FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Toshiba Announces Consolidated and Non-consolidated Results for Fiscal Year 2009, to March 31, 2010, and Consolidated Results for the Fourth Quarter of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010

TOKYO--Toshiba Corporation (TOKYO:6502) today announced its consolidated and non-consolidated results for fiscal year (FY) 2009, to March 31, 2010, and consolidated results for the fourth quarter (January-March), of FY2009, ending March 31, 2010.

1. Overview of Consolidated and Non-consolidated Results of FY2009

All comparisons of FY2009 and its fourth quarter are with the same periods a year earlier, unless otherwise stated. All dollar amounts are in US dollars.

Consolidated Results for FY2009

(billion yen)

	FY2009	Change from FY2008
Net sales	6,137.7	-235.3
Operating income (loss)	71.8	+381.0
Income (Loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	-14.3	+321.8
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company [1]	-53.9	+345.0

[1] "The Company" refers to Toshiba Corporation.

The overall condition of the global economy remained severe in FY2009 as the recession continued to make its impact felt, but the second half of the fiscal year showed some positive signs of a gradual recovery. In the United States and Europe unemployment levels have remained high and overall economic conditions are expected to remain severe, but the Chinese economy has grown, driven by domestic demand, and other Asian economies also are on the upturn. In Japan, a continuing awareness of overcapacity of plant and facilities remained in some sectors, and persistent high unemployment leaves the overall outlook unclear, but positive results from emergency stimulus packages appear to point to a gradual upturn in the economy.

In these circumstances, under the Action Programs to Improve Profitability announced in January 2009, a series of strategic policies that aim to generate profit regardless of market conditions and fluctuations, Toshiba resolutely promoted group-wide cost reduction measures and strategic allocations of resources, accelerated the further globalization of its business and promoted business structure reformation.

Toshiba's consolidated net sales for FY2009 were 6,137.7 billion yen (US$65,996.7 million), a decrease of 235.3 billion yen from the previous year. This result reflected yen appreciation and the impact of the recession in the first half of FY 2009, though the latter half saw an improvement against the year-earlier period. Consolidated operating income saw an improvement in all business segments apart from Others, and returned to the black to the tune of 71.8 billion yen (US$771.9 million), a year-on-year advance of 381.0 billion yen. Most notably, operating income in the Semiconductor business improved, driven in particular by a recovery in performance in Memories.

Income (Loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and non-controlling interests improved by 321.8 billion yen to -14.3 billion yen (-US$154.2 million), despite the restructuring costs, and the net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company improved by 345.0 billion yen to -53.9 billion yen (-US$580.0 million).

Free cash flow was 200.8 billion yen (US$2,159.5 million), a 553.5 billion yen improvement. The debt-to-equity ratio at the end of March 2010 was 173%, a significant 297point improvement from the 470% recorded at the end of March 2009.

Consolidated Results for FY2009, by Segment

(billion yen)

	Net Sales			Operating Income (Loss)	
		Change*			Change*
Digital Products	2,113.7	-75.7	-3%	-24.7	+41.4
Electronic Devices	1,313.9	-7.6	-1%	-28.8	+295.8
Social Infrastructure	2,302.2	-95.9	-4%	134.5	+26.5
Home Appliances	581.7	-90.7	-13%	-5.1	+22.5
Others	315.8	-18.5	-6%	-5.6	-6.1

Eliminations	-489.6	-	-	1.5	-
Total	6,137.7	-235.3	-4%	71.8	+381.0

(* Change from the year-earlier period)

Digital Products: Slight Decrease in Sales and Improvement in Operating Income

Digital Products saw overall sales decrease by 75.7 billion yen to 2,113.7 billion yen (US$22,728.6 million). The acquisition of Fujitsu's hard disk drive business contributed to higher sales in the Storage Products business. The PC business saw lower sales, mainly due to the trend to low priced machines and changes in exchange rates. Visual Products, which includes LCD TVs, and Retail Information Systems and Office Equipment also saw lower sales.

Overall segment operating income (loss) improved by 41.4 billion yen to -24.7 billion yen (-$US265.4 million). While the PC business's profitability suffered, due to the penetration of low priced machines and increases in the cost of parts, the Visual Products business improved and Storage Products business recorded higher operating income due to success in cutting costs and other factors.

Electronic Devices: Close to Flat Sales and a Significant Improvement in Operating Loss

Electronic Devices saw sales decrease by 7.6 billion yen to 1,313.9 billion yen ($US14,128.0 million). The Semiconductor business recorded higher sales: sales in Memories rose significantly, reflecting an improved supply and demand balance and price stability for NAND Flash memories, and sales in Discretes were at the same level as a year earlier, compensating for lower sales in System LSIs. The LCD business also saw a significant sales decline.

Overall segment operating income (loss) improved substantially by 295.8 billion yen to -28.8 billion yen (-US$309.7 million). The Semiconductor business saw a significant improvement, mainly reflecting the performance in Memories and System LSIs, which saw higher sales, effective cost reductions, and an improved supply and demand balance and price stability that compensated for shifts in exchange rates. The LCD business recorded a weak performance.

Social Infrastructure: Slightly Lower Sales and Higher Operating Income

Social Infrastructure saw overall sales decline by 95.9 billion yen to 2,302.2 billion yen (US$24,754.8 million). Nuclear Energy Systems posted healthy sales in respect of new plants overseas and maintenance and service, and the overall decline in segment sales primarily reflected a fall in orders in areas other than Nuclear Energy Systems.

Segment operating income increased by 26.5 billion yen to 134.5 billion yen (US$1,446.0 million). The Nuclear Energy Systems recorded higher operating income on increased sales, and the Medical Systems business maintained high profitability. Other businesses in the segment also secured operating income at the same level as a year earlier, mainly reflecting successful efforts to cut costs.

Home Appliances: Lower Sales and Improved Operating Loss
Home Appliances saw sales decrease by 90.7 billion yen to 581.7 billion yen (US$6,254.4 million). Sales in Air-conditioning and Lighting Systems were affected by the decrease in housing and building starts. Declining consumption also brought lower sales to White Goods.

The segment as a whole recorded an operating loss of 5.1 billion yen (-US$55.2 million), an improvement of 22.5 billion yen compared with the previous year, and in the second fiscal half the segment returned to the black. Most notable were the major improvement in performance in White Goods, reflecting progress in cost reductions, and the improvement in the Lighting Systems Business.

Others: Lower Sales and Deterioration in Operating Loss
Others saw sales fall by 18.5 billion yen to 315.8 billion yen (US$3,395.6 million), and operating income (loss) fell by 6.1 billion yen to -5.6 billion yen (-US$59.5 million).

Non-consolidated Results for FY2009

(billion yen)

	FY2009	Change from FY2008
Net sales	3,383.1	+172.1
Recurring profit (loss)	-112.3	-26.5
Net income (loss)	-163.8	-8.8

Non-consolidated sales increased by 172.1 billion yen to 3,383.1 billion yen (US$36.377.9 million). Recurring profit (loss) was -112.3 billion yen (-US$1,207.3 million), 26.5 billion yen lower than for the previous year. Net income (loss) worsened by 8.8 billion yen to -163.8 billion yen (-US$1,761.8 million).

Consolidated Results for the Fourth Quarter FY2009 (January-March, 2010)

(billion yen)

	4Q of FY2009	Change from the 4Q of FY2008
Net sales	1,792.0	-
Operating income (loss)	94.7	-
Income (Loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	61.9	-
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company[1]	36.5	-

[1] "The Company" refers to Toshiba Corporation

Consolidated Results for the Fourth Quarter of FY2009, by Segment (January-March, 2010)

(billion yen)

	Net Sales			Operating Income (Loss)	
		Change*			Change*
Digital Products	570.1	-	-	-7.4	-
Electronic Devices	361.1	-	-	20.5	-
Social Infrastructure	755.8	-	-	80.1	-
Home Appliances	154.3	-	-	3.6	-
Others	88.4	-	-	-3.3	-
Eliminations	-137.7	-	-	1.2	-
Total	1,792.0	-	-	94.7	-

(* Change from the year-earlier period)

Note:
Toshiba's Consolidated Financial Statements and Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements are based on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Operating income (loss) is derived by deducting the cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses from net sales, and reported as a measurement of segment profit or loss. This result is regularly reviewed to support decision-making in allocations of resources and to assess performance. Some items that are classified as operating income (loss) under U.S. GAAP, such as restructuring charges covering reorganization expenses and gains (losses) on the sales or disposal of fixed assets, may be presented as non-operating income (loss).

The Mobile Broadcasting business, the Mobile Phone business and the Optical Drive business have been classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated accounts in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification No. 205-20, “Presentation of Financial Statements – Discontinued Operations”. The performances of these businesses are excluded from consolidated net sales, operating income (loss), and income (loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests. Toshiba Group’s net income (loss) is calculated by reflecting these business results to income (loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests. Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated financial statements.

Projections for FY2010

Consolidated and non-consolidated projections for FY2010 are shown below.

Consolidated forecast (billion yen)

	FY2010 Forecast
Net sales	7,000.0
Operating income (loss)	250.0
Income (loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	150.0
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company[1]	70.0

[1] “The Company” refers to Toshiba Corporation.

Non-consolidated forecast (billion yen)

	FY2010 Forecast
Net sales	4,000.0
Recurring profit (loss)	60.0
Net income (loss)	15.0

FY2010 Consolidated Forecast by Segment

Forecasts for consolidated net sales and operating income (loss) for FY2010 by industry segment are shown below.

