

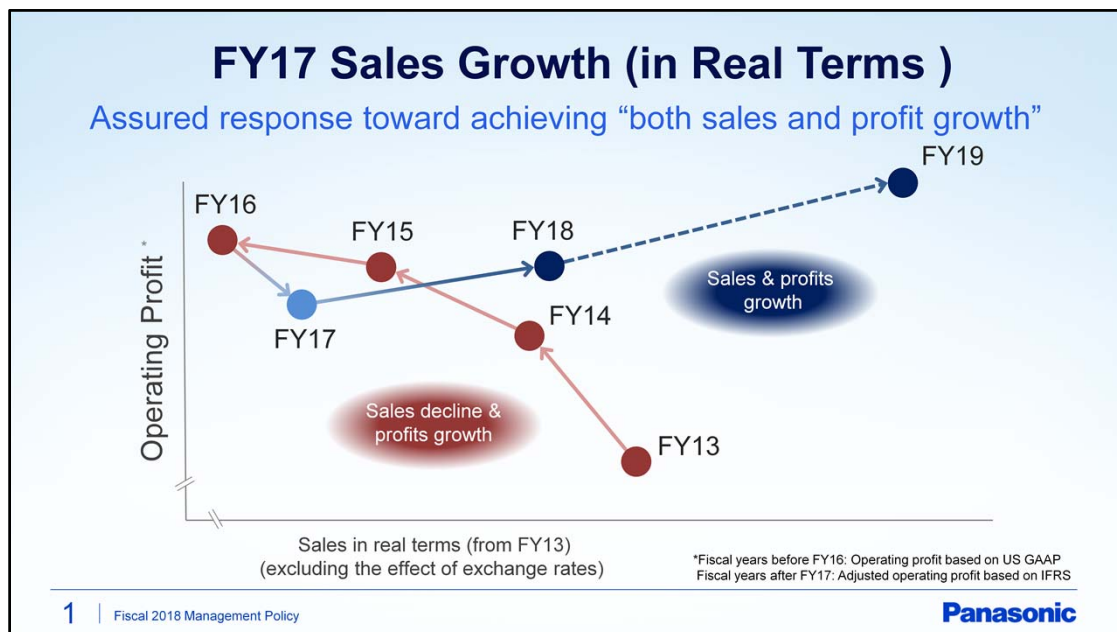
Fiscal 2018 Management Policy

May 11, 2017

Panasonic Corporation

*Notes: 1. This is an English translation from the original presentation in Japanese.
2. In this presentation, "Fiscal 2017" or "FY17" refers to the year ended March 31, 2017.
In addition, "Fiscal 2018" or "FY18" refer to the year ending March 31, 2018.*

- I would like to explain Management Policy in FY18.



