

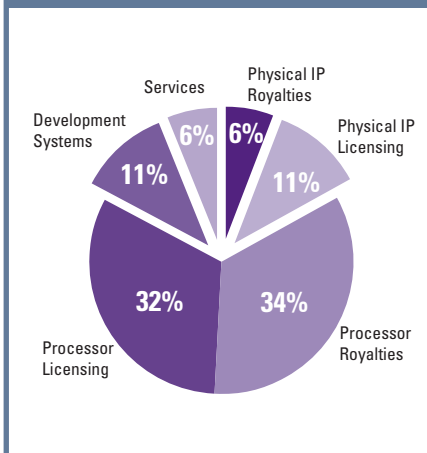
OVERVIEW

ARM Holdings is the world's leading semiconductor intellectual property (IP) supplier and as such is at the heart of the development of digital electronic products. The continuing evolution of electronic devices becoming more digital and more intelligent has escalated to the extent that the use of IP is now providing the technology foundation for nearly everything electronic in the world today.

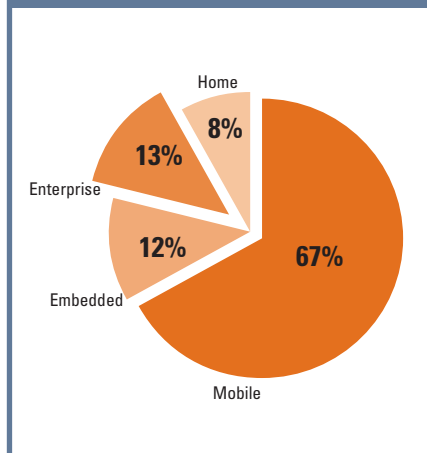
The ARM business model involves the designing and licensing of IP rather than the manufacturing and selling of actual semiconductor chips. It licences its IP to a network of 'Partners', which includes the world's leading semiconductor and systems companies. These Partners utilise ARM's IP designs to create and manufacture system-on-chip designs, paying ARM a license fee for the original IP and a royalty on every chip or wafer produced. In order to maximise the range of users of ARM products, the Company provides a range of tools, software and systems IP to facilitate adoption and incorporation.

With ARM's diversity of IP and broad range of performance features, the world's leading Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) use ARM's IP in a wide variety of applications ranging from mobile handsets and digital set top boxes to car braking systems and network routers. The 5 key market segments the Company addresses are: 1) Embedded Solutions, 2) Enterprise Solutions, 3) Home Solutions, 4) Mobile Solutions, and 5) Emerging Applications. Today ARM technology is used in more than 90% of the world's mobile handsets and ARM is continually growing in usage in the non-mobile markets as well.

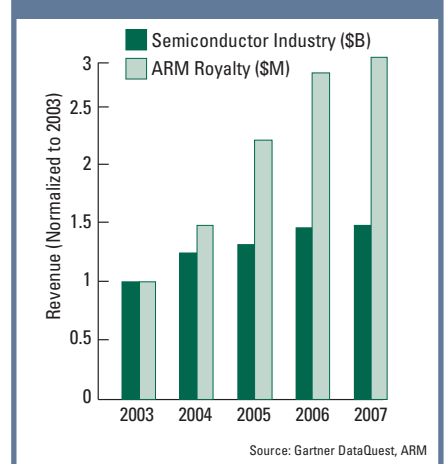
REVENUE SPLIT FY 2007



ROYALTY UNIT SPLIT FY 2007



REVENUE GROWTH



SUMMARY OF KEY EVENTS

- 1985** First working microprocessor based on ARM technology (ARM1)
- 1990** ARM established as Advanced RISC Machines Ltd.
- 1990** Sir Robin Saxby joins ARM as CEO
- 1991** ARM signs first commercial license agreement
- 1998** ARM initial public offering and listing on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) and NASDAQ
- 2001** Warren East appointed CEO of ARM Holdings
- 2002** Tim Score joins ARM as CFO
- 2004** ARM holds first ARM Developers' Forum in Silicon Valley
- 2004** ARM enters Physical IP Market through acquisition of Artisan Components
- 2006** Doug Dunn appointed Chairman of ARM Holdings

