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Selected Portions of Earnings Results Briefing and Related Presentation Materials

The following transcripts and related slides relate to the SOFTBANK CORP. earnings results briefing held on October 31, 2012. The briefing was conducted in Japanese with simultaneous English translation, and the transcripts filed hereunder are transcribed from the simultaneous English translation. While every effort has been made to provide an accurate translation and transcription, there may be typographical mistakes, inaudible statements, mistranslations of certain statements, errors, omissions or inaccuracies in the transcript. SoftBank believes that none of these inaccuracies is material. The related slides used in the earnings results briefing are included as an attachment to this transcript. A replay of the earnings results briefing is accessible through SoftBank's website at www.softbank.co.jp/en/.

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This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the securities laws. The words may, could, should, estimate, pro forecast, intend, expect, anticipate, believe, target, plan, providing guidance and similar expressions are intended to identify information not historical in nature.

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In connection with the proposed strategic combination, Starburst II plans to file with the SEC a Registration Statement on Form S-4 that will include a proxy statement of Sprint, and that also will constitute a prospectus of Starburst II. Sprint will mail the proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders. INVESTORS ARE URGED TO READ THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE BECAUSE IT WILL CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION. The proxy

statement/prospectus, as well as other filings containing information about Sprint and Starburst II will be available, free of charge, from the SEC's web site (www.sec.gov). Sprint's SEC filings in connection with the transaction also may be obtained, free of charge, from Sprint's web site (www.Sprint.com) under the tab "About Us" "Investors" and then under the heading "Documents and Filings" "SEC Filings," or by directing a request to Sprint, 6200 Sprint Parkway, Overland Park, Kansas 66251, Attention: Shareholder Relations or (913) 794-1091. Starburst II's SEC filings in connection with the transaction (when filed) also may be obtained, free of charge, by directing a request to SoftBank, 1-9-1 Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7303, Japan; telephone: +81.3.6889.2290; e-mail: ir@softbank.co.jp.

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OIBDA is operating income/(loss) before depreciation and amortization. Adjusted OIBDA is OIBDA excluding severance, exit costs, and other special items. Adjusted OIBDA Margin represents Adjusted OIBDA divided by non-equipment net operating revenues for Wireless and Adjusted OIBDA divided by net operating revenues for Wireline. Sprint believes that Adjusted OIBDA and Adjusted OIBDA Margin provide useful information to investors because they are an indicator of the strength and performance of Sprint's ongoing business operations, including Sprint's ability to fund discretionary spending such as capital expenditures, spectrum acquisitions and other investments and our ability to incur and service debt. While depreciation and amortization are considered operating costs under GAAP, these expenses primarily represent non-cash current period costs associated with the use of long-lived tangible and definite-lived intangible assets. Adjusted OIBDA and Adjusted OIBDA Margin are calculations commonly used as a basis for investors, analysts and credit rating agencies to evaluate and compare the periodic and future operating performance and value of companies within the telecommunications industry.

Third-party Information

Certain information in this document is based upon information from various sources believed by SoftBank to be reliable. SoftBank has not independently verified any of such information and shall have no liability associated with the inaccuracy or inadequacy thereof.

SoftBank Earnings Results Briefing for Q2/FY2012

Press Conference

October 31, 2012

Presentation by Masayoshi Son, Chairman & CEO, SOFTBANK CORP.

(Slide 11)

Going forward, not only Japan, but also we need to do the comparison with US operators as well. So here is a comparison with AT&T and Verizon. They are 20% or 19% respectively. Compared to that, we are hitting 25%. So even in comparison in the US market and Japan market, we are steadily keeping the number one position.

(Slide 42)

Now, the other day we announced the deal with Sprint, and a lot of people said that SoftBank is going to go heavily indebted and SoftBank is taking a big risk. But some people said that SoftBank could do more about improving network and signal reception, so why doesn't SoftBank do more about the network instead of making inroads into the United States? And actually, I received lots of such comments on our Twitter account.

(Slide 43)

No worries. That is something that I would like to tell our customers.

