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The Solution SoC Company

2Q FY2027/3

Consolidated Financial Results



October 28, 2026
Socionext Inc.

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Cautionary Note
Regarding “Design Win Amount” and “Design Win Balance”

The calculation of “Design Win Amount” and “Design Win Balance” involves a significant degree of future estimation and subjective judgment. Such calculations are based on assumptions regarding development plans, development costs, NRE revenues, per-unit prices and estimated future product sales volumes as well as the estimated lifespan and likelihood of cancellation of individual products.

Product sales volumes are estimated based on preliminary customer volume indications and our own projections, which incorporate historical customer transaction data, third-party market data and other factors. These estimations do not fully consider potential constraints on the available manufacturing capacity for our products.

In analyzing our net sales and determining our design win balance, we assess whether customer demand constitutes “special demand,” which refers to short-term customer demand arising from stockpiling or other activities that do not reflect the underlying market demand.

We determine whether any given demand constitutes “special demand” on a case-by-case basis at our discretion based on our assessment of various factors relevant to the demand in question. As a result, amounts identified as “special demand” may not be objectively accurate under this definition.

We believe it is appropriate to exclude such short-term “special demand” from our design win balance, as the design win balance is intended to serve as an index for evaluating and analyzing long-term revenue trends. Net sales attributable to “special demand” should be viewed as short-term inflated demand that may reflect front-loading of longer-term demand and therefore should be appropriately deemphasized when analyzing historical and future trends in our results of operations.

While “Design Win Balance” is not impacted by the occurrence or the amount of “special demand,” it may fluctuate due to changes in forecast assumptions for demand other than “special demand.” We may revise our calculation methods for “Design Win Amount” and “Design Win Balance,” as we have done in the past. Thus, period-to-period comparisons may not be meaningful except for assessing general trends over longer periods.

Design win information is calculated on a management accounting basis and is formulated and used internally for management in assessing business performance and planning strategic initiatives. Design win information is presented for reference purposes only and should not be relied upon. Please refer to page 2 of this presentation regarding certain risks associated with forward-looking statements.

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Consolidated Financial Results

- Consolidated Financial Results 2Q FY2027/3
- Consolidated Earnings Forecast FY2027/3

Toward Further Growth



2Q FY2027/3 Consolidated Statements of Income

(JPY in billions)

	FY2026/3				FY2027/3		YoY		QoQ	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q		YoY%		QoQ%
Net Sales	**34.6**	**52.7**	**54.9**	**58.7**	**39.0**	**60.4**	**+7.7**	**+14.7%**	**+21.3**	**+54.7%**
Product revenue	25.9	44.5	44.3	47.1	27.4	50.2	+5.7	+12.8%	+22.8	+83.0%
NRE revenue	8.5	8.0	10.4	11.5	11.6	10.2	+2.3	+28.4%	-1.4	-11.7%
Other revenue	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2		-0.0	
Cost of Sales	**14.4**	**30.9**	**31.1**	**34.7**	**17.7**	**36.5**	**+5.6**	**+18.3%**	**+18.8**	**+106.1%**
Product cost ratio	55.6%	69.4%	70.2%	73.6%	64.7%	72.8%	+3.4pt		+8.1pt	
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	**18.7**	**19.5**	**20.4**	**18.9**	**22.0**	**21.5**	**+2.1**	**+10.7%**	**-0.4**	**-2.0%**
R&D	14.2	14.7	15.3	14.3	17.0	16.8	+2.1	+14.5%	-0.1	-0.8%
SG&A (excluding R&D)	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.7	-0.0	-1.0%	-0.3	-6.3%
Operating Income	**1.4**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**5.2**	**-0.7**	**2.3**	**+0.0**		**+3.0**	
Margin	4.2%	4.4%	6.3%	8.8%	-1.7%	3.9%	-0.5pt		+5.6pt	
Net Income	**0.5**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**-0.6**	**2.1**	**+0.5**		**+2.7**	
Margin	1.3%	3.0%	5.0%	6.7%	-1.5%	3.5%	+0.5pt		+5.0pt	
FX Rate（USD/JPY）	**144.6**	**147.5**	**154.2**	**156.9**	**159.5**	**159.3**	**+11.8**		**-0.2**	

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Here are the results for the second quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027 (2Q FY2027/3).

Net sales were 60.4 billion yen, an increase of 7.7 billion yen, or 14.7%, year on year.
Operating income was 2.3 billion yen, unchanged year on year.
Net income was 2.1 billion yen.

Product revenue increased as automotive product shipments resumed. The shipments had shifted from the first quarter to the second due to transitional factors, including procedures associated with changes in the supply chain.

Although product gross margin declined due to changes in product mix, product gross profit increased as a result of higher sales.

R&D expenses remained high as we continued to actively pursue advance development. However, this was offset by the increase in product gross profit, resulting in an improvement in operating income compared to the first quarter.

1H FY2027/3 Consolidated Statements of Income

(JPY in billions)

	FY2026/3 1H	FY2027/3 1H	YoY	YoY%
Net Sales	**87.2**	**99.4**	**+12.2**	**+14.0%**
Product revenue	70.4	77.6	+7.2	+10.2%
NRE revenue	16.4	21.8	+5.4	+32.9%
Other revenue	0.4	0.0	-0.4	
Cost of Sales	**45.3**	**54.2**	**+9.0**	**+19.8%**
Product cost ratio	64.3%	69.9%	+5.6pt	
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	**38.2**	**43.5**	**+5.4**	**+14.0%**
R&D	29.0	33.8	+4.9	+16.8%
SG&A (excluding R&D)	9.2	9.7	+0.5	+5.3%
Operating Income	**3.8**	**1.7**	**-2.1**	
Margin	4.3%	1.7%	-2.6pt	
Net Income	**2.1**	**1.5**	**-0.5**	
Margin	2.4%	1.5%	-0.8pt	
FX Rate (USD/JPY)	**144.6**	**159.4**	**+13.4**	

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This slide shows the results for the first half of FY2027/3.

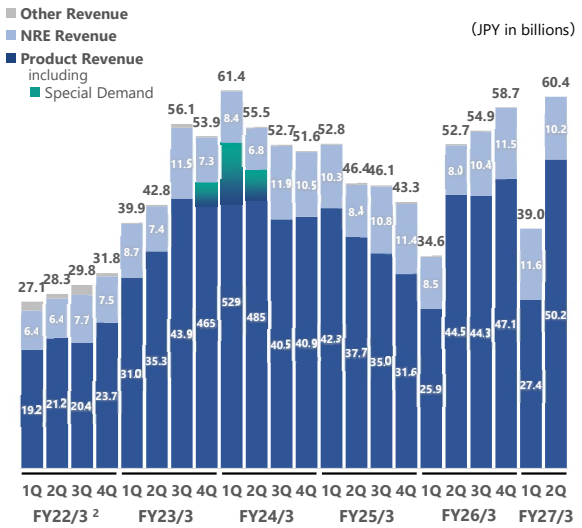
Net sales were 99.4 billion yen, an increase of 12.2 billion yen, or 14.0%, year on year.
Operating income was 1.7 billion yen, a decrease of 2.1 billion yen year on year.
Net income was 1.5 billion yen.

Net sales increased, supported by higher sales of automotive and industrial equipment products, despite a decline in demand for telecommunications equipment.
On the other hand, operating income decreased by 2.1 billion yen year on year due to a decline in the product gross margin resulting from changes in the product mix, as well as high R&D expenses from ongoing advance development efforts and the production of evaluation samples for new products that are scheduled to enter mass production in the second half of the fiscal year.

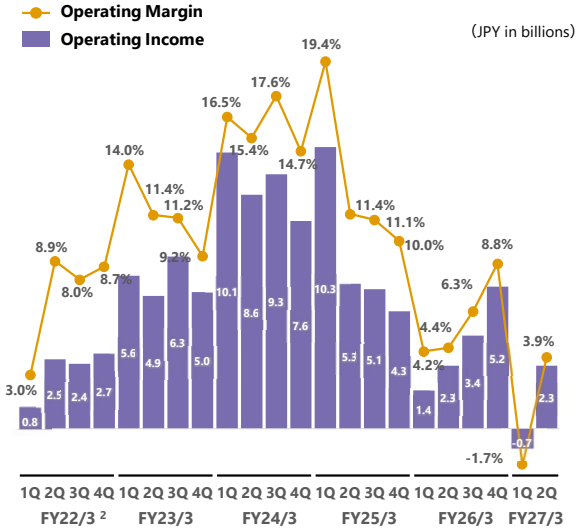
Excluding the FX impact, net sales for the first half were below the April forecast.

Quarterly Net Sales and Operating Income

Net Sales[1]



Operating Income[1]



1. The quarterly figures are highly volatile and may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter as they are greatly affected by the development status of individual projects.
2. Quarterly financial results of FY2022/3 are unaudited and unreviewed by external auditors.

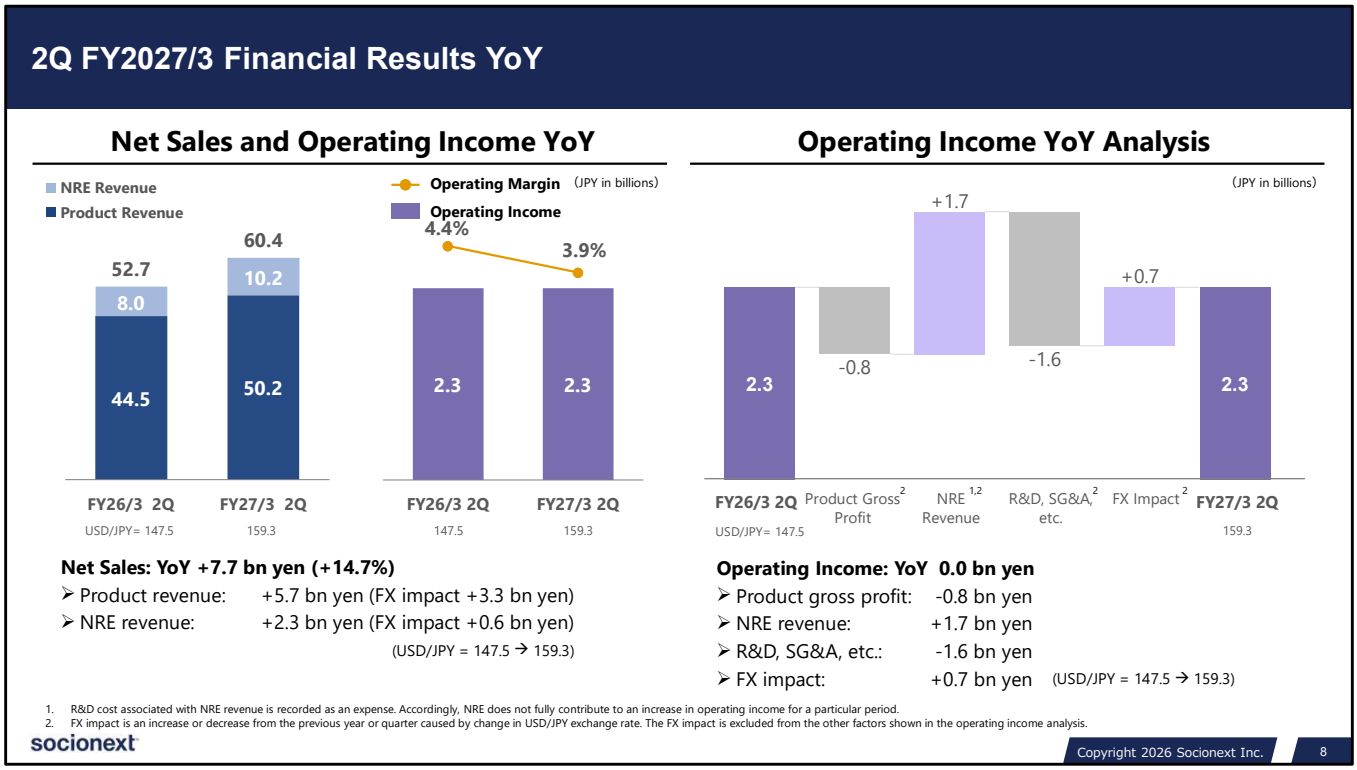
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This slide shows the historical trends in net sales and operating income from 1Q FY2022/3 to 2Q FY2027/3.

As explained earlier, product revenue increased due to the shift of automotive product sales into the second quarter.
NRE revenue remained high but decreased slightly compared to the first quarter, as some NRE revenue shifted to the third quarter.

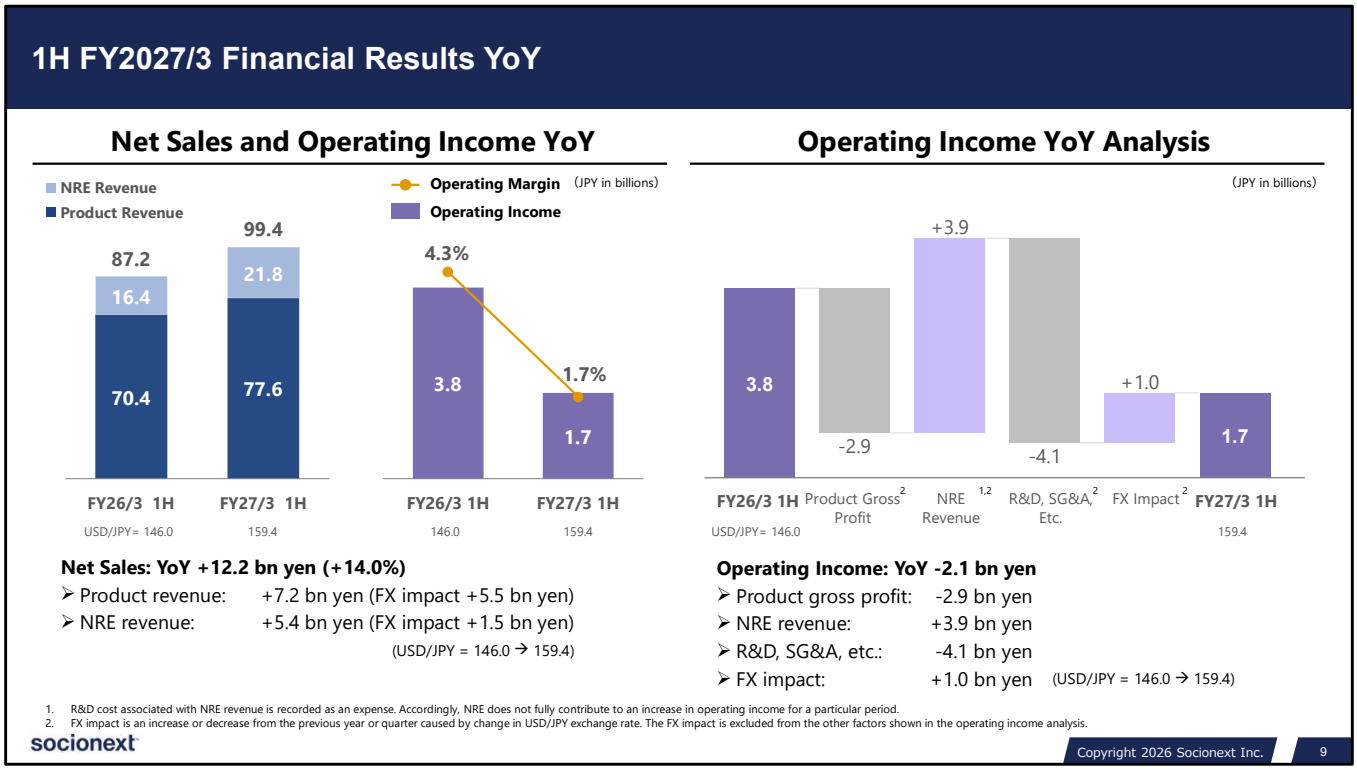
Operating income was affected by a decline in product gross margin, the shift of some NRE revenue into the third quarter, and continued high levels of R&D expenses. However, these effects were offset by an increase in product gross profit from higher sales, resulting in positive operating income of 2.3 billion yen.



This slide shows a year-on-year analysis of 2Q FY2027/3 results, compared to 2Q FY2026/3.

Net sales were 60.4 billion yen, an increase of 7.7 billion yen, or 14.7%, year on year. Product revenue increased, supported by higher sales of automotive and industrial equipment products, despite a decline in demand for telecommunications equipment. NRE revenue increased mainly in the Data Center & Networking sector, reaching 10.2 billion yen, an increase of 2.3 billion yen year on year.

Operating income was 2.3 billion yen. Lower product gross profit due to a higher product cost ratio, together with R&D expenses associated with advance development and the production of evaluation samples for new products scheduled to enter mass production in the second half of the fiscal year, had a negative impact. However, these effects were offset by an increase in NRE revenue and a positive FX impact from the weaker yen. As a result, operating income was unchanged year on year.