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

- Revenue growth that exceeds that of the wider semiconductor industry.
- Medium-term dollar revenue growth in the region of 15% per annum.
- Growth of costs at a slower rate than revenue.
- Sustained operating margins above 30% trending to 40% in the medium term.
- Long-term financially-disciplined approach to balance sheet management

INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP

As of 31st December 2007

Janus Capital Corporation	13.3%
Fidelity Investment Services Ltd.	8.3%
Capital Group	6.0%
Legal & General Inv. Mgt.	4.7%
Thornburg Management Co.	5.8%

CONTACTS

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KEY PERFORMANCE METRICS

- License revenue (typically lumpy depending upon ARM's development cycle and customer requirements).
- Royalty revenue (subject to ARM's market share of chips and wafer produced by customers).
- Normalised operating margin (representative of the cost control and profitability of the business).
- Earnings per share (representative of the overall disciplined management of all aspects of the business).

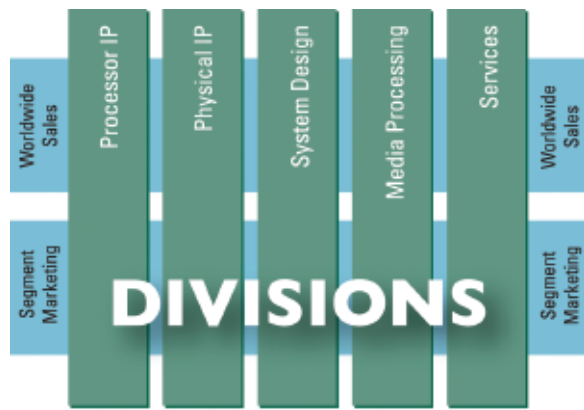
KEY EVENTS CALENDAR

Annual General Meeting	13 May 2008
Q3 2008 Results	28 Oct 2008
FY 2008 Results	03 Feb 2009

STOCK DATA (As of 31st Dec 2007)

Market Capitalisation:	£1.5Bn
Shares outstanding	
Q4 2007 diluted share count:	1,335,144,095
Symbol/Exchange:	ARM/LSE
	ARMH/NASDAQ
	ADR RATIO
	(ARD:ORD) 1:3

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



COMMERCIAL

Worldwide Sales: Worldwide Sales: Single global sales force responsible for the 'push' sale of all product lines to direct customers (e.g. Texas Instruments) through account management and use of technical specialists from each of the divisions and BU's.

Segment Marketing: Global organisation responsible for creating pull for ARM products through original equipment manufacturers (e.g. Nokia) and other value chain influences (e.g. network operators)

ENGINEERING AND MARKETING (% OF REVENUE [INCLUDES ROYALTIES])

Processor Division (~65%) — Microprocessor core which typically acts as the brains and the decision maker within the system-on-chip (SoC). Also Fabric IP (*) which develops System IP such as buses and controllers that connect functional blocks (microprocessors and DSP blocks) together within a SoC.

Physical IP Division (~20%) — The building blocks necessary for translation of a circuit design into actual silicon.

System Design Division — (~10%) which provides tools and models used to create and debug software and SoC designs.

Media Processing Division (*) — Division created to support the media (such as audio, video, and graphics) needs of our customers in the future. The division is the combination of our Data Engines Business Unit (configurable DSP IP used for data intensive algorithms); Embedded Software Business Unit (middleware software such as power management, security, and java acceleration which is typically linked to the microprocessor core) and Graphic Business Unit (system IP that creates increased 2D and 3D graphics richness and system efficiency for applications such as gaming).

Services Division (~5%) — Support and maintenance of ARM products along with training and consulting services.

* Revenue contribution is negligible and therefore not broken out as a % of revenue

BUSINESS MODEL

ARM license its IP to a direct customer (ARM Partner) at which time ARM receives a license fee. For Processor IP and Physical IP the licensee fee is typically in the range of a few million dollars dependant on the type of license sold. The customer will then design and manufacturer a solution based on this IP which takes on average between 3 to 4 years to complete. At this point ARM's direct customer will sell their product to their direct customer and ARM will receive a royalty for every product sold that contains ARM IP. For the majority of ARM's licenses, the customer is able to reuse the same license in new chip designs thus creating new royalty opportunities from the same license previously sold. Royalties are received one quarter in arrears and are typically in the range of 1-2% of the average selling price (ASP) of the semiconductor or 1.5% of the ASP of the completed wafer.