(billion yen)

	Net Sales	Operating Income
Digital Products	2,630.0	30.0

Electronic Devices	1,380.0	90.0
Social Infrastructure	2,560.0	150.0
Home Appliances	600.0	3.0
Others	370.0	-18.0
Eliminations and others	-540.0	-5.0
Total	7,000.0	250.0

Note: FY2010 Consolidated Forecast by Industry Segment reflects organizational changes in Toshiba dated on April 1, 2010.

Digital Products

Operating income is forecast to increase against FY2009, on expected improvements in the PC business.

Electronic Devices

Operating income is expected to improve against FY2009, as the Semiconductor business, mainly Memories, is expected to show increased profit and the LCD business is expected to improve against the previous year.

Social Infrastructure

Operating income is expected to increase against FY2009, mainly on higher sales anticipated in the Power Systems & Industrial Systems business.

Home Appliances

Operating income is expected to improve against FY2009, primarily on Air-Conditioners and Lighting Sources for Industrial Systems.

2. Financial Position and Cash Flows for FY2009

Total assets increased by 28.4 billion yen from the end of March 2009 to 5,463.7 billion yen (US$58,749.6 million).

Shareholders' equity, or equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company, increased to 705.9 billion yen (US$7,590.6 million), an increase of 320.7 billion yen from the end of March 2009, despite a net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company of -53.9 billion yen (-US$580.0 million). This reflects the capital increase from a June 2009 public offering, as well as an improvement in accumulated other comprehensive income of 58.6 billion yen (US$630.0 million) due to gains on the recovery in stock market prices.

Total debt decreased by 593.7 billion yen from the end of March 2009 to 1,218.3 billion yen (US$13,100.0 million).

As a result of the foregoing, the shareholders' equity ratio at the end of March 2010 was 12.9%, a 5.8-point improvement from the end of March 2009, and the debt-to-equity ratio at the end of March 2010 was 173%, a 297-point improvement from the end of March 2009.

Free cash flow was 200.8 billion yen, a 553.5 billion yen improvement over the previous year. The improvement in net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company turned cash flows from operating activities positive, and payments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets declined against the previous year.

Trend in main indices

	Mar./E 2007	Mar./E 2008	Mar./E 2009	Mar./E 2010
Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	18.7	17.2	7.1	12.9
Equity ratio based on market value (%)	42.6	36.3	15.1	37.4
Cash flow to interest-bearing debt ratio	1.8	4.9	-	3.3
Interest coverage ratio (multiples)	18.2	6.1	-	14.6

Note)
Shareholders' equity ratio: Shareholders' equity divided by total assets
Equity ratio based on market value: Market capitalization divided by total assets
Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the closing stock price at the end of the relevant period by the number of shares issued, excluding shares owned by the Company.
Cash flow to interest-bearing debt ratio: Debt (average of the beginning and end of the term) divided by net cash provided by operating activities
Interest coverage ratio: Cash flow from operating activities divided by interest payments

Basic Dividend Policy, Dividend of FY 2009 and Outlook for FY 2010

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.

As a result of strenuous efforts to recover business performance throughout FY2009, Toshiba Group's operating income has substantially improved over the previous term. However, net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company on a consolidated basis and net income (loss) on a non-consolidated basis remained in the red. In terms of its financial position, the Group is tackling improvements in cash flow and reduction of debt, in order to reinforce its financial structure and to support future growth. In light of these circumstances, we regret that Toshiba is forced to forgo paying a dividend from earnings on both an interim and year-end basis.

Toshiba will carefully examine and decide on the dividend plan for the next term, FY2010, in light of the Group’s financial position and strategic investment plans, and will announce the dividend for FY2010 as soon as it is determined.

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Note:
For convenience only, all dollar figures used in reporting fiscal year 2009 results are valued at 93 yen to the US dollar.

(Annex)

Risk factors relating to the Toshiba Group ("the Group") and its business

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

The risks described below are identified by the Group based on information available to the Group as of May 7, 2010 (the date of this announcement of business results) and involve uncertainties. Therefore the actual impacts of such risks on the Group's business may differ. The Group recognizes these risks and makes every effort to minimize any impact from them by maintaining the proper risk management.

1. Risks related to management policy

(1) Strategic concentrated investment

The Group makes strategic, concentrated investments in nuclear and other power and industrial systems businesses, in NAND Flash memories, and in new, strong and promising businesses, such as vital needs support and healthcare businesses; water system solutions; smart grids; storage devices; solar photovoltaic systems; new lighting systems, such as LED, SCiB™, and smart facilities. In such areas as LCDs and System LSIs, the Group is also executing restructuring and selective allocations of resources. While it is essential to allocate limited management resources to strategic, high growth areas in which the Group enjoys competitiveness, in order to secure and maintain the Group's advantages, the areas in which the Company makes concentrated investments may not grow as anticipated, the Group may not maintain or strengthen its competitive power in such areas, or the relevant investments may not generate the anticipated level of profit. In order to avoid such risks, the Group is conscious of capital costs and of the need to conduct careful selection of investment items and to enhance progress management. Alongside these efforts, the Group also aims to achieve growth through allocation of strategic resources and to reinforce its financial base by means of thorough implementation of management of comprehensive investments that reflect the nature of each individual business. Further to this, the Group also makes every effort to utilize external resources through strategic business alliances where necessary.

(2) Success of strategic business alliances and acquisitions

The Group actively promotes business alliances with other companies, including the formation of joint ventures and acquisitions, in order to grow new businesses in research, development, production, marketing and various other areas. If the Group has any disagreement with its partner in a business alliance or an acquisition in respect of financing, technological management, product development, management strategies or otherwise, such business alliance may be terminated or such acquisition may not have the expected effects. In addition, the Group's operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected by additional capital expenditures and provision of guaranties to meet the obligations for such partnership business that may be incurred due to the deterioration of the financial condition of the partner, as well as for other reasons. Based on these assumptions, the Group pays careful attention to optimizing business formation to secure correspondence to the nature of the relevant business.

(3) Business structure reformation

The Group as a whole is taking measures to reform the structure of poorly performing businesses including acceleration of strategic allocations of resources and development of a profit-making system that enables the Group to generate profit regardless of the market situation. These programs are well under way as a result of steady implementation of planned measures, and their progress is followed up in monthly meetings of management. As a result, the Group has achieved an improvement in profit earlier than initially planned. However, if, in future, such programs do not proceed as scheduled, or fail to produce the expected results, or otherwise result in unexpected adverse effects, the Group's operating results or financial condition may be affected.

(4) Measure for defense against takeover

The Company has introduced a plan outlining countermeasures that may be taken against any large-scale acquisitions of the Company's shares (the "Takeover Defense Measures"). If an entity making a large-scale acquisition of the Company's shares does not comply with the procedures under the Takeover Defense Measures, the Company will counteract by making a *gratis* allotment of stock acquisition rights (*shinkabu yoyakuken*) under the Takeover Defense Measures. Although such Takeover Defense Measures were introduced for the purpose of protecting and enhancing the corporate value of the Company and the common interests of its shareholders, they may limit the opportunities for the shareholders of the Company to sell their shares to hostile acquirers.

2. Risks related to financial condition, results of operations and cash flow

(1) Business environment of the Digital Products business

The market for the Digital Products business is intensely competitive, with many companies manufacturing and selling products similar to those offered by the Group. Additionally, this business may be heavily affected by economic fluctuations and consumer spending trends, and decreases in demand may cause declines in product prices. On the other hand, in times of rapid increases in demand, the Group's profit may be reduced due to the need to purchase costly parts and components, and a shortage of these parts and components may hinder the Group's ability to supply products to the market in a timely manner. The Group makes every effort to implement this business, monitoring the latest market trends in order to flexibly meet changes in supply and demand conditions and to thoroughly control production, procurement, sales and inventory (PSI). At the same time, the Group makes every effort to avoid risks and reduce costs in connection with the procurement of parts and components by promoting package procurement and comprehensive procurement on a Group-wide basis. The Group also makes every effort to minimize any impact from changes in the market by undertaking regional strategies for the promotion of business expansion and similar purposes in developing nations, including China, where its growth rate remains comparatively high in a fast changing market, and by appropriately revising the composition of products, such as introducing commoditized products that deliver the required functionality and strong cost competitiveness. However, any rapid fluctuation in demand may result in price erosion or increases in prices of components, which may adversely affect the Group's financial results with respect to this business.

The Mobile Phone business operates in a very severe business environment and faces many market circumstances, such as the proliferation of low-priced models. Toshiba Group is aiming to improve profitability by enhancing its focus on smartphones and by making maximum use of the advanced technologies in which Toshiba excels, such as making thinner platforms and supporting wireless connectivity.