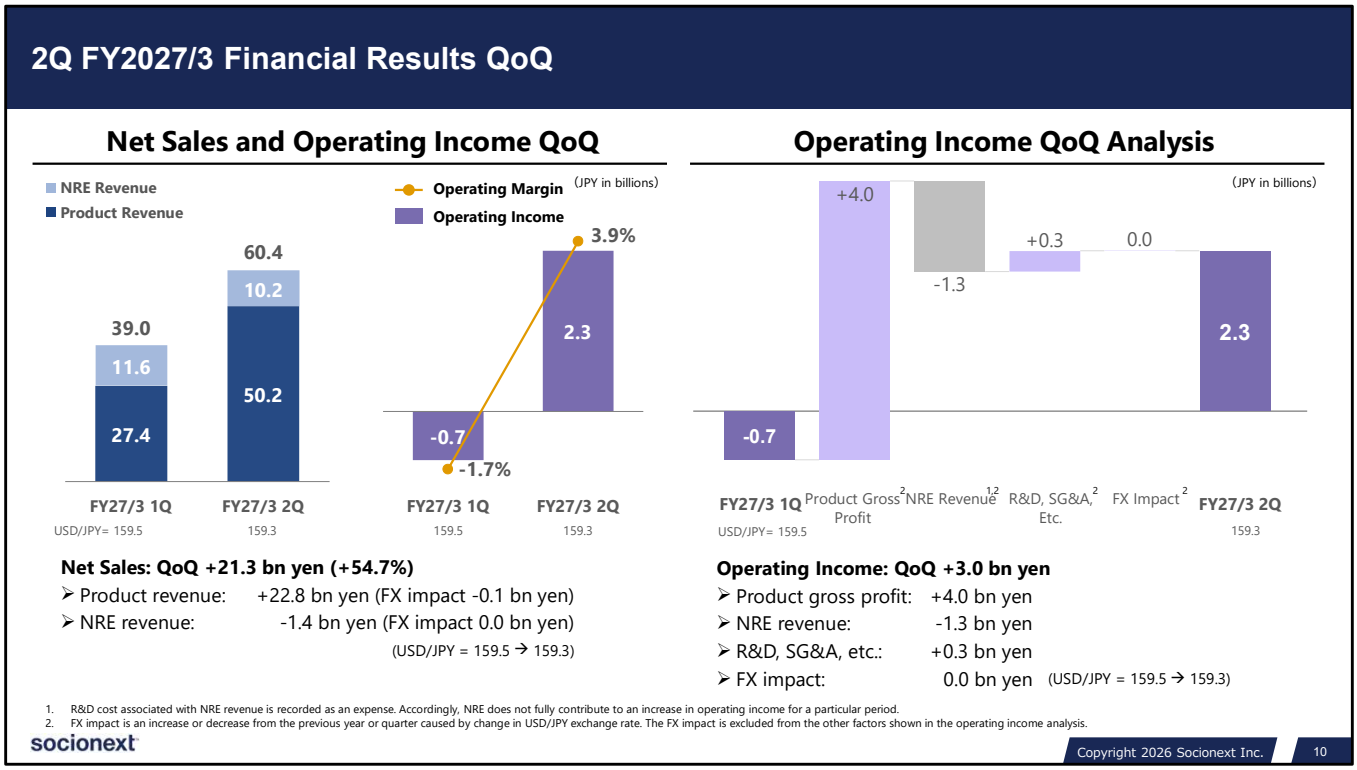


This slide shows a year-on-year analysis of 1H FY2027/3 results, compared to 1H FY2026/3.

Net sales were 99.4 billion yen, an increase of 12.2 billion yen, or 14.0%, year on year. Product revenue increased, supported by higher sales of automotive and industrial equipment products, despite a decline in demand for telecommunications equipment. NRE revenue increased mainly in the Data Center & Networking sector, reaching 21.8 billion yen, an increase of 5.4 billion yen year on year.

Operating income was 1.7 billion yen, a decrease of 2.1 billion yen year on year. Despite an increase in NRE revenue and a positive FX impact from the weaker yen, operating income decreased due to lower product gross profit resulting from a higher product cost ratio, as well as R&D expenses associated with the production of evaluation samples for new products scheduled to enter mass production in the second half of the fiscal year and advance development.

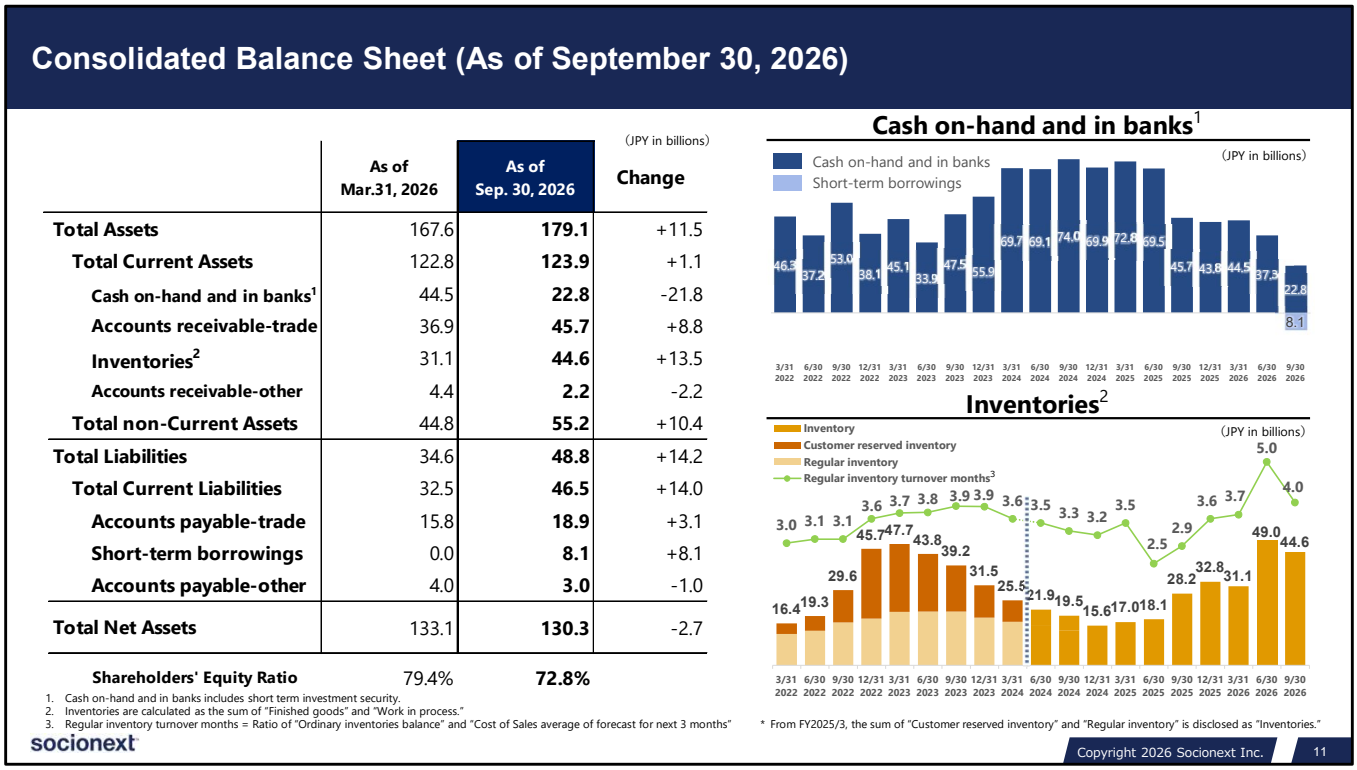
The April forecast, that the full-year product gross margin in FY2027/3 would decline slightly compared to the previous fiscal year, remains unchanged.



This slide shows a quarter-on-quarter analysis of 2Q FY2027/3 results, compared to 1Q FY2027/3.

Net sales were 60.4 billion yen, an increase of 21.3 billion yen, or 54.7%, quarter on quarter.
Product revenue increased by 22.8 billion yen, while NRE revenue decreased by 1.4 billion yen.
The increase in product revenue was mainly due to the shift of automotive product sales from the first quarter into the second quarter, as explained earlier. However, for the first half as a whole, product revenue excluding the FX impact was below the April forecast.
NRE revenue decreased slightly compared to the first quarter, as some NRE revenue shifted to the third quarter.

Operating income was 2.3 billion yen, an increase of 3.0 billion yen quarter on quarter.
Although product gross margin declined due to changes in product mix, product gross profit increased as a result of higher sales. Operating income improved compared to the first quarter, mainly due to the increase in product gross profit.
R&D expenses remained high as we continue to actively pursue advance development.



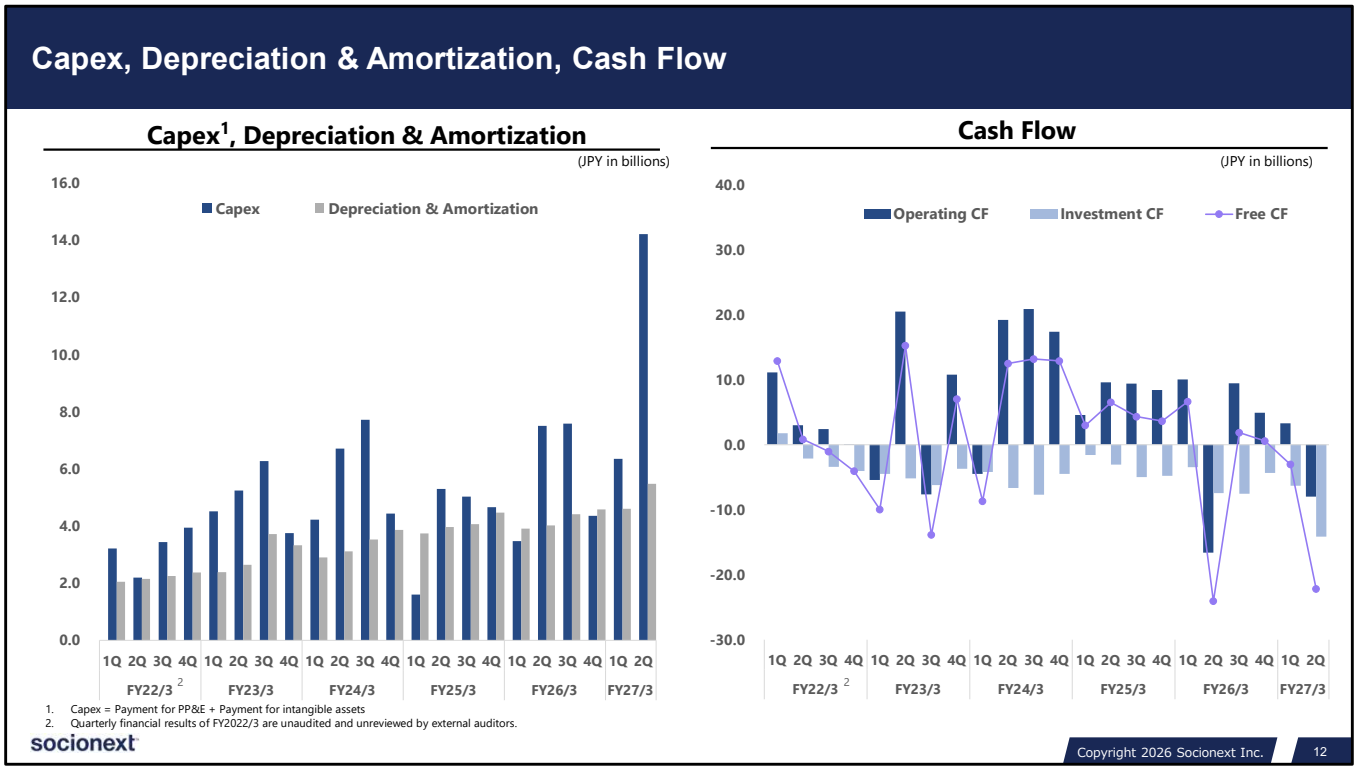
This slide shows the balance sheet.

Total assets were 179.1 billion yen, an increase of 11.5 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.
Total liabilities were 48.8 billion yen, an increase of 14.2 billion yen, and net assets were 130.3 billion yen, a decrease of 2.7 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.

As for total assets, inventories increased as production began for US automotive and data center products, with full-scale shipments scheduled to begin in the second half of the fiscal year. Fixed assets also increased due to purchases of reticles and other items for new products.

Cash on-hand and in banks was 22.8 billion yen, a decrease of 21.8 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year. Short-term borrowings began in the second quarter, with an outstanding balance of 8.1 billion yen at the end of the quarter. These borrowings provide the short-term working capital required to support increased production of US automotive and data center products, with full-scale shipments scheduled to begin in the second half of the fiscal year.

Inventories were 44.6 billion yen, an increase of 13.5 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, equivalent to 4.0 regular inventory turnover months. This mainly reflected increased production of US automotive and data center products, with full-scale shipments scheduled to begin in the second half of the fiscal year. Inventories are expected to continue increasing for the time being, reflecting expected growth in net sales, although there may be some fluctuations. The short-term working capital required to support the growth is also expected to increase for the time being.
As inventories increase, we will also monitor more closely the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the product cost ratio through inventories, referred to as the indirect FX impact.



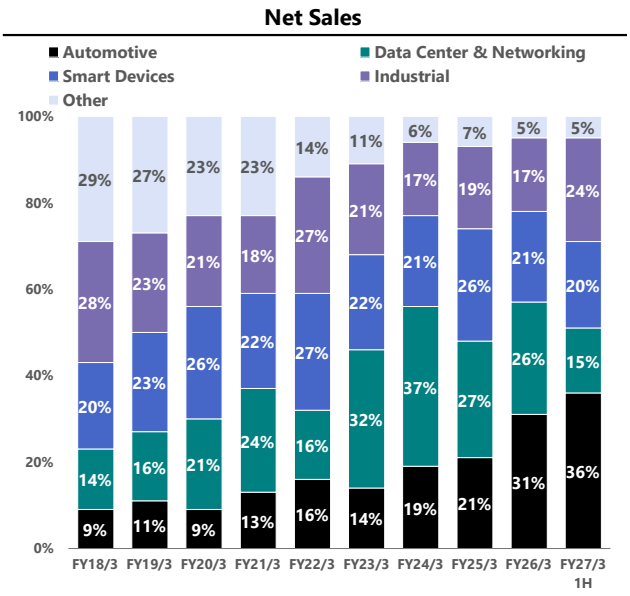
This slide shows capital expenditures (Capex), depreciation & amortization, and cash flows.

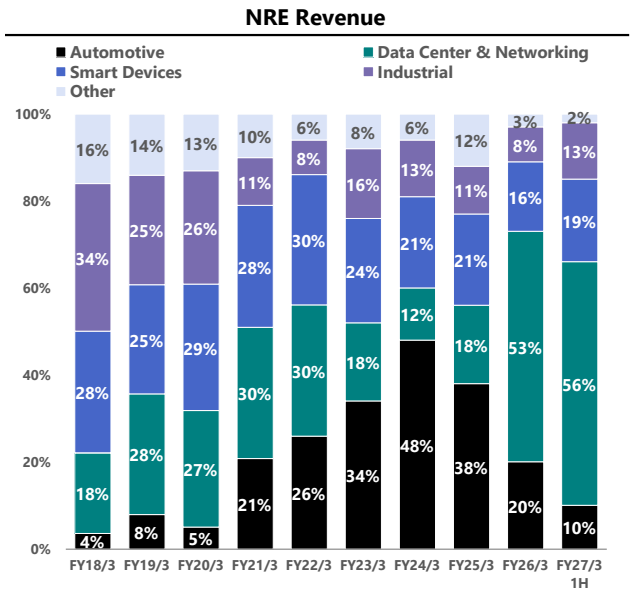
The increase in Capex in the second quarter was due to investments in reticles and IP for products using advanced process nodes.
Depreciation & amortization also increased, reflecting the increase in investments. These expenses are expected to continue increasing as leading-edge development expands.

Operating cash flow was negative 8.0 billion yen in the second quarter. This was mainly due to an increase in accounts receivable associated with sales of automotive and other products.

Investment cash flow was negative 14.2 billion yen, as we continued to invest in the development of leading-edge products and business growth.
As a result, free cash flow was negative 22.2 billion yen.

Breakdown by Application Market





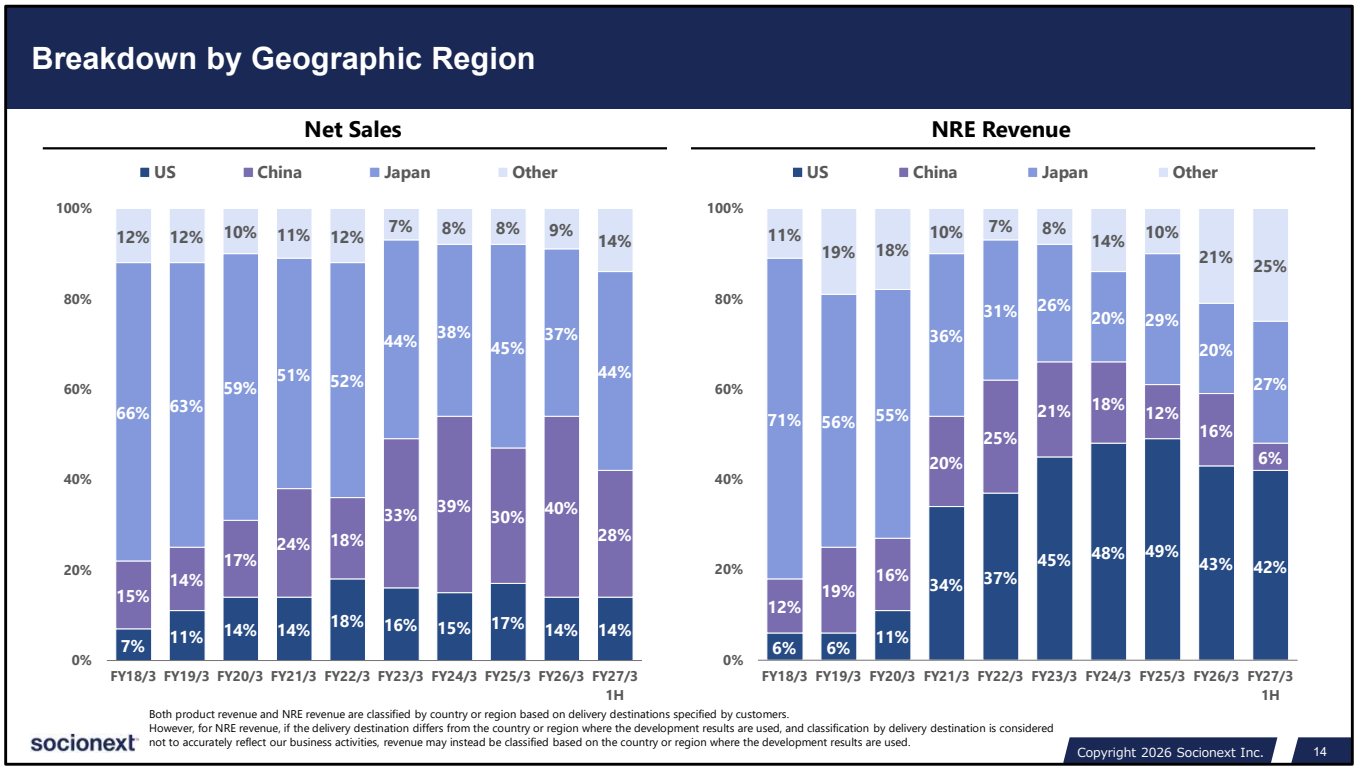
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This slide shows the trends in the breakdown of net sales and NRE revenue by application market.

