FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 26, 2007

Toshiba Announces Consolidated and Non-Consolidated Results for Fiscal Year Ended March 2007

TOKYO--- Toshiba Corporation today announced its consolidated and non-consolidated results for the fiscal year ended March 2007.

1) Overview of Consolidated and Non-consolidated Results of FY 2006

Consolidated Results

The Japanese economy recovery continued a pace during this period, as capital expenditures increased on continued solid corporate profitability, and despite remaining areas of weakness in consumer spending. Overseas, the pace of economic expansion in the US eased on decreased investment in housing, while Europe continued economic recovery. In Asia, China and other countries continued their economic expansion.

Toshiba Group aims for high growth in its Digital Products and Electronic Devices business domains. In its Social Infrastructure domain, the Group seeks to secure stable growth and profits, mainly through expansion of international business.

As a result of business development grounded in a Group strategy of achieving high growth with steady profitability, Toshiba posted higher consolidated sales in FY2006 than for the year earlier period. Toshiba's overall consolidated sales in FY 2006 were 7,116.4 billion yen (US$60,308.1 million), 772.9 billion yen higher than in the previous fiscal year. Digital Products, Electronic Devices, Social Infrastructure and Home Appliances all saw sales increase against the year-earlier period.

Consolidated operating income increased by 17.8 billion yen from the same period a year earlier to 258.4 billion yen (US$2,189.5 million). Social Infrastructure and

Home Appliances achieved increased operating income against the previous year, while Digital Products and Electronic Devices saw a decrease in operating income.

Income before income taxes and minority interest and net income both recorded the highest figures in Toshiba Group's history. Income before income taxes and minority interest rose by 120.3 billion yen to 298.5 billion yen (US$2,529.3 million), including a gain from sales of securities in affiliated companies. Net income increased by 59.2 billion yen from the previous year to 137.4 billion yen (US$1,164.7 million).

Non-consolidated Results

Non-consolidated sales were 3,544.9 billion yen (US$30,041.2 million), an increase of 287.4 billion yen from the previous year. Recurring profit decreased by 9.8 billion yen over FY2005 to 98.1 billion yen (US$831.3 million). Net income after taxes rose by 49.7 billion yen to 72.4 billion yen (US$613.4 million), including a gain from sales of securities in affiliated companies.

2) FY2006 Consolidated Results by Industry Segment

(billion yen)

	Net sales			Operating income (loss)	
		Change*			Change*
Digital Products	2,805.5	+269.0	+11%	15.8	-5.1
Electronic Devices	1,657.3	+269.2	+19%	119.7	-3.6
Social Infrastructure	2,067.7	+185.4	+10%	96.8	+20.3
Home Appliances	748.9	+61.4	+9%	9.7	+7.0
Others	391.6	+11.8	+3%	18.7	+0.7
Eliminations	-554.6	-	-	-2.3	-
Total	7,116.4	+772.9	+12%	258.4	+17.8

(* Change from the year-earlier period)

Digital Products: Increased Sales and Decreased Operating Income

Consolidated net sales of Digital Products increased by 269.0 billion yen to 2,805.5 billion yen (US$23,775.3 million). The PC business saw sales increase from a year ago on overseas sales growth, and the Digital Media Network business saw increased sales on higher sales of TV and portable digital music players. The Mobile

Phones business saw sales decrease from the previous year, on lower sales in the Japanese market, while the Retail Information and Office Document Processing Systems business saw increased sales on higher sales of POS systems and digital multi-function peripherals.

Consolidated operating income in Digital Products was 15.8 billion yen (US$133.8 million), a decrease of 5.1 billion yen from a year earlier. The PC business posted a solid performance as a result of profitability improvement programs, and the Digital Media Network business saw improved operating income on increased sales. The Retail Information and Office Document Processing Systems business recorded increased operating income on higher sales. The Mobile Phones business remained profitable although lower sales resulted in a decrease in operating income.

Electronic Devices: Increased Sales and Decreased Operating Income
Electronic Devices increased consolidated net sales by 269.2 billion yen to 1,657.3 billion yen (US$14,044.9 million). The Semiconductor business saw increased sales against the previous year on solid sales of memories, mainly NAND flash memory. Sales in the LCD business also increased on overseas sales growth.

Consolidated operating income of Electronic Devices was 119.7 billion yen (US$1,014.8 million), a decline of 3.6 billion yen from the previous year. The Semiconductor business saw decreased operating income as a result of a significant decline in prices of NAND flash memories, while the LCD business posted higher operating income, largely the result of focusing sales on high-value added products and of thorough cost reduction programs.

Social Infrastructure: Increased Sales and Increased Operating Income
Social Infrastructure saw consolidated net sales of 2,067.7 billion yen (US$17,522.6 million), 185.4 billion yen higher than for the previous year. The Power Systems business saw sales rise on the consolidation of Westinghouse into the Group. The Social Infrastructure Systems business reported increased sales, primarily in the telecommunications network systems. Sales in the Medical Systems business rose from a year earlier, on strong sales of multi-slice CT scan systems, and the Industrial Systems business also recorded increased sales on higher sales of automation systems for train station operations. While the IT Solutions business saw a sales decline, the Elevator business saw increased sales on order growth in the Japanese

market.

Consolidated operating income in Social Infrastructure was 96.8 billion yen (US$820.0 million), a 20.3 billion yen increase from the year earlier period. The Medical Systems business maintained solid profitability, while the Industrial Systems business saw a decline in operating income. The Power Systems business saw improved performance, and the Elevators, Social Infrastructure Systems and IT Solutions businesses all posted solid performances.

Home Appliances: Increased Sales and Increased Operating Income
Consolidated net sales in Home Appliances increased by 61.4 billion yen from the previous year to 748.9 billion yen (US$6,346.9 million), and operating income increased by 7.0 billion yen to 9.7 billion yen (US$82.0 million). This reflects sales growth of high-value added products in air conditioners and washing machines, and the continued favorable performance of lighting equipment.

Others: Increased Sales and Increased Operating Income

Note:
1. Toshiba's Consolidated Financial Statements are based on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The consolidated industry segment information is based on the Japanese Consolidated Financial Statement Code Article 15-2, instead of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.131 of the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board.
2. Consolidated operating income (loss) is a value that deducts the cost of sales and selling, general and administrative from net sales. Operating income in FY2005 included a subsidy received on return of substitutional portion of employees' pension fund plan.

3) Financial Position and Cash Flows for FY2006

Total assets increased by 1,204.9 billion yen from the end of March 2006 to 5,932.0 billion yen (US$50,270.9 million), largely as a result of the acquisition of Westinghouse in October 2006.

Shareholders' equity improved by 106.1 billion yen from the end of March 2006 to 1,108.3 billion yen (US$9,392.6 million), mainly as a result of generating net profit in this period.

Total debt increased by 241.0 billion yen from the end of March 2006 to 1,158.5 billion yen (US$9,817.7 million). While this increase was due to funding the acquisition of Westinghouse, it was effectively minimized by concerted efforts to reduce debt, including sales of securities and fixed assets, to reinforce profitability, and to improve working capital.

As a result of the foregoing, the debt-to-equity ratio as of the end of March 2007 was 105%, a 13-point deterioration from the end of March 2006.

Free cash flow was minus 151.3 billion yen, a 349.3 billion yen deterioration from the year-earlier period. The main cause of this was increased cash flow from investing activities for the acquisition of Westinghouse.