(2) Business environment of the Electronic Devices business

The market for the Electronic Devices business is highly cyclical, depending on demand, and intensely competitive, with many companies, mainly in overseas markets, manufacturing and selling products similar to those offered by the Group. The results of this business tend to change with economic fluctuations and, in particular, to be heavily affected by exchange rate fluctuations. Although the Group has secured substantial cost reductions, including reductions in fixed costs, through the strong implementation of restructuring programs, unforeseen market changes and corresponding changes in demand may result in a mismatch between the production of particular products based on the sales volume initially expected and the actual demand for such products, or cause the business to be adversely affected by a decrease in product prices due to oversupply. In particular, the price for NAND Flash memories, the Group's major product in this business, may undergo rapid change, and System LSIs and other semiconductor products also face uncertain future market trends, in spite of gradual recovery in the consumer market for digital products that use semiconductors. The movement of the consumer market may influence demand for semiconductors. Fluctuations in the results of this business may materially affect the Group's overall business performance. In addition, the market may face a downturn, the Group may fail to market new products in a timely manner, or a rapid introduction of new technology may make the Group's current products obsolete. Economies of scale with respect to the manufacture of the many products produced by this business are significant and there is intense competition to develop and market new products. Therefore, significant levels of capital expenditures are required to maintain and improve competitiveness in both the price and quality of products.

The Group makes every effort to implement the business by focusing its attention on these factors and promoting strategic allocation of resources. At the same time, the Group makes every effort to increase profits by enhancing cost competitiveness, which is achieved by maintaining a technological advantage and expanding the product line-up.

Additionally, the Group undertakes rigorous selection in its investments and makes every effort to carefully monitor the latest market trends and to invest at the optimum level, while thoroughly controlling flexible production that corresponds to fluctuations in market demand, adjustment of supplies and investment management. The Group promotes procurement of components from overseas in US dollars in order to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

In addition, Toshiba Mobile Display Co., Ltd., which engages in the LCD business, remains in a situation in which its liabilities exceed its assets, and operates in a tight business environment in which it must deal with shifting exchange rates and price declines. The Group aims to regain profitability by implementing business structure reformation programs, with a primary emphasis on LCD displays for mobile equipment that requires leading-edge technologies.

(3) Business environment of the Social Infrastructure business

A significant portion of net sales in the Social Infrastructure business is attributable to national and local government expenditures on public works and to capital expenditures by the private sector. The Group monitors trends in such capital expenditures, and also makes best efforts to cultivate new business and customers, in order to avoid undue impact from any fluctuations. However, reductions and delays in spending on public works, low levels of private capital expenditures due to economic recession, and exchange rate fluctuations may have a negative impact on this business.

Furthermore, this business involves the supply of products and services for large-scale projects on a worldwide basis. Post-order changes in the specifications or other terms, delays, appreciation of material costs, policy changes, changes to and stoppages of plans for various reasons, as well and natural and other disasters and other factors, may adversely and substantially affect the progress of such projects. In addition, when the percentage of completion method is applied to revenue recognition for long term construction contracts, the Group may reassess expected costs and profits and record previously accrued profits as a loss, in the event that the expected profits from such projects do not meet original expectations or projects are delayed or cancelled. Furthermore, it may not be possible to pass on to the customer or others any additional costs incurred due to delays in the work process, and such costs may not be collected. In order to deal with such cases, the Group makes every effort to grasp trends in markets and projects and to ensure risk management before and after accepting orders. In addition, whenever possible, the Group makes every effort to appropriately avoid risk by making agreements with customers for advance payment or performance payments, as well as other agreements on supplemental payments in the event of changes in specifications and delays in work.

(4) Business environment of the Home Appliances business

The Home Appliances business faces intense competition from many companies manufacturing and selling products similar to those offered by the Group. In addition, the results of this business tend to be strongly affected by consumer spending, the emergence of new technologies and price declines in existing products for industrial light sources, and trends in building and housing construction starts relative to the lighting and air-conditioning businesses. Accordingly, the impact of the recession and price declines may lead to a deterioration in the results of this business Given this, the Group is making every effort to expand this business by developing it at the global level, including in developing nations that have a high growth rate, as well as developing new products that are environmentally friendly and that contribute to energy saving, such as new lighting systems.

(5) Financial covenants

Loan agreements entered into between the Company and financial institutions provide for financial covenants. Therefore, if the Company's consolidated net assets or credit rating falls below the respective levels provided for in the financial covenants, the Company's obligations with respect to relevant loan repayments may be accelerated upon request from the relevant lending financial institutions. Furthermore, any breach by the Company of such financial covenants may trigger acceleration of the bonds or other borrowings of the Company.

The Company aims to improve business performance by further promoting restructuring programs and implementing various programs to enhance the Company's global position in major business areas and to achieve the transformation of its business structures, and intends to continue to take all measures necessary to avoid breaches of its financial covenants and any consequent acceleration by improving its earnings through implementation of the "Action Programs to Improve Profitability." The Company is making efforts to obtain understanding of this by the financial institutions with which it has agreements. However, any acceleration of the Company's loan repayments may materially affect the Company's business operations.

(6) Financial risk

Apart from being affected by the business operations of the Company or the Group, the Company's consolidated and non-consolidated results and financial condition may be affected by the following major financial factors:

(i) Deferred tax assets

The Company accounted for a substantial amount of deferred tax assets. The Group reduces deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Recording of valuation allowances includes estimates and therefore involves uncertainty.

The Group may also be required hereafter to record further valuation allowances, and the Group's future results and financial condition may be adversely affected thereby.

(ii) Exchange rate fluctuations

The Group conducts business in various regions worldwide using a variety of foreign currencies and is therefore exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities held by the Group are translated into yen as the currency for reporting consolidated financial results. The effects of currency translation adjustments are included in "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" reported as a component of shareholders' equity. As a result, the Group's shareholders' equity may be affected by exchange rate fluctuations.

(iii) Accrued pension and severance costs

The Group recognizes the funded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligations) of its pension plan in the consolidated statements of income with a corresponding adjustment, net of tax, included in "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" reported as a component of shareholders' equity. Such adjustment to "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" represents the result of adjustment for the net unrecognized actuarial losses, unrecognized prior service costs, and unrecognized transition obligations. These amounts will be subsequently recognized as net periodic pension and severance costs pursuant to the applicable accounting standards. The funded status of the Group's pension plan may deteriorate due to declines in the fair value of plan assets caused by lower returns, increases of severance benefit obligations caused by changes in the discount rate, salary increase rates or other actuarial assumptions. As a result, the Group's shareholders' equity may be adversely affected, and the net periodic pension and severance costs to be recorded in "cost of sales" or "selling, general and administrative expenses" may increase.

(iv) Impairment of long-lived assets and goodwill

If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of any long-lived asset will not be recovered by the future undiscounted cash flow, the loss is recognized as an impairment, and the impairment loss is recognized as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. A substantial amount of goodwill has been recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheet in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually. If an impairment test shows that the total of the carrying amounts, including goodwill, in relation to the business related to such goodwill exceeds its fair value, the relevant goodwill must be recalculated, and the balance of the current amount and the recalculated amount will be recognized as an impairment. Therefore, additional impairments may be recorded, depending on the valuation of long-lived assets and the estimate of future cash flow from business related to goodwill.

(7) Changes in financing environment and others

The Group has substantial amounts of interest-bearing debt for financing that is highly susceptible to market environments, including interest rate movements and fund supply and demand. Thus, changes in these factors may have an adverse effect on the Group's funding activities. The Group has also been raising funds by issuing bonds or taking loans from financial institutions. There can be no assurance that the Group will obtain refinancing loans or new loans in the future on similar terms. If the Group is unable to obtain loans for the necessary amount in a timely manner, the Group's financing may be adversely affected.

3. Risks related to business partners and others

(1) Procurement of components and materials

It is important for the Group's business activities to procure materials, components and other goods in a timely and appropriate manner. However, such materials, components and goods may only be obtainable from a limited number of suppliers due to the particularity of such materials, components and goods and therefore may not be easily replaced if the need to do so arises. In cases of delay or other problems in receiving supply of such materials, components and other goods, shortages may occur or procurement costs may rise. It is necessary to procure materials, components and other goods 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 procure such materials, components and other goods from key suppliers may impact the Group's competitiveness. Furthermore, any case of defective materials, components or other goods, or any failure to meet required specifications with respect to such materials, components or other goods, may also have an adverse effect on the reliability and reputation of the Group and Toshiba brand products.

In order to deal with such situations, the Group makes every effort to avoid risks by promoting multi-vendor procurement by means of adopting standard products, developing and cultivating new suppliers, and engaging in comprehensive procurement on a Group-wide basis, in addition to ensuring acquisition of materials, components and other goods through enhanced cooperation with key suppliers.

(2) Securing human resources

A large part of the success of the Group's businesses depends on securing excellent human resources in every business area and process, including product development, production, marketing and business management. In particular, securing the necessary human resources is essential in respect of achieving globalization of the Group's businesses. However, competition to secure human resources is intensifying, as the number of qualified personnel in each area and process is limited, while demand for such personnel is increasing. As a result, the Group may fail to retain existing employees or to obtain new human resources. The Group will further reinforce educational programs for employees, toward developing human resources, including nurturing personnel able to support and promote business globalization.

In order to reduce fixed costs, the Group is implementing personnel measures, including the reallocation of human resources to focus on strong and promising businesses, reclaiming jobs that are outsourced to third parties or conducted by limited-term employees, reducing the number of limited-term workers, implementing a leave system, and reducing overtime through a review of working systems. However, fixed costs may not be reduced as anticipated or the implementation of such personnel measures may adversely affect the Group's employee morale, production efficiency or the ability to secure capable human resources.

4. Risks related to products and technologies

(1) Investments in new businesses

The Group invests in companies involved in new businesses, enters into alliances with other companies with respect to new businesses, and actively develops its own new businesses.

