[Translation]

December 21, 2015

For Immediate Release

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Representative:	Masashi Muromachi, President & CEO
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Notice Regarding Dividend of Surplus (Non-dividend)

Toshiba Corporation (the "Company") hereby regrets to announce that the Board of Directors, meeting today, has decided not to pay a dividend to shareholders at the date of record of March 31, 2016.

The Company expresses its most sincere apologies to shareholders, investors and all other stakeholders for any concern or inconvenience caused on this occasion.

1.	Outline
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	Dividends per share (in yen)			
Record Date	End of 2Q	Year-end	Full year	
	(September 30)	(March 31)		
Previous forecast	0 yen	Not decided	Not decided	
Revised forecast	0 yen	0 yen	0 yen	
Actual dividends for FY2015,	0 yen	0 yen	0 yen	
to March 2016				
Actual dividends for FY2014,	4 Yen	0 Yen	4 Yen	
to March 2015				

2. Reason

As announced today by the Company in its "Notice Regarding Business Results Forecast," the forecast for consolidated net income (loss) in FY2015 is for a loss of 550 billion yen, and the Company has regrettably decided not to pay a year-end dividend of surplus.

Disclaimer:

This report of business results contains forward-looking statements concerning future plans, strategies and the performance of Toshiba Group. These statements are based on Toshiba's assumptions and beliefs in light of the data currently available to it. The actual results are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, thus may be significantly different from Toshiba's assumptions. Major risk factors are as indicated below, though this list is not necessarily exhaustive.

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

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