Trend of cash flow index

	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	16.9	17.8	21.2	18.7
Equity ratio based on market value (%)	34.0	31.5	46.5	42.6
Cash flow to interest-bearing debt ratio	4.4	3.8	2.0	1.8
Interest coverage ratio (times)	11.6	14.0	20.4	18.2

Formulae:

Shareholders' equity ratio: Shareholders' equity/total assets

Equity ratio based on market value:

Market value of shareholders' equity*/total assets

*Market value of shareholders' equity is calculated as the closing stock value at the end of a fiscal period X number of shares authorized at the end of a fiscal period without treasury stock

Cash flow to interest-bearing debt ratio:

Total debt, average value at the beginning and the end of a fiscal period/net cash provided by operating activities

Interest coverage ratio:

Net cash provided by operating activities / interest payment

Note: Shareholders' equity ratio and equity ratio based on market value are calculated based on shareholders' equity pursuant to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

4) Basic Dividend Policy

Toshiba, while giving full consideration to such factors as the strategic investments necessary to secure medium- to long-term growth, seeks to achieve continuous increases in its actual dividend payments, in line with a payout ratio in the region of 30 percent, on a consolidated basis.

Toshiba will pay 6.5 yen per share as a year-end dividend, a 3.0 yen increase from the year-earlier period. The interim dividend was 4.5 yen per share, a 1.5 yen increase from the same period a year ago. Payment of the year-end dividend will start on June 1, 2007.

The dividend for FY2007 has not yet been decided.

5) Projections for FY2007

Consolidated and non-consolidated projections for FY2007 are shown below.

Consolidated

(billion yen)

	FY2007 Forecast	Change from FY2006
Net sales	7,500.0	+5%
Operating income	260.0	+1.6
Income before income taxes and minority interest	240.0	-58.5
Net income	120.0	-17.4

Non-Consolidated

(billion yen)

	FY2007 Forecast	Change from FY2006
Net sales	3,800.0	+7%
Recurring profit	100.0	+1.9
Net income	90.0	+17.6

FY2007 Forecast by Industry Segment

Forecasts for consolidated net sales and operating income for FY2007 are shown below.

(billion yen)

	Net Sales		Operating Income	
	FY2007 Forecast	Change from FY2006	FY2007 Forecast	Change from FY2006
Digital Products	2,970	+6%	35.0	+19.2
Electronic Devices	1,750	+6%	115.0	-4.7
Social Infrastructure	2,240	+8%	90.0	-6.8
Home Appliances	770	+3%	11.0	+1.3
Others	380	-3%	11.0	-7.7
Eliminations	-610	-	-2.0	-
Total	7,500	+5%	260.0	+1.6

Digital Products

Sales and operating income are expected to grow from FY2006 on growth in audio-visual products and PC business.

Electronic Devices

While Electronic Devices will continue to maintain a high level of operating income, the domain's operating income is expected to be lower than in FY2006, reflecting market price declines in NAND flash memories.

Social Infrastructure

While sales are expected to increase from FY2006, as a result of the acquisition of Westinghouse, lower operating income is anticipated, mainly due to a reduction in large-scale projects.

Home Appliances

Sales and operating income are expected to increase on a solid performance in white goods.

Note:
For convenience only, all dollar figures used in reporting FY 2006 results are valued at 118 yen to the dollar throughout this statement.

Cautionary statements

This business result report contains forward-looking statements concerning Toshiba's future plans, strategies and performance. These statements are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the economic, financial and competitive data currently available. Furthermore, they are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Toshiba therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results may differ materially from our expectations.

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Annex

Business group status

As of the end of March 2007, Toshiba Group comprised Toshiba Corporation and 519 consolidated subsidiaries and its principal operations were in the Digital Products, Electronic Devices, Social Infrastructure and Home Appliances business domains.

112 consolidated subsidiaries were involved in Digital Products, 57 in Electronic Devices, 202 in Social Infrastructure, 75 in Home Appliances and 73 in Others. The consolidated subsidiaries listed on the first Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange are Toshiba TEC Corporation and Toshiba Plant Systems & Services Corporation.

153 were affiliates accounted by the equity method.

The number of consolidated subsidiaries was 151 more than at the end of March 2006.

Management Policy

Basic Management Policy

The Toshiba Group's management vision stresses the provision of products and services attuned to people's aspirations and beneficial to society. The Group endeavors to anticipate the future, integrate the capabilities of all employees, and to act with agility and flexibility to secure high growth with profitability.

In order to achieve sustainable growth and Group development, it is essential to accept corporate social responsibility (CSR) and to retain the trust and acceptance of society by engaging in socially beneficial activities in the countries and regions where the Group operates. The Group prioritizes human life and safety and legal compliance in all of its business activities, and contributes to a sustainable society through playing a leading role in environmental activities as a global enterprise. The Group also respects diversity, including diversity in nationality and gender, and seeks to ensure a balance between work and private life.

Target Performance Indicators

The Group targets net sales of 9,500 billion yen, operating income of 480 billion yen (operating income ratio of 5%), and an ROE (return on equity) of 15% or higher in fiscal year 2010. The Group also aims to achieve a D/E ratio (ratio of interest-bearing debt to shareholder equity) of 100% or lower by the end of fiscal year 2010.

Medium- to Long-term Business Strategies

The Company positions Digital Products, Electronic Devices and Social Infrastructure, as its main business domains. In Digital Products, the Group aims to offer a constant stream of new products derived from the Group's technological expertise, and to reinforce its business structure and to establish solid foundations for profitability through product differentiation and promotion of decommoditization. The Group also aims for consistent growth through the cultivation of new businesses that will become next-generation core businesses. In Electronic Devices, the Group continues proactive investment of resources in NAND flash memory, and seeks to grow the domain further as a pillar of profit through proactive research and development of new technologies. In Social Infrastructure, the Group continues to reinforce its operation, and aims to assure further domain expansion and enhancement, as a basis for generating steady profit, through new business development. By bringing Westinghouse into the Group, Toshiba Group will also accelerate globalization of the domain's business operations, and seek to maximize synergy by combining Westinghouse with the Group's established nuclear power business.

Issues to be Addressed

The Group operates in the business areas of Energy and Electronics and faces fierce competition on a global scale from large-sized competitors. In order to survive and to achieve sustained growth with profit, the Company will execute following measures:

- Execute proactive management through strategic allocation of resources into growth areas, and aim to expand market share by enhancing competitiveness
- Increase the ratio of overseas business in net sales and operating income through continuous overseas expansion
- Promote reinforcement of product manufacturability, essential for the manufacturing industry, as a Group-wide and cross-organizational project. While it is hard to achieve both quality and cost optimization at the same time, the Group will seek to reconcile such seeming contradictions through such measures as promotion of design for manufacturability, and so reinforce overall manufacturability.
- Build a corporate culture that generates continuous innovations. The Group will routinely carry out process innovation to maximize profits through completely new ways of thinking. The Group will also promote value innovation that creates value for the market and society.

Risk factors relating to the Toshiba Group and its Business

The Group's business areas of energy and electronics require highly advanced technology. At the same time, the Group faces fierce global competition. Therefore, appropriate risk management is indispensable. Major risk factors related to the Group are described below. The actual occurrence of any of those risk factors may adversely affect the Group's results and financial condition.

In order to promote full disclosure to investors, this also may cover risk in the wider aspect. The Group recognizes these risks and makes every effort to manage them and to minimize any impact.

Risks identified by the Group are based on information available to the Group at the time of the announcement of business results for fiscal year 2006. They also include issues that may not affect investment judgment, but which are mentioned in line with the Group's policy of proactive disclosure.

(1) Acquisitions and others

In October 2006, the Group completed the US$5.4 billion acquisition of all the stock of BNFL USA Group Inc. and Westinghouse UK Limited (collectively Westinghouse), which has its primary operations in the nuclear power systems business. In this connection, the Company entered into partnership agreements with the Shaw Group (Shaw), a major US engineering firm, and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (IHI), a leading Japanese heavy electrical engineering company, that ensured the participation of these two companies as strategic business partners in the Company's acquisition of Westinghouse. Currently, the Company's ownership interest is 77%, Shaw's 20%, and IHI's 3%. The Company also continues talks with other companies that are interested in participation in this investment. As a result of the acquisition, a substantial amount of goodwill is recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheet, pursuant to US generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP).