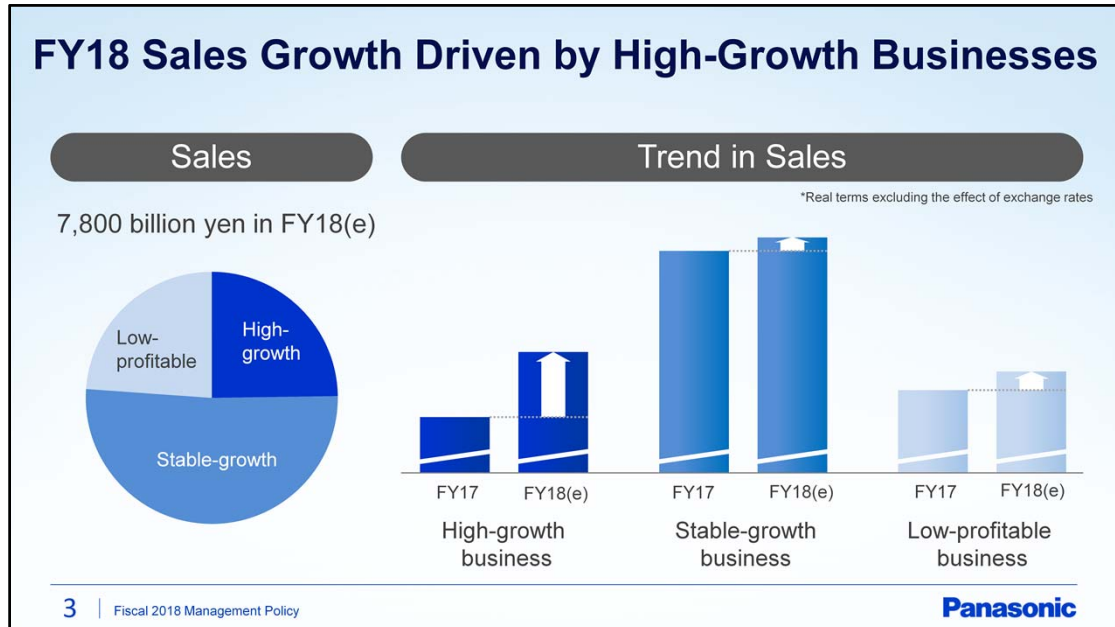
- This slide shows the transition of sales (in real terms) and operating profit since FY13, the year I became a president.
- Until FY16, while we managed to offset profit drop from transferring and downsizing existing businesses with rationalization and fixed cost reduction, we achieved to increase profit. In parallel with those initiatives, we continued to lay the ground work for future growth, by transforming businesses and focusing on our management resources to growth businesses.
- In FY17, we recorded the decrease in profit due to upfront investments for high-growth business. However, sales in real term eventually shifted over to real growth. We now get an assured response towards “both sales and profit growth” from FY18 onwards.

Management Policy by Business Characteristics		
Business Characteristics		Business area
High-growth business	Leading future sales and profit growth through well-focused large scale investments and group management resources	Automotive batteries, Next-gen cockpit systems, ADAS, Air-conditioners
Stable-growth business	Steady profit generation by competitive advantage and creating investment resource for high-growth business	White goods, Avionics, Wiring devices
Low-profitable business	Improving profitability by thorough initiatives including business transformation, fixed cost reduction and rationalization	Semiconductors, LCD panels, Solar panels

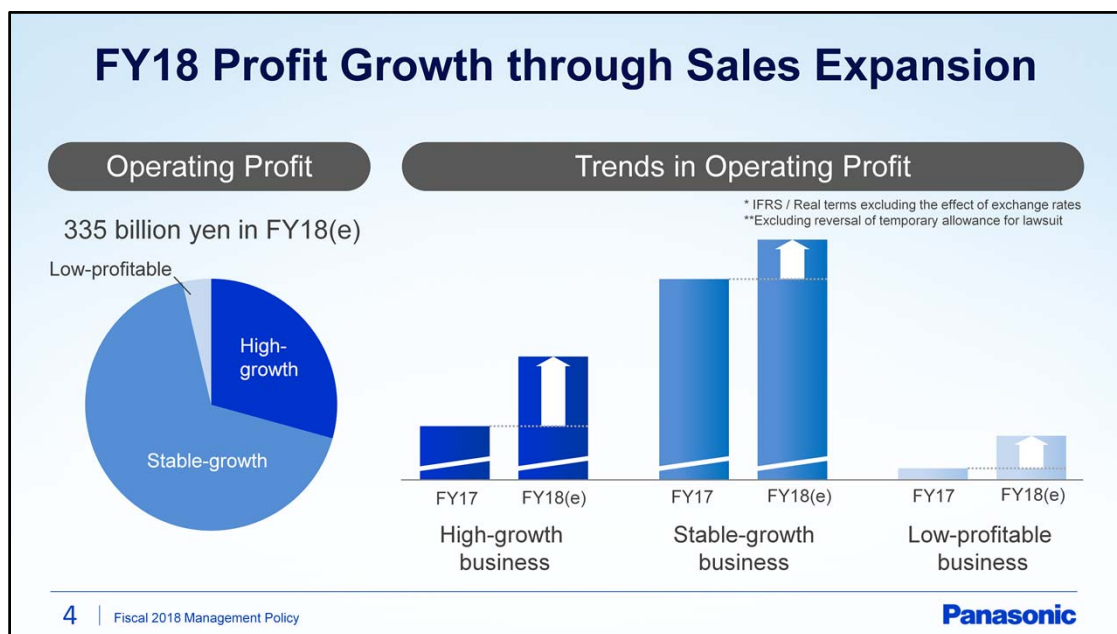
2 | Fiscal 2018 Management Policy Panasonic