ARM CONNECTED COMMUNITY



ARM has built up an extensive community of 3rd party technology providers and designers, called the ARM Connected Community. This is designed to facilitate the networking opportunities for the member companies in an effort to increase design win opportunities and shorten the time-to-market of complete ARM Powered® solutions. There are

currently more than 450 companies within the Community spanning the semiconductor supply chain. This Community not only serves to enable the uptake of ARM technology, but also as an extensive competitive advantage and barrier to entry for IP companies providing technologies in the same areas as ARM.

Visit the Connected Community website at www.arm.com/community

DEMAND DRIVERS FOR ARM

The demand for ARM's products is ultimately determined by a combination of:

- The continual increase in sophistication of digital electronics.
- The pace of technological development generally.
- The technology cycle.
- The ARM business model, offering a combination of independence but integration with other users of the ARM platform.
- The economics of semiconductor design which is forcing the semiconductor industry to look to standards and to an outsourcing model to reduce costs.
- The effectiveness of input gathering from the value chain to steer the product development process.
- The specification, flexibility, and quality of the product and the effectiveness of its marketing.

MANAGEMENT BACKGROUND



DOUG DUNN CHAIRMAN

Doug Dunn joined the board as an independent non-executive director in December 1998 and became non-executive Chairman on 1 October 2006. He is a non-executive director of ST Microelectronics N.V., Soitec S.A., LG. Philips LCD Co. Ltd and TomTom N.V.



WARREN EAST CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Warren East joined ARM in 1994 to set up ARM's consulting business. In October 2000 he was appointed to the board as Chief Operating Officer and in October 2001 was appointed Chief Executive Officer. He is a non-executive director of Reciva Limited and of De La Rue plc.



TIM SCORE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Tim Score joined ARM as Chief Financial Officer and director in March 2002. He is a non-executive director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of National Express Group PLC.



TUDOR BROWN CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Tudor Brown was one of the founders of ARM. In October 2000, he was appointed Executive Vice President, Global Development and in October 2001, he was appointed to the board as Chief Operating Officer. He is a non-executive director of ANT plc.



MIKE INGLIS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, SALES AND MARKETING

Mike Inglis joined ARM as EVP, Marketing in June 2002 and was appointed to the board in August that year. He became EVP, Sales and Marketing in January 2007. He is a chartered engineer and a MCIM. He is a non-executive director of Superscape Group plc.



MIKE MULLER CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER

Mike Muller was one of the founders of ARM. In October 2000 when he was appointed Chief Technology Officer. In October 2001, he was appointed to the board.



SIMON SEGARS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL MANAGER PHYSICAL IP DIVISION

Simon Segars joined the board in January 2005. He was appointed EVP and General Manager of the Physical IP Division from September 2007. He is a non-executive director of Plastic Logic Limited.



KATHLEEN O'DONOVAN INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Kathleen O'Donovan joined the board in December 2006. She is a non-executive director and Chairman of the Audit Committees of Prudential plc and Great Portland Estates plc, Chairman of the Invensys Pension Scheme, and non-executive director of Trinity Mirror plc.

LUCIO L LANZA INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Lucio Lanza joined ARM as a non-executive director in December 2004 following ARM's acquisition of Artisan. He was previously a director of Artisan, from 1996, becoming Chairman in 1997. He is currently Managing Director of Lanza techVentures, which he founded in January 2001. He is also on the board of directors of PDF Solutions, Inc.

PHILIP ROWLEY INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Philip Rowley joined the board in January 2005. He was Chairman and CEO of AOL Europe, the interactive services, web brands, internet technologies and e-commerce provider until February 2007.

JOHN SCARISBRICK INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

John Scarisbrick joined the board in August 2001. He was previously at Texas Instruments for 25 years in a variety of senior roles including President TI Europe. He is a non-executive director of Intrinsity, Inc.