The Company believes that this goodwill is appropriate, reflecting Westinghouse's future capabilities for profit generation and the synergy to be obtained from combining Westinghouse and Toshiba Group. Nonetheless, it is a significant task for the Group to maintain and raise the value of the goodwill.

Under the partnership agreements, Shaw and IHI are restricted from transferring their ownership interests for six years except for certain circumstances. The Company gives each of Shaw and IHI an option to sell all or part of its ownership interest to the Company during a certain period, while the Company has an option to purchase all or part of ownership interest of Shaw or IHI under certain conditions. These options protect the Company from capital participations by unfavorable third parties for the Company, and also protect the minority shareholders' interests. In the event that Shaw or IHI exercise their option to sell, or Toshiba exercises its purchase option, the Group may need to raise funds to purchase further shares of Westinghouse.

(2) Reliance on Electronic Devices business

The Group is highly reliant on its Electronic Devices business segment in operating income. If the results of the segment are weak, the Group may be unable to offset them with any profits it may make from other business segments.

(3) Business environment of Digital Products business

The market for the Digital Product segment is intensely competitive, with many competitors manufacturing and selling products similar to those offered by the Group. In addition, demand for products in this segment can be volatile. In times of decreased consumer spending, demand for the Group’s products can be low, while times of rapid increases in demand may result in shortages of parts and components, hampering the Group’s ability to supply products to the market in a timely manner. The segment makes every effort to monitor the demand situation, however if demand fluctuates rapidly, price erosion and increases may occur in the prices of components.

Furthermore, some products in this segment are dependent on particular customers.

(4) Business environment of Electronic Devices business

The market for the Electronic Devices segment is highly cyclical in demand, a situation usually referred to as the “silicon cycle”. In addition, competition to develop and market new products is severe. The segment makes every effort to monitor shifts in the market, but if the market faces a downturn, if the Group fails to market new products in a timely manner, or if there is a rapid introduction of new technology, the Group’s current products may become obsolete.

In addition, this business segment requires significant levels of capital expenditure. While efforts are made to invest in stages by watching the demand situation carefully, unpredicted market change may make production capacity for particular products available at a time when demand for those products is on the wane, creating saturation.

(5) Business environment of Social Infrastructure business

A significant portion of net sales in the Social Infrastructure segment is attributable to government and local municipality expenditure on public works and private capital expenditure. The segment monitors the trend in these capital expenditures, and makes best efforts to cultivate new business and customers, in order to avoid undue impact from any fluctuation in the trend, however, reductions and delays in public works spending, as well as low levels of private capital expenditure, can adversely affect the segment business.

Furthermore, the business of this segment involves supply of products and services in relation to large-scale projects. Delays, changes in plans, stoppages, natural and other disasters, and other factors beyond the control of the segment and that affect the progress of such projects may adversely affect the segment’s business operations.

(6) Lawsuits and others

The Group undertakes global business operation, and is involved in disputes, including lawsuits, and other legal procedures and is investigated by authorities. There will be also possibility of such a case in future. Due to differences in judicial systems and difficulties in predicting prospects in these procedures, it is difficult to rule out the possibility that the Group may be subject to an authoritative order requiring payment of an amount far exceeding normal expectations. Judgments unfavorable to the Group in these cases may impact on Group operations.

Lexar Media, Inc. (Lexar) filed suit against the Company and its U.S. subsidiary, Toshiba America Electronic Components, Inc., alleging misappropriation of NAND flash-related trade secrets and related misconduct. On September 15, 2006, the Company entered into agreements with Micron Technology, Inc. (Micron), the parent company of Lexar, under which the Company purchased certain of Micron's semiconductor technology patents and also licensed all the patents currently and previously owned by Lexar, in exchange for payments totaling US$288 million. At the same time, a settlement was concluded that dismissed all outstanding litigation and legal procedures between the Company, Toshiba America Electronic Components, Inc. and Lexar, all of which were related to patent infringement, trade secret misappropriation, and an investigation concerning prohibiting importation of the Company's NAND flash memories into the U.S. due to alleged patent infringement.

In January 2007, the European Commission adopted a decision that imposed fines on 19 companies, including the Company, for infringing EU Competition Law in the gas insulated switchgear market. The decision imposed a fine of 86.25 million euro (approximately 13.5 billion yen) on the Company, plus a fine of 4.65 million euro (approximately 0.73 billion yen) jointly and severally with Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. Following its own investigation, the Company contends that it has not found any infringement of EU Competition Law, and it is bringing an action to the European Court of First Instance seeking annulment of the European Commission's decision.

(7) Development of new products

It is critically important for the Group to offer the market viable and innovative new products and services. The Group identifies strategic products that will drive future profits, and defines strategic products to support the timely introduction of successive products. However due to the rapid pace of technological innovation, the introduction of new technologies and products that replace current products, and changes in technology standards, the introduction to market of optimum new products may be delayed, and new products that are brought to market, such as HD DVD players, may be accepted by the market for a shorter period than anticipated. In addition, if the Group fails to assure sufficient funding and resources for continuous product development, it may affect the Group's ability to develop new products and services and to introduce them to the market.

(8) Investments in new business

The Group invests in companies involved in new business as well as developing its own new business opportunities. Many technological issues need to be resolved and new demand effectively discovered and captured before a new line of business can become successful, and as such its progress and success are uncertain. If any new business in which the Group invests or which the Group attempts to develop does not progress as planned, the Group may not recover the funds and resources it has spent, and this may adversely affect the Group.

Mobile Broadcasting Corporation, which operates digital satellite broadcasting service, was brought into the Company's consolidation. Mobile Broadcasting Corporation accounts for a significant loss, and any failure to make favorable progress in reforming its business could have an adverse effect on Group results.

(9) Success of joint ventures and other business alliances

A key strategy of the Group in many of its businesses is the formation of joint ventures and business alliances optimized for each business, in every area of the business, including research and development, production and marketing. If the Group experiences differences with a partner in a joint venture or business alliance, in respect of financing, technological management, product development or management strategies, such joint ventures or business alliances may be terminated.

(10) Global environment

The Group undertakes global business operations. Any changes in political, economic and social conditions, legal or regulatory changes and exchange rate fluctuations in any region, may impact on market demand and the Group's business operations.

As the Group expands overseas production, particularly in Asia, any occurrence of terrorism or an epidemic illness, such as avian flu, could have a significant adverse effect on Group results.

(11) Natural disasters

Most of the Group's Japanese production facilities are located in the Keihin region, part of the capital region, while key semiconductor production facilities are located in Kyushu, Tokai, Hanshin and Tohoku. While the Group promotes measures such as earthquake-resistant buildings at production facilities, large-scale disasters, such as earthquakes or typhoons in regions with production sites could damage or destroy production capabilities, cause operational and transportation interruptions, and affect production capabilities significantly.

(12) Measures against counterfeit Products

While the Group protects and seeks to enhance the value of the “Toshiba” brand, there are lesser-quality counterfeit products worldwide created by third parties, which may dilute the value of the “Toshiba” brand. Distribution of those ‘copycat’ products may decrease the Group’s net sales.

(13) Product quality claims

While the Group has instituted measures to manufacture its products in accordance with appropriate quality-control standards, there can be no assurance that each of its products is free of defects or that they will not result in a large-scale recall, lawsuits or other claims relating to product quality.

(14) Information securities

The Group keeps and manages various personal information obtained in the process of business operations. The Group also keeps various trade secrets regarding the Group’s technology, marketing and other business operations. While the Group makes every effort to manage this information properly, an unanticipated leak of such information, obtained and used illegally by a third party, could occur, and recovery may be costly.

Additionally, the role of information systems in the Group is critical to carry out business activities. While the Group makes every effort to assure stable operation of its information systems, it is possible that their functionality could be impaired or destroyed by computer viruses, disaster, terrorism, software or hardware failures, and other factors.