(Slide 47)

As a result, consolidated CAPEX. With the spending in the US, people may be concerned that we are going to run out of cash in Japan, but that's not true.

(Slide 48)

We are actually even progressing ahead of schedule for CAPEX as well. So we have accelerated CAPEX in this and next fiscal year and the ¥700 billion is the accelerated schedule. And in the next fiscal year also, we are going to increase it by ¥100 billion to ¥550 billion, so we are not ignoring the Japanese market or Japanese quality of communication. We are not postponing any of our network improvements, and we are not sacrificing the Japanese market because of the investment in the US. As a matter of fact, we will be making our accelerated schedule, and also making a good result in the first half already, so that we will be able to enhance the CAPEX in the domestic market as well, so that going into the US market is not sacrificing the Japanese market. That's something that I would like to tell the customers.

(Slide 61)

Continuing revenue and profit increases in the fiscal year 2016, we are setting the target of hitting ¥1 trillion in the Japan business only. Of course, in the coming years, we are going to add Sprint's result to the others, but even without those additions, only in the Japanese business, we would like to keep the target of ¥1 trillion for the consolidated EBIT.

(Slides 66)

In addition to the Asian market, now we have seen the US market.

(Slides 67-68)

After the announcement of the strategic partnership, we have been receiving a lot of questions about this, and I would like to pick up the typical questions that I received.

(Slide 69)

The first one is, Why the US?

(Slide 70)

Because the US market is making remarkable growth and sustainable growth is expected. We are aiming for sustainable growth in a country with a fast growing mobile market.

(Slide 71)

The Japanese market is suffering from the declining birthrate and ageing, but the US population is expected to grow to 400 million.

(Slide 72)

And the GDP of the United States is expected to grow further to \$38.3 trillion.

(Slide 73)

Japan and the United States are global leaders in LTE.

(Slide 74)

And when it comes to the data traffic, Japan and the United States are the leaders in the world.

(Slide 75)

But what about the country risk of the United States? There are many countries in Asia, and there are a lot of countries in Europe, but in my view, the United States is one of the countries with the lowest country risk in the world. So that is why we are making inroads into the United States.

(Slides 76)

But why Sprint?

(Slide 77)

Because we see high growth potential in Sprint, for three reasons.

(Slides 78-79)

First of all, the revenue could increase. And number two, we expect the financial position to improve and management efficiency is also expected.

(Slides 80)

Again, this formula. Subscribers times ARPU equals revenue.

(Slides 81-82)

Number of subscribers. Last week or maybe this week, Sprint announced earnings results. According to the results, the number of subscribers decreased. Some people are worried about that, but actually, please look at this. The yellow highlighted portion represents the users on Sprint's platform. And the grey highlighted bars represent the subscribers on Nextel platform. Nextel has been providing the transceiver-like service. The transceivers are used in the warehouse or outdoors. The service is called Push to Talk. Nextel is a provider of the Push to Talk service, but that service is becoming outdated, so that service will be shutdown next year. That was already announced. So that service will discontinue from June of next year. So there is no point of acquiring Nextel customers. Instead, Sprint is focusing on migrating Nextel customers to the new platform. Because the Nextel Push to Talk service will discontinue next year. So I would like to ask you to look at the yellow highlighted portion. If the yellow portion is showing the declining trend, that is not good.

(Slide 83)

But actually, the number of customers on the Sprint platform has been increasing steadily.

When it comes to the change in subscribers year-on-year, this graph shows the combined total of the Sprint platform customers and Nextel platform customers. The growth of subscribers year-on-year is 4.8%, which is almost the same as AT&T and Verizon.

(Slide 84)

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But when it comes to subscriber growth, of those on the Sprint platform, the growth rate is 14.0%, which is by far larger than AT&T and Verizon. So, when it comes to the number of subscribers, Sprint is in good shape.

(Slide 85)

Another important element, ARPU. Sprint has been recording growing ARPU for the past years.

(Slide 86)

And here is the ARPU growth rate. As you can see here, Sprint's ARPU growth rate is by far larger. So the number of subscribers has been increasing at the largest growth rate.