JEREMY SCUDAMORE SENIOR INDEPENDENT NON- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jeremy Scudamore joined the board in April 2004. He was Chief Executive Officer of Avecia Group (formerly the specialty chemicals business of Zeneca) until April 2006. He is a non-executive director of Stem Cell Sciences plc and Oxford Catalysts Group PLC.

YOUNG SOHN INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Young Sohn joined the board in April 2007. He has extensive experience in the semiconductor industry both in Silicon Valley and in Asia. He is a director of Cymer, Inc. and M-Stream Technology Limited and an adviser to Panorama Capital.

FOCUSED STRATEGIES FOR DRIVING GROWTH

- Build on existing design wins
- Further penetrate the ARM partner base
- Leverage existing relationships
- Utilise ARM sphere of influence
- Increase barriers to entry for competition

Growth in non-mobile applications

Increasing the ARM value per consumer transaction

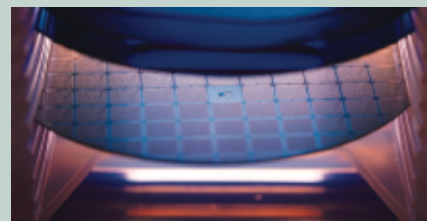
Outsourcing of Physical IP development to ARM

ARM



WHY IS ARM UNIQUE IN THE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY

- ARM has clear market and brand leadership
 - Sustainable revenue growth higher than the overall industry
 - Business model yields operating leverage
 - High (and increasing) competitive barriers for other entrants
 - High (and increasing) switching costs for customers
 - Lower technology risk
 - Increasing visibility
- Compelling growth drivers
 - Established processor license base
 - Leading position in handset market
 - Early stage in market penetration beyond mobile
 - Early in royalty harvest from existing licenses
 - Acceleration in PIPD and other licensing streams
- Increasing cash returns and balance sheet efficiency



ARM FINANCIALS 2003-2007

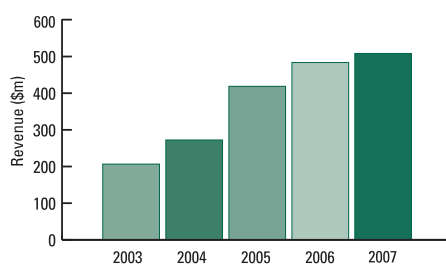
Year End 31st December	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Revenue Analysis (\$m)					
Processor Division	153.0	211.2	255.1	302.4	340.0
Licensing Revenue	81.4	104.1	124.0	138.3	163.5
Royalty Revenue	71.6	107.1	131.1	164.1	176.5
Physical IP Division			90.6	99.1	86.7
Licensing Revenue			63.0	64.2	54.4
Royalty Revenue			27.6	34.9	32.3
Development System	29.0	36.1	46.5	53.0	55.6
Services	24.5	25.1	26.5	29.1	32.0
Total Revenue (\$m)	206.5	272.4	418.7	483.6	514.3
\$/£ Effective Rate	1.61	1.78	1.80	1.84	1.98
Total Revenue (£m)	128.1	152.9	232.4	263.3	259.2

PRO FORMA PROFIT & LOSS (£m)					
Total Revenues	128.1	152.9	232.4	263.3	259.2
Costs of Revenues	(11.0)	(11.8)	(25.3)	(29.8)	(27.0)
Gross Profit	117.1	141.1	207.1	233.5	232.2
Research and Development	(48.1)	(50.1)	(59.9)	(63.9)	(61.9)
Sales and Marketing	(23.0)	(23.9)	(34.0)	(40.5)	(43.0)
General and Administrative	(20.3)	(25.9)	(37.2)	(45.7)	(45.9)
Total Operating Expenses	(91.4)	(199.9)	(131.1)	(150.1)	(150.8)
Income from Operations	25.7	41.2	76.0	83.4	81.3
Interest, Net	4.8	6.9	5.3	6.7	5.4
Income Before Income Tax	30.4	48.1	81.3	90.1	86.7
Provision for Income Tax	(9.1)	(13.6)	(20.2)	(18.7)	(22.9)
Net Income	21.3	34.5	61.1	71.4	63.8
Earnings Per Share (pence)	2.06	3.29	4.28	5.08	4.67