(15) Procurement of components and materials

It is important for the Group’s business activities to obtain materials, components, and other procured goods in a timely and proper manner. Procured goods include products whose suppliers are limited due to the product’s particularity, and that are difficult to replace In cases of delay or other problems in receiving supply of such components and materials, shortages may occur or procurement costs may rise. Also, it is necessary to procure components and materials at competitive costs and to optimize the entire supply chain, including suppliers, in order for the Group to bring competitive products to market. Any failure by the Group to achieve proper cooperation with key suppliers may impact on the Group’s competitiveness.

Any case of defective components and materials may also have an adverse effect on the reliability and reputation of the Group and Toshiba brand products.

(16) Securing human resources

Success of the Group's businesses depend in large part on securing excellent human resources in every business area and process, including product development, production, marketing and business management. Competition to secure human resources is intensifying, as the number of qualified personnel in each area and process is limited, and demand for human resources is increasing as the economy recovers. Due to this, the Group may fail to retain existing employees or to obtain new human resources.

(17) Compliance and internal control

The Group is active in various businesses in various regions worldwide, and its business activities are subject to laws and regulations in each country or region. The Group puts in place appropriate internal control systems from perspectives that include assuring management effectiveness and efficiency, assuring the reliability of business and financial reports, compliance with laws and regulations, and risk management, and operates within those systems. However, by their nature, such internal control systems may themselves have limitations, and it is not possible to guarantee that they will fully achieve their objectives. Due to these inherent limitations, we cannot guarantee that there will never be any violation of laws and regulations. Changes in laws and regulations or changes in interpretations of laws and regulations by the authorities may also cause difficulty in achieving compliance with laws and regulations, or may result in increased compliance costs.

(18) Strategic concentrated investment

The Group makes strategic investments that concentrate on specific business areas, including NAND flash memory and nuclear power. While it is essential to allocate limited management resources to strategic, high growth areas and businesses in which the Group enjoys competitiveness, in order to secure and maintain the Group's advantages, the strategic businesses in which such investments are made may not generate profit commensurate with the investments.

(19) Protection of intellectual property rights

The Group makes every effort to secure intellectual property rights. However, in some regions, it may not be possible to secure sufficient protection.

Also, the Group may use intellectual property from third parties, for which the Group has acquired permission for use. It could be possible that the Group fails to receive such third-party permission for an essential intellectual property, or receives permission only on unfavorable terms.

It is also possible that the Group will have to file suit in order to protect its intellectual property rights, or that a suit for breach of intellectual property rights may be brought against the Group. Such lawsuits may require time, costs and other management resources, and, depending on the decision in such a lawsuit, it may become impossible for the Group to use an important technology, or the Group may become liable for significant damages.

(20) Environment

In the Group's global business activities, various environmental laws, including laws on air pollution, water pollution, toxic substances, waste disposal, and product recycling, are in force around the world. While the Group pays careful attention to those laws and regulations, it may be possible that the Group discovers a legal or social liability for the environment, regardless of whether it is at fault or not, in past, present or future business activities. It may also be possible that, in future, the Group will be required to remove environmental hazards including toxic substances, as a result of the introduction of more demanding environmental regulations.

(21) Employee retirement benefit costs and obligations

The amount of the Group's employee retirement benefit costs and obligations are calculated on assumptions used in the relevant actuarial calculations. Those assumptions may change due to adverse economic or other factors, or returns on plan assets may be lower than anticipated.

(22) Financing environment

The Group has substantial amounts of interest-bearing debt for financing, highly susceptible to the market environment, including interest rate and supply and demand of funds. Changes in these factors may have an adverse effect on the Group's funding activities.

Cautionary statements

This business result report contains forward-looking statements concerning Toshiba's future plans, strategies and performance. These statements are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the economic, financial and competitive data currently available. Furthermore, they are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Toshiba therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results may differ materially from our expectations.

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Toshiba Corporation and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

For Fiscal Year 2006 (April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007)

Outline

(¥ in billions, US$ in millions, except for earnings per share)

	Years ended March 31				
	2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Net sales	**¥7,116.4**	¥6,343.5	¥772.9	112%	**$60,308.1**
Operating income (loss)	**258.4**	240.6	17.8	107%	**2,189.5**
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	**298.5**	178.2	120.3	168%	**2,529.3**
Net income (loss)	**137.4**	78.2	59.2	176%	**1,164.7**
Basic earnings per share	**¥42.76**	¥24.32	¥18.44		**$0.36**
Diluted earnings per share	**¥39.45**	¥22.44	¥17.01		**$0.33**

Notes:
1) Consolidated Financial Statements are based on generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S.
2) The company has 519 consolidated subsidiaries.
3) The U.S.dollar is valued at ￥118 throughout this statement for convenience only.

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Income

1. Fiscal Year ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31				
	2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Sales and other income					
Net sales	**¥7,116,350**	¥6,343,506	¥772,844	112%	**$60,308,051**
Interest	**16,998**	6,096	10,902	279%	**144,051**
Dividends	**7,377**	7,389	(12)	100%	**62,517**
Other income	**183,148**	49,605	133,543	369%	**1,552,102**
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales	**5,312,179**	4,659,795	652,384	114%	**45,018,466**
Selling, general and administrative	**1,545,807**	1,443,101	102,706	107%	**13,100,060**
Interest	**31,934**	24,601	7,333	130%	**270,627**
Other expense	**135,493**	100,922	34,571	134%	**1,148,246**
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	**298,460**	178,177	120,283	168%	**2,529,322**
Income taxes	**145,355**	90,142	55,213	161%	**1,231,822**
Minority interest in income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries	**15,676**	9,849	5,827	159%	**132,847**
Net income (loss)	**¥137,429**	¥78,186	¥59,243	176%	**$1,164,653**

Note: Comprehensive income for the FY2006 and the FY2005 were ¥175,691 million and ¥206,430 million, respectively.

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31 (Unaudited)

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31				
	2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Sales and other income					
Net sales	**¥2,161,053**	¥1,860,268	¥300,785	116%	**$18,314,008**
Interest	**2,623**	1,387	1,236	189%	**22,229**
Dividends	**4,069**	3,436	633	118%	**34,483**
Other income	**48,390**	20,172	28,218	240%	**410,084**
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales	**1,611,789**	1,357,752	254,037	119%	**13,659,228**
Selling, general and administrative	**411,959**	376,926	35,033	109%	**3,491,178**
Interest	**8,608**	7,061	1,547	122%	**72,949**
Other expense	**86,892**	52,164	34,728	167%	**736,373**
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	**96,887**	91,360	5,527	106%	**821,076**
Income taxes	**63,273**	40,816	22,457	155%	**536,212**
Minority interest in income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries	**7,441**	8,858	(1,417)	84%	**63,059**
Net income (loss)	**¥26,173**	¥41,686	¥(15,513)	63%	**$221,805**

Note: Comprehensive income for the fourth quarter of FY2006 and FY2005 were ¥40,344 million and ¥111,411 million, respectively.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheets

