

Notice Regarding Dividend

TOKYO—Toshiba Corporation (TOKYO: 6502) (hereinafter “Company”) regretfully announces that its Board of Directors, meeting today, has decided not to pay a dividend to shareholders at the date of record of March 31, 2018.

1. Outline

	Determined amount	Latest forecast for dividends (February 14, 2018)	Actual dividends for FY2016 (to March 31, 2017)
Date of record	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Dividends per share (Japanese yen)	0 yen	Not decided	0 yen

2. Reason

As Toshiba disclosed today in its earning release “Toshiba Announces Consolidated Results for Fiscal Year 2017, to March 31, 2018” and in its presentation material “FY2017 Consolidated Business Results”, the Company’s success in completing a third-party allotment in December 2017 and in implementing other measures has remedied negative consolidated and non-consolidated balance sheets. However, the Distributable Amount based on non-consolidated balance sheet of Toshiba Corporation is minus 757.8 billion yen, and it is specified by the Japanese Companies Act that dividends shall not be paid in this case.

In light of this, the Company has regretfully decided not to pay a dividend to shareholders at the date of record of March 31, 2018.

Disclaimer:

This report of business results contains forward-looking statements concerning future plans, strategies and the performance of Toshiba Group. These statements are based on management’s assumptions and beliefs in light of the economic, financial and other data currently available. Since Toshiba Group promotes business in various market environments in many countries and regions, they are subject to a number of their risks and uncertainties. Toshiba therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results might differ materially from expectations. Major risk factors that may have a material influence on results are indicated below, though this list is not necessarily exhaustive.

- Major disasters, including earthquakes and typhoons;

- Disputes, including lawsuits, in Japan and other countries;
- Success or failure of alliances or joint ventures promoted in collaboration with other companies;
- Success or failure of new businesses or R&D investment;
- Changes in political and economic conditions in Japan and abroad; unexpected regulatory changes;
- Rapid changes in the supply and demand situation in major markets and intensified price competition;
- Significant capital expenditure for production facilities and rapid changes in the market;
- Changes in financial markets, including fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates.

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