As for net sales, the percentage accounted for by Automotive increased to 36%, as automotive product shipments resumed in the second quarter. The percentage accounted for by Data Center & Networking decreased, mainly due to a decrease in sales of telecommunications equipment products.

As for NRE revenue, the percentage accounted for by Data Center & Networking has remained high.

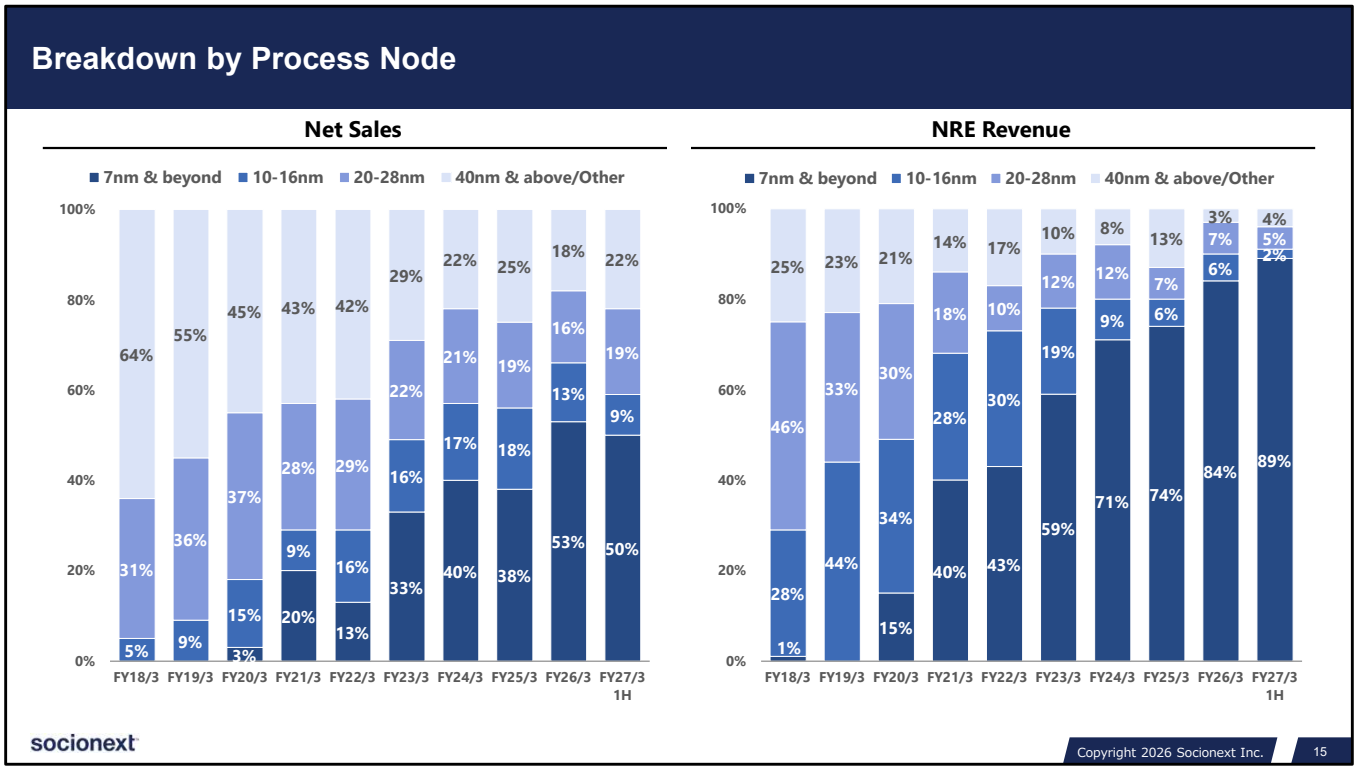


This slide shows the breakdown of net sales and NRE revenue by geographic region.

As for net sales, the percentage accounted for by China decreased due to lower sales of telecommunications equipment products and other factors, despite an increase in sales of automotive products.
The percentage accounted for by Japan increased temporarily, reflecting solid demand in Industrial and Smart Devices applications.

As for NRE revenue, the percentage accounted for by the US has remained high, and the percentage accounted for by Japan has also increased due to the timing of development projects including those for Smart Devices. We aim to secure projects and expand sales with a well-balanced regional mix across the US, Other regions including China, and Japan.

The current regional breakdown is based on the country or region of the shipping destination designated by each customer. However, the shipping destination for our SoCs may differ from the country or region where the customer primarily conducts its business. Such sales currently account for a small percentage of total net sales. If this percentage increases in the future, we may need to consider a classification method that more accurately reflects our business activities.



This slide shows the breakdown of net sales and NRE revenue by process node.

As for net sales, the percentage accounted for by advanced process nodes of 7nm and beyond in 1H FY2027/3 decreased slightly compared to the previous fiscal year, due to lower sales of telecommunications equipment products and other factors. However, the percentage accounted for by 7nm and beyond has increased since the second quarter, and this trend is expected to continue in the third quarter and beyond.

As for NRE revenue, the percentage accounted for by 7nm and beyond is approximately 90%, with 5nm and beyond accounting for the majority.

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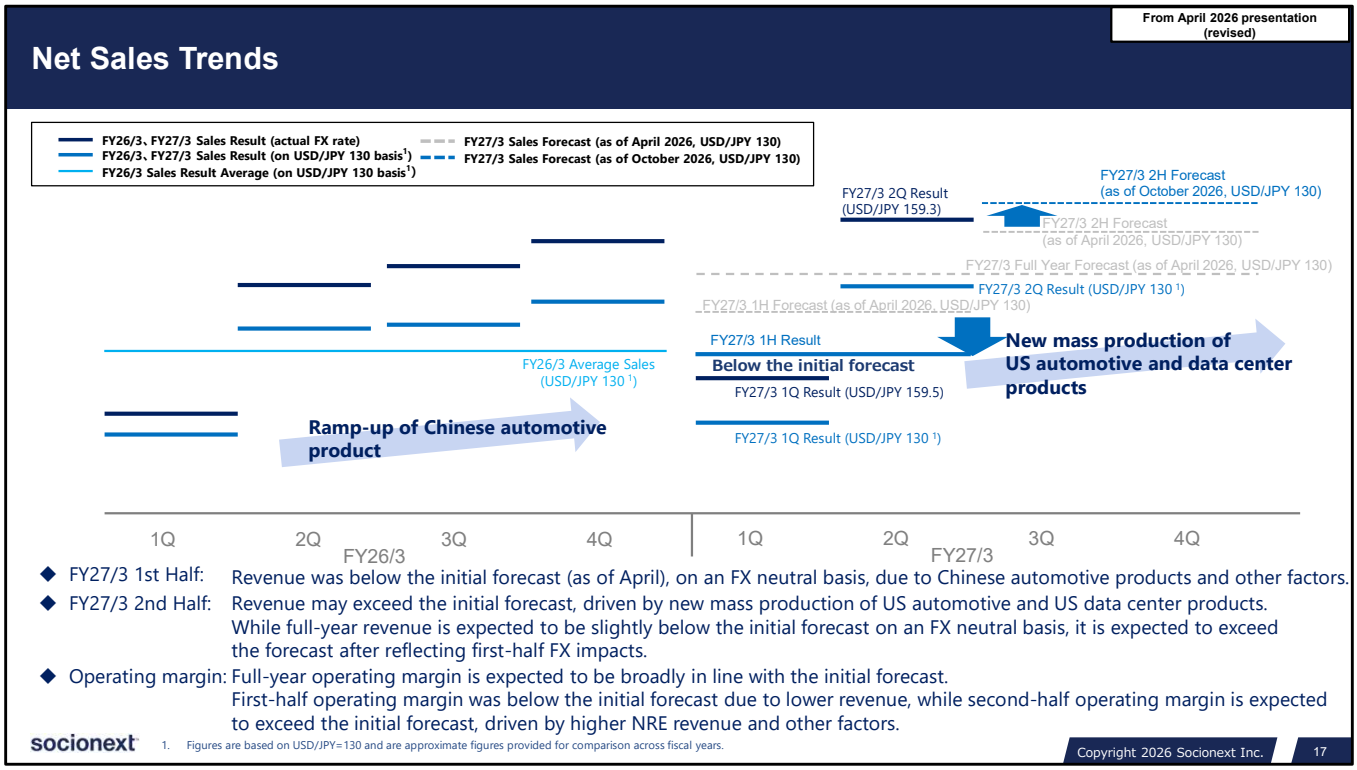
Consolidated Financial Results

- Consolidated Financial Results 2Q FY2027/3
- Consolidated Earnings Forecast FY2027/3

Toward Further Growth



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This slide provides an update to the net sales trends presented at the July financial briefing, showing FY2026/3 actual results and the FY2027/3 forecast.

The solid blue line shows approximate quarterly actual sales figures assuming an exchange rate of USD/JPY=130.
The dashed blue line shows the forecast for second-half net sales as of October, also assuming an exchange rate of USD/JPY=130.

As explained earlier, some automotive product sales shifted from the first quarter into the second quarter during the first half. As a result, second-quarter net sales were higher than first-quarter net sales. However, net sales for the first half as a whole were below the initial forecast announced in April, due to automotive products and other factors. Some NRE revenue also shifted to the third quarter.
Second-half net sales may be above the initial forecast, as new mass production of US automotive and data center products begins, contributing to net sales alongside existing products.
Excluding the FX impact, full-year net sales are expected to be slightly below the initial forecast. However, reflecting the actual rate in the first half, net sales are expected to exceed the initial forecast.
First-half operating margin was also below the initial forecast due to lower net sales and other factors. Second-half operating income is expected to increase, driven by factors including NRE revenue growth exceeding the initial forecast.

Full-year operating margin is expected to be broadly in line with the initial forecast.

Consolidated Earnings Forecast FY2027/3

(JPY in billions)	FY2026/3 Full Year Results	FY2027/3 Full Year Forecast as of April 2026	FY2027/3 Full Year Forecast as of October 2026	Changes from April 2026 Forecast		YoY	YoY %
Net Sales	**200.8**	**215.0**	**225.0**	+10.0	4.7%	+24.2	+12.0%
Operating Income	**12.4**	**14.0**	**15.5**	+1.5	10.7%	+3.1	+25.5%
Margin	**6.2%**	**6.5%**	**6.9%**	+0.4pt		+0.7pt	
Net Income	**8.7**	**10.0**	**10.5**	+0.5	5.0%	+1.8	+20.2%
Margin	**4.3%**	**4.7%**	**4.7%**	0.0pt		+0.4pt	
Basic Earnings per Share[1]	**49.74 yen**	**57.02 yen**	**59.86 yen**				
Dividend per Share	**50.00 yen**	**50.00 yen**	**50.00 yen**				
FX Rate (USD/JPY)	**150.8 yen**	**130.0 yen**	**144.7 yen** (1H 159.4 / 2H 130)				

- The FX sensitivity for the forecast for FY2027/3 as of April 2026 was assumed to be approximately 1 billion yen for net sales, and approximately 250 million yen for operating income, for every 1-yen change against the US dollar. The impact of other currencies was assumed to be negligible. However, the sensitivity fluctuates quarterly due to volatility in the volume of US dollar-denominated net sales, purchases, inventory, and the timing of R&D expenses.
- As net sales in FY2027/3 were lower in the first half and are expected to be higher in the second half, FX sensitivity was lower than assumed in April for the first half and is expected to be higher for the second half.

1. Actual net income per share for FY2026/3 was calculated based on 175,560,577 shares and the forecast of net income per share for FY2027/3 as of April 2026 was calculated based on 175,376,573 shares. The forecast of net income per share for 2027/3 as of October 2026 is calculated based on 175,405,586 shares.

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The full-year forecast for FY2027/3 is 225.0 billion yen in net sales and 15.5 billion yen in operating income.
The exchange rate assumptions reflect actual rates for the first half and USD/JPY=130 for the second half. As a result, the full-year average exchange rate will be USD/JPY=144.7.

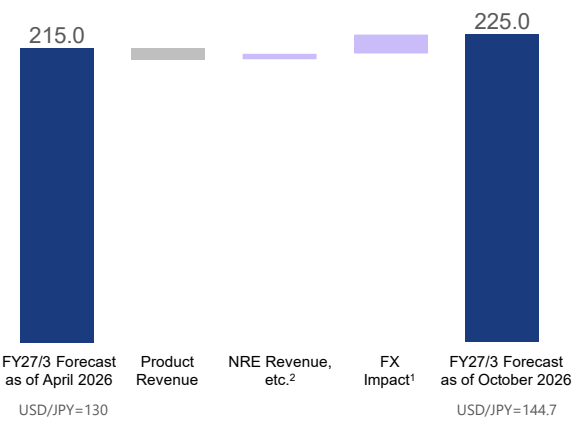
In the April forecast, full-year FX sensitivity was assumed to be approximately 1 billion yen for net sales and approximately 250 million yen for operating income for every 1-yen change against the US dollar. However, net sales in FY2027/3 were lower in the first half and are expected to be higher in the second half. First-half FX sensitivity was below the level assumed in April, while second-half FX sensitivity is expected to exceed that level.

Assuming a constant exchange rate of USD/JPY=130, full-year net sales are expected to be slightly below the April forecast. However, reflecting the actual rate in the first half, net sales are expected to exceed the April forecast. Operating income is expected to be broadly in line with the April forecast.

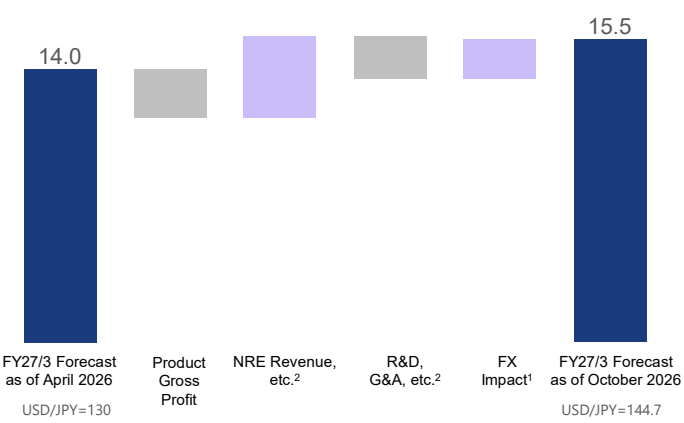
Consolidated Earnings Forecast FY2027/3 as of October 2026 (vs. April 2026 Forecast)

- Net Sales: Up 10.0 billion yen from the April forecast due to higher NRE revenue and FX impact, despite some product revenue shifted to the next fiscal year.
- Operating income: Up 1.5 billion yen from the April forecast due to higher NRE revenue and FX impact, despite increased R&D expenses in advanced areas and lower gross profit from product revenue.