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Mar. 31,2007 (A)	Mar. 31,2006 (B)	(A)-(B)	**Mar. 31,2007**
Assets				
Current assets	**¥2,991,207**	¥2,646,616	¥344,591	**$25,349,212**
Cash and cash equivalents	**309,312**	270,921	38,391	**2,621,288**
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	**1,371,604**	1,254,480	117,124	**11,623,763**
Inventories	**801,513**	664,922	136,591	**6,792,483**
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**508,778**	456,293	52,485	**4,311,678**
Long-term receivables	**19,329**	18,883	446	**163,805**
Investments	**490,785**	468,858	21,927	**4,159,195**
Property, plant and equipment	**1,320,202**	1,176,550	143,652	**11,188,152**
Other assets	**1,110,439**	416,206	694,233	**9,410,500**
Total assets	**¥5,931,962**	¥4,727,113	¥1,204,849	**$50,270,864**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities	**¥2,811,291**	¥2,408,970	¥402,321	**$23,824,500**
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	**202,329**	306,088	(103,759)	**1,714,653**
Notes and accounts payable, trade	**1,365,231**	1,100,622	264,609	**11,569,754**
Other current liabilities	**1,243,731**	1,002,260	241,471	**10,540,093**
Accrued pension and severance costs	**540,216**	474,198	66,018	**4,578,102**
Long-term debt and other liabilities	**1,147,419**	683,455	463,964	**9,723,890**
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	**324,715**	158,325	166,390	**2,751,822**
Shareholders' equity	**1,108,321**	1,002,165	106,156	**9,392,550**
Common stock	**274,926**	274,926	0	**2,329,881**
Additional paid-in capital	**285,765**	285,743	22	**2,421,737**
Retained earnings	**681,795**	570,080	111,715	**5,777,924**
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(131,228)**	(126,509)	(4,719)	**(1,112,102)**
Treasury stock	**(2,937)**	(2,075)	(862)	**(24,890)**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**¥5,931,962**	¥4,727,113	¥1,204,849	**$50,270,864**

Breakdown of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	**¥80,801**	¥57,246	¥23,555	**$684,754**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(21,938)**	(32,019)	10,081	**(185,915)**
Minimum pension liability adjustment	**－**	(151,351)	151,351	**－**
Pension liability adjustment	**(190,118)**	－	(190,118)	**(1,611,170)**
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments	**27**	(385)	412	**229**
Total debt	**¥1,158,485**	¥917,518	¥240,967	**$9,817,669**

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31			
	2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	**2007**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss)	**¥137,429**	¥78,186	¥59,243	**$1,164,653**
Depreciation and amortization	**292,875**	254,217	38,658	**2,481,991**
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates, net of dividends	**(12,579)**	20,023	(32,602)	**(106,602)**
Increase in notes and accounts receivable, trade	**(51,620)**	(86,420)	34,800	**(437,458)**
(Increase) decrease in inventories	**(82,926)**	31,927	(114,853)	**(702,763)**
Increase in notes and accounts payable, trade	**220,619**	90,482	130,137	**1,869,653**
Others	**57,676**	113,011	(55,335)	**488,780**
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities	**424,045**	423,240	805	**3,593,601**
Net cash provided by operating activities	**561,474**	501,426	60,048	**4,758,254**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of property and securities	**121,601**	93,882	27,719	**1,030,517**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(376,707)**	(316,702)	(60,005)	**(3,192,432)**
Purchase of securities	**(13,508)**	(14,940)	1,432	**(114,475)**
Decrease (increase) in investments in affiliates	**51,044**	(20,872)	71,916	**432,577**
Others	**(495,212)**	(44,753)	(450,459)	**(4,196,712)**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(712,782)**	(303,385)	(409,397)	**(6,040,525)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term debt	**467,717**	108,393	359,324	**3,963,703**
Repayment of long-term debt	**(199,570)**	(250,884)	51,314	**(1,691,271)**
Decrease in short-term borrowings	**(81,305)**	(60,638)	(20,667)	**(689,025)**
Dividends paid	**(30,431)**	(22,808)	(7,623)	**(257,890)**
Others	**(1,615)**	(9,361)	7,746	**(13,687)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**154,796**	(235,298)	390,094	**1,311,830**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**34,903**	13,175	21,728	**295,788**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**38,391**	(24,082)	62,473	**325,347**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**270,921**	295,003	(24,082)	**2,295,941**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**¥309,312**	¥270,921	¥38,391	**$2,621,288**

Industry Segment Information

1. Fiscal Year ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Years ended March 31				
		2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Net sales (Share of total sales)	Digital Products	**¥2,805,490 (36%)**	¥2,536,548 (37%)	¥268,942 (-1%)	111%	**$23,775,339**
	Electronic Devices	**1,657,301 (22%)**	1,388,084 (20%)	269,217 (2%)	119%	**14,044,924**
	Social Infrastructure	**2,067,666 (27%)**	1,882,261 (27%)	185,405 (-)	110%	**17,522,593**
	Home Appliances	**748,930 (10%)**	687,506 (10%)	61,424 (-)	109%	**6,346,864**
	Others	**391,636 (5%)**	379,755 (6%)	11,881 (-1%)	103%	**3,318,949**
	Total	**7,671,023 (100%)**	6,874,154 (100%)	796,869	112%	**65,008,669**
	Eliminations	**(554,673)**	(530,648)	(24,025)	—	**(4,700,618)**
	Consolidated	**¥7,116,350**	¥6,343,506	¥772,844	112%	**$60,308,051**
Operating income (loss)	Digital Products	**¥15,784**	¥20,864	¥(5,080)	76%	**$133,763**
	Electronic Devices	**119,750**	123,287	(3,537)	97%	**1,014,830**
	Social Infrastructure	**96,760**	76,553	20,207	126%	**820,000**
	Home Appliances	**9,676**	2,710	6,966	357%	**82,000**
	Others	**18,721**	17,964	757	104%	**158,653**
	Total	**260,691**	241,378	19,313	108%	**2,209,246**
	Eliminations	**(2,327)**	(768)	(1,559)	—	**(19,721)**
	Consolidated	**¥258,364**	¥240,610	¥17,754	107%	**$2,189,525**

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31(Unaudited)

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Three months ended March 31				
		2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Net sales (Share of total sales)	Digital Products	**¥741,827** **(32%)**	¥672,561 (34%)	¥69,266 (-2%)	110%	**$6,286,670**
	Electronic Devices	**477,534** **(21%)**	367,010 (18%)	110,524 (3%)	130%	**4,046,898**
	Social Infrastructure	**783,150** **(34%)**	672,573 (34%)	110,577 (-)	116%	**6,636,865**
	Home Appliances	**199,880** **(8%)**	180,200 (9%)	19,680 (-1%)	111%	**1,693,898**
	Others	**109,764** **(5%)**	113,730 (5%)	(3,966) (-)	97%	**930,203**
	Total	**2,312,155** **(100%)**	2,006,074 (100%)	306,081	115%	**19,594,534**
	Eliminations	**(151,102)**	(145,806)	(5,296)	—	**(1,280,526)**
	Consolidated	**¥2,161,053**	¥1,860,268	¥300,785	116%	**$18,314,008**
Operating income (loss)	Digital Products	**¥6,012**	¥929	¥5,083	647%	**$50,949**
	Electronic Devices	**40,367**	44,041	(3,674)	92%	**342,093**
	Social Infrastructure	**74,514**	64,913	9,601	115%	**631,475**
	Home Appliances	**7,919**	8,253	(334)	96%	**67,110**
	Others	**9,084**	8,055	1,029	113%	**76,983**
	Total	**137,896**	126,191	11,705	109%	**1,168,610**
	Eliminations	**(591)**	(601)	10	—	**(5,008)**
	Consolidated	**¥137,305**	¥125,590	¥11,715	109%	**$1,163,602**

Notes:
1) Segment information is based on Japanese accounting standards.
2) Segment sales totals include intersegment transactions.

