone number	+81-3-6889-2000
Representative	Masayoshi Son Representative Director, Corporate Officer, Chairman & CEO
Share capital	¥238.8 billion
Number of subsidiaries	1,077
Number of associates	147
Number of joint ventures	26
Number of employees	276 (consolidated basis: 73,677)
Main business	Pure holding company
Independent auditor	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

Selection for major indices

- Nikkei Stock Average
- JPX-Nikkei Index 400
- TOPIX Core 30 / TOPIX 100 / TOPIX 500 / TOPIX 1000
- Nikkei 500 Stock Average
- Nikkei Stock Index 300
- FTSE4Good Index Series*1
- FTSE JPX Blossom Japan Index*1
- MSCI Nihonkabu ESG Select Leaders Index*2
- MSCI Japan Empowering Women Index (WIN)*2

FTSE4Good

FTSE JPX Blossom Japan Index

2026 CONSTITUENT MSCI NIHONKABU ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX

2026 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN EMPOWERING WOMEN INDEX (WIN)

Credit ratings

Rating agency	Long-term bond	Short-term bond
Standard & Poor's	BB+*3	—
Japan Credit Rating Agency	A*3	J–1

External evaluations on sustainability

- Selected as a "Sustainability Yearbook Member" as a company in the top 15% of each industry in "The Sustainability Yearbook 2026," a listing of companies with outstanding sustainability performance
- Received a B score in the climate change category of CDP 2025, conducted by CDP, a global NGO promoting environmental disclosure
- Granted "Eruboshi" Level 3 (highest grade) certification as a company promoting women's advancement

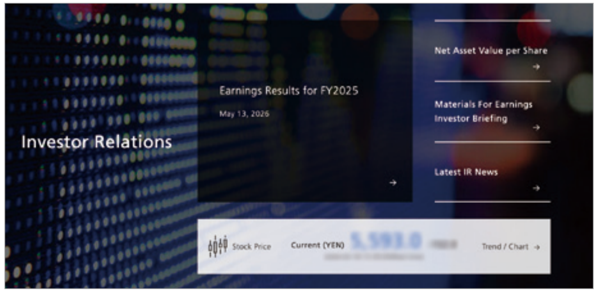
S&P Global
SoftBank Group Corp.
Telecommunication Services
Sustainability Yearbook Member
Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) 2025

CDP Discloser 2025

女性が活躍しています！

Investor relations

We provide videos and related materials of the latest earnings results briefings and IR-related news, among others.



Sustainability

We feature our various environmental, social, and governance (ESG) efforts, as well as our ESG Data collection.

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*3 As of the date of the publication of this Annual Report

SoftBank Group Corp.

TSE Prime Market: 9984

https://group.softbank/en/