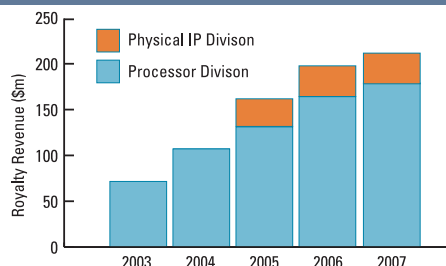
CASH FLOW (£m)					
Operating Activities	43.7	50.8	56.5	84.2	71.9
Interest	4.9	7.2	5.4	6.6	5.6
Tax	(9.9)	(11.6)	(14.4)	(21.1)	(12.3)
Capital Expenditure	(4.8)	(5.4)	(6.3)	(8.5)	(8.0)
Acquisitions (net of disposals)	(3.4)	(50.4)	(20.5)	(11.9)	(6.0)
Share Options	0.3	1.3	13.9	17.9	18.9
Share Buybacks and Dividends		(9.0)	(26.6)	(88.9)	(147.1)
Other	(0.9)	0.1	10.1	(10.7)	(0.2)
Cash Flow	29.5	17.0	18.1	(32.4)	(77.2)
Income From Operations	24.8	35.2	47.9	45.0	42.8
Depreciation and Amortisation	17.5	14.7	28.4	26.4	25.9
Deferred Stock-based Compensation		0.5	9.7	18.3	16.0
Movements in Working Capital	0.8	0.8	(29.9)	(5.5)	(14.0)
Investments	0.6	(0.4)	0.4		1.2
Operating Activities	43.7	50.8	56.5	84.2	71.9

BALANCE SHEET (£m)					
Assets					
Cash	159.8	142.8	160.9	128.5	51.3
Accounts Receivable	17.3	34.3	55.5	69.6	68.2
Other Debtors, Inventory and Investments	19.2	31.7	29.0	35.4	41.1
Property & Equipment	16.6	14.1	12.8	14.0	12.0
Goodwill	4.4	340.4	385.6	349.2	344.7
Other Intangibles	5.7	74.6	72.3	56.0	39.4
Total Assets	223.0	637.9	716.1	652.7	556.7
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Deferred Revenue	11.1	21.4	20.4	31.5	27.5
Other Creditors	23.8	64.2	46.6	46.6	35.4
Shareholders' Equity	188.1	552.3	649.1	574.6	493.8
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	223.0	637.9	716.1	652.7	556.7

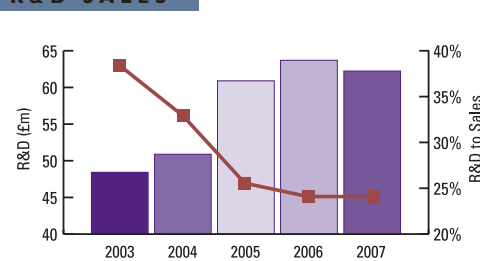
REVENUES



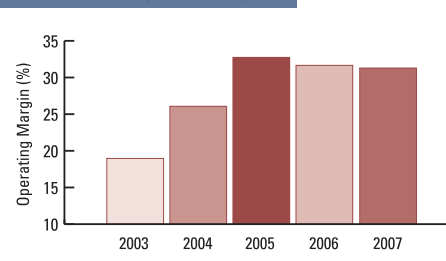
PROCESSOR & PHYSICAL IP DIVISION



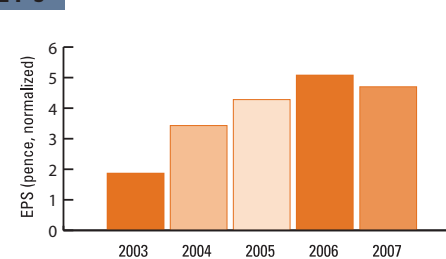
R&D SALES



OPERATING MARGIN



EPS



CASH RETURNED TO SHAREHOLDERS