(Slide 87)

And ARPU is also growing at the largest growth rate.

(Slide 88)

Now, the revenue growth rate is almost the same as the competitors if we add the Sprint and Nextel revenue.

(Slides 89)

But if we look at the revenue from the Sprint platform only, again, the revenue growth rate is by far larger. So far, Sprint has been seen as a cash strapped company, but actually, Sprint is in the turn around stage, and the turn around has begun. It has been rebounding, and that rebounding trend has just started.

(Slides 90)

The consolidated net operating revenue has been growing at the largest rate compared to other companies. So that is why I see a huge opportunity for a revenue increase.

(Slide 91)

Second of all, the financial position.

(Slide 92)

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So far again, Sprint platform-wide, there is a rebounding trend. Sprint has been cash strapped, but we are going to invest in Sprint. As a result, the Sprint net debt will go down sharply, and as a result, interest expenses will increase as well.

(Slides 93)

As a result, the net debt / EBITDA multiple will go down sharply. Before the capital increase, the multiple was 3.13 times. But after the capital increase, because of our investment, the multiple will go down to 1.46 times.

(Slide 94)

So Sprint can spend CAPEX for further growth. Even with small CAPEX, Sprint has been on the rebounding trend, or turn around trend, but with additional cash or additional CAPEX spending, further growth is expected.

(Slide 95-96)

Also, management efficiency is expected to improve. Actually, here in this room are the Sprint CFO and other management team members. We have the Sprint management team members here. Yesterday and today we had a meeting with them to have brainstorming. We learned that we can learn many things from their practice. Through the brainstorming session, the Sprint team said that they could learn from SoftBank practices. So through the brainstorming session, we learned from each other about practices.

So far, the Sprint EBITDA margin has been on the declining trend. But that includes a turn around. When SoftBank acquired Vodafone K.K., the EBITDA margin was low, but that has been increasing since our acquisition. SoftBank is number one in the US and in Japan when it comes to the EBITDA margin. So SoftBank's expertise and know-how could be adopted by Sprint so that Sprint could accelerate its turn-around process and growth process.

(Slide 97)

When we took over Vodafone's mobile business in Japan, since then the mobile business has been growing. This V-shaped recovery is expected in Sprint as well. The Sprint EBITDA margin will grow further.

(Slide 98)

When you buy something at the highest price and later on if the value goes down, that is not a good investment. It is good to buy at a low price and make it grow. That is good. But actually, right before the turnaround, we actually invest in, and also accelerate this turnaround. This is kind of the way that we should do it. Recently there is some mass-media coverage talking about negative figures about Sprint. There are such words in the media. However in reality this is true in a sense however, if you look closer, actually, this Nextel service is now scheduled to shut down in June next year, and that has been announced to do so.

(Slide 99)

What Sprint is doing is the accelerated depreciation for this asset. So actually these are still available assets; however, because of the shutdown of the Nextel platform, this is depreciated in accelerated way. So it is still on the balance sheet, but depreciated in an accelerated way. So actually, it is making a bigger, negative effect, more than reality.

(Slide 100)

So this Nextel equipment effect if we take that out from that, then actually it shows to be profitable. Also, net loss is not that large as a matter of fact; if we take into account the acceleration of the depreciation of the Nextel platform. Also, there is the burden of interest

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payments here as well. As I mentioned earlier, once we have improved the balance sheet, we will be able to have better interest. Also, the amount itself is going to be reduced with that I believe that you will be able to see that big turnaround after then.

(Slide 101)

So now it is hitting the bottom and coming back to the positive direction, and that is the very timing that we are making investments and are joining in. So that was very good timing as a matter of fact, I believe.

(Slide 108)

Here as a result, consolidated EBITDA, now exceeding KDDI, very much close to DoCoMo right now; having additions here, we will be exceeding and surpassing DoCoMo. So acquisition is not really your own capability and some people may say so but still, we need to win. If we win the game, that is the result. Of course, it is not always a good thing, sometimes risk comes along, but still, we have already made good results in EBITDA as well.

(Slide 109)

Here is SoftBank's enterprise value.