- In order to assure sales and profit growth, we are going to execute our growth strategies in the following three categories of business accordingly.
- For high-growth business such as automotive-related business whose market is continuing to expand, we make our advantage of them as the driving force for sales and profit growth and will deploy our management resources in well-focused manner.
- For stable-growth business such as white goods, generating steady profit and contributing to the stabilization of the management. And also, these businesses play roles to generate investment funds for the high-growth business.
- With regard to in-flight entertainment system business, which is our major business for aviation, we categorize it as a stable growth business from this fiscal year by judging the fact that the market is getting matured.
- For low-profitable business, we have been undertaking the business transformation and fixed cost reduction in order to improve our management structure. We have already made a good progress of profitability in some areas, however, we will not stop tightening rein and undertake the improvement measure thoroughly where the business operation is still severe such as semiconductor business.
- Now, I would like to explain the outlook for FY18 based on each business category.

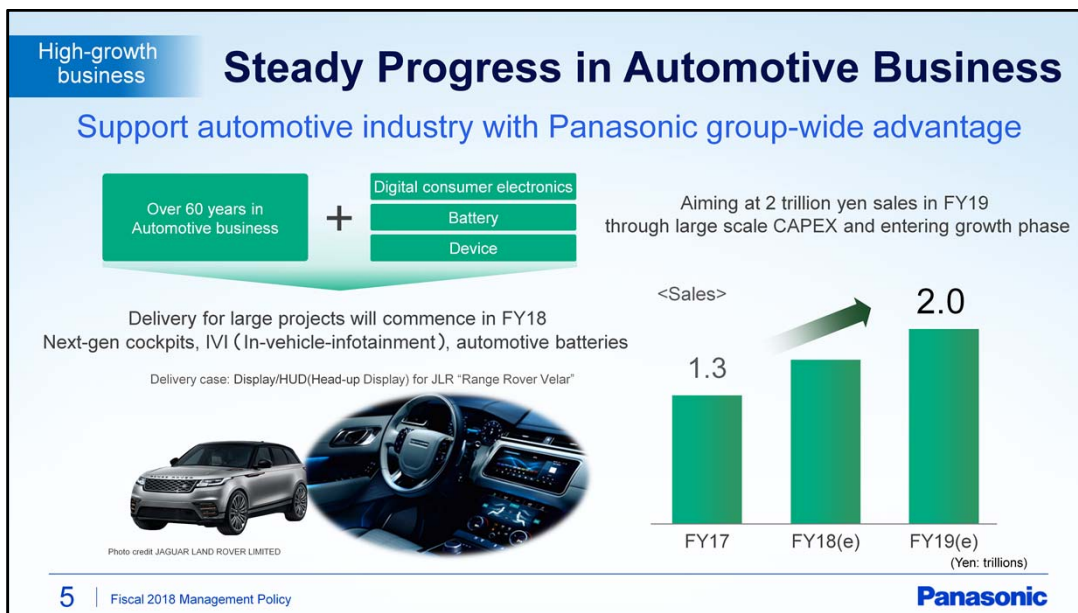
FY18 Sales Growth Driven by High-Growth Businesses



- Firstly, I would like to talk about the outlook for sales.
- In FY18, we expect all these business categories to achieve sales growth in real terms excluding the effect of exchange rates.
- In high-growth business area, such factors as the sales expansion of automotive battery, the new consolidation of Ficosa, sales increase of devices for automotive and industries, and air-conditioner are expected to contribute significant higher sales growth.
- In stable-growth business area, overall trend is expected to remain steady, in particular, with white goods.
- In low-profitable business, such businesses as Mobile Solutions are expected to increase sales.
- As you can see, our initiatives to date led to the strong results, and high-growth business mainly in automotive-related business will play a major role of driving force to achieve overall growth in FY18.



