



TOSHIBA

FY2025 First Quarter Consolidated Business Results

Toshiba Corporation

August 8, 2025

Highlights

Continuing from previous year, operating income and net income both maintained strong performances
Net income saw a significant increase of over 100.0 billion yen YoY

	FY2024/Q1	FY2025/Q1	Difference
Net sales	749.1	737.9	-11.2
Operating income (before provisions, etc.)	22.2	41.6	+19.4
ROS	3.0%	5.6%	+2.6%pt
Provisions, etc. ^{*1}	-7.9	-1.5	+6.4
Operating income	14.3	40.1	+25.8
ROS	1.9%	5.4%	+3.5%pt
Non-operating income	32.0	153.3	+121.3
Equity earnings from Kioxia ^{*2} (included)	26.1	6.1	-20.0
Income before income taxes	46.3	193.4	+147.1
Net income	38.3	146.9	+108.6
EBITDA ^{*3}	39.9	65.2	+25.3
EBITDA margin	5.3%	8.8%	+3.5%pt
Free cash flows ^{*4}	36.7	262.7	+226.0
Cash flows from operating activities	76.8	144.4	+67.6
Cash flows from investing activities	-40.1	118.3	+158.4
Average exchange rate during the fiscal year (US\$)	155 yen	145 yen	-10 yen

(Yen in billions)

* The Group's financial statements are based on US-GAAP.

*1 Provision for product warranty, etc., and analysis of project costs, etc. *2 Kioxia Holdings Corporation *3 EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation + Goodwill impairment

*4 Free cash flows exclude the impact of restricted cash and a loan to the parent company

Comment on FY2025/Q1 Consolidated Business Results

**Operating income approximately three times higher than in the same period last year
ROS improvement has taken root through management reforms and self-help efforts,
such as price reviews and fixed cost reductions**

Koji Ikeya, Corporate Officer and Corporate Senior Executive Vice President, made the following comment on the FY2025/Q1 Consolidated Business Results.

- Despite a YoY decrease in net sales, **operating income was approximately three times higher than in the previous year** and **net income saw a significant YoY increase**; **both operating income and net income recorded the highest results since the exclusion of the memory business from the company's portfolio.**
- Operating income saw increases, driven by **good performances by the energy and infrastructure businesses, such as defense, etc.**, as well as **continued increases in the HDD and elevator businesses since FY2024**. U.S. tariffs negatively impacted on operating income, particularly in the retail & printing, **however we are working to minimize the impact by advancing price reviews and continuing structural reforms. Overall operating income, both before and after provisions, etc., achieved a significant YoY increase.**
- **ROS improvement has taken root as continued management reforms and self-help efforts, such as price reviews and fixed cost reductions, have proved effective.** We will accelerate measures to achieve **an ROS of 10% in FY2026**, as outlined in “Toshiba’s Revitalization Plan,” our medium-term business plan.

Supplementary Explanation on FY2025/Q1 Consolidated Business Results

Category	Explanation
Net sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite increases in Public Infrastructure, Semiconductors, and HDD and Others, etc., net sales decreased YoY (-1.5%), due to decreases in Retail & Printing Solutions, etc.
Operating income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alongside such external factors as market conditions and exchange rates, the effects of management reforms and of self-help efforts, such as improving the marginal profit and fixed cost ratios, contributed to higher operating income, a continuation from FY2024. While Retail & Printing Solutions saw a decrease from the impact of U.S. tariffs, energy and infrastructure performed well, and a lower provision for product warranty and higher operating income on higher sales in HDD and Others, plus higher operating income in defense, elevators and semiconductors, resulted in a significant YoY increase in operating income, to a level approximately three times higher than in the same period last year. (FY2024/Q1 14.3 billion yen → FY2025/Q1 40.1 billion yen)
Net income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A significant YoY increase on the profit from the transfer of shares in some businesses, etc. (+ 108.6 billion yen)
FCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved cash flows from investing activities, from profit on the transfer of shares in some businesses, etc., and improvements in EBITDA and working capital, etc., resulted in a significant YoY increase in free cash flows (+226.0 billion yen)
Orders received and order backlog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orders received remained strong, mainly in Energy Systems & Solutions. Order backlog saw a YoY increase due to an increase in orders for Infrastructure Systems & Solutions, securing the highest record since FY2018, when the current disclosure started.

Forward-looking Statements

- This presentation contains forward-looking statements concerning plans, strategies, and the performance of Toshiba Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- These forward-looking statements are not historical facts; rather, they are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the economic, financial, and other data currently available.
- Since Toshiba Group promotes business in various market environments in many countries and regions, its activities are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that, without limitation, relate to economic conditions, worldwide mega-competition in the electronics business, customer demand, foreign currency exchange rates, tax rules, regulations, and other factors. Toshiba therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results might differ from the expectations.
- Toshiba Group's fiscal year (FY) runs from April 1 to March 31. H1 refers to the first six months (April–September); H2 refers to the latter six months (October–March); Q1 refers to the first quarter (April–June); Q2 refers to the second quarter (July–September); Q3 refers to the third quarter (October–December); and Q4 refers to the fourth quarter (January–March).
- All figures are consolidated totals for the first three months of FY2025, unless otherwise stated.

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