(Slide 110)

Our sales compared with the global mobile operator now positioned in number three, which I also mentioned in a previous announcement.

(Slide 111)

When it comes to mobile EBITDA, global number five.

(Slide 113)

However, when you see the mobile operators market cap, we are in number 38. So it is a ¥1.1 trillion market cap now. So SoftBank's market cap, maybe people may wonder what the ¥2.8 trillion is or something, why is it ¥1.1 trillion?

(Slide 117)

With all that, I have been having strong motivation over the expansion of the business base and people may ask me, Why expand and keep expanding the business base?

(Slide 118)

Because we would like to have a robust management base by enhancing the financial strength so that we will be able to provide the best possible service to the customers, so that the handset, device, and network that is something that we would like to provide the best, so we need to have a robust base to provide such services. Any equipment vendors, maybe they only focus on Japanese markets, but that just leaves them left alone in the world. Then you will never be able to have enough strength to compete against the global market or a global company. If you do not have such strength then you will never be able to win the game in the Japanese market either. You have to have continuous profit and continuous growth, then you have strength over the CAPEX, and also as a result you will be able to provide better service for the customer.

(Slide 119)

If you only focus on the Japanese market and try to make the small base and focus small but beautiful, but I do not believe so. That does not really fit into the management style or concept, so you have to be able to compete against the global market or global companies. In the past, Japanese vendors are making the most suitable handset for the Japanese customers and only focusing on the Japanese users. They believed that the Japanese users were the most advanced users compared to the market. But as a matter of fact, they later found out that we were only left alone compared to the rest of the world and became the Galapagos phones. The global band LTE and the smartphone are now making the best advantage so that you will just be in a small world, a goldfish in a very small bowl. That is not good. You have to go to the big ocean and swim there. That is the kind of concept that we have. So we have to take a risk and go over to the big ocean. That could sound crazy and may be very risky we realize that and we know that. But knowing that, we would still like to take the risk to go for it because we need to be the global-base devices and the global network, so everything is becoming the global standard and there we have to take advantage of the scale of the economy.

(Slide 120)

As a result, we can provide a cutting edge LTE network, the global smartphone, and innovative services for Japanese consumers and the consumers in the United States.

(Slide 121)

We would like to bring about lifestyle innovation through mobile Internet. Also we would like to bring about information revolution happiness for everyone. That is our corporate philosophy and we are pursuing it.

Questions and Answers From the Audience

Speaker

I am Masuno from Nomura Securities. I have two questions. One is about Sprint and one is about EMOBILE. About Sprint, now the share price here is decreasing, but when it comes to the price plan and the network, they are providing the unlimited plan, which is not available on AT&T and Verizon.

Then, when it comes to networks: so far, looking at the Network Vision of Sprint, FDD-LTE, using mainly 1.9GHz, and around the end of next year, probably 250 million, in 38,000 base stations is the plan by the end of next year, but the band 26 iDEN 850MHz has already received a license, so that from the carrier's point of view, 850 platinum band FDD-LTE will be provided. That is kind of the way that I am looking at it. So band 26 how much are you going to enhance it? And band 41, 2.5GHz? So lastly, Clearwire, talking about the 2,000 base stations launching in June, but in total 8,000 base stations so in total investment, US\$600 million. So is that enough, or do you need more? And also the handset: if that is the case, band 26 and band 41 both need to be available in one handset, so that you would be able to be competitive. So that is what I think. So how do you think about those kinds of areas? That is one question.

Mr. Son

About the Sprint future strategy I have no comment about it because we have not officially closed the transaction, and there are current plans by the current management. Once they have officially become our group, then there may be some discussions of additions or changes of the strategy there may be. But we have a management style: we never discuss the future strategy, especially when it comes to the management strategies and policies we do not discuss it at all. So that is our policy, so probably you can look forward to it. Please wait for it.

Speaker

I am Atsuo Inoue. I am a journalist. I have two questions. You said that we have the people from Sprint in this room. How are you going to say to the Sprint team about SoftBank and what kind of value SoftBank can provide?

Mr. Son

This is not the occasion to talk about that.