Geographic Segment Information

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Years ended March 31				
		2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Net sales (Share of total sales)	Japan	**¥5,993,142 (62%)**	¥5,464,419 (63%)	¥528,723 (-1%)	110%	**$50,789,339**
	Asia	**1,724,104 (18%)**	1,521,420 (18%)	202,684 (-)	113%	**14,611,051**
	North America	**1,028,347 (11%)**	888,501 (10%)	139,846 (1%)	116%	**8,714,805**
	Europe	**830,231 (8%)**	658,734 (8%)	171,497 (-)	126%	**7,035,856**
	Others	**97,243 (1%)**	79,245 (1%)	17,998 (-)	123%	**824,093**
	Total	**9,673,067 (100%)**	8,612,319 (100%)	1,060,748	112%	**81,975,144**
	Eliminations	**(2,556,717)**	(2,268,813)	(287,904)	—	**(21,667,093)**
	Consolidated	**¥7,116,350**	¥6,343,506	¥772,844	112%	**$60,308,051**
Operating income (loss)	Japan	**¥204,089**	¥191,949	¥12,140	106%	**$1,729,568**
	Asia	**26,080**	22,063	4,017	118%	**221,017**
	North America	**7,816**	18,107	(10,291)	43%	**66,237**
	Europe	**7,248**	6,145	1,103	118%	**61,424**
	Others	**3,304**	2,075	1,229	159%	**28,000**
	Total	**248,537**	240,339	8,198	103%	**2,106,246**
	Eliminations	**9,827**	271	9,556	—	**83,279**
	Consolidated	**¥258,364**	¥240,610	¥17,754	107%	**$2,189,525**

Notes:
1) Segment information is based on Japanese accounting standards.
2) Segment sales totals include intersegment transactions.

Net Sales by Region

1. Fiscal Year ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Years ended March 31				
		2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Japan		**¥3,599,385** **(51%)**	¥3,382,143 (53%)	¥217,242 (-2%)	106%	**$30,503,263**
Overseas		**3,516,965** **(49%)**	2,961,363 (47%)	555,602 (2%)	119%	**29,804,788**
	Asia	**1,412,446** **(20%)**	1,144,568 (18%)	267,878 (2%)	123%	**11,969,881**
	North America	**1,057,810** **(15%)**	945,137 (15%)	112,673 (-)	112%	**8,964,491**
	Europe	**863,224** **(12%)**	699,584 (11%)	163,640 (1%)	123%	**7,315,458**
	Others	**183,485** **(2%)**	172,074 (3%)	11,411 (-1%)	107%	**1,554,958**
Net Sales		**¥7,116,350** **(100%)**	¥6,343,506 (100%)	¥772,844	112%	**$60,308,051**

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31(Unaudited)

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Three months ended March 31				
		2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Japan		**¥1,204,877** **(56%)**	¥1,044,555 (56%)	¥160,322 (-)	115%	**$10,210,822**
Overseas		**956,176** **(44%)**	815,713 (44%)	140,463 (-)	117%	**8,103,186**
	Asia	**367,964** **(17%)**	311,664 (17%)	56,300 (-)	118%	**3,118,339**
	North America	**303,897** **(14%)**	262,522 (14%)	41,375 (-)	116%	**2,575,398**
	Europe	**244,796** **(11%)**	196,035 (11%)	48,761 (-)	125%	**2,074,542**
	Others	**39,519** **(2%)**	45,492 (2%)	(5,973) (-)	87%	**334,907**
Net Sales		**¥2,161,053** **(100%)**	¥1,860,268 (100%)	¥300,785	116%	**$18,314,008**

Notes:

1) Segment information is based on Japanese accounting standards.

2) Net sales by region is determined based upon the locations of the customers.

Toshiba Corporation

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For Fiscal Year 2006 (April 1,2006 to March 31,2007)

Outline

(¥ in billions, US$ in millions, except for items marked by asterisk)

	Years ended March 31				
	2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Net Sales	**¥3,544.9**	¥3,257.5	¥287.4	109%	**$30,041.2**
Recurring profit	**98.1**	107.9	(9.8)	91%	**831.3**
Net income (loss)	**72.4**	22.7	49.7	319%	**613.4**
Earnings per share*	**¥22.52**	¥7.06	¥15.46		**$0.19**
Full-term dividend*	**¥11.00**	¥6.50	¥4.50		**$0.09**
Year-end dividend*	**¥6.50**	¥3.50	¥3.00		**$0.06**

Notes:The U.S.dollar is valued at ¥118 throughout this statement for convenience only.

Comparative Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31				
	2007(A)	2006(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2007**
Net sales	**¥3,544,860**	¥3,257,451	¥287,409	109 %	**$30,041,186**
Cost of sales	**2,899,674**	2,594,308	305,366	112 %	**24,573,508**
Gross margin	**645,186**	663,143	(17,957)	97 %	**5,467,678**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**573,044**	538,101	34,943	106 %	**4,856,305**
Net operating income (expenses)	**72,141**	125,041	(52,900)	58 %	**611,364**
Non-operating income (a)	**124,228**	61,193	63,035	203 %	**1,052,780**
Non-operating expenses (b)	**98,280**	78,359	19,921	125 %	**832,881**
(a)-(b)	**25,948**	(17,165)	43,113	-	**219,898**
Recurring profit (loss)	**98,089**	107,876	(9,787)	91 %	**831,263**
Extraordinary gains(c)	**99,857**	8,946	90,911	-	**846,246**
Extraordinary losses(d)	**75,502**	81,369	(5,867)	93 %	**639,847**
(c)-(d)	**24,355**	(72,423)	96,778	-	**206,398**
Income (loss) before taxes	**122,444**	35,452	86,992	345 %	**1,037,661**
Net income (loss)	**¥72,387**	**¥22,694**	**¥49,693**	319 %	**$613,449**

Comparative Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Mar. 31,2007 (A)	Mar. 31,2006 (B)	(A)-(B)	**Mar. 31,2007**
Assets				
Current assets	**¥1,310,294**	¥1,184,595	¥125,699	**$11,104,186**
Fixed assets	**2,063,245**	1,557,579	505,666	**17,485,127**
(Tangible fixed assets)	**550,738**	507,769	42,969	**4,667,271**
(Intangible fixed assets)	**41,941**	40,235	1,706	**355,432**
(Investments and others)	**1,470,564**	1,009,574	460,990	**12,462,407**
Total assets	**3,373,540**	2,742,175	631,365	**28,589,322**
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	**1,483,728**	1,239,561	244,167	**12,573,966**
Long-term liabilities	**1,097,053**	768,318	328,735	**9,297,059**
Total liabilities	**2,580,781**	2,007,880	572,901	**21,871,025**
Net assets				
Shareholders' equity	**748,869**	703,036	45,833	**6,346,347**
Difference of appreciation and conversion	**43,889**	31,258	12,631	**371,941**
Total net assets	**792,758**	734,294	58,464	**6,718,288**
Total liabilities and net assets	**¥3,373,540**	¥2,742,175	¥631,365	**$28,589,322**

Non-Consolidated Statements Of Changes In Net Assets

(¥ in millions)

	Shareholders' equity									Difference of appreciation and conversion		
		Capital surplus		Retained earnings								
				Other retained earnings								
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Other capital surplus	Reserves for deferral of gains on sales of property	Reserves for special depreciation	Reserves for program and others	Retained earnings brought forward	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gains(losses) on investment securities	Deferred profit(loss) on hedges	Total net assets
Balance of March 31,2006	¥274,926	¥262,650	¥6	¥12,531	¥10,000	¥48	¥144,946	¥(2,074)	¥703,036	¥31,258	¥0	¥734,294
Changes in the term												
Reversal of reserves for deferral of gains on sales of property (previous year)				(855)			855		0			0
Reversal of reserves for deferral of gains on sales of property				(117)			117		0			0
Transfer to reserves for special depreciation (previous year)					4,286		(4,286)		0			0
Reversal of reserves for special depreciation					(3,954)		3,954		0			0
Reversal of reserves for program and others (previous year)						(15)	15		0			0
Reversal of reserves for program and others						(14)	14		0			0
Dividends from surplus (previous year)							(11,251)		(11,251)			(11,251)
Dividends from surplus							(14,463)		(14,463)			(14,463)
Net income(loss)							72,387		72,387			72,387
Purchase of treasury stock								(907)	(907)			(907)
Disposal of treasury stock			21					45	67			67
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity										12,566	63	12,630
Total changes in the term			21	(973)	332	(29)	47,343	(862)	45,833	12,566	63	58,463
Balance of March 31,2007	¥274,926	¥262,650	¥28	¥11,557	¥10,333	¥18	¥192,290	¥(2,937)	¥748,869	¥43,825	¥63	¥792,758

Toshiba Corporation

April 26, 2007

Supplementary Data for FY2006 Business Results

1. Outline

Consolidated (billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		5,836.1	6,343.5	7,116.4	7,500.0
	YoY	105%	109%	112%	105%
Operating income (loss)		154.8	240.6	258.4	260.0
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest		111.2	178.2	298.5	240.0
Net income (loss)		46.0	78.2	137.4	120.0
Earnings per share (yen)					
	- Basic	14.32	24.32	42.76	37.34
	- Diluted	13.53	22.44	39.45	34.45
Exchange rate					
	(Yen/US-Dollar)	108	113	117	-
	(Yen/Euro)	135	138	146	-

* "Equity in earnings of affiliates" is reclassified and included in the line of "Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest" from the fiscal year ended 2006/3. The presentation of other data has been reclassified accordingly.

