

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 21, 2017
Toshiba Corporation

Notice Regarding Dividend

TOKYO—Toshiba Corporation (TOKYO: 6502) regrettably announces that its Board of Directors, meeting today, has decided not to pay a dividend to shareholders at the date of record of September 30, 2017.

1. Outline

	Determined amount	Latest forecast for dividends (August 10, 2017)	Actual interim dividends for FY2016 to March 2017
Date of record	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2016
Dividends per share (Japanese yen)	0 yen	Not decided	0 yen

2. Reason

As Toshiba announced on August 10, 2017, although the company's business results for the 1st quarter of the FY2017 shifted favorably, strengthening the company's financial base remains the most pressing managerial issue. In light of this, Toshiba has decided not to pay an interim dividend for the first half of FY2017, to September 30 (dividend of surplus for shareholders as of September 30). The year-end dividend is undetermined at this point.

Toshiba will make every effort to strengthen its financial base and aim to resume dividend payments at an early date.

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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