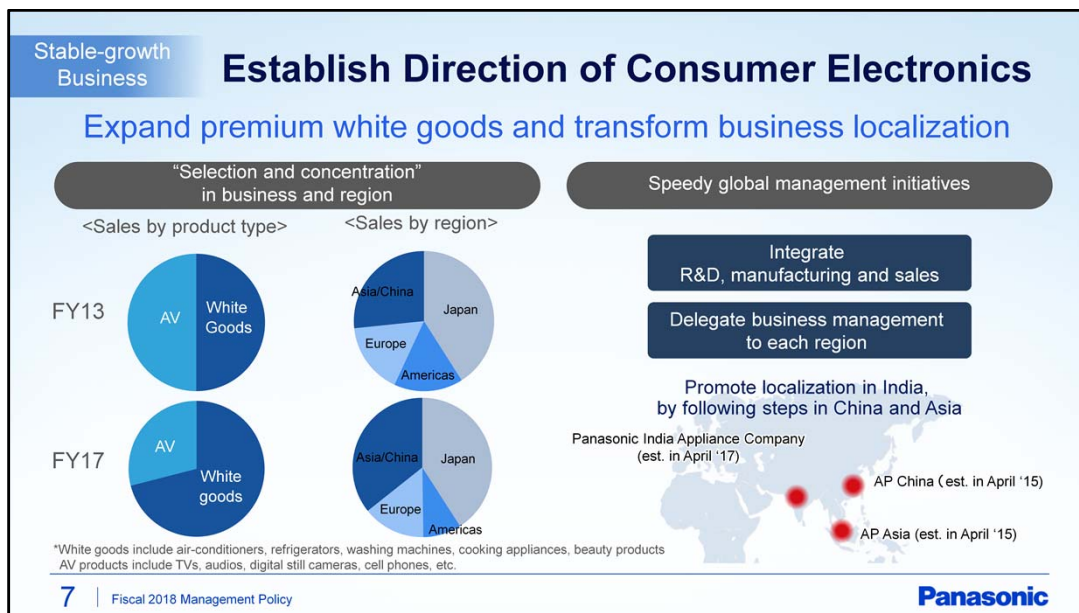
- Next, I would like to talk about operating profit in each business category.
- In order to focus on our real business capability of each business, the impact of one-time profit and cost incurred in FY17 is removed in the right hand of this chart.
- High-growth business is expected to achieve large increase in its profit led by automotive-related business such as automotive battery business, a consolidation of Ficosa and infotainment business.
- Stable-growth business is expected to achieve profit growth through the further profitability improvement in such businesses as white goods and wiring devices with their stable performance.
- Low-profitable business is expected to achieve profit growth through the improvement of management structure in TV and AV related businesses.
- In conclusion, in FY18, high-growth business is expected to increase profit further through sales expansion and the profitability in stable-growth and low-profitable business will be improved. Thus, we are aiming to achieve “Profit growth through sales expansion” .



- Next, I would like to highlight the major topics for each business category.
- First, I will touch upon automotive-related business which is one of our high-growth business with steady progress.
- The Company has envisaged the advent of electrification and computerization in cars 10 years ago, when I was an executive of Automotive Business. And we started to shift our resources for digital consumer technologies such as TV to automotive-related area. In addition to these initiatives, we intergraded battery and device technologies that we gained through SANYO acquisition and went on to promote growth strategy in automotive-related business with group-wide support.
- These efforts have started to bear fruit and we will gradually begin to deliver our products for large-scale projects from FY18 onwards. One of the cases is for JAGUAR LAND ROVER which we have commenced deliveries for displays and HUDs (head-up displays) .
- These progresses are quite visible and 2 trillion yen sales target in automotive-related business is becoming in our sight in FY19.
- Eco-cars including EV are continuing to widely spread and ADAS technologies are evolving rapidly. Such demand from the society for electrification and computerization are increasing. We will continue to achieve further growth by focusing on our resource into this business field where we can make our advantage.