Net Sales (vs. April 2026 Forecast)



Operating Income (vs. April 2026 Forecast)



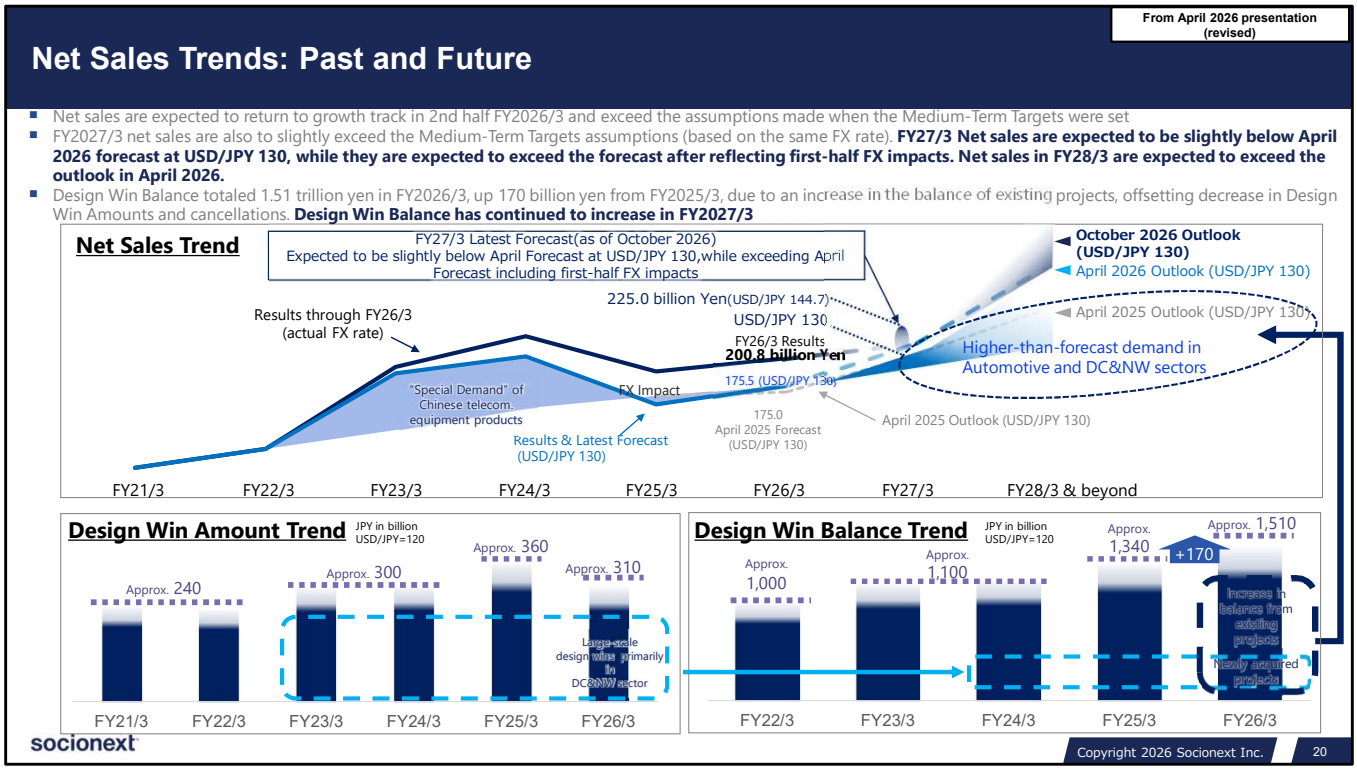
1.The FX impact figures on this page are approximate.
2. To appropriately reflect underlying business performance, figures for NRE revenue and R&D expenses versus the April forecast are shown net of amounts related to projects for which customers are responsible for SoC design and own the reticles and other related assets.

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Excluding the FX impact, net sales for the first half were below the April forecast, due to automotive products and other factors, as well as the shift of some NRE revenue into the third quarter. Second-half net sales may be above the initial forecast, as new mass production of US automotive and data center products begins, contributing to net sales alongside existing products.
For the full year, net sales are expected to be slightly below the initial forecast if the FX impact is excluded, despite an increase in NRE revenue. This is because some product revenue may shift to the next fiscal year. When the actual FX rate in the first half is reflected, full-year net sales are expected to be approximately 225.0 billion yen, an increase of approximately 10.0 billion yen from the April forecast.

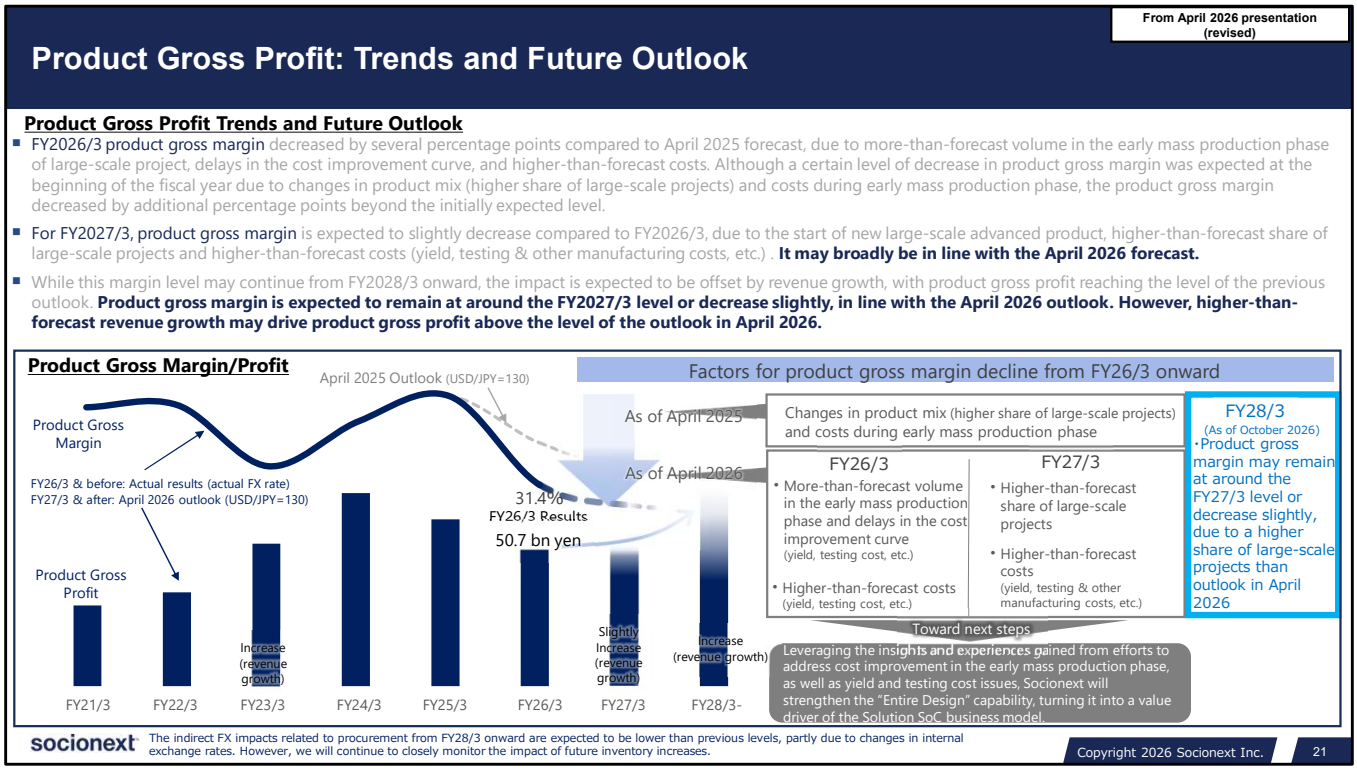
Operating income is expected to be broadly in line with the initial forecast. Despite an increase in R&D expenses for leading-edge areas and lower product gross profit due to a decrease in product revenue, higher NRE revenue and positive FX impact in the first half are expected to bring full-year operating income to approximately 15.5 billion yen.



This slide shows the net sales trends and outlook presented at the April financial briefing.

Full-year net sales for FY2027/3 are expected to be slightly below the April forecast assuming a constant exchange rate of USD/JPY=130. However, reflecting the actual rate in the first half, the assumption for the full-year average exchange rate will be USD/JPY=144.7, and net sales are expected to be approximately 225.0 billion yen, exceeding the April forecast.

We believe net sales for FY2028/3 may exceed the April outlook, as sales of products that have recently entered mass production, as well as those scheduled to do so, are expected to be higher than previously assumed.

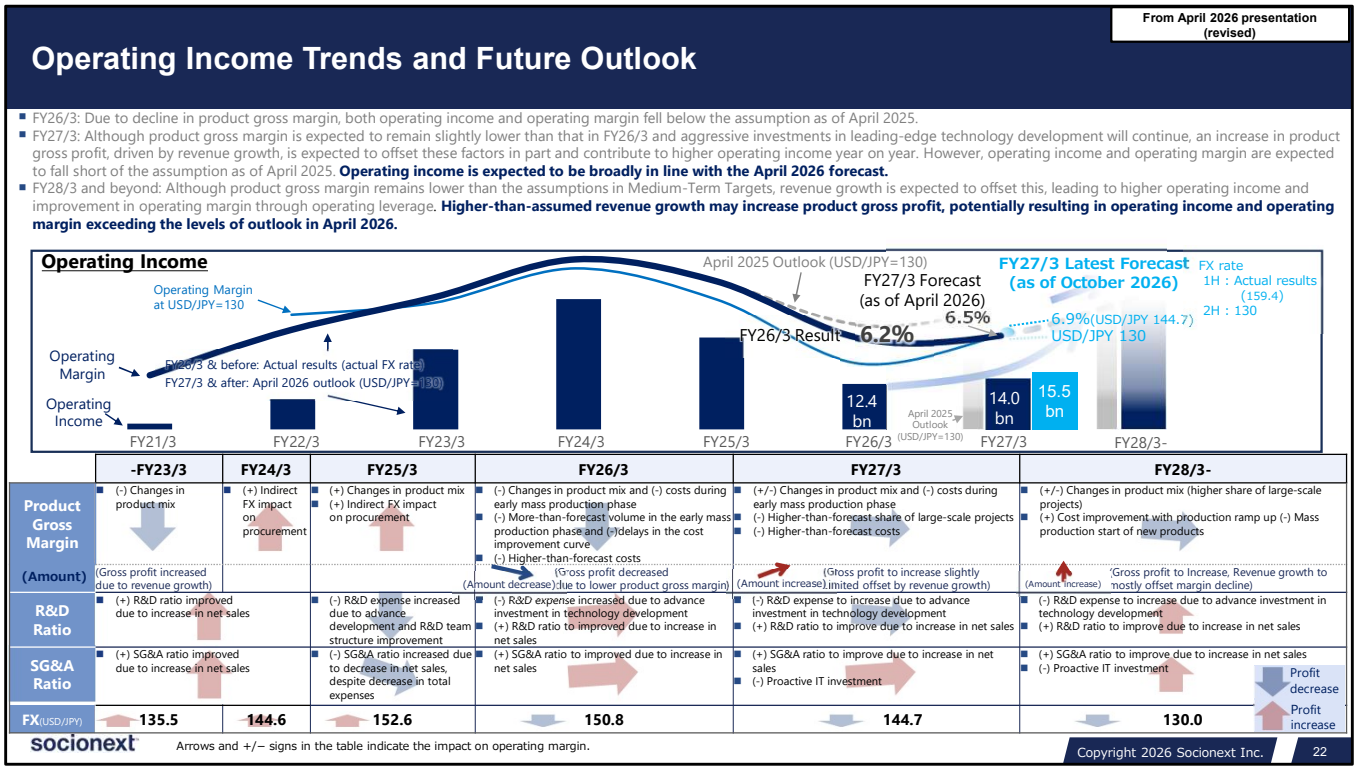


This slide shows product gross profit trends and outlook.

As reported at the April financial briefing, product gross margin has been lower since FY2026/3 compared to earlier levels, due in part to a higher share of revenue from large-scale projects.

For FY2027/3, product gross margin is expected to decline slightly compared to the previous fiscal year, in line with the April forecast.
Product gross profit is expected to be below the April forecast if the FX impact is excluded, due to lower product revenue. However, reflecting the actual first-half rate, product gross profit is expected to be in line with the April forecast.

From FY2028/3 onward, product gross margin may remain at around the previous fiscal year's level or decline slightly, in line with the outlook made in April. However, product gross profit may exceed the outlook, driven by higher-than-expected sales growth.



This slide shows operating income trends.

For FY2027/3, product gross margin is expected to be slightly below the FY2026/3 level, as reported at the April financial briefing. We will continue to actively pursue advance development. Product gross profit is expected to increase compared to the previous fiscal year, as sales growth will partially offset the decline in product gross margin. Although operating income fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to changes in net sales, it is expected to be broadly in line with the April forecast for the full year.

Although product gross margin is expected to remain at the current level, we believe operating income from FY2028/3 onward may exceed the April forecast, driven by an increase in product gross profit from higher-than-expected sales growth.

Market Trend, Background of FY27/3 Forecast, Outlook for FY28/3 and Beyond

Market Trend & Design Win Status

Automotive

The shift to AD/ADAS and zonal architectures is driving demand for high-performance computing using AI.

- As vehicle electrification advances and vehicles become more intelligent, demand is growing for Solution SoCs that deliver both safety and power efficiency.
- Aiming to secure next-generation AD/ADAS and zonal computing projects by leveraging strengths in automotive design quality, functional safety (FuSa), and architecture proposal capabilities.
- Opportunities are expected to expand across mainstream OEMs as well as new-school OEMs.

Data Center & Networking

- Generative AI and growth in agentic AI and inference markets are driving continued AI infrastructure investment.
- As AI infrastructure grows in scale and performance, demand is increasing for custom SoCs, including CPUs/xPUs and network switches, that optimize system performance and power efficiency.
- Demand for Solution SoC business model is growing, using chiplets, HBM, high-speed SerDes, Die-to-Die Interface, optical I/O, and advanced packaging.
- Aiming to secure further design wins by leveraging hyperscaler CPU development and AI infrastructure wins in North America.

Industrial/Smart Devices (Physical AI)

- In addition to its strong DSC business, Socionext is pursuing Solution SoC opportunities in industrial applications requiring diverse IP integration and advanced design capabilities.
- Advances in agentic AI and Physical AI are expected to expand SoC demand for increasingly autonomous and intelligent industrial equipment and edge devices.
- The Solution SoC business model offers advantages in growth markets requiring diverse IP and CPU integration, low power consumption, and high reliability.

FY27/3 Forecast

Net sales are expected to be slightly below the April 2026 forecast (initial forecast), excluding FX impacts. Including first-half FX impact, it is expected to exceed the initial forecast.

Operating income is expected to be broadly in line with the initial forecast.

Product Revenue

- Chinese automotive product, for which mass production started in 2Q FY26/3, contributes to full-year revenue, though below the initial forecast.
- Revenue from US automotive, data center products and other products entering mass production in the second half exceeds the initial forecast.
- Full-year revenue is expected to be below the initial forecast.

NRE Revenue

- NRE revenue is expected to increase due to revenue recognition aligned with the development progress of existing projects and efforts to secure new design wins in focus areas. It is also expected to exceed the initial forecast.

Operating Income

- Product gross margin is expected to slightly decline year on year due to changes in product mix (higher share of large-scale projects) and other factors, in line with the initial forecast.
- R&D ratio is expected to slightly increase year on year as aggressive upfront investment continues.
- SG&A ratio is expected to decrease year on year due to leverage from net sales increase.
- Operating margin expected to increase year on year, with product revenue growth offsetting impacts from lower product gross margin in part. It is expected to be broadly in line with the initial forecast.

FX assumptions

- FX rate: First-half average USD/JPY = 159.4
  Second-half assumption USD/JPY = 130.0
- FX sensitivity: The April forecast assumed annual sensitivity of approximately 1 billion yen for net sales and 250 million yen for operating income for every 1-yen change against the US dollar. With lower first-half and higher second-half sales, sensitivity is expected to be below the April assumption in the first half and above it in the second half.

Outlook for FY28/3 and beyond

Net sales are expected to exceed the assumptions in the Medium-Term Targets and the April 2026 outlook.

Although product gross margin remains lower than the assumptions, higher-than-forecast revenue growth is expected to offset this, leading to higher operating income and an improvement in operating margin through operating leverage.



Product Revenue

- Growth is expected to continue, supported by sales growth of multiple large-scale products, including those for automotive and data center applications, exceeding assumptions when the Medium-Term Targets were set. (Revenue from products that have entered or are expected to enter mass production may exceed expectations)

NRE Revenue

- Gradual increase is expected to continue.

Operating Income

- Although product gross margin remains below the level assumed when the Medium-Term Targets were set, higher-than-forecast revenue growth is expected to offset this, leading to higher operating income and an improvement in operating margin through operating leverage.

- **Continue aggressive investments in leading-edge technologies for further growth**
- **Accelerate growth-oriented management**

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This slide shows market trends, the background to the earnings forecast, and the outlook for FY2028/3 and beyond.

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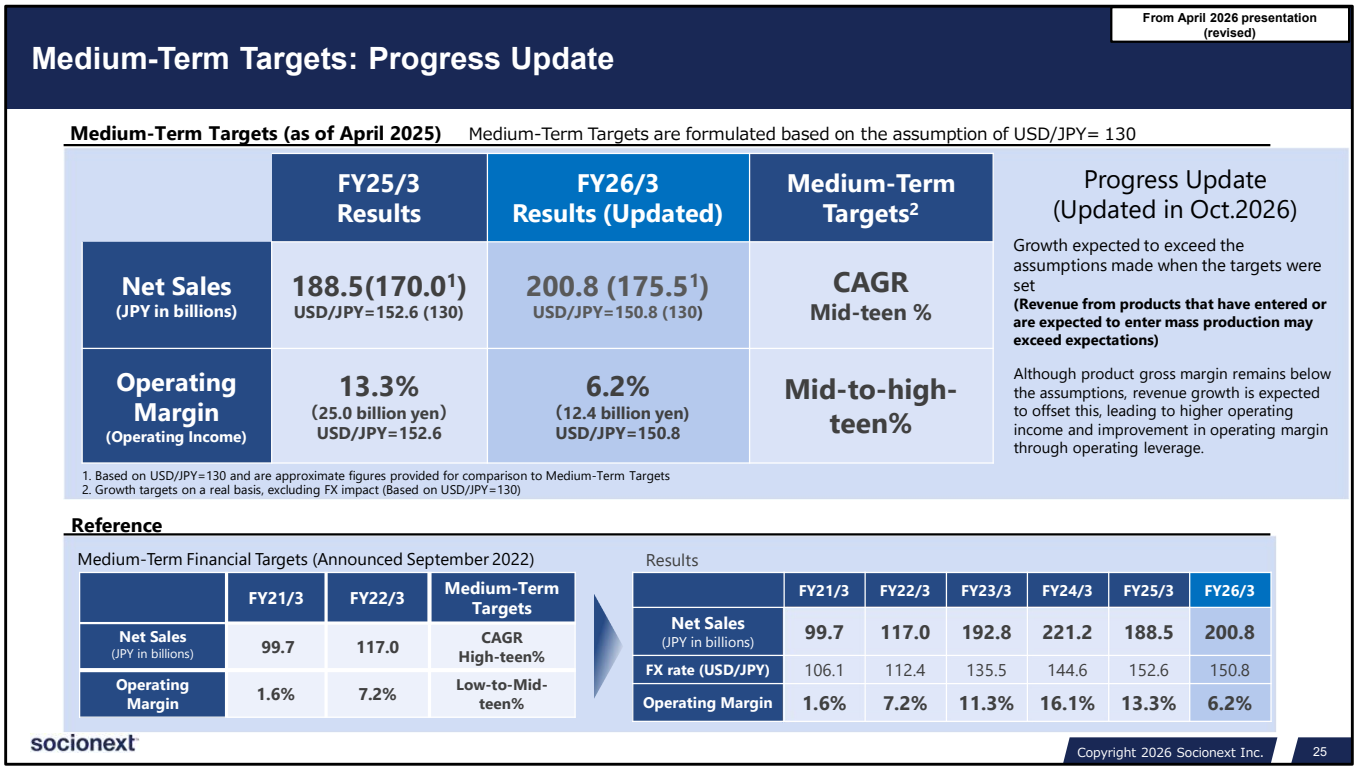
2Q FY2027/3

Consolidated Financial Results

- Consolidated Financial Results 2Q FY2027/3
- Consolidated Earnings Forecast FY2027/3

Toward Further Growth





This slide shows the Medium-Term Targets that were presented at the financial briefing for FY2025/3 in April 2025, as well as the progress made toward those targets.

