

November 8, 2018
Toshiba Corporation

**Notice Regarding Revision of Toshiba Corporation’s Consolidated Business Results
Forecast for FY2018 and the Differences between Toshiba Corporation’s
Non-Consolidated Business Results Forecast for FY2018 and Actual Business Results**

TOKYO—Toshiba Corporation (TOKYO: 6502) (hereinafter “Company”) hereby announces that its Board of Directors, meeting today, has issued the following revision to its consolidated business results forecast for FY2018, ending March, 2019. These revised forecasts replace the forecasts announced on May 15, 2018.

1. Details of the revised consolidated business forecast for the twelve months of FY2018
(April 1, 2018–March 31, 2019)

(Yen in billions)

	(A) Previous Forecast	(B) Revised Forecast	(B) – (A)	(B)/(A)
Net sales	3,600.0	3,600.0	-	-
Operating income (loss)	70.0	60.0	-10.0	-14.3%
Income (loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	90.0	-40.0	-130.0	-
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,070.0	920.0	-150.0	-14.0%
Basic earnings (losses) per share attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,642.00yen	1,441.79 yen	-	-

* The Company changed the number of shares per one unit from one share to 10 shares on October 1, 2018. “Basic earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company” regarding consolidated business forecast for FY2018 takes this consolidation and changed share unit into account. In addition, the calculation of dividend per share does not consider the decrease of shares resulting from the planned repurchases of its own shares.

2. Reasons for revision

The revisions to the consolidated business results forecast for FY2018 reflect a consolidated loss on sales before taxes of approx. 93 billion yen, as announced today in “Toshiba to Withdraw from U.S. LNG Business and to Record of Loss on Valuation of Stocks of Subsidiaries and Affiliates (Non-consolidated)” , a consolidated loss before

taxes of approx. 15 billion yen announced today in “Toshiba to Take Steps to Wind-up NuGeneration, Withdraw from Nuclear Power Plant Construction Project in UK, and to Record of Loss on Valuation of Stocks of Subsidiaries and Affiliates (Non-consolidated)”, the deteriorates of operating income due to the restructuring expenses and others.

3. Details of differences

Forecast and actual non-consolidated business results for FY2018

(April 1, 2018–March 31, 2019)

As announced today in “Notice Regarding Dividend and Revision of Dividend Forecast for FY 2018”, Toshiba will close its accounts at the end of September, 2018, to prepare temporary financial statements in order to pay a dividend. By doing so, the company will include approx. 1,250 billion yen in non-consolidated business results from the closing of the sale of Toshiba Memory Corporation in the first half of FY2018 in the distributable amount for the dividend.

(Yen in billions)

	(A) Actual Results for FY2017	(B) Forecast for FY2018	(B) – (A)	(B)/(A)
Net sales	526.1	40.0	-486.1	-92.4%
Operating income (loss)	-548.0	-40.0	14.8	-
Income (loss)	-100.3	-20.0	80.3	-
Net income (loss)	177.6	1,150.0	972.4	547.5%

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 Toshiba’s assumptions and beliefs in light of the data currently available to the Company. Actual results are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and may differ significantly from Toshiba’s assumptions. Major risk factors are as indicated below, though this list is not necessarily exhaustive.

- Major disasters, including earthquakes and typhoons;
- Lawsuits or other disputes in Japan or in other countries;
- Success or failure of businesses promoted by Toshiba Group in collaboration with other companies;
- Success or failure of new businesses or R&D investment;
- Changes in political or economic conditions in Japan or abroad; or regulatory changes;
- Rapid changes in the supply and demand situation in major markets or 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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