The Group is now accelerating expansion of new growth businesses that can take advantage of a synergy of the Group's strengths in areas that include vital needs support and healthcare businesses, water system solutions, smart grids, storage devices, solar photovoltaic systems, new lighting systems, such as LEDs and SCiB™.

The Group is also seeking to expand its smart facilities business, which provides total building solutions for office and commercial facilities. The business delivers environmentally and user friendly systems that reduce power consumption by exploiting a synergy of technologies for new businesses in combination with existing technologies.

The Group is actively engaged in research and development to cultivate new business domains and fields based on next-generation technologies, such as silicon carbide (SiC) semiconductors and new memory devices, both of which are expected to become next generation growth areas.

Cultivation of new businesses entails substantial uncertainty, and if any new business in which the Group invests or which the Group attempts to develop does not progress as planned, the Group may be adversely affected by incurring investment expenses that do not lead to the anticipated results. In order to avoid these risks, the Group makes every effort to resolve various technological issues and to develop and capture potential demand effectively in the business development process.

5. Risks related to trade practices

(1) Parent company's guaranty

When a subsidiary of the Company accepts an order for a large project, such as a plant, the Company, as the parent company, may, at the request of the customer, provide guaranties with respect to the subsidiary's performance under the contract. Such guaranties are made pursuant to standard business practices and in the ordinary course of business. If the subsidiary subsequently fails to fulfill its obligations, the Company may be obligated to bear the resulting loss. The Company makes every effort to conduct appropriate management by periodically observing the subsidiaries' fulfillment of the contract requirements and by providing cooperation where necessary.

6. Risks related to new products and new technology

(1) 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 product areas, which include product areas that are expected to drive future profits, and the Group makes its best efforts to assure the timely introduction of new products in such areas. However, due to the rapid pace of technological innovation, the development of new technologies, the launch of products to replace current ones, and changes in technological standards, the optimum introduction of new products to the market may not be accomplished, or new products may be accepted by the market for a shorter period than anticipated. In addition, any failure on the part of the Group to obtain sufficient funding and resources for continuous product development may affect the Group's ability to develop new products and services and to introduce them to market.

From the viewpoint of enhancing concentration and selection of managerial resources, the Group now selects research and development themes more rigorously, with a primary focus on developing original and advanced technologies, with close consideration for the timing of market introduction. More rigorous selection of research and development items may impair the Group's technological superiority in certain products and technological fields. In order to avoid these risks, the Group intends to enhance the efficiency of research and development activities by sharing intellectual property through the promotion of common platforms and using overseas resources more efficiently in system development.

7. Risks related to laws and regulations

(1) Information security

The Group maintains and manages personal information obtained through business operations, as well as trade secrets regarding the Group's technology, marketing and other business operations. Even though the Group makes every effort to manage this information appropriately, the Group's business performance and financial situation may be subject to negative influences in the event of an unanticipated leak of such information and such information is obtained and used illegally by a third party.

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

(2) Compliance and internal control

The Group is active in various businesses in regions worldwide, and its business activities are subject to the laws and regulations of each region. The Group has implemented and operates necessary and appropriate internal control systems for a number of purposes, including compliance with laws and regulations and strict reporting of business and financial matters. However, there can be no assurance that the Group will always be able to structure and operate effective internal control systems. Furthermore, such internal control systems may themselves, by their nature, have limitations, and it is not possible to guarantee that they will fully achieve their objectives. Therefore, there is a possibility that the Group will unknowingly and unintentionally violate laws and regulations in future. Changes in laws and regulations or changes in interpretations of laws and regulations by the relevant authorities may also cause difficulty in achieving compliance with laws and regulations or may result in increased compliance costs. On these grounds, the Group makes every effort to minimize these risks by making periodic revisions to the internal control systems, continuously monitoring operations, and so forth.

(3) The environment

The Group is subject to various environmental laws, including laws on air pollution, water pollution, toxic substances, waste disposal, product recycling, prevention of global warming and energy policies, in its global business activities. While the Group pays careful attention to these laws and regulations, it is possible that the Group may encounter legal or social liability for environmental matters, such as liability for the clean up of land at manufacturing bases throughout the world, regardless of whether the Group is at fault or not, with respect to its past, present or future business activities. It is also possible that, in future, the Group will face more stringent requirements on the removal of environmental hazards, including toxic substances, or on further reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, as a result of the introduction of more demanding environmental regulations or in accordance with societal requirements.

The Group’s operations require the use of various chemical compounds, radioactive materials, nuclear materials and other toxic materials. The Group takes maximum care of such materials, giving first priority to human life and safety. However, the Group may incur damage, or the Group’s reputation may be adversely affected, as a result of a natural disaster, the threat or occurrence of a terrorist incident, or of an accident or other contingency (including those beyond the Group’s control) that leads to environmental pollution.

(4) Product quality claims

While the Group makes every effort to implement quality control measures and to manufacture its products in accordance with appropriate quality-control standards, there can be no assurance that all products are free of defects that may result in a recall, lawsuits or other claims relating to product quality.

8. Risks related to material legal proceedings

(1) Legal proceedings

The Group undertakes global business operations and is involved from time to time in disputes, including lawsuits and other legal proceedings, and investigations by relevant authorities. It is possible that such cases may arise in the future. Due to the differences in judicial systems and the uncertainties inherent in such proceedings, the Group may be subject to a ruling requiring payment of amounts far exceeding its expectations. Any judgment or decision unfavorable to the Group could also have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, operating results or financial condition. In addition, due to various circumstances, there can be no assurance that lawsuits involving claims for large sums will not be brought, even if the possibility of receiving orders for such payment is quite low.

In January 2007, the European Commission (the “Commission”) adopted a decision imposing fines on 19 companies, including the Company, for violating EU competition laws in the gas insulated switchgear market. The Company was individually fined EUR86.25 million and was also fined EUR4.65 million jointly and severally with Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. The Company contends that it did not violate EU competition laws and appealed the decision to the European Court of First Instance in April 2007.

Furthermore, with regard to alleged anti-competitive behavior, the Group is under investigation by the US Department of Justice, the Commission, and other authorities, for alleged violations of competition laws with respect to products that include semiconductors, LCD products, cathode ray tubes (CRT), heavy electrical equipment, and optical disc devices. Class action lawsuits with respect to alleged anti-competitive behavior have been brought against the Group in the United States and are currently pending.

9. Risks related to directors, employees, major shareholders and affiliates

(1) Alliance in NAND flash memories

The Group has a strategic alliance with a US company, SanDisk Corporation ("SanDisk"), for the production of NAND flash memories, which includes production joint ventures (equity method affiliates). Under the joint venture agreement, the Group may purchase SanDisk's ownership interests in the production joint ventures at book value. In addition, the Company and SanDisk each provide a 50% guaranty in respect of the lease agreements of production facilities held by the production joint ventures. In the event that SanDisk's operating results and financial condition deteriorate, the Company may succeed to SanDisk's guaranty obligations or purchase SanDisk's ownership interests in the relevant production joint venture, in which case the production joint ventures will thereafter be treated as consolidated subsidiaries of the Company.

(2) Alliance in nuclear power systems business

The Group acquired Westinghouse group in October 2006. The Company's ownership interest in Westinghouse group (including the holding company) is currently 67%. The remainder is held by three companies in Japan and overseas (the "minority shareholders").

While the shareholders' agreements restrict the minority shareholders from transferring their respective ownership interests in Westinghouse's holding company until October 1, 2012, the minority shareholders have been given an option to sell all or part of their ownership interests to the Company ("Put Options"). However, since exercising the Put Options held by some of the minority shareholders requires consent from a third party, such minority shareholders are not able to exercise their Put Options at their own discretion.

The Group also has an option to purchase from the minority shareholders all or part of their respective ownership interest in Westinghouse's holding company under certain conditions. These options are in place for the purpose of protecting the interests of the minority shareholders and preventing equity participation by a third party which may put the Group at disadvantage. The Company makes every effort to maintain a favorable relationship with the minority shareholders in connection with Westinghouse's business. However in the event that the minority shareholders exercise their respective Put Options, or the Group exercises its purchase option, the Group will seek investment from a new strategic partner. Prior to such an investment, the Group may need to procure substantial funds in connection with the exercise of Put Options or purchase options.

10. Others

(1) Measures against counterfeit products

While the Group protects and seeks to enhance the value of the Toshiba brand, counterfeit products created by third parties are found worldwide. While the Group makes every effort to prevent counterfeit products, the heavy circulation of counterfeit products may dilute the value of the Toshiba brand, and the Group's net sales may be adversely affected.

(2) 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.

The Group also uses the intellectual property of third parties pursuant to licenses. It is possible that the Group may fail to receive the necessary third-party licenses for new technology or is unable to obtain the renewal of existing licenses or receives them on unfavorable terms.

In addition, it is also possible that a suit or such similar action or proceeding may be brought against the Group in respect of intellectual property rights or that the Group may itself have to file a suit in order to protect its intellectual property rights. Such lawsuits may require time, costs and other management resources. As a result of the outcome of these rulings, the Group may not be able to use important technology, or the Group may be found to be liable for damages.

(3) Political, economic and social conditions

The Group undertakes global business operations. Any changes in political, economic, and social conditions and policies, legal or regulatory changes and exchange rate fluctuations, in Japan or overseas, may impact market demand and the Group's business operations. The Group makes every effort to avoid these risks and to reduce any impact when such risks emerge by continuously monitoring changes in the situation in each region where the Group operates, including legal and regulatory changes, and by promptly initiating countermeasures.