Revenue from products that have entered mass production, as well as those scheduled to do so, is expected to exceed the assumptions made when the targets were set.

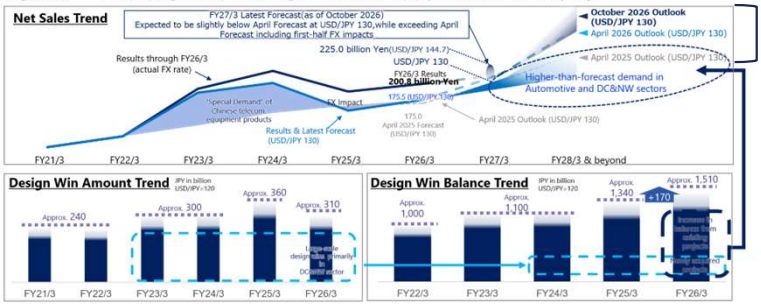
As for operating margin, although product gross margin is lower than assumed when the targets were set, net sales growth is expected to offset this, leading to higher operating income and an improvement in operating margin through operating leverage.

The Medium-Term Targets are based on an exchange rate assumption of USD/JPY=130.

From April 2026 presentation (revised)

Growth Scenario to Date and Going Forward

- Building on Design Win Balance, acquired through the "First Transformation (shift in business model and focus areas)," we aim to achieve continued revenue growth (expecting to exceed the previous assumptions) and expansion of both product gross margin and operating margin.
- Through the track records in large-scale, leading-edge development projects, our development structure and technological capabilities continue to be further strengthened. Going forward, we will further promote the "Second Transformation" to reinforce the development structure, invest in advanced technologies, strengthen and globalize the management, and expand design wins — all leading to the further growth and development of the company.



Growth expected to exceed the assumptions when the targets were set

Strategy for further growth (Second Transformation)

- ✓ Reorganize and Strengthen R&D structure
- ✓ Invest in leading-edge technologies
- ✓ Strengthen and globalize corporate management

Engage in "Second Transformation," following "First Transformation" (business model and focus area) that led to "First Growth"

Continued net sales growth

and

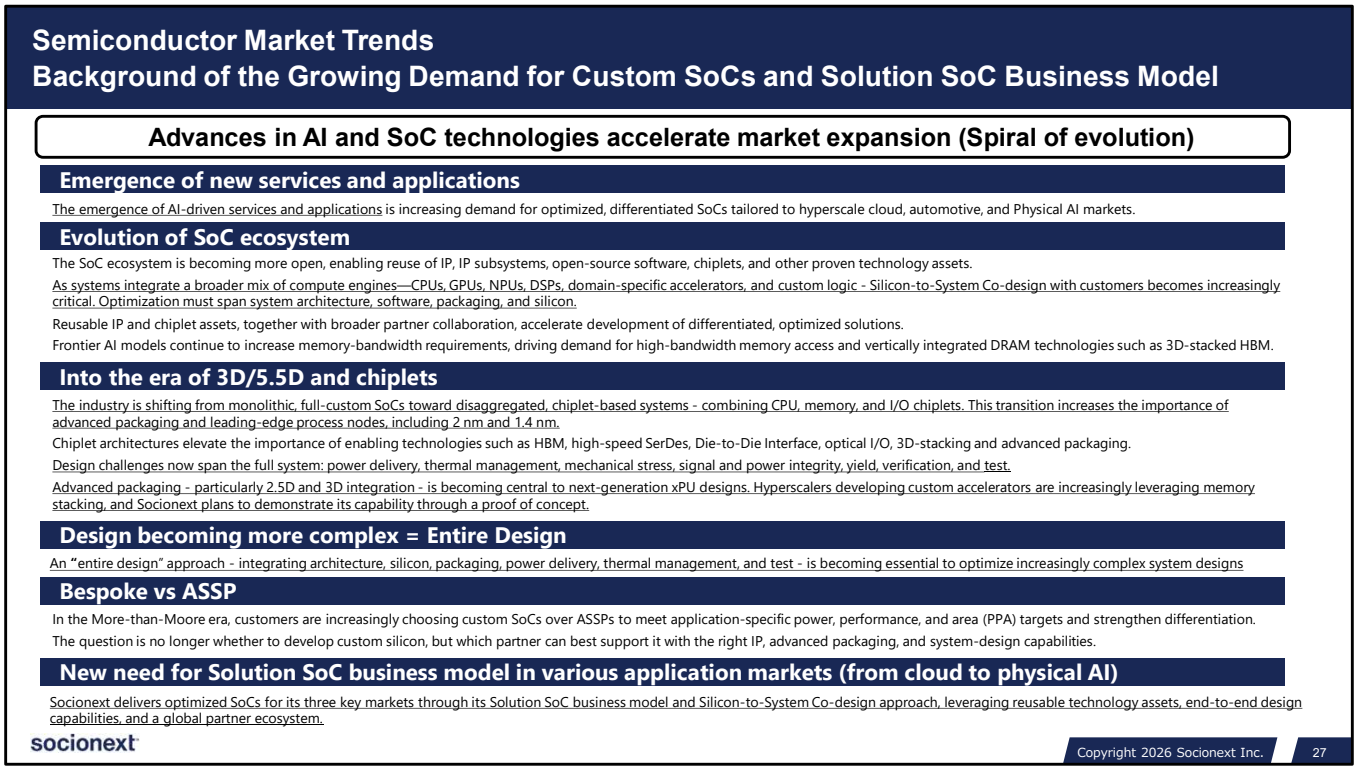
Expansion of gross profit and operating income
Improvement of operating margin

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This slide shows the growth scenario presented at the April financial briefing.

Building on the achievements of the First Transformation, which involved a shift in our business model and focus areas, we will further pursue the Second Transformation by reorganizing and strengthening our R&D structure, investing in leading-edge technologies, and strengthening and globalizing corporate management. Through these efforts, we aim to expand design wins and achieve further growth and development.



This slide shows semiconductor market trends and the background behind the growing demand for custom SoCs and the Solution SoC business model.

SoC development is becoming increasingly complex due to the expanding use of AI, the evolution of the SoC ecosystem, the adoption of chiplets and advanced packaging technologies, and the expansion of the design scope from individual silicon to the overall system.
Against this background, Entire Design and Silicon-to-System Co-design are becoming increasingly important in delivering optimized SoCs for the key markets.

For Future Growth : Aggressive Advance Investment

Emergence of new services and applications utilizing AI / Evolution of SoC ecosystem across diverse fields

→ Innovative customers seek a partner that can lead Silicon-to-System Co-design, rather than simply provide design services.

→ Socionext continues to invest in differentiated technologies, design platforms, and execution capabilities to strengthen its Entire Design capability and Silicon-to-System Architecture Platform.

<Market Trends and Requirements>

New services and applications / Three key markets

- Advances in technology and the expanding use of AI are increasing demand for SoCs optimized for automotive, AI data-center, and physical-AI applications.
- Socionext aims to grow design wins in these key markets by selectively pursuing high-value custom SoC opportunities.

Design complexity / Entire Design

- As system complexity grows, integrated design across silicon, packaging, power, thermal management, optical interconnects, mechanical design, test, and reliability analysis is becoming increasingly important.
- Socionext is strengthening its Entire Design capabilities to optimize these elements holistically and more effectively meet customer specifications.

<Investment for Entire Design and Complete Service>

Partnerships with ecosystem players and innovative customers

- Socionext promotes Silicon-to-System Co-design with customers by leveraging reusable technology assets and its global partner ecosystem.
- The company is expanding that ecosystem beyond foundries and OSATs to include optical interconnect, power, software, and ODM/EMS partners—supporting multi-generation co-development programs across its three key markets.

Leading-edge technologies and reusable technology assets

Advanced process nodes (2nm & beyond), Chiplets (3D/5.5D), Advanced packaging

- Establish a Silicon-to-System Architecture Platform and strengthen the shared technology foundation needed to meet customer requirements at the system level.
- Advance early development and evaluation of leading-edge technologies, including 2 nm and beyond, chiplets, 3D hybrid bonding, CPO/NPO, optical I/O, and IVR.
- Build a reusable chiplet platform through Flexlets.
- Continue strengthening capabilities in advanced technologies such as HBM and die-to-die interfaces.

Utilization of AI for SoC Design / Next-generation design platform

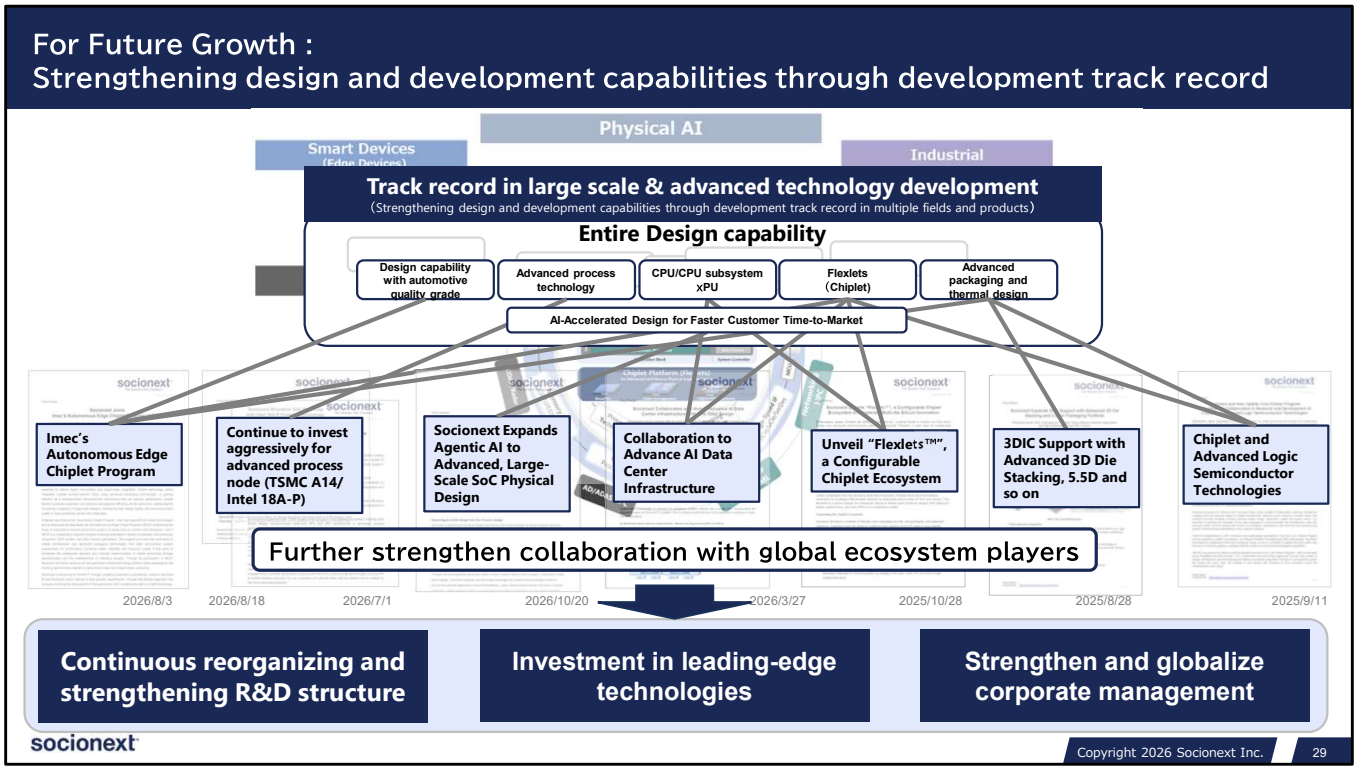
- Apply AI to specification interpretation, design review, and RTL/verification code generation to improve productivity.
- Use AI agents to automate physical-design execution, analysis, and optimization—accelerating convergence, improving PPA and quality, and extending expert know-how across teams.
- Integrate multiphysics analysis into standard design flows to improve PPA and development efficiency.

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This slide highlights Socionext's investments and initiatives in leading-edge technologies for future growth.

Socionext will strengthen its Entire Design capability and Silicon-to-System Architecture Platform to expand design wins in the three key markets.
Areas of investment include advanced process nodes, chiplets, advanced packaging, an AI-enabled design platform, and broader collaboration with global ecosystem partners.



This slide provides an overview of the technology assets and execution capabilities that support Socionext's Entire Design capability.

Through experience in multiple projects across multiple applications for the development of leading-edge SoCs, Socionext has strengthened its design and development capabilities in advanced processes, CPUs/xPUs, chiplets, and advanced packaging.
Socionext will continue to collaborate with global ecosystem partners, invest in leading-edge technologies, and improve design efficiency through AI-enabled design.

Recent Activities in Leading-Edge Technologies

Publicly announced development activities for leading-edge technologies including advanced processes, Chiplet, etc.

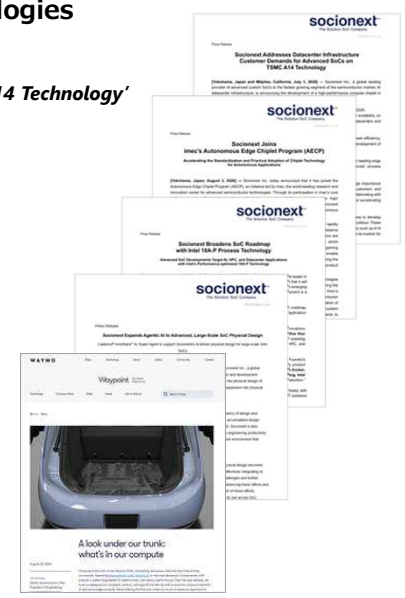
'***Socionext Addresses Datacenter Infrastructure Customer Demands for Advanced SoCs on TSMC A14 Technology***'
(July 1, 2026)

'***Socionext Joins imec's Autonomous Edge Chiplet Program (AECP)***'
(August 3, 2026)

'***Socionext Broadens SoC Roadmap with Intel 18A-P Process Technology***'
(August 18, 2026)

'***Socionext Expands Agentic AI to Advanced, Large-Scale SoC Physical Design***'
Joint press release with Cadence
(October 20, 2026)

'***A look under our trunk: what's in our compute***'
Blog post by Waymo highlighting the Socionext partnership to enable physical AI with custom silicon.
(August 20, 2026)