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
No.of consolidated companies, including Toshiba Corporation		340	369	520	-
No.of employees ('000)		165	172	191	-
	Japan	118	119	124	-
	Overseas	47	53	67	-

Non-Consolidated (billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		2,816.3	3,257.5	3,544.9	3,800.0
	YoY	93%	116%	109%	107%
Recurring profit (loss)		53.9	107.9	98.1	100.0
Net income (loss)		17.6	22.7	72.4	90.0
Earnings per share (yen)					
	- Basic	5.47	7.06	22.52	28.01
	- Diluted	-	6.68	20.78	25.84

2. Sales and Operating income (loss) by Industry Segment

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Digital Products					
	Net sales	2,224.2	2,536.5	2,805.5	2,970.0
	Operating income (loss)	7.3	20.9	15.8	35.0
	(%)	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%
Electronic Devices					
	Net sales	1,307.2	1,388.1	1,657.3	1,750.0
	Operating income (loss)	92.5	123.3	119.7	115.0
	(%)	7.1%	8.9%	7.2%	6.6%
Social Infrastructure					
	Net sales	1,765.3	1,882.3	2,067.7	2,240.0
	Operating income (loss)	48.6	76.5	96.8	90.0
	(%)	2.8%	4.1%	4.7%	4.0%
Home Appliances					
	Net sales	661.0	687.5	748.9	770.0
	Operating income (loss)	-3.3	2.7	9.7	11.0
	(%)	-0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	1.4%
Others					
	Net sales	371.6	379.8	391.6	380.0
	Operating income (loss)	9.8	18.0	18.7	11.0
	(%)	2.7%	4.7%	4.8%	2.9%
Sub Total					
	Net sales	6,329.3	6,874.2	7,671.0	8,110.0
	Operating income (loss)	154.9	241.4	260.7	262.0
Eliminations					
	Net sales	-493.2	-530.7	-554.6	-610.0
	Operating income (loss)	-0.1	-0.8	-2.3	-2.0
Total					
	Net sales	5,836.1	6,343.5	7,116.4	7,500.0
	Operating income (loss)	154.8	240.6	258.4	260.0
	(%)	2.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%

3. Sales by Geographic Segment

(billion yen)

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Japan	5,015.3	5,464.4	5,993.1
Asia	1,355.2	1,521.4	1,724.1
North America	765.3	888.5	1,028.4
Europe	596.9	658.7	830.2
Others	66.2	79.3	97.3
Eliminations	-1,962.8	-2,268.8	-2,556.7
Total	5,836.1	6,343.5	7,116.4

4. Overseas Sales by Region

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Asia		949.2	1,144.6	1,412.5
	Ratio	37%	39%	40%
North America		811.6	945.1	1,057.8
	Ratio	31%	32%	30%
Europe		615.3	699.6	863.2
	Ratio	24%	23%	25%
Others		200.2	172.1	183.5
	Ratio	8%	6%	5%
Total		2,576.3	2,961.4	3,517.0
	% to Total Sales	44%	47%	49%

5. Capital Expenditures by Industry Segment (Commitment Basis)

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Digital Products		36.8	46.8	48.2	53.0
	Y o Y	97%	127%	103%	110%
Electronic Devices		268.3	336.1	429.6	376.0
	Y o Y	137%	125%	128%	88%
Social Infrastructure		33.9	35.2	75.4	74.0
	Y o Y	108%	104%	214%	98%
Home Appliances		22.6	35.1	32.0	32.0
	Y o Y	107%	155%	91%	100%
Others		10.5	11.0	14.2	38.0
	Y o Y	104%	105%	130%	266%
Total		372.1	464.2	599.4	573.0
	Y o Y	126%	125%	129%	96%

* Capital expenditure of Flash Vision, Flash Partners, Flash Alliance and SED Ltd., counted as equity method, is included in these figures.
* The investment for the acquisition of Westinghouse Group is not included in these figures.

6. Depreciation and R&D Expenditures

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Depreciation		241.4	254.2	292.9	354.0
	Y o Y	97%	105%	115%	121%
R&D expenditures		348.0	372.4	394.0	403.0
	Y o Y	103%	107%	106%	102%

7. Personal Computer Sales and Operating income (loss)

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		760.2	852.7	971.8	1,000.0
	YoY	109%	112%	114%	103%
Operating income (loss)		8.1	3.4	6.9	12.0

8. Semiconductor Sales, Operating income (loss) and Capital expenditures

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		938.9	1,037.0	1,298.1	1,350.0
	YoY	104%	110%	125%	104%
	Discrete	227.6	221.7	260.8	270.0
	System LSI	443.6	458.5	546.0	540.0
	Memory	267.7	356.8	491.3	540.0
Operating income (loss)		82.7	134.0	128.3	110.0
Capital expenditures (Commitment Basis)		203.0	289.0	355.0	331.0

* Capital expenditure of Flash Vision, Flash Partners and Flash Alliance, counted as equity method, is included in these figures.

9. LCD Sales, Operating income (loss) and Capital expenditures

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		298.8	299.7	309.1	360.0
	YoY	105%	100%	103%	116%
Operating income (loss)		13.5	4.0	6.5	10.0
Capital expenditures (Commitment Basis)		47.0	30.0	46.0	29.0

10. Power Systems Sales and Operating income (loss)

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		-	-	611.3	800.0
	YoY	-	-	-	131%
Operating income (loss)		-	-	24.7	30.0

* The figures above are the total of Power Systems Company, in-house company of the Company, and Westinghouse Group.

11. Medical Systems Sales and Operating income (loss)

(billion yen)

		FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Net sales		299.1	341.7	366.3	370.0
	YoY	-	114%	107%	101%
Operating income (loss)		-	-	29.1	29.0

April 26, 2007

Atsutoshi Nishida
President & CEO
Toshiba Corporation
1-1-1 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Contact: Naoto Hasegawa, General Manager
Corporate Communications Office
Tel: 81 3 3457 2096

Notice of Nominees for Directors, Committee Members and Executive Officers

Toshiba Corporation’s Nomination Committee has decided the nominees for election as directors that will be proposed to the 168th ordinary general meeting of Toshiba’s shareholders, scheduled to take place on June 25.

Separately, Toshiba’s board of directors has provisionally appointed members of the Company’s Nomination, Audit and Compensation Committees, and representative executive officers and executive officers. These appointments are subject to approval by the board meeting that will follow the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders.

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1. Nominees for Directors

Chairman of the Board	Tadashi Okamura
Director	Atsutoshi Nishida
	Shigeo Koguchi
	Yoshiaki Sato
	Masao Niwano
	Toshio Yonezawa
	Fumio Muraoka
	Sadazumi Ryu
	Atsushi Shimizu
	Kiichiro Furusawa
	Hiroshi Hirabayashi (Former Ambassador in charge of Inspection, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)
	Takeshi Sasaki (Professor in the Department of Political Studies in the Faculty of Law, Gakushuin University, Former President, The University of Tokyo)
	Toshiharu Kobayashi (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President)
	Kazuo Tanigawa (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President)

Note:

1. Four (4) people have been nominated as outside directors: Messrs Atsushi Shimizu, Kiichiro Furusawa, Hiroshi Hirabayashi and Takeshi Sasaki.
2. Underlining indicates first-time nominations.