(4) Natural disasters

Most of the Group's Japanese production facilities are located in the Keihin region of Japan, which includes Tokyo, Kawasaki City, Yokohama City and the surrounding area, while key semiconductor production facilities are located in Kyushu, Tokai, Hanshin and Tohoku. The Group is currently expanding its production facilities in Asia. As a result, any occurrence of a wide-scale disaster, terrorism or epidemic illness, such as a new type of flu, in any of these areas could have a significant adverse effect on the Group's results.

Additionally, while the Group takes precautionary measures, such as the construction of earthquake-resistant buildings at production facilities, large-scale disasters, such as earthquakes or typhoons, in regions where production sites are located may damage or destroy production capabilities and cause operational and transportation interruptions or other similar disruptions, which could affect production capabilities significantly.

In order to manage these risks, the Group established the "Business Continuity Plan (BCP)" as part of its continuing effort to avoid or minimize any impact from such disasters.

Business Group Status

As of the end of March 2010, Toshiba Group comprised 542 consolidated subsidiaries and its principal operations were in the Digital Products, Electronic Devices, Social Infrastructure and Home Appliances business domains.
Of the consolidated subsidiaries, 121 were involved in Digital Products, 57 in Electronic Devices, 230 in Social Infrastructure, 66 in Home Appliances and 68 in Others.
The number of consolidated subsidiaries was five more than at the end of March 2009.
200 affiliates were accounted by the equity method as of the end of March 2010.

Basic Management Policy

(1) The Group's Basic Management Vision

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

(2) Target Management Indicators

Toshiba Group aims to evolve into one of the world's leading diversified electric/electronics manufacturers through excellent operational performance and winning global competitiveness, and to return to the path of sustained growth with steadily higher profit while simultaneously reinforcing its financial structure. The Group aims to achieve net sales of 7 trillion yen and operating profit of 250 billion yen in FY2010. The Group's mid-term management targets will be separately announced later.

(3) Mid- to long-term Managerial Strategy

The Group will build on the following four basic business policies, in order to secure further growth in a severe business environment that differs significantly from past conditions. The Group: (i) defines ambitious goals for innovation and speed the pace of its achievement; (ii) continues to accelerate globalization; (iii) continues to advance CSR management; and (iv) is now returning to the path of sustained growth with steadily higher profit. The Group will further accelerate strategic allocation of managerial resources.

(4) Issues to be addressed

In energy and electronics, the Group's main business areas, the on-going paradigm shift in the global economy, characterized by the rapid growth and growing economic presence of the emerging economies, is causing the Group to face even fiercer global competition.

In this demanding business environment, Toshiba Group aims to evolve into one of the world's top-level diversified electric/electronics manufacturers through excellent operational performance and winning global competitiveness, and to secure a return to the path of sustained growth with steadily higher profit while simultaneously reinforcing its financial structure.

The Group as a whole will continue to promote the structural reform of poorly performing businesses, including acceleration of strategic allocations of resources, in order to develop a profit-making system that enables the Group to generate profit regardless of the market situation. Further to this, the Group will promote the strategies and operating agility necessary to secure a leading position for its major businesses in the global market place, to seek to achieve a growth rate surpassing the overall rate of market growth, and to realize the structural transformation of its businesses and establish high profitability.

More specifically, the Group will execute the following measures.

I. Continuous business structure reform

The Group will continue to execute the measures necessary to address the key issues identified in the Action Programs for Improved Profitability, and will further promote all required structural reform of its businesses. The Group will further aim to improve its profit-making structure by identifying and reviewing Group-wide issues and executing essential measures.

1) Promoting strategic allocation of resources

The Group has achieved reduction of fixed costs by rigorously selecting areas for investment and R&D and reviewing its global manufacturing systems, and has implemented selective identification and focus on strategic product areas in businesses that were adversely affected by the global economic downturn. The Group will further promote strategic allocation of resources to reinforce prioritized business areas, and will aim to secure improved profitability.

2) Improving operational capabilities

Through management initiatives, the Group will identify, tackle and solve issues common to the Group as a whole, and aims to improve operational capabilities. Measures include enhancing marketing/proposal capabilities; developing human resources able to support and promote business globalization; attaining higher levels of product competence; and executing advanced technology development..

II. Measures to achieve business structure transformation

The Group has put into effect business structure transformation by reinforcing the competitiveness of its major businesses and other measures. The Group will continue to reinvest retained earnings in measures aimed at winning further growth and will further accelerate business structure transformation.

1) Strategies to secure a leading global position in major businesses

In aiming to secure a leading position in major business areas in the world market, the Group continually strengthens the competitiveness of its major businesses. The Group will direct even more managerial resources into emerging countries where growth can be anticipated, and aims to attain high growth by expanding the share of its major businesses in each market. Toward this, the Group will conduct stringent benchmarking against competitors, and set high goals and targets that encourage exploitation of the Group's potential capabilities to the full.

2) Reinforcement of new growth businesses

The Group is taking advantage of the synergies achieved through its diverse strengths to accelerate expansion of new growth businesses, including vital needs support and healthcare businesses, smart grids, storage devices, solar photovoltaic systems, new lighting systems, such as LEDs, and SCiB™.

The Group is also seeking to expand its smart facilities business, which provides total building solutions for office and commercial facilities. The business delivers environmentally and user friendly systems that reduce power consumption by exploiting a synergy of technologies for new businesses in combination with existing technologies.

The Group is also actively engaged in research and development to cultivate new business domains and fields based on next-generation technologies, such as silicon carbide (SiC) semiconductors and new memory devices, both of which are expected to become growth areas.

3) Proactive Environmental management

With a view to becoming one of the world's foremost eco-companies, the Group aims to contribute to the global environment in all business activities and so increase profit. To be specific, the Group will seek to differentiate itself from competitors by developing energy-saving, resource-efficient products, and will build up new businesses based on superior environmental technologies. The Group will also address innovation in its own environmental activities, aiming to directly connect improvements in business processes to contributions to the environment.

The Group will build on the following four basic business policies, in order to secure further growth in a severe business environment that differs from past conditions. The Group will: (i) define ambitious goals for innovation and speed the pace of its achievement; (ii) continue to accelerate globalization; (iii) continue to advance CSR management; and (iv) is now returning to the path of sustained growth with steadily higher profit. The Group will further accelerate strategic allocation of managerial resources.

We recognize that the current global business environment is uncertain and severe. However, based on the key managerial strategies described above, Toshiba Group will endeavor to improve corporate value by positioning the "Three I's: Innovation, Imagination and Integrity*[1]" as the foundation for management and as the Group's core driving forces.

Note *[1] Toshiba Group places utmost importance on constantly acting with complete integrity in all of our business activities.The Group will interact with society with the utmost sincerity, actively fulfill its responsibilities, and seek to build sound foundations for the Group's management and financial structures.

# # #

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. Furthermore, they are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Toshiba therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results might differ materially from our expectations.

Toshiba Corporation and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

For Fiscal Year 2009 (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010)

Outline

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

	Years ended March 31				
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Net sales	**¥6,137.7**	¥6,373.0	¥(235.3)	96%	**$65,996.7**
Operating loss	**71.8**	(309.2)	381.0	—	**$771.9**
Loss from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	**(14.3)**	(336.1)	321.8	—	**$(154.2)**
Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company	**(53.9)**	(398.9)	345.0	—	**$(580.0)**
Basic losses per share attributable to shareholders of the Company	**¥(13.47)**	¥(123.27)	¥109.80		**$(0.10)**
Diluted losses per share attributable to shareholders of the Company	**¥(13.47)**	¥(123.27)	¥109.80		**$(0.10)**

Notes:
1) Consolidated Financial Statements are based on generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S.
2) The company has 542 consolidated subsidiaries.
3) The U.S. dollar is valued at ￥93 throughout this statement for convenience only.
4) Following the adoption of ASC No.810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS No.160), some parts of the names of the items have been changed.
5) Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated financial statements.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheets

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31			
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	**2010**
Assets				
Current assets	**¥2,767,296**	¥2,728,442	¥38,854	**$29,755,871**
Cash and cash equivalents	**267,449**	343,793	(76,344)	**2,875,796**
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	**1,178,075**	1,072,601	105,474	**12,667,473**
Inventories	**791,294**	765,580	25,714	**8,508,538**
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**530,478**	546,468	(15,990)	**5,704,064**
Long-term receivables	**3,337**	3,987	(650)	**35,882**
Investments	**619,517**	530,866	88,651	**6,661,473**
Property, plant and equipment	**949,572**	1,056,639	(107,067)	**10,210,452**
Other assets	**1,123,992**	1,115,348	8,644	**12,085,935**
Total assets	**¥5,463,714**	¥5,435,282	¥28,432	**$58,749,613**
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities	**¥2,560,429**	¥3,102,235	¥(541,806)	**$27,531,495**
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	**257,364**	1,034,179	(776,815)	**2,767,355**
Notes and accounts payable, trade	**1,194,193**	1,003,864	190,329	**12,840,785**
Other current liabilities	**1,108,872**	1,064,192	44,680	**11,923,355**
Accrued pension and severance costs	**717,746**	719,396	(1,650)	**7,717,699**
Long-term debt and other liabilities	**1,150,674**	917,512	233,162	**12,372,839**
Equity	**1,034,865**	696,139	338,726	**11,127,580**
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	**705,930**	385,170	320,760	**7,590,645**
Common stock	**439,901**	280,281	159,620	**4,730,118**
Additional paid-in capital	**447,732**	291,137	156,595	**4,814,323**
Retained earnings	**278,846**	332,804	(53,958)	**2,998,344**
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(459,244)**	(517,842)	58,598	**(4,938,108)**
Treasury stock	**(1,305)**	(1,210)	(95)	**(14,032)**
Equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	**328,935**	310,969	17,966	**3,536,935**
Total liabilities and equity	**¥5,463,714**	¥5,435,282	¥28,432	**$58,749,613**