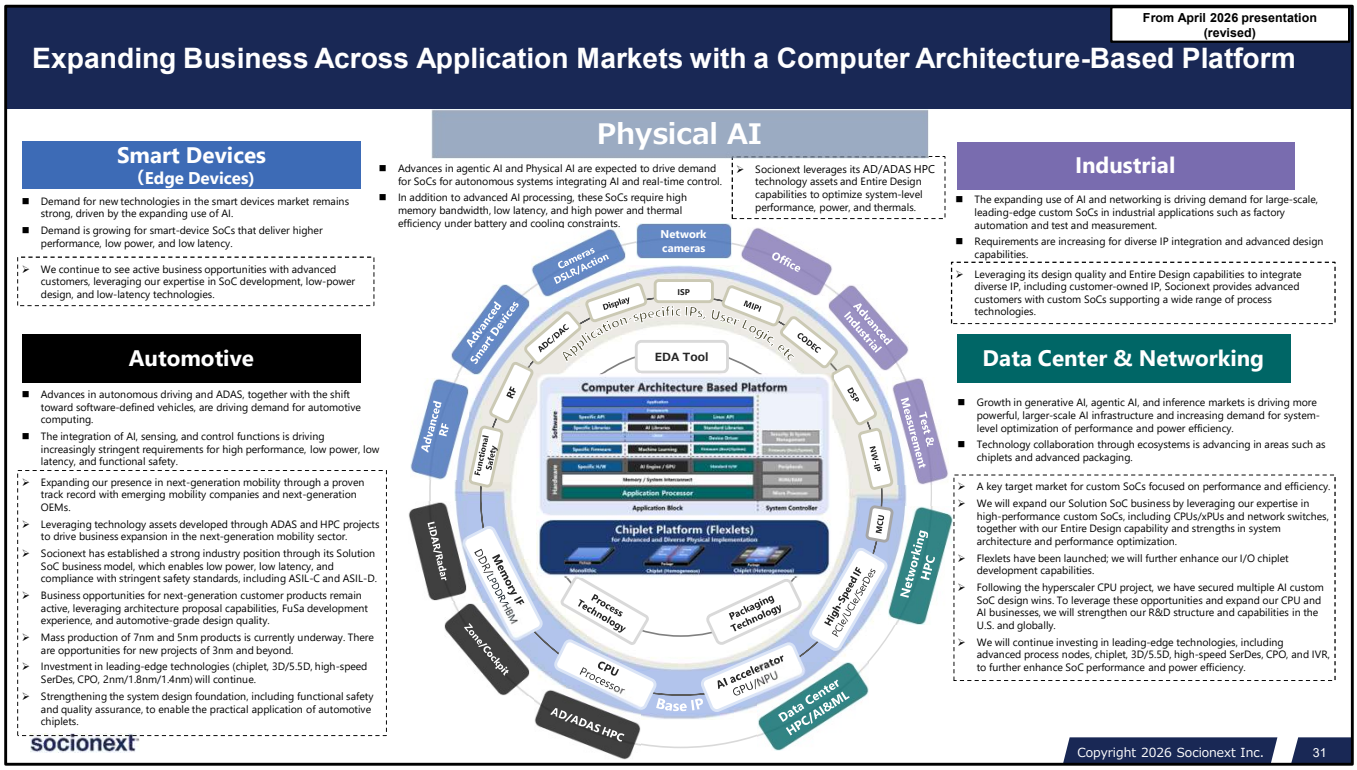


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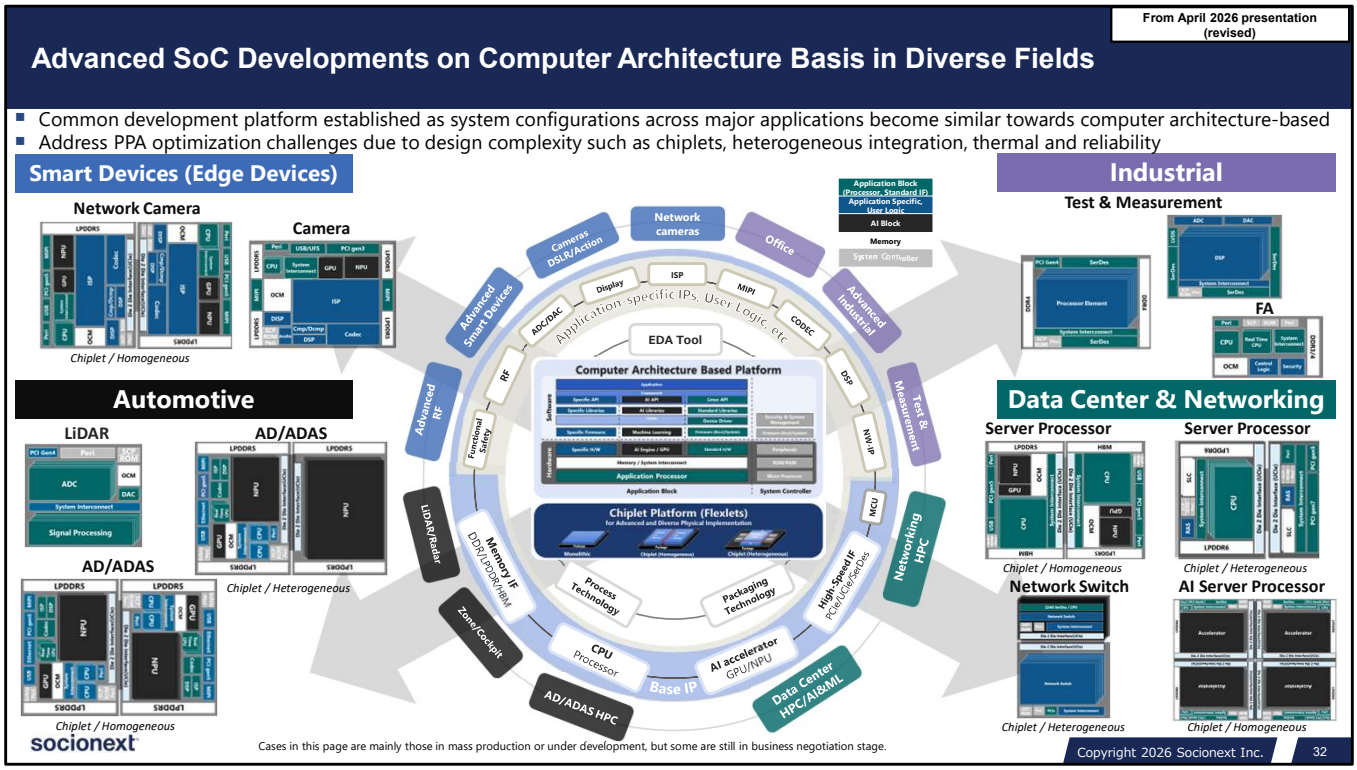
This slide highlights Socionext's recent activities in leading-edge technologies, including advanced process nodes, chiplets, and AI-enabled SoC design.

These activities include initiatives involving TSMC A14, Intel 18A-P, imec's Autonomous Edge Chiplet Program, collaboration with Waymo, and the use of agentic AI in large-scale SoC physical design.



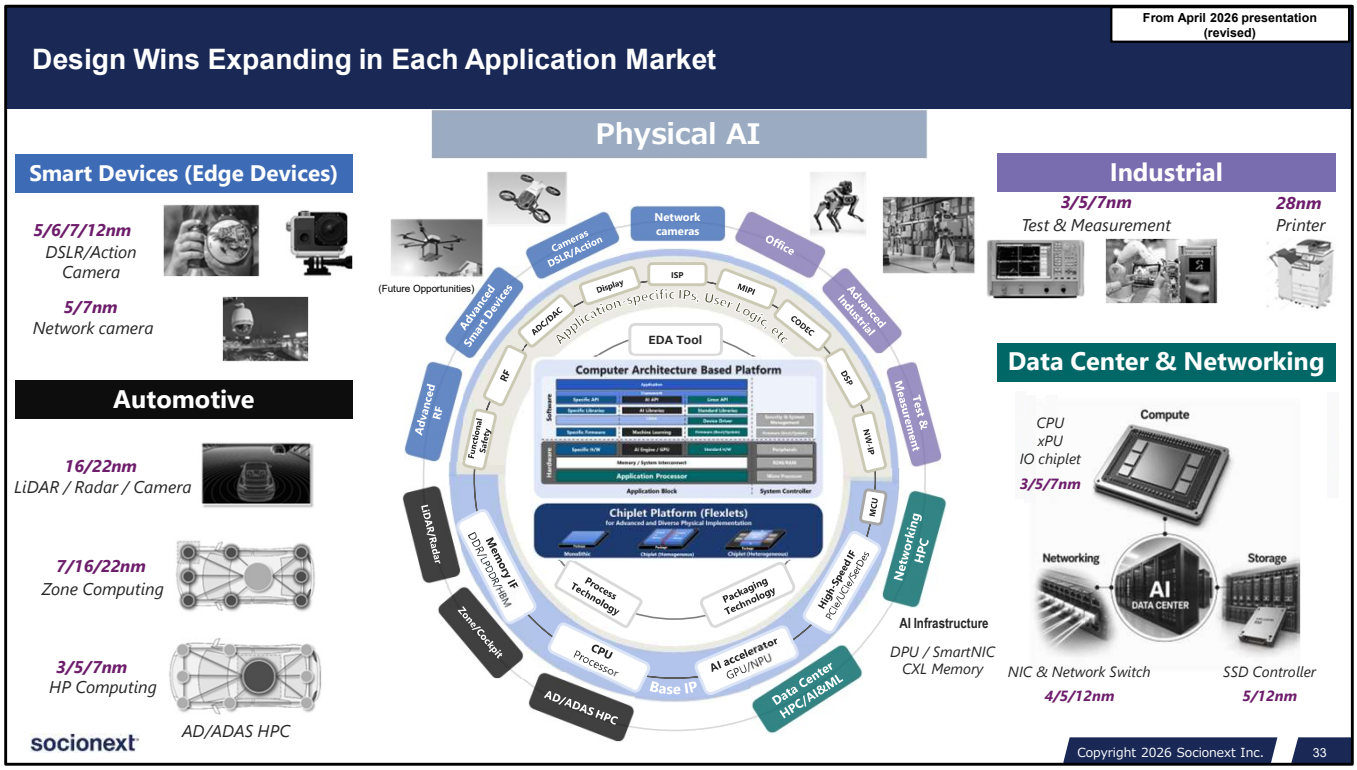
This slide shows Socionext's business expansion across application markets based on a computer architecture-based platform.

It outlines market trends, Socionext's strengths, and the direction of business expansion for Smart Devices, Industrial, Automotive, Data Center & Networking, and Physical AI markets.
Socionext will leverage common technology assets and its Entire Design capability to deliver custom SoCs optimized for each market.



This slide shows advanced SoC development cases using the company's computer architecture-based platform.

Socionext addresses design challenges including chiplets, heterogeneous integration, thermal management, and reliability, based on system architectures that are increasingly shared across major applications.

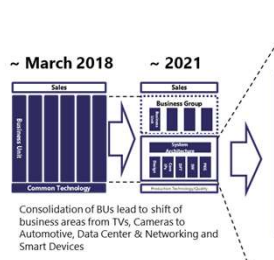


This slide highlights Socionext's major design wins in each application market.

We are securing design wins across Smart Devices, Industrial, Automotive, and Data Center & Networking sectors by leveraging a wide range of technologies, from advanced to mature processes.
Physical AI is positioned as an area of future business opportunity.

Strengthening Entire Design Capability / Fundamental Reform of Global Structure

From April 2026 presentation (revised)



Consolidation of BUs lead to shift of business areas from TVs, Cameras to Automotive, Data Center & Networking and Smart Devices

2022 ~

Leading Global R&D Team

System Architecture
Software, IPs,
Chiplets, Packaging
Advanced Technology

Project Management

R&D Resources

- Transitioned from isolated development units to a unified "Leading Global R&D Team" structure (FY2022 onwards)
- Leveraging Japanese engineering excellence combined with global innovation (Silicon Valley, etc.) and architectural design capability

April 2025～
Continuously strengthen Global Leading Group at the core of Entire Design

Fundamental reform of global organizational structure

Establish global co-lead structure
- Make organization truly global co-lead structure for the development division

Strengthen Entire Design capability
- Strengthen capability to handle large-scale, leading-edge development projects in parallel
- Invest aggressively in leading-edge technologies
- Fully allocate high-skilled engineering teams that cover wide range of functions to leading-edge projects (SoC architecture, CPU architecture, chiplet, RF, mixed signal, software, verification, test, packaging, thermal management, etc.)
- Establish teams to address heterogeneous integration and increasingly complex yield and quality challenges

Building a global and competitive R&D structure

Build global R&D structure
- Acquire high-skilled engineers globally
- Integrate engineer teams in Japan and other regions (mainly US)

Strengthen global project management structure
- Strengthening close cooperation between regional project managers and engineering teams in Japan

Building a global resource management structure

Resource management (including outsourcing)
- In addition to the U.S., China, and Europe, manage and strengthen internal and external resources in other regions

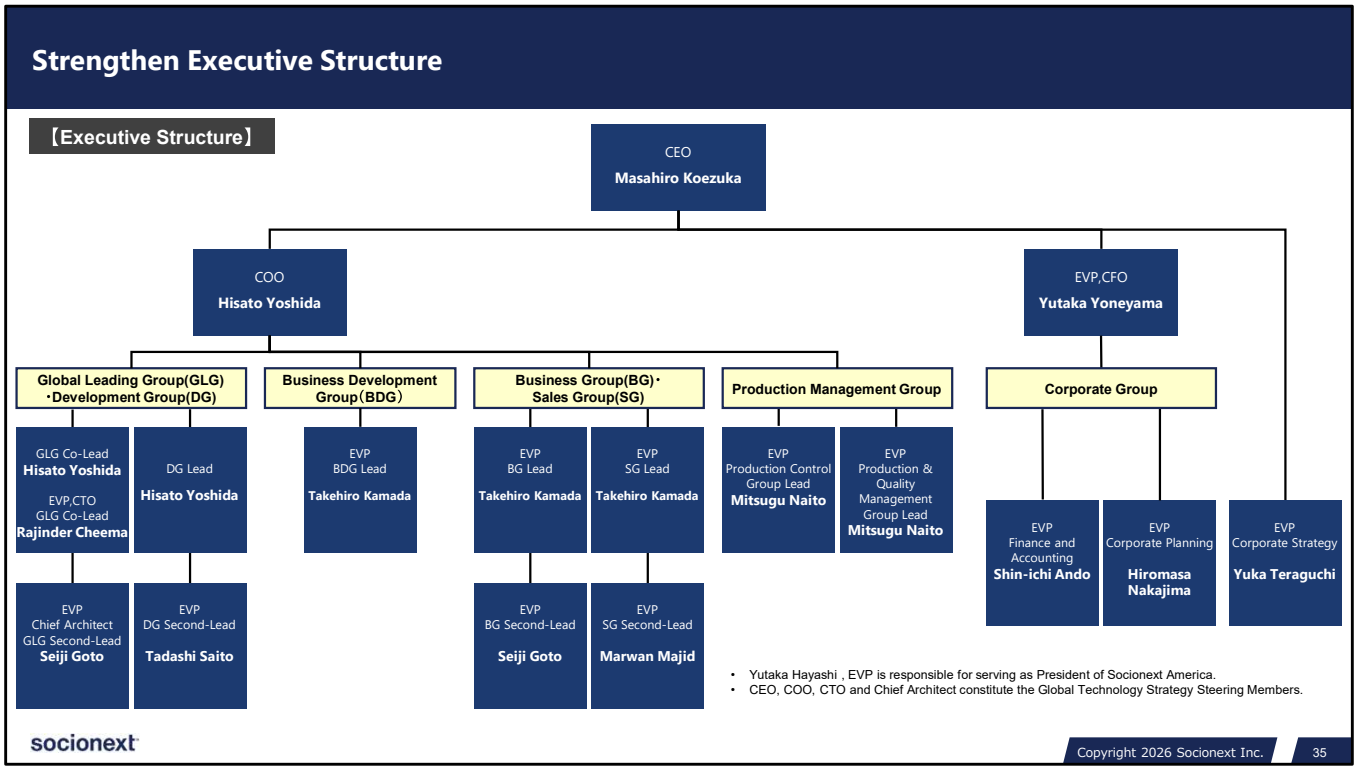
Establish and strengthen structure to enable development of multiple products in multiple areas, aligned with Solution SoC business model

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This slide shows the reorganization and strengthening of Socionext's global development structure to support design win expansion in growing markets.

Socionext is strengthening its global co-lead, project management, and resource management structures to support Entire Design capabilities for executing multiple large-scale, leading-edge projects in parallel.
The company is also building a dedicated team structure to address heterogeneous integration and increasingly complex yield and quality challenges.



This slide shows Socionext’s current global executive structure to drive the Second Transformation.

The chart outlines the leadership structure across the Global Leading Group, as well as the company’s development, business, sales, production & quality, and corporate functions.
The structure is designed to strengthen coordination across technology strategy, design and development, business execution and corporate functions.