- We will continue to make the strategic investment for high-growth business.
- With these investments cases, we do make our decision in a studious manner, by setting the clear direction of growth strategies and carefully monitoring the possible risk as well as return on investment.
- As of today, we have identified more than a total of 1 trillion yen investment including some candidates. Having said that, we will make a decision to execute well-focused investments.
- By the end of FY17, we have already invested approximately a total of 400 billion yen in capital expenditure for secondary batteries, the acquisition of Ficosa and others.
- From now on, our investment will be focused mainly on automotive battery as a capital expenditure.
- With regard to return on capital expenditure relating to automotive-related business in US and China, we are aiming to accelerate the depreciation period by cutting from common 7-10 years to shorter term.



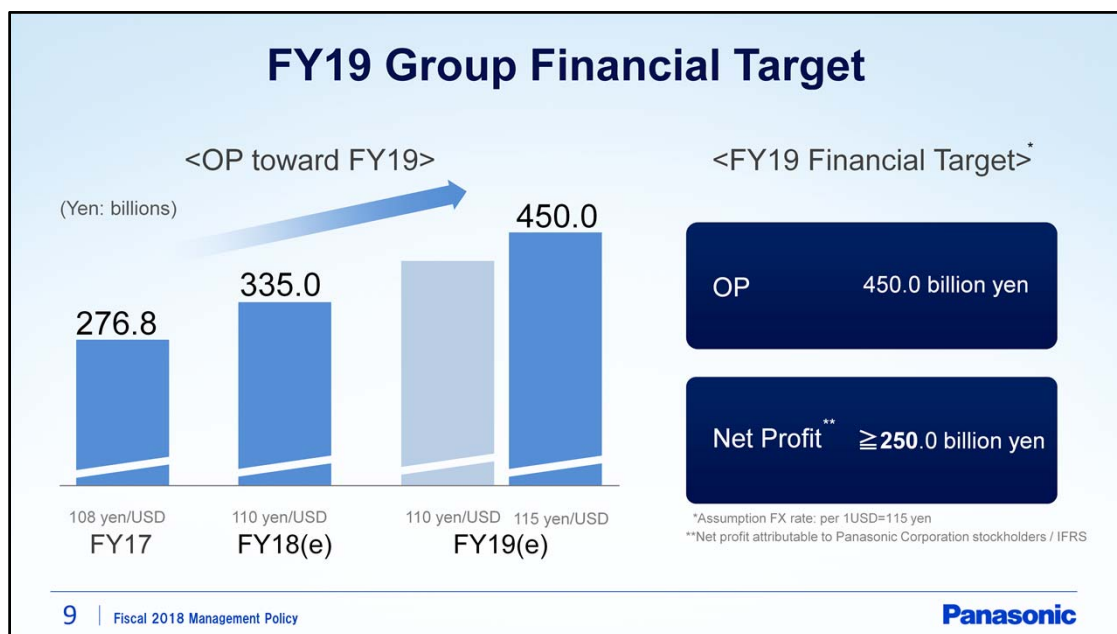
- Now, I would like to explain consumer electronics which represent one of our stable-growth business.
- We have been implementing to enhance our management structure and promote “Selection and Concentration” for recent years. As a result, we have established the direction of consumer electronics business led by white goods.
- First, we extensively shifted our resource from AV-related businesses including TV and audio to white goods.
- Second, we promoted value-added ‘premium’ products in line with our strategic white goods growth plan and made steady progress to increase profit.
- In addition to these initiatives, we promoted the integration of development, manufacturing and sales, and delegated the local management drastically in order to establish speedy global management structure. As a result, FY17 saw significant sales growth in Asia and China region.
- Following these achievements, our consumer electronic business in India is going to enter into a new phase at this fiscal year and we established “Panasonic India Appliance Company” in April 2017. Through the vigorous localization initiatives, we would like to materialize the growth in the region where the room for growth is foreseen.