2. Nominees for Committees

Nomination Committee

<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Atsushi Shimizu</u>
Member	Tadashi Okamura
	<u>Takeshi Sasaki</u>

Audit Committee

Chairman	Sadazumi Ryu
Member	<u>Toshiharu Kobayashi</u>
	Atsushi Shimizu
	Kiichiro Furusawa
	<u>Hiroshi Hirabayashi</u>

Compensation Committee

<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Kiichiro Furusawa</u>
Member	Tadashi Okamura
	Atsutoshi Nishida
	<u>Hiroshi Hirabayashi</u>
	<u>Takeshi Sasaki</u>

3. Nominees for Executive Officers

Representative Executive Officer President and Chief Executive Officer	Atsutoshi Nishida
Representative Executive Officer Corporate Senior Executive Vice President	Shigeo Koguchi Yoshiaki Sato Masao Niwano Toshio Yonezawa
Executive Officer Corporate Executive Vice President	Makoto Azuma Masashi Muromachi

Representative Executive Officer Corporate Executive Vice President	Fumio Muraoka
Executive Officer Corporate Executive Vice President	<u>Hisatsugu Nonaka</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Senior Vice President) <u>Masao Namiki</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Senior Vice President) <u>Chikahiro Yokota</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Senior Vice President) <u>Norio Sasaki</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President)
Executive Officer Corporate Senior Vice President	Yoshihide Fujii Toshinori Moriyasu <u>Ichiro Tai</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President) <u>Kazuo Tanigawa</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President) <u>Shozo Saito</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President) <u>Hidejiro Shimomitsu</u> (Executive Officer, Corporate Vice President)

Executive Officer	Shunsuke Kobayashi
Corporate Vice President	Toru Uchiike
	Mutsuhiro Arinobu
	Nobuhiro Yoshida
	Michiharu Watanabe
	Hisao Tanaka
	Yoshio Ooida
	Shunichi Kimura
	Koji Iwama
	Satoshi Niikura
	Toshiharu Watanabe (Executive Vice President, Industrial Systems Company)
	Keizo Tani (Vice President, Discrete Semiconductor Div. , Semiconductor Company)
	Hidemi Miura (Managing Director, Display Devices & Components Control Center)
	Hideo Kitamura (Executive Vice President, Power Systems Company)
	Shoji Yoshioka (Executive Vice President, Digital Media Network Company)
	Kosei Okamoto (Chief Technology Executive, Mobile Communications Company)
	Kazuyoshi Yamamori (Executive Vice President , Digital Media Network Company)

Note: Underlining indicates first-time nominations or nominations for a higher position.

4. Retiring Directors and Executive Officers

Director Executive Officer Corporate Executive Vice President	Tsuyoshi Kimura (to become Advisor)
Director	Masaki Matsuhashi (to become Advisor)
Director	Sakutaro Tanino
Director	Yasuhiko Torii
Executive Officer Corporate Senior Vice President	Tsutomu Miyamoto (to become Advisor)
Executive Officer Corporate Vice President	Hisayoshi Fuwa (to become President and Chief Executive Officer of Toshiba Carrier Corporation)
Executive Officer Corporate Vice President	Toshiharu Kobayashi (to become Director)

Biographies of Nominated Directors and Executive Officers of the Company

Nominees for Director

Mr. Hiroshi HIRABAYASHI (Date of Birth: May 5, 1940)

March 1963	Graduated from the Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo
April 1963	Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
January 1988	Director, Management and Coordination Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
January 1990	Minister, Embassy of Japan in the United States of America
August 1993	Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
August 1995	Chief Cabinet Councillors' Office on External Affairs, Cabinet Secretariat
January 1998	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India
February 1998	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India and Bhutan
September 2002	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France and Andorra
January 2003	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France, Andorra and Djibouti
June 2006	Ambassador in charge of Inspection, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (until April, 2007)

Mr. Takeshi SASAKI (Date of Birth: July 15, 1942)

March 1965	Graduated from the Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo
April 1965	Graduate Assistant in the Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo
April 1968	Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo
November 1978	Professor in the Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo
April 1991	Professor in the School for Law and Politics, The University of Tokyo
April 1998	Dean of the School for Law and Politics and Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo
April 2001	President, The University of Tokyo
April 2005	President in the Department of Political Studies in the Faculty of Law, Gakushuin University

Nominees for Executive Officer

Mr. Toshiharu WATANABE (Date of Birth: July 28, 1950)

March, 1974	Graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Hokkaido University
April, 1974	Joined Toshiba Corporation
April, 2002	Vice President, Public & Industrial Systems Div., Social Infrastructure Systems Company
April, 2003	Vice President, Infrastructure Systems Div., Industrial and Power Systems & Services Company
April, 2006	Executive Vice President, Industrial Systems Company

Mr. Keizo TANI (Date of Birth: December 3, 1950)

March 1973	Graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University
April 1973	Joined Toshiba Corporation
April 2002	General Manager, Kitakyushu Operations, Semiconductor Company
April 2004	General Manager, Himeji Operations-Semiconductor, Semiconductor Company
October 2004	Vice President, Discrete Semiconductor Div. , Semiconductor Company

Mr. Hidemi MIURA (Date of Birth: February 8, 1951)

March, 1974	Graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Keio University
April, 1974	Joined Toshiba Corporation
November, 2001	Executive Quality Leader, Digital Media Network Company
December, 2003	Executive Quality Leader, Chief Production Executive, Digital Media Network Company
January, 2004	Deputy General Manager, Corporate Strategic Planning Div.
April, 2004	General Manager, Corporate Productivity Planning Div.
February, 2006	Managing Director, Display Devices & Components Control Center

Mr. Hideo KITAMURA (Date of Birth: April 19, 1952)

March, 1975	Graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Keio University
April, 1975	Joined Toshiba Corporation
April, 2002	Senior Manager, Corporate Communications Office, Corporate Communications Div.
August, 2003	General Manager, Corporate Communications Div.
April, 2004	General Manager, Business Strategy and Planning Div., Industrial and Power Systems & Services Company
May, 2005	Vice President, Transmission & Distributions Systems Div., Industrial and Power Systems & Services Company
April, 2006	Executive Vice President, Power Systems Company

Mr. Shoji YOSHIOKA (Date of Birth: May 5, 1952)

March, 1975	Graduated from School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University
April, 1975	Joined Toshiba Corporation
June, 2001	General Manager, finance & Accounting Div., Semiconductor Company
April, 2004	General Manager, Corporate Business Development Div.
October, 2005	Executive Vice President, Digital Media Network Company

Mr. Kosei OKAMOTO (Date of Birth: September 28, 1953)

March, 1977	Graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Shizuoka University
April, 1977	Joined Toshiba Corporation
November, 2001	Technology Executive - LSI, Digital Media Network Company
January, 2004	Executive Quality Leader, Personal Computer & Network Company
April, 2005	Chief Technology Executive, Mobile Communications Company

Mr. Kazuyoshi YAMAMORI (Date of Birth: February 13, 1954)

March, 1978	Awarded master’s degree by Graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Tohoku University
April, 1978	Joined Toshiba Corporation
November, 2001	Deputy General Manager, Ome Operations-Digital Media Network, Digital Media Network Company
October, 2002	General Manager, Ome Operations-Digital Media Network, Digital Media Network Company
October, 2003	General Manager, Ome Complex, Digital Media Network Company
January, 2004	Vice President, Storage Device Div., Digital Media Network Company
April, 2007	Executive Vice President, Digital Media Network Company

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