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The Solution SoC Company

Appendix:

Overview

- Consolidated Financial Statements
- Breakdown of Net Sales (Quarterly)
- Socionext's Business Model



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Consolidated Statements of Income

(JPY in billions)	FY21/3	FY22/3	FY23/3	FY24/3	FY25/3	FY26/3	FY27/3 1H
Net Sales	99.7	117.0	192.8	221.2	188.5	200.8	99.4
% YoY	*-3.7%*	*+17.3%*	*+64.7%*	*+14.8%*	*-14.8%*	*+6.5%*	*+14.0%*
Product revenue	*73.1*	84.6	156.8	182.9	146.6	161.8	77.6
NRE revenue	*23.0*	28.1	34.9	37.6	41.0	38.3	21.8
Other revenue	*3.6*	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0
Cost of Sales	(43.2)	(49.8)	(103.9)	(111.2)	(84.6)	(111.1)	(54.2)
Gross Profit	56.5	67.3	88.8	110.0	103.9	89.8	45.2
% Margin	*56.7%*	*57.5%*	*46.1%*	*49.7%*	*55.1%*	*44.7%*	*45.5%*
% Product gross margin	*40.9%*	*41.2%*	*33.7%*	*39.2%*	*42.3%*	*31.4%*	*30.1%*
R&D	(39.2)	(43.2)	(49.3)	(53.3)	(59.8)	(58.5)	(33.8)
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (excl. R&D)	(15.8)	(15.6)	(17.8)	(21.2)	(19.1)	(18.9)	(9.7)
Operating Income (Loss)	1.6	8.5	21.7	35.5	25.0	12.4	1.7
% Margin	*1.6%*	*7.2%*	*11.3%*	*16.1%*	*13.3%*	*6.2%*	*1.7%*
Non-Operating Income (Loss)	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.1	(0.6)	0.6
Ordinary Income (Loss)	2.0	9.1	23.4	37.1	25.1	11.8	2.2
Extraordinary Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Extraordinary Losses	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Income before Income Taxes (Loss)	2.0	9.1	23.4	37.1	25.4	11.8	2.2
Income Taxes	(0.5)	(1.6)	(3.7)	(11.0)	(5.8)	(0.3)	(0.7)
Net Income (Loss)	1.5	7.5	19.8	26.1	19.6	8.7	1.5
% Margin	*1.5%*	*6.4%*	*10.3%*	*11.8%*	*10.4%*	*4.3%*	*1.5%*
FX Rate (USD/JPY)	106.1	112.4	135.5	144.6	152.6	150.8	159.4

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Consolidated Balance Sheets

(JPY in billions)	FY21/3	FY22/3	FY23/3	FY24/3	FY25/3	FY26/3	FY27/3 1H
Assets							
Cash on-hand and in banks[1]	42.7	46.3	45.1	69.7	72.8	44.5	22.8
Accounts receivable-trade, net	28.6	25.1	40.8	35.3	31.6	36.9	45.7
Inventories[2]	6.7	16.4	47.7	25.5	17.0	31.1	44.6
Other	2.6	2.9	22.4	8.4	4.8	10.3	10.9
Total Current Assets	80.6	90.6	156.1	138.9	126.3	122.8	123.9
Property, plant and equipment	8.9	11.6	17.2	21.8	22.3	23.9	32.5
Reticle	3.7	4.7	5.6	8.1	9.7	10.9	17.1
Other PP&E	5.2	6.9	11.6	13.7	12.6	13.0	15.4
Intangible assets	11.6	12.2	13.0	18.5	14.4	15.1	17.3
Deferred tax assets	2.3	3.1	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.6	4.2
Other	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Non-current Assets	23.7	27.8	37.9	47.9	44.0	44.8	55.2
Total Assets	104.2	118.4	193.9	186.8	170.3	167.6	179.1

	FY21/3	FY22/3	FY23/3	FY24/3	FY25/3	FY26/3	FY27/3 1H
Liabilities and Equity							
Accounts payable-trade	12.0	16.6	23.4	15.8	11.9	15.8	18.9
Short-term borrowings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
Accrued expenses	7.4	6.9	30.3	18.2	12.0	9.6	8.6
Other	1.9	3.9	28.6	19.1	7.3	7.1	10.9
Total Current Liabilities	21.3	27.4	82.3	53.1	31.3	32.5	46.5
Total Non-current Liabilities	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
Total Liabilities	22.6	28.8	84.1	55.8	33.3	34.6	48.8
Common stock	30.2	30.2	30.2	32.7	33.0	33.0	33.0
Capital surplus	30.2	30.2	30.2	32.7	33.0	33.9	34.0
Retained earnings	21.4	28.9	48.6	63.6	74.3	74.1	71.2
Treasury stock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(10.8)	(10.5)
Other	(0.1)	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.6
Total Equity	81.7	89.6	109.9	131.0	137.0	133.1	130.3
Total Liabilities and Equity	104.2	118.4	193.9	186.8	170.3	167.6	179.1

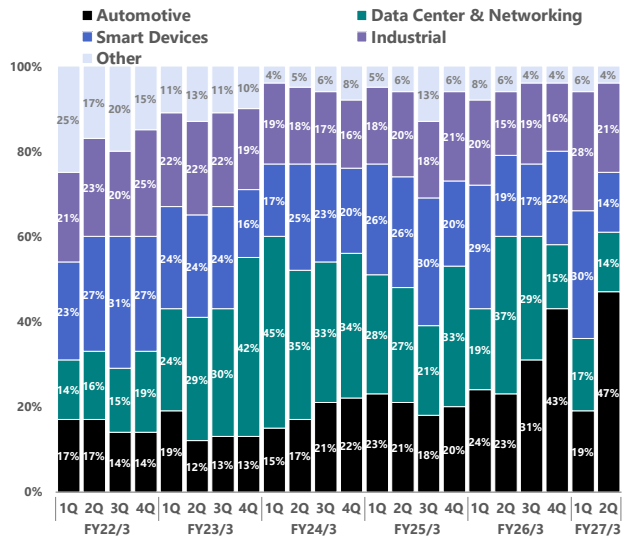
1. Cash on-hand and in banks includes short term investment security.
2. Inventories are calculated as the sum of "finished goods" and "work in process."

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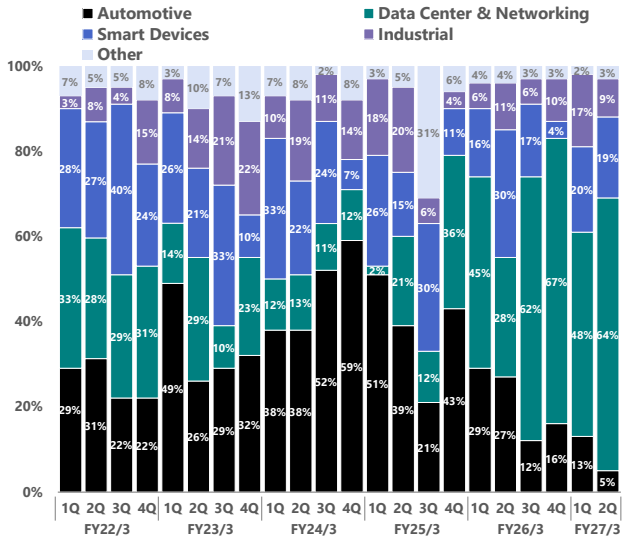
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Breakdown by Application Market (Quarterly)

Net Sales[1]



NRE Revenue[1]



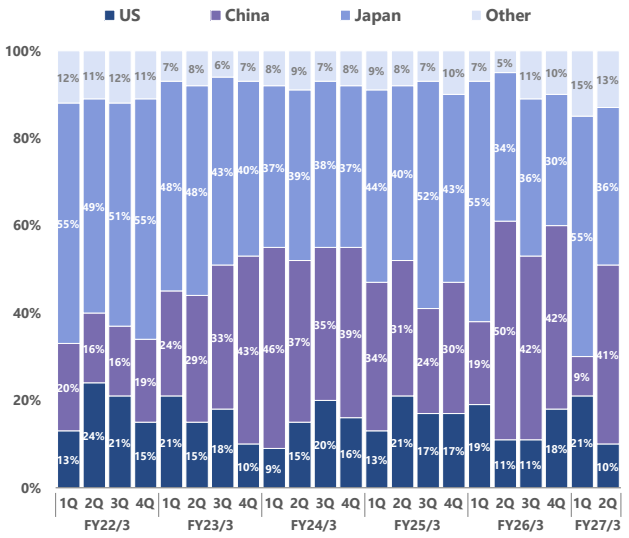
1. Quarterly percentage breakdowns are highly volatile and may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter as they are greatly affected by the development status of individual projects.

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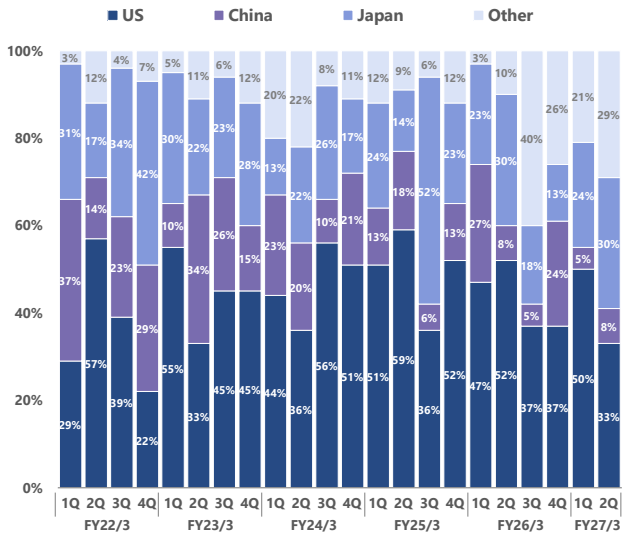
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Breakdown by Geographic Region (Quarterly)

Net Sales[1]



NRE Revenue[1]



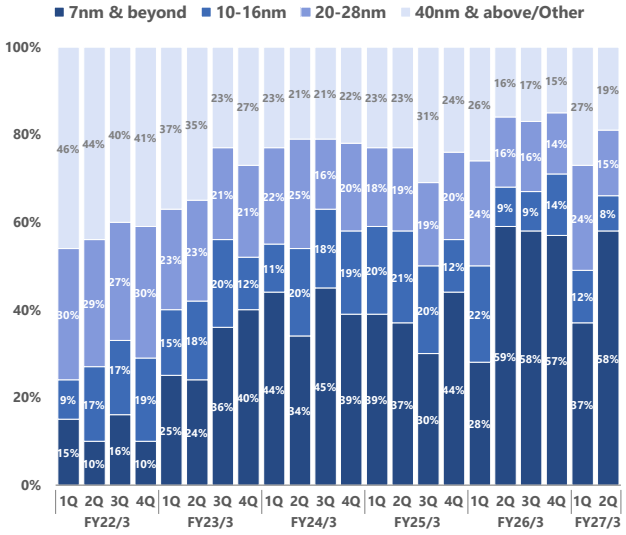
1. Quarterly percentage breakdowns are highly volatile and may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter as they are greatly affected by the development status of individual projects.

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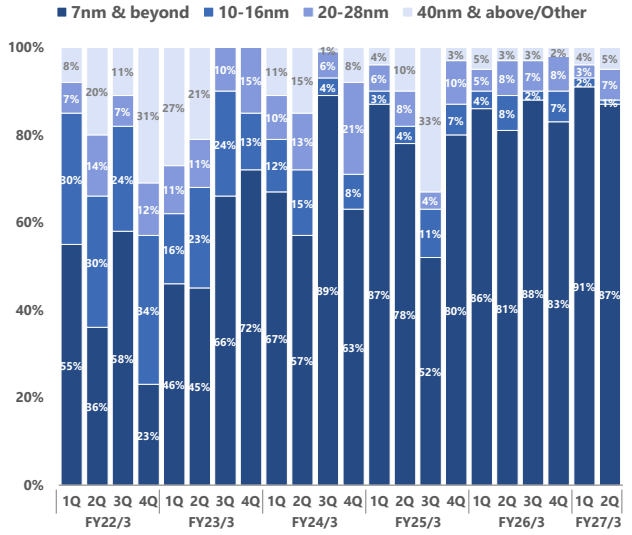
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Breakdown by Process Node (Quarterly)

Net Sales[1]



NRE Revenue[1]

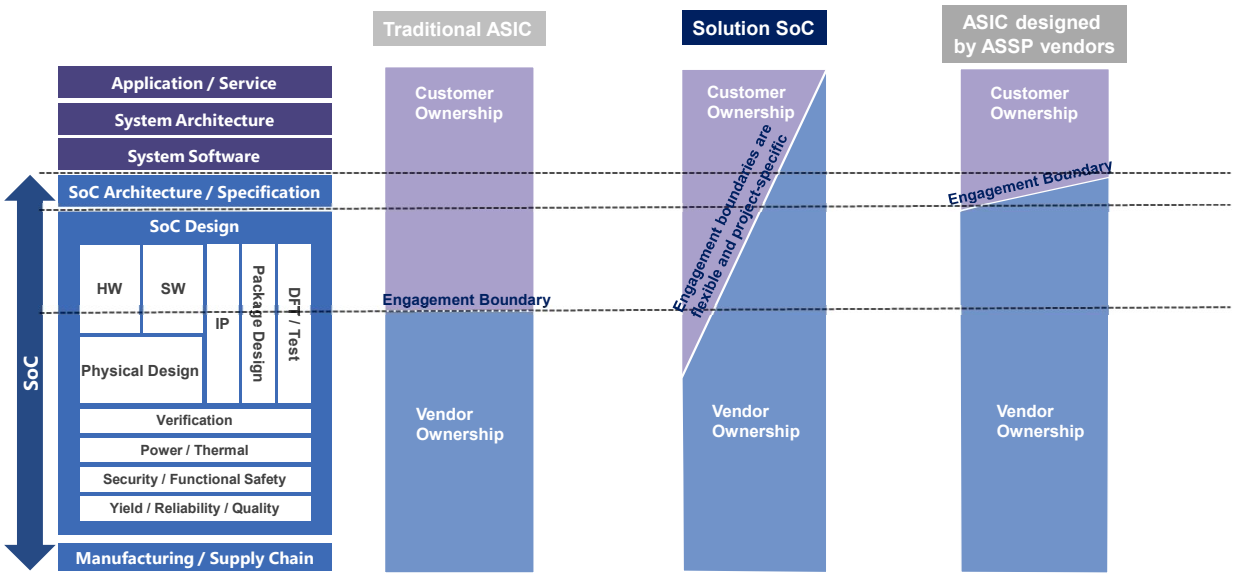


1. Quarterly percentage breakdowns are highly volatile and may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter as they are greatly affected by the development status of individual projects.

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Evolution of System Ownership in Industry

System value creation is shifting upstream -- from implementation to architecture and system realization



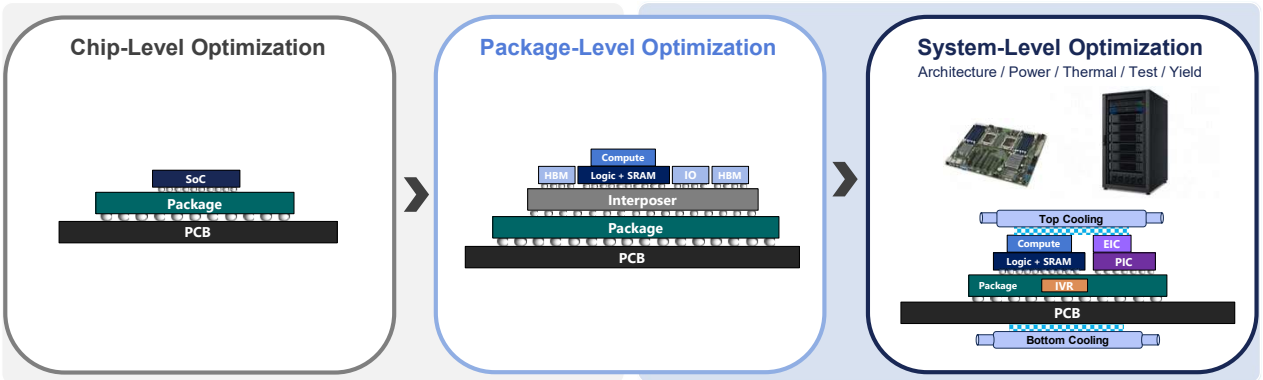
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Technology Evolution: From Chip Design to System Realization

Optimization scope is expanding from silicon to the entire system

Traditional ASIC
Optimize Silicon
RTL • Physical • Package • Test

Solution SoC
Optimize the Entire Design
Optics • IVR • Power • Thermal • Test • Yield



Design Scope: Chip + Package
Optimization: PPA + Bandwidth + Package

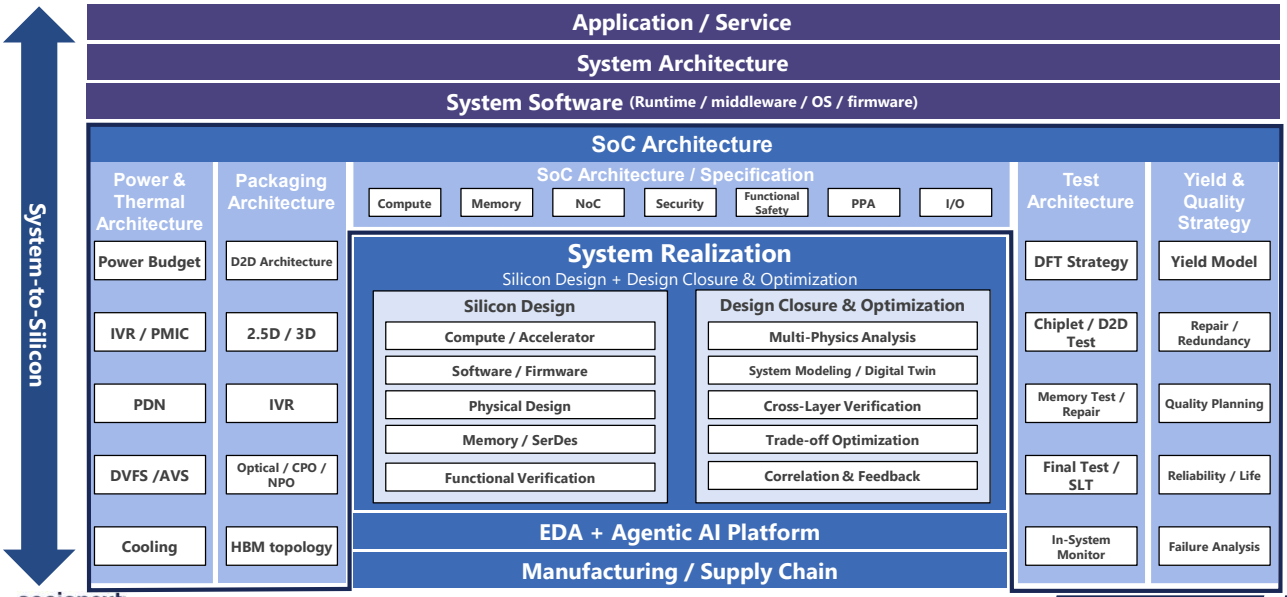
Design Scope: System-to-Silicon
Optimization: Performance + Power + Thermal + Test + Yield + Cost

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Architecture-Driven System Realization

