March 22, 2013

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# Notice of Planned Year-End Dividend for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2013

TOKYO—Toshiba Corporation has announced that its Board of Directors, meeting today, provisionally decided to pay a dividend of 4 Japanese yen per share to shareholders recorded in the shareholder register as of March 31, 2013.

| | Dividends per share | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Record date | Interim (September 30) | Year-end (March 31) | Full year |
| Previous forecast | - | Not decided | Not decided |
| Updated Plan | - | 4 Yen | 8 Yen |
| Actual dividends for FY 2012 ended March 2013 | 4 Yen | - | - |
| Actual dividends for FY 2011 ended March 2012 | 4 Yen | 4Yen | 8 Yen |

Reason for decision

We have given full consideration to such factors as the strategic investments necessary to secure medium- to long-term growth, the company's performance, the financial position of the Group and our shareholders' expectations, and provisionally decided to pay a year-end dividend of 4 yen per share for shareholders recorded in the shareholder registry on March 31, 2013.

**Disclaimer:**
This report of business results contains forward-looking statements concerning future plans, strategies and the performance of Toshiba Group. These statements are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the economic, financial and other data currently available. Since Toshiba Group is promoting business under various market environments in many countries and regions, they are subject to a number of their risks and uncertainties. Toshiba

therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results might differ materially from our expectations. Major risk factors that may have a material influence on results are indicated below, though this list is not necessarily exhaustive.

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

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