Breakdown of accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Unrealized gains on securities	**¥73,226**	¥21,639	¥51,587	**$787,376**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(231,130)**	(222,619)	(8,511)	**(2,485,269)**
Pension liability adjustment	**(298,679)**	(314,578)	15,899	**(3,211,602)**
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments	**(2,661)**	(2,284)	(377)	**(28,613)**
Total debt	**¥1,218,302**	¥1,811,986	¥(593,684)	**$13,100,022**

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Operations

1. Fiscal Year ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31				
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Sales and other income					
Net sales	**¥6,137,689**	¥6,373,020	¥(235,331)	96%	**$65,996,656**
Interest	**2,833**	13,776	(10,943)	21%	**30,462**
Dividends	**4,754**	5,088	(334)	93%	**51,118**
Other income	**62,356**	146,121	(83,765)	43%	**670,495**
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales	**4,760,217**	5,185,997	(425,780)	92%	**51,185,129**
Selling, general and administrative	**1,305,684**	1,496,214	(190,530)	87%	**14,039,613**
Interest	**35,585**	33,691	1,894	106%	**382,634**
Other expense	**120,488**	158,162	(37,674)	76%	**1,295,570**
Loss from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	**(14,342)**	(336,059)	321,717	―	**(154,215)**
Income taxes	**24,789**	41,401	(16,612)	60%	**266,548**
Loss from continuing operations, before noncontrolling interests	**(39,131)**	(377,460)	338,329	―	**(420,763)**
Loss from discontinued operations, before noncontrolling interests	**(938)**	(25,601)	24,663	―	**(10,086)**
Net loss before noncontrolling interests	**(40,069)**	(403,061)	362,992	―	**(430,849)**
Less:Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	**13,874**	(4,183)	18,057	―	**149,183**
Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company	**¥(53,943)**	¥(398,878)	¥344,935	―	**$(580,032)**

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31				
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Sales and other income					
Net sales	**¥1,791,981**	−	−	−	**$19,268,613**
Interest	**666**	−	−	−	**7,161**
Dividends	**1,947**	−	−	−	**20,935**
Other income	**34,999**	−	−	−	**376,333**
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales	**1,355,883**	−	−	−	**14,579,387**
Selling, general and administrative	**341,395**	−	−	−	**3,670,914**
Interest	**9,779**	−	−	−	**105,150**
Other expense	**60,713**	−	−	−	**652,828**
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests	**61,823**	−	−	−	**664,763**
Income taxes	**17,736**	−	−	−	**190,709**
Income from continuing operations, before noncontrolling interests	**44,087**	−	−	−	**474,054**
Loss from discontinued operations, before noncontrolling interests	**(1,019)**	−	−	−	**(10,957)**
Net income before noncontrolling interests	**43,068**	−	−	−	**463,097**
Less:Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**6,653**	−	−	−	**71,538**
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	**¥36,415**	−	−	−	**$391,559**

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

1. Fiscal Year ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31				
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	2010
Net loss before noncontrolling interests	**¥(40,069)**	¥(403,061)	¥362,992	−	**$(430,849)**
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax					
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	**55,397**	(36,278)	91,675	−	**595,667**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(16,612)**	(138,362)	121,750	−	**(178,624)**
Pension liability adjustments	**15,399**	(60,237)	75,636	−	**165,581**
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments	**(285)**	(1,132)	847	−	**(3,065)**
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**53,899**	(236,009)	289,908	−	**579,559**
Comprehensive income (loss)	**13,830**	(639,070)	652,900	−	**148,710**
Less:Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	**9,175**	(44,438)	53,613	−	**98,656**
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	**¥4,655**	¥(594,632)	¥599,287	−	**$50,054**

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31	
	2010(A)	2010
Net income before noncontrolling interests	**¥43,068**	**$463,097**
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Unrealized gains on securities	**13,773**	**148,097**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(7,988)**	**(85,893)**
Pension liability adjustments	**591**	**6,355**
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments	**1,992**	**21,419**
Total other comprehensive income	**8,368**	**89,978**
Comprehensive income	**51,436**	**553,075**
Less:Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**110**	**1,183**
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Company	**¥51,326**	**$551,892**

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31			
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	**2010**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net loss before noncontrolling interests	**¥(40,069)**	¥(403,061)	¥362,992	**$(430,849)**
Depreciation and amortization	**291,520**	349,764	(58,244)	**3,134,624**
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates, net of dividends	**(11,566)**	1,218	(12,784)	**(124,366)**
(Increase) decrease in notes and accounts receivable, trade	**(102,808)**	173,172	(275,980)	**(1,105,463)**
(Increase) decrease in inventories	**(23,972)**	74,224	(98,196)	**(257,763)**
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable, trade	**178,751**	(182,501)	361,252	**1,922,054**
Others	**161,899**	(30,161)	192,060	**1,740,849**
Adjustments to reconcile net loss before noncontrolling interests to net cash provided by operating activities	**493,824**	385,716	108,108	**5,309,935**
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**453,755**	(17,345)	471,100	**4,879,086**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and securities	**47,002**	218,299	(171,297)	**505,398**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(215,876)**	(477,720)	261,844	**(2,321,247)**
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(47,053)**	(59,055)	12,002	**(505,946)**
Purchase of securities	**(14,316)**	(29,609)	15,293	**(153,935)**
(Increase) decrease in investments in affiliates	**8,288**	(43,399)	51,687	**89,118**
Others	**(30,967)**	56,176	(87,143)	**(332,979)**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(252,922)**	(335,308)	82,386	**(2,719,591)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term debt	**397,181**	338,454	58,727	**4,270,763**
Repayment of long-term debt	**(304,787)**	(275,976)	(28,811)	**(3,277,279)**
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, net	**(680,641)**	469,321	(1,149,962)	**(7,318,720)**
Dividends paid	**(5,728)**	(50,350)	44,622	**(61,591)**
Proceeds from stock offering	**317,541**	—	317,541	**3,414,419**
Others	**(3,737)**	(1,663)	(2,074)	**(40,183)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(280,171)**	479,786	(759,957)	**(3,012,591)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**2,994**	(31,989)	34,983	**32,193**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(76,344)**	95,144	(171,488)	**(820,903)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**343,793**	248,649	95,144	**3,696,699**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**¥267,449**	¥343,793	¥(76,344)	**$2,875,796**

Notes:
Prior-period data has been reclassified to conform with the current classification.

Industry Segment Information

1. Fiscal Year ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Years ended March 31				
		2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Net sales (Share of total sales)	Digital Products	**¥2,113,760** **(32%)**	¥2,189,378 (32%)	¥(75,618) (-)	97%	**$22,728,602**
	Electronic Devices	**1,313,902** **(20%)**	1,321,494 (19%)	(7,592) (1%)	99%	**14,127,979**
	Social Infrastructure	**2,302,199** **(34%)**	2,398,093 (34%)	(95,894) (-)	96%	**24,754,828**
	Home Appliances	**581,662** **(9%)**	672,429 (10%)	(90,767) (-1%)	87%	**6,254,430**
	Others	**315,791** **(5%)**	334,298 (5%)	(18,507) (-)	94%	**3,395,602**
	Total	**6,627,314** **(100%)**	6,915,692 (100%)	(288,378)	96%	**71,261,441**
	Eliminations	**(489,625)**	(542,672)	53,047	―	**(5,264,785)**
	Consolidated	**¥6,137,689**	¥6,373,020	¥(235,331)	96%	**$65,996,656**
Operating income (loss)	Digital Products	**¥(24,684)**	¥(66,085)	¥41,401	―	**$(265,419)**
	Electronic Devices	**(28,802)**	(324,640)	295,838	―	**$(309,699)**
	Social Infrastructure	**134,477**	108,001	26,476	125%	**$1,445,989**
	Home Appliances	**(5,136)**	(27,591)	22,455	―	**$(55,226)**
	Others	**(5,530)**	528	(6,058)	―	**$(59,462)**
	Total	**70,325**	(309,787)	380,112	―	**$756,183**
	Eliminations	**1,463**	596	867	―	**$15,731**
	Consolidated	**¥71,788**	¥(309,191)	¥380,979	―	**$771,914**

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Three months ended March 31				
		2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	2010
Net sales (Share of total sales)	Digital Products	¥570,136 (30%)	－	－	－	$6,130,495
	Electronic Devices	361,148 (19%)	－	－	－	3,883,312
	Social Infrastructure	755,818 (39%)	－	－	－	8,127,075
	Home Appliances	154,224 (8%)	－	－	－	1,658,322
	Others	88,436 (4%)	－	－	－	950,925
	Total	1,929,762 (100%)	－	－	－	20,750,129
	Eliminations	(137,781)	－	－	－	(1,481,516)
	Consolidated	¥1,791,981	－	－	－	$19,268,613
Operating income (loss)	Digital Products	¥(7,404)	－	－	－	$(79,613)
	Electronic Devices	20,496	－	－	－	220,387
	Social Infrastructure	80,124	－	－	－	861,548
	Home Appliances	3,593	－	－	－	38,635
	Others	(3,260)	－	－	－	(35,054)
	Total	93,549	－	－	－	1,005,903
	Eliminations	1,154	－	－	－	12,409
	Consolidated	¥94,703	－	－	－	$1,018,312

Notes:

1) Segment sales totals include intersegment transactions.