Power, package, test, yield and AI must be architected from the beginning

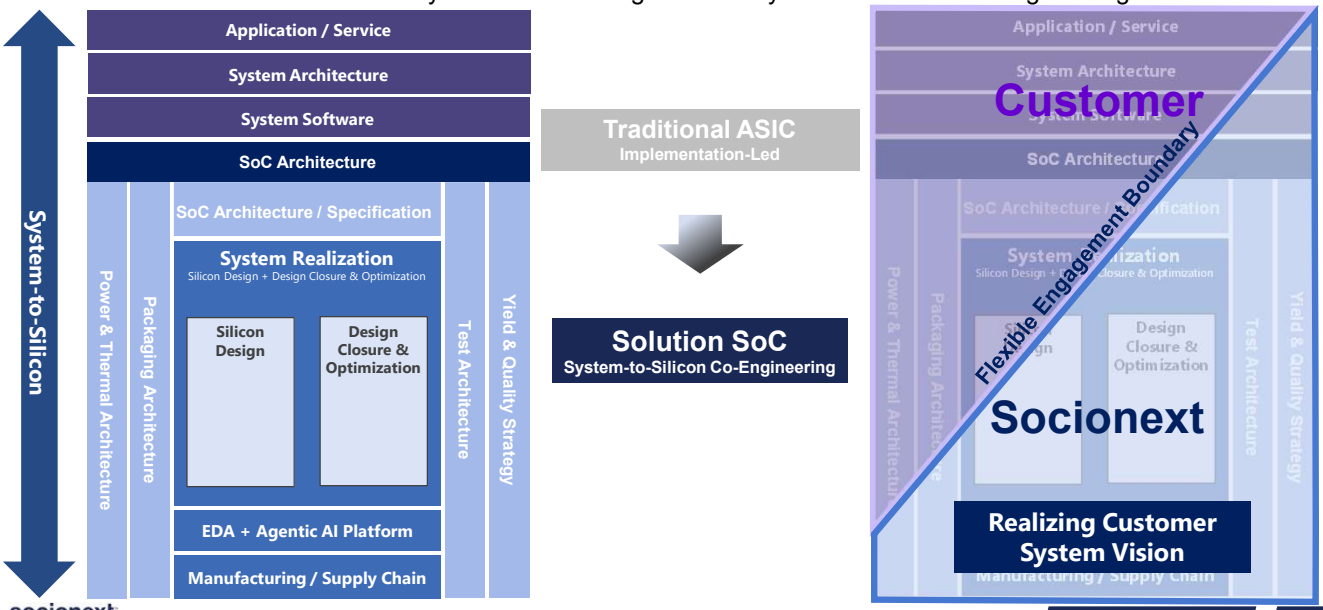


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Flexible System Realization Partner

Socionext realizes each customer's system vision through flexible System-to-Silicon Co-Engineering



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The Solution SoC Company

The following slides are excerpts from the FY2026/3 financial results presentation (April 2026)



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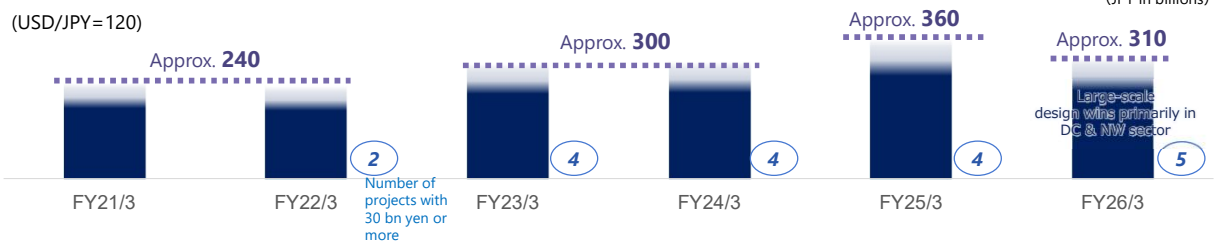
From April 2026 presentation

Design Wins Trends

- FY2026/3 Design Win Amount totaled 310 billion yen with large-scale projects secured primarily in the DC & NW sector, though the amount was lower than in FY2025/3, mainly due to the factors including: high level of design wins in 4Q FY2025/3, FY2026/3 being transitional period between major design wins, and closing of several design wins shifted to 1st half of FY2027/3.

"Design Win Amount"(LTR) acquired in each fiscal year

(JPY in billions)



Number of projects with 30 bn yen or more

The figures for "Design Win Amount" are not updated to reflect subsequent changes in circumstances after the acquisition of the relevant business opportunities. Such subsequent changes may include: (1) changes in factors such as actual sales, development plan, sales volume, unit price and production capacity, as well as (2) cancellation of project after a design win has been obtained. Projects may be cancelled after design wins have been obtained. The impact of such subsequent changes after the design wins are obtained is reflected in the Design Win Balance.
"Design Win Balance" represents the company's estimates of the accumulated remaining "Design Win Amount" associated with projects that are active as of a particular date. The impact of subsequent changes, including those described in (1) and (2) above, is reflected in the "Design Win Balance."
Projects representing approximately 15% of the total Design Win Amount from FY20/3 to FY26/3 were canceled after such projects started.
To date, the impact of these project cancellations has been partially offset by factors such as increases in the higher unit price and increased production volumes for other ongoing projects. As a result, the net impact of these cancellations amounts to a reduction of a few percent relative to the total Design Win Amount.
Please refer to page 3 of this presentation.

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From April 2026 presentation

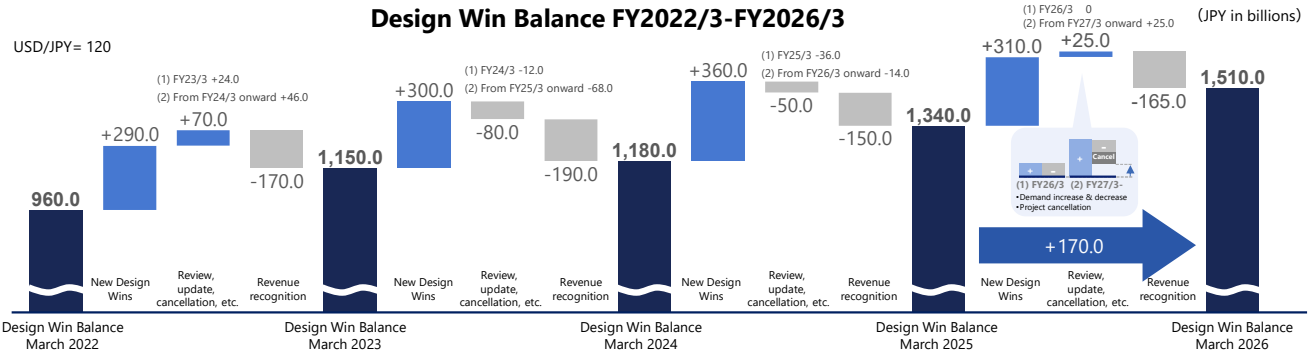
Design Win Balance: Breakdown of Changes

- Design Win Balance totaled 1.51 trillion yen in FY2026/3, up 170 billion yen from FY2025/3, due to an increase in the balance of existing projects, offsetting decrease in Design Win Amounts and cancellations
- Approx. 60% of Design Win Balance at the end of FY2026/3 is expected to be recognized as revenue over the next 4 years, contributing to net sales growth in the coming years

Design Win Balance FY2022/3-FY2026/3

(JPY in billions)

USD/JPY= 120



The figures for "Design Win Amount" are not updated to reflect subsequent changes in circumstances after the acquisition of the relevant business opportunities. Such subsequent changes may include: (1) changes in factors such as actual sales, development plan, sales volume, unit price and production capacity, as well as (2) cancellation of project after a design win has been obtained. Projects may be cancelled after design wins have been obtained. The impact of such subsequent changes after the design wins are obtained is reflected in the Design Win Balance.
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Please refer to page 3 of this presentation.

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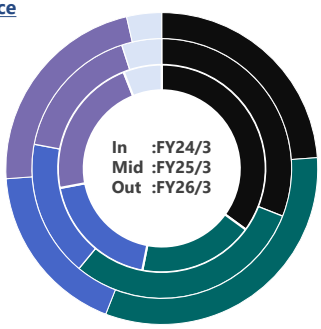
Design Win Balance: by Application Market and Region

- By application market:
  - Share of Data Center & Networking and Industrial increased in FY2026/3, while Automotive and Other declined.
  - Aiming to achieve a well-balanced portfolio over medium- to long-term across Automotive, Data Center & Networking, and other markets, including Industrial.
- By geographic region:
  - Shares of the US and Japan increased slightly in FY2026/3, but maintained well-balanced regional mix across the US, Japan, and other regions including China.

By application

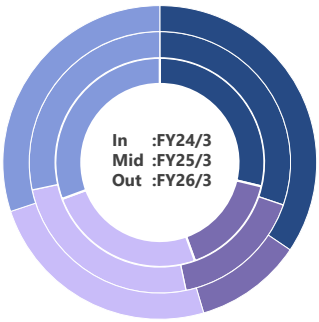
Design Win Balance
FY24/3: 1,180 bn yen
FY25/3: 1,340 bn yen
FY26/3: 1,510 bn yen

- Automotive
- Data Center & Networking
- Smart Devices
- Industrial
- Other



By geographic region [1]

- US
- China
- EU and Asia (excluding China and Japan)
- Japan



1. "Geographic region" on this page is based on the location of Socionext's regional company in charge of the business.

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From April 2026 presentation

"Design Win Amount" to Revenue / Illustrative Description of "Design Win Balance"

"Design Win Balance[1]" ・・・

"Design win balance" (LTR; Life Time Revenue) represents our estimates of remaining accumulated "design win amount" that is associated with projects that are active as of a particular date. Design win balance thus reflects certain subsequent developments after the end of the period in which such design win was acquired. "Design Win Balance" is regularly managed in accordance with prudent procedures to account for future risks.

"Design Win Balance" calculated from "Design Win Amount" [1]

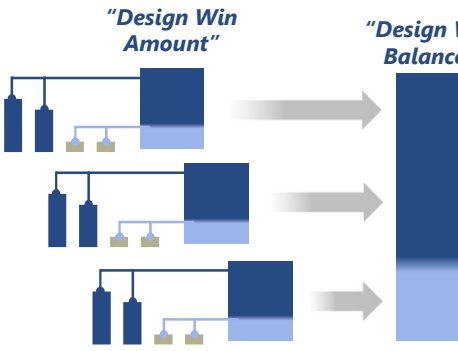
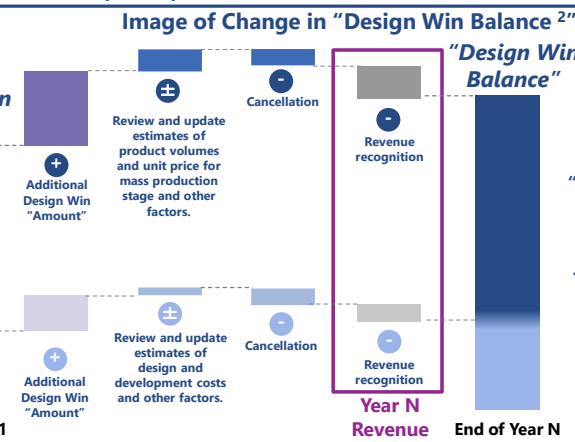


Image of Change in "Design Win Balance [2]"



"Design Win Balance"
(As of March 31, 2026)

Approx.
JPY 1.51 trillion



1. The figures for "Design Win Amount" are not updated to reflect subsequent changes in circumstances after the acquisition of the relevant business opportunities. Such subsequent changes may include: (1) changes in factors such as actual sales, development plan, sales volume, unit price and production capacity, as well as (2) cancellation of project after a design win has been obtained. Projects may be cancelled after design wins have been obtained. The impact of such subsequent changes after the design wins are obtained is reflected in the Design Win Balance. "Design Win Balance" represents the company's estimates of the accumulated remaining "Design Win Amount" associated with projects that are active as of a particular date. The impact of subsequent changes, including those described in (1) and (2) above, is reflected in the "Design Win Balance". Projects representing approximately 15% of the total Design Win Amount from FY20/3 to FY26/3 were canceled after such projects started.
To date, the impact of these project cancellations has been partially offset by factors such as increases in the higher unit price and increased production volumes for other ongoing projects. As a result, the net impact of these cancellations amounts to a reduction of a few percent relative to the total Design Win Amount. Please refer to page 3 of this presentation.
2. For illustrative purpose only.

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From April 2026 presentation

Timeline from Design Win to Mass Production / Illustrative Description of "Design Win Amount"

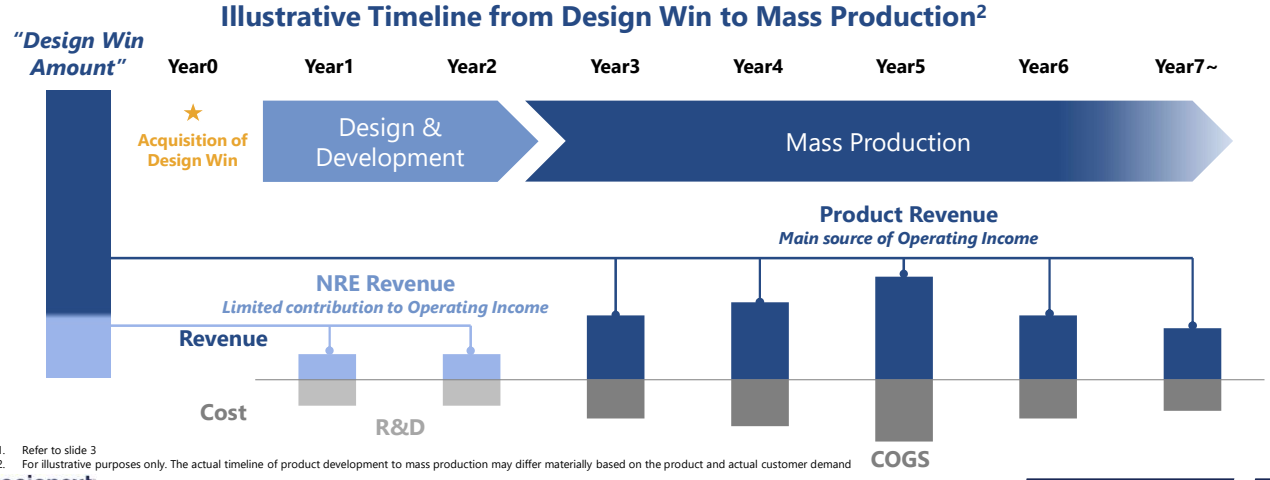
"Design Win Amount[1]" ・・・

"Design Win Amount" represents estimate of the lifetime demand from design projects. "Design Win Amount" is divided into NRE-based and product-based amounts. "Design Win Amounts" are expected to contribute to product revenue once projects progress to the mass production stage of the project lifecycle.

"Design Win Amount" is calculated in accordance with prudent procedures as below

- *Each "Design Win Amount" is estimated based on assumptions such as per-unit prices and estimated future product sales volumes, not on sales forecasts provided by customers[1]*
- *A exchange assumption of 1USD=120JPY has been used*

Illustrative Timeline from Design Win to Mass Production[2]



1. Refer to slide 3
2. For illustrative purposes only. The actual timeline of product development to mass production may differ materially based on the product and actual customer demand

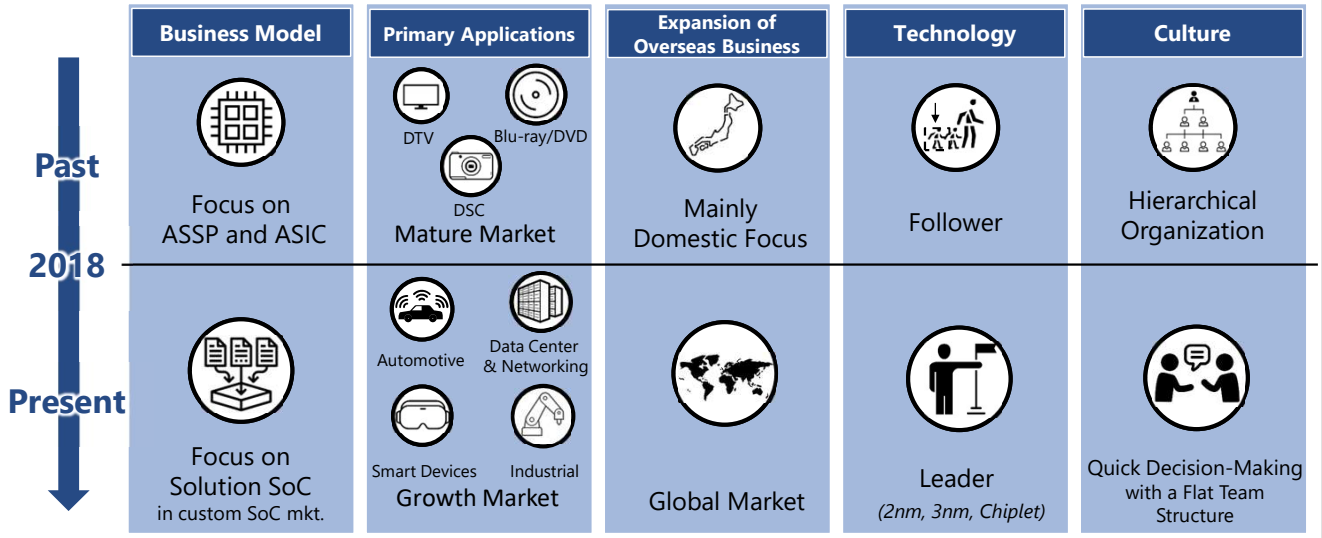
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Transformation into Global Custom SoC Company in Advanced Technology Areas

- **Through transformation of business and company culture, Socionext has turned into global leading custom SoC company with new and distinctive "Solution SoC" business model**



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