2) Operating income (loss) is derived by deducting the cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses from net sales, and reported as a measurement of segment profit or loss. This result is regularly reviewed to support decision-making in allocations of resources and to assess performance.Some items that are classified as operating income (loss) under U.S.GAAP, such as restructuring charges covering reorganization expenses and gains (losses) on the sales or disposal of fixed assets, may be presented as non-operating income (loss).

3) Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated financial statements.

Geographic Segment Information

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Years ended March 31				
		2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Net sales (Share of total sales)	Japan	**¥5,185,807 (58%)**	¥5,198,042 (59%)	¥(12,235) (-1%)	100%	**$55,761,365**
	Asia	**1,664,910 (15%)**	1,434,527 (17%)	230,383 (1%)	116%	**17,902,258**
	North America	**1,218,931 (14%)**	1,119,818 (13%)	99,113 (1%)	109%	**13,106,785**
	Europe	**772,413 (9%)**	897,684 (10%)	(125,271) (-1%)	86%	**8,305,516**
	Others	**127,666 (1%)**	115,501 (1%)	12,165 (-)	111%	**1,372,753**
	Total	**8,969,727 (100%)**	8,765,572 (100%)	204,155	102%	**96,448,677**
	Eliminations	**(2,832,038)**	(2,392,552)	(439,486)	—	**(30,452,022)**
	Consolidated	**¥6,137,689**	¥6,373,020	¥(235,331)	96%	**$65,996,656**
Operating income (loss)	Japan	**¥(19,702)**	¥(345,653)	¥325,951	—	**$(211,850)**
	Asia	**44,362**	9,877	34,485	449%	**477,011**
	North America	**19,823**	8,718	11,105	227%	**213,151**
	Europe	**16,104**	(1,484)	17,588	—	**173,161**
	Others	**5,881**	3,751	2,130	157%	**63,237**
	Total	**66,468**	(324,791)	391,259	—	**714,710**
	Eliminations	**5,320**	15,600	(10,280)	—	**57,204**
	Consolidated	**¥71,788**	¥(309,191)	¥380,979	—	**$771,914**

Notes:
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				
		2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	2010
Japan		**¥2,798,682**	¥3,087,945	¥(289,263)	91%	**$30,093,355**
		(46%)	(48%)	(-2%)		
Overseas		**3,339,007**	3,285,075	53,932	102%	**35,903,301**
		(54%)	(52%)	(2%)		
	Asia	**1,144,611**	1,038,723	105,888	110%	**12,307,645**
		(19%)	(16%)	(3%)		
	North America	**1,136,064**	1,090,004	46,060	104%	**12,215,742**
		(18%)	(17%)	(1%)		
	Europe	**839,523**	924,722	(85,199)	91%	**9,027,129**
		(14%)	(15%)	(-1%)		
	Others	**218,809**	231,626	(12,817)	94%	**2,352,785**
		(3%)	(4%)	(-1%)		
Net Sales		**¥6,137,689**	¥6,373,020	¥(235,331)	96%	**$65,996,656**
		(100%)	(100%)			

2. Fourth Quarter ended March 31

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

		Three months ended March 31				
		2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	2010
Japan		**¥845,364**	—	—	—	**$9,089,936**
		(47%)				
Overseas		**946,617**	—	—	—	**10,178,677**
		(53%)				
	Asia	**319,038**	—	—	—	**3,430,516**
		(18%)				
	North America	**313,176**	—	—	—	**3,367,484**
		(17%)				
	Europe	**251,116**	—	—	—	**2,700,172**
		(14%)				
	Others	**63,287**	—	—	—	**680,505**
		(4%)				
Net Sales		**¥1,791,981**	—	—	—	**$19,268,613**
		(100%)				

Notes:
1) Net sales by region is determined based upon the locations of the customers.
2) Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated financial statements.

Toshiba Corporation

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For Fiscal Year 2009 (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010)

Outline

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

	Years ended March 31				
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Net Sales	**¥3,383.1**	¥3,211.0	¥172.1	105%	**$36,377.9**
Recurring loss	**(112.3)**	(85.8)	(26.5)	—	**(1,207.3)**
Net loss	**(163.8)**	(155.0)	(8.8)	—	**(1,761.8)**
Losses per share*	**¥(40.91)**	¥(47.89)	¥6.98		**$(0.44)**
Full-term dividend*	**¥0.00**	¥5.00	¥(5.00)		**$0.00**
Year-end dividend*	**¥0.00**	¥0.00	¥0.00		**$0.00**

Note: The U.S.dollar is valued at ￥93 throughout this statement for convenience only.

Comparative Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Years ended March 31				
	2010(A)	2009(B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)	**2010**
Net sales	**¥3,383,146**	¥3,211,032	¥172,114	105 %	**$36,377,914**
Cost of sales	**2,985,437**	3,040,439	(55,002)	98 %	**32,101,473**
Gross margin	**397,709**	170,592	227,117	233 %	**4,276,441**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**480,164**	526,935	(46,771)	91 %	**5,163,054**
Operating loss	**(82,454)**	(356,342)	273,888	-	**(886,602)**
Non-operating income (a)	**67,243**	366,341	(299,098)	18 %	**723,043**
Non-operating expenses (b)	**97,067**	95,790	1,277	101 %	**1,043,731**
(a)-(b)	**(29,824)**	270,551	(300,375)	-	**(320,688)**
Recurring loss	**(112,279)**	(85,791)	(26,488)	-	**(1,207,301)**
Extraordinary gains(c)	**7,092**	96,539	(89,447)	7 %	**76,258**
Extraordinary losses(d)	**101,484**	180,333	(78,849)	56 %	**1,091,226**
(c)-(d)	**(94,392)**	(83,794)	(10,598)	-	**(1,014,968)**
Loss before taxes	**(206,672)**	(169,585)	(37,087)	-	**(2,222,280)**
Net loss	**¥(163,845)**	¥(154,973)	¥(8,872)	-	**$(1,761,774)**

Comparative Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(¥ in millions, US$ in thousands)

	Mar. 31,2010 (A)	Mar. 31,2009 (B)	(A)-(B)	**Mar. 31,2010**
Assets				
Current assets	**¥1,615,101**	¥1,499,369	¥115,732	**$17,366,677**
Fixed assets	**1,976,854**	2,040,242	(63,388)	**21,256,495**
(Tangible fixed assets)	**478,430**	561,915	(83,485)	**5,144,409**
(Intangible fixed assets)	**37,954**	44,436	(6,482)	**408,108**
(Investments and others)	**1,460,470**	1,433,890	26,580	**15,703,978**
Total assets	**3,591,956**	3,539,612	52,344	**38,623,183**
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	**1,684,209**	2,027,656	(343,447)	**18,109,774**
Long-term liabilities	**1,122,167**	911,914	210,253	**12,066,312**
Total liabilities	**2,806,376**	2,939,571	(133,195)	**30,176,086**
Net assets				
Shareholders' equity	**749,472**	594,187	155,285	**8,058,839**
Difference of appreciation and conversion	**36,107**	5,853	30,254	**388,247**
Total net assets	**785,579**	600,040	185,539	**8,447,086**
Total liabilities and net assets	**¥3,591,956**	¥3,539,612	¥52,344	**$38,623,183**

Non-Consolidated Statements Of Changes In Net Assets

(¥ in millions)

	Years ended March 31	
	2010	2009
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥280,281	¥280,126
Changes in the term		
Issuance of new shares	159,620	0
Issuance of new shares-exercise of subscription rights to shares	0	155
Total changes in the term	159,620	155
Balances at end of the term	¥439,901	¥280,281
Capital surplus		
Additional paid-in capital		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥268,005	¥267,850
Changes in the term		
Issuance of new shares	159,620	0
Issuance of new shares-exercise of subscription rights to shares	0	155
Total changes in the term	159,620	155
Balances at end of the term	¥427,625	¥268,005
Retained earnings		
Other retained earnings		
Reserves for deferral of gains on sales of property		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥15,255	¥15,637
Changes in the term		
Reversal of reserves for deferral of gains on sales of property	(245)	(381)
Total changes in the term	(245)	(381)
Balances at end of the term	¥15,010	¥15,255
Reserves for special depreciation		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥3,161	¥6,422
Changes in the term		
Reversal of reserves for special depreciation	(2,311)	(3,261)
Total changes in the term	(2,311)	(3,261)
Balances at end of the term	¥849	¥3,161
Reserves for program and others		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥1	¥6
Changes in the term		
Reversal of reserves for program and others	(1)	(4)
Total changes in the term	(1)	(4)
Balances at end of the term	¥-	¥1

(¥ in millions)

	Years ended March 31 2010	2009
Retained earnings brought forward		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥28,692	¥215,788
Changes in the term		
Reversal of reserves for deferral of gains on sales of property	245	381
Reversal of reserves for special depreciation	2,311	3,261
Reversal of reserves for program and others	1	4
Dividends from surplus	0	(35,592)
Net loss	(163,845)	(154,973)
Disposal of treasury stock	(15)	(177)
Total changes in the term	(161,303)	(187,096)
Balances at end of the term	¥(132,610)	¥28,692
Treasury stock		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥(1,210)	¥(1,044)
Changes in the term		
Purchase of treasury stock	(132)	(609)
Disposal of treasury stock	38	443
Total changes in the term	(94)	(166)
Balances at end of the term	¥(1,305)	¥(1,210)
Total shareholders' equity		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥594,187	¥784,786
Changes in the term		
Issuance of new shares	319,240	0
Issuance of new shares-exercise of subscription rights to shares	0	310
Dividends from surplus	0	(35,592)
Net loss	(163,845)	(154,973)
Purchase of treasury stock	(132)	(609)
Disposal of treasury stock	22	265
Total changes in the term	155,284	(190,599)
Balances at end of the term	¥749,472	¥594,187
Difference of appreciation and conversion		
Net unrealized gains on investment securities		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥6,100	¥20,505
Changes in the term		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	29,887	(14,405)
Total changes in the term	29,887	(14,405)
Balances at end of the term	¥35,987	¥6,100
Deferred profit(loss) on hedges		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥(246)	¥3
Changes in the term		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	367	(250)
Total changes in the term	367	(250)
Balances at end of the term	¥120	¥(246)
Total net assets		
Balances at beginning of the term	¥600,040	¥805,294
Changes in the term		
Issuance of new shares	319,240	0
Issuance of new shares-exercise of subscription rights to shares	0	310
Dividends from surplus	0	(35,592)
Net loss	(163,845)	(154,973)
Purchase of treasury stock	(132)	(609)
Disposal of treasury stock	22	265
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	30,254	(14,655)
Total changes in the term	185,539	(205,254)
Balances at end of the term	¥785,579	¥600,040

May 7, 2010

Supplementary Data for FY2009 Business Results

1. Outline

Consolidated (billion yen)

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Net sales		7,208.8	6,373.0	6,137.7	7,000.0
	YoY	108%	88%	96%	114%
Operating income (loss)		238.2	-309.2	71.8	250.0
Income (loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes and noncontrolling interests		254.5	-336.1	-14.3	150.0
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company		127.4	-398.9	-53.9	70.0
Earnings (losses) per share attributable to shareholders of the Company (yen)					
	- Basic	39.46	-123.27	-13.47	16.53
	- Diluted	36.59	-123.27	-13.47	15.87
Exchange rate	(Yen/US-Dollar)	115	101	93	90
	(Yen/Euro)	162	146	131	120

* Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated finacial statements.

* Following the adoption of ASC No.810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS No.160), some parts of the names of the items have been changed.

* As a result of the June 2009 public offering, the number of common stock issued increased by 1 billion.

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
No.of consolidated companies, including Toshiba Corporation		551	538	543
No.of employees ('000)		198	199	204
	Japan	124	126	123
	Overseas	74	73	81

Non-Consolidated (billion yen)

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Net sales		3,685.6	3,211.0	3,383.1	4,000.0
	YoY	104%	87%	105%	118%
Recurring profit (loss)		77.4	-85.8	-112.3	60.0
Net income (loss)		69.2	-155.0	-163.8	15.0
Earnings (losses) per share (yen)	- Basic	21.43	-47.89	-40.91	3.54
	- Diluted	19.87	-	-	3.40

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

(billion yen)

		Full Year				Fourth Quarter		
		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Digital Products								
	Net sales	-	2,189.4	2,113.7	2,630.0	-	-	570.1
	Operating income (loss)	-	-66.1	-24.7	30.0	-	-	-7.4
	(%)	-	-3.0%	-1.2%	1.1%	-	-	-0.4%
Electronic Devices								
	Net sales	-	1,321.5	1,313.9	1,380.0	-	-	361.1
	Operating income (loss)	-	-324.6	-28.8	90.0	-	-	20.5
	(%)	-	-24.6%	-2.2%	6.5%	-	-	1.1%
Social Infrastructure								
	Net sales	-	2,398.1	2,302.2	2,560.0	-	-	755.8
	Operating income (loss)	-	108.0	134.5	150.0	-	-	80.1
	(%)	-	4.5%	5.8%	5.9%	-	-	4.2%
Home Appliances								
	Net sales	-	672.4	581.7	600.0	-	-	154.3
	Operating income (loss)	-	-27.6	-5.1	3.0	-	-	3.6
	(%)	-	-4.1%	-0.9%	0.5%	-	-	0.2%
Others								
	Net sales	-	334.3	315.8	370.0	-	-	88.4
	Operating income (loss)	-	0.5	-5.6	-18.0	-	-	-3.3
	(%)	-	0.2%	-1.8%	-4.9%	-	-	-0.2%
Sub Total								
	Net sales	-	6,915.7	6,627.3	7,540.0	-	-	1,929.7
	Operating income (loss)	-	-309.8	70.3	255.0	-	-	93.5
Eliminations								
	Net sales	-	-542.7	-489.6	-540.0	-	-	-137.7
	Operating income (loss)	-	0.6	1.5	-5.0	-	-	1.2
Total								
	Net sales	-	6,373.0	6,137.7	7,000.0	-	-	1,792.0
	Operating income (loss)	-	-309.2	71.8	250.0	-	-	94.7
	(%)	-	-4.9%	1.2%	3.6%	-	-	5.3%

* Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated finacial statements.

* The FY2010 forecast by industry segment reflects organizational changes initiated on April 1, 2010.

3. Sales by Geographic Segment

(billion yen)

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Japan	-	5,198.1	5,185.8
Asia	-	1,434.5	1,664.9
North America	-	1,119.8	1,218.9
Europe	-	897.7	772.4
Others	-	115.5	127.7
Eliminations	-	-2,392.6	-2,832.0
Total	-	6,373.0	6,137.7

* Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated finacial statements.

4. Overseas Sales by Region

(billion yen)

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Asia		-	1,038.7	1,144.6
	Ratio	-	32%	34%
North America		-	1,090.0	1,136.1
	Ratio	-	33%	34%
Europe		-	924.7	839.5
	Ratio	-	28%	25%
Others		-	231.7	218.8
	Ratio	-	7%	7%
Total		-	3,285.1	3,339.0
	% to Total Sales	-	52%	54%

* Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated finacial statements.

5. Capital Expenditures by Industry Segment (Commitment Basis)

(billion yen)

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Digital Products		-	37.0	18.5	33.0
	Y o Y	-	-	50%	178%
Electronic Devices		-	248.5	85.6	166.0
	Y o Y	-	-	34%	194%
Social Infrastructure		-	90.4	82.0	77.0
	Y o Y	-	-	91%	94%
Home Appliances		-	21.4	10.2	15.0
	Y o Y	-	-	48%	147%
Others		-	25.2	13.4	29.0
	Y o Y	-	-	53%	216%
Total		-	422.5	209.7	320.0
	Y o Y	-	-	50%	153%

* The above capital expenditure amount includes a part of the investment made by companies accounted for by the equity method such as Flash Partners, Ltd. and Flash Alliance, Ltd.

* Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated finacial statements.

6. Depreciation and R&D Expenditures

(billion yen)

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Depreciation		-	347.3	289.0	277.0
	Y o Y	-	-	83%	96%
R&D expenditures		-	356.0	310.7	330.0
	Y o Y	-	-	87%	106%

* Some data relating to the discontinued operation has been reclassified following corrections to the consolidated finacial statements.

7. Personal Computer Sales and Operating income (loss)

(billion yen)

		Full Year				Fourth Quarter		
		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Net sales		-	969.3	888.1	1,000.0	-	-	243.9
	YoY	-	-	92%	113%	-	-	-
Operating income (loss)		-	-23.5	-39.2	0.0	-	-	-10.1

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

(billion yen)

		Full Year				Fourth Quarter		
		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Net sales		-	1,020.2	1,074.4	1,210.0	-	-	298.5
	YoY	-	-	105%	113%	-	-	-
	Discrete	-	193.3	196.4	210.0	-	-	55.3
	System LSI	-	406.7	347.3	370.0	-	-	90.6
	Memory	-	422.0	528.0	630.0	-	-	152.6
Operating income (loss)		-	-281.3	-2.3	100.0	-	-	27.6
Capital expenditures (Commitment Basis)		-	221.0	81.0	160.0	-	-	-

* The above capital expenditure amount includes a part of the investment made by companies accounted for by the equity method such as Flash Partners, Ltd. and Flash Alliance, Ltd.

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

(billion yen)

		Full Year				Fourth Quarter		
		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Net sales		-	255.3	202.0	180.0	-	-	47.9
	YoY	-	-	79%	89%	-	-	-
Operating income (loss)		-	-36.2	-36.1	0.0	-	-	-17.0
Capital expenditures (Commitment Basis)		-	23.0	2.5	3.0	-	-	-

10. Power Systems & Industrial Systems Sales and Operating income (loss)

(billion yen)

		Full Year			
		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Net sales		-	1,335.9	1,303.2	1,480.0
	YoY	-	-	98%	114%
Operating income (loss)		-	64.0	77.3	90.0

* The figures above are the total of Power Systems Company (including Westinghouse Group) and Transmission Distribution & Industrial Systems Company.

11. Medical Systems Sales and Operating income (loss)

(billion yen)

		Full Year			
		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Net sales		-	358.8	339.8	380.0
	YoY	-	-	95%	112%
Operating income (loss)		-	21.6	19.4	22.0