Low-profitable Business		Profitability Improvement	
		Tighten rein and undertake issues	
Semiconductor *	-	Expected to turn in black around in FY20 by transforming to automotive and industrial application and executing further rationalization	
LCD panel **	-	Terminated LCD for TV production during 1 st half of FY17 - Expected to turn into black in FY20 by focusing on automotive and industrial applications where Panasonic take its advantage	
Solar	-	Agreed with Tesla for business collaboration and long term contract in December 2016, to globally expand its solar business	

* PSCS: Panasonic Semiconductor Solutions, Co., Ltd.
** PLD: Panasonic Liquid Display Co., Ltd.

8 | Fiscal 2018 Management Policy **Panasonic**

- Last, I would like to explain low-profitable business area. For the past years, we have steadily undertaken the measurements in order to improve earnings. As a result, the profitability has been gradually turning to positive.
- However, tough conditions in these three businesses are likely to continue. Therefore, we will prioritise to make “profit improvement” as our top priority going forward.
- We continue to transform semiconductor business into automotive and industrial applications and carry out fixed cost reduction and pushing further rationalization thoroughly. Through these efforts, we expect this business turn in black in FY20.
- With regard to LCD panels, we will continue to specialize them for industrial and automotive applications, of which we can enjoy our advantage. We also expect this business turn in black in FY20.
- In solar business, the domestic market will remain in challenging environment. Therefore, we are aiming to expand overseas business by utilizing the channel including Anchor and also strengthen our collaboration with Tesla in the US which was announced in December 2016.



- As explained in my presentation, the foundation for future growth has been in place and we now get an assured response towards “both sales and profit growth” in FY18.
- And also towards FY19, we forecast high-growth business such as automotive-related will significantly contribute our earnings, stable-growth business will generate profit steadily, and low-profitable business will be improved.
- Herewith, we will stick to the financial target in FY19 of 450 billion yen operating profit and 250 billion yen or above of net income. Panasonic Group will strive together to achieve the financial target.

Panasonic

A Better Life, A Better World

- Thank you for your continuous support and understanding.

Disclaimer Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation includes forward-looking statements (that include those within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) about Panasonic and its Group companies (the Panasonic Group). To the extent that statements in this presentation do not relate to historical or current facts, they constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on the current assumptions and beliefs of the Panasonic Group in light of the information currently available to it, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause the Panasonic Group's actual results, performance, achievements or financial position to be materially different from any future results, performance, achievements or financial position expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Panasonic undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements after the date of this presentation. Furthermore, figures in the presentation, at the time of the disclosure, are under the audit procedure based on Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Investors are advised to consult any further disclosures by Panasonic in its subsequent filings under the Financial Instrument and Exchange Act of Japan (the FIEA) and other publicly disclosed documents.

The risks, uncertainties and other factors referred to above include, but are not limited to, economic conditions, particularly consumer spending and corporate capital expenditures in the Americas, Europe, Japan, China and other Asian countries; volatility in demand for electronic equipment and components from business and industrial customers, as well as consumers in many product and geographical markets; the possibility that excessive currency rate fluctuations of the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese yuan and other currencies against the yen may adversely affect costs and prices of Panasonic's products and services and certain other transactions that are denominated in these foreign currencies; the possibility of the Panasonic Group incurring additional costs of raising funds, because of changes in the fund raising environment; the possibility of the Panasonic Group not being able to respond to rapid technological changes and changing consumer preferences with timely and cost-effective introductions of new products in markets that are highly competitive in terms of both price and technology; the possibility of not achieving expected results or incurring unexpected losses in connection with the alliances or mergers and acquisitions; the possibility of not being able to achieve its business objectives through joint ventures and other collaborative agreements with other companies, including due to the pressure of price reduction exceeding that which can be achieved by its effort and decrease in demand for products from business partners which Panasonic highly depends on in BtoB business areas; the possibility of the Panasonic Group not being able to maintain competitive strength in many product and geographical areas; the possibility of incurring expenses resulting from any defects in products or services of the Panasonic Group; the possibility that the Panasonic Group may face intellectual property infringement claims by third parties; current and potential, direct and indirect restrictions imposed by other countries over trade, manufacturing, labor and operations; fluctuations in market prices of securities and other financial assets in which the Panasonic Group has holdings or changes in valuation of non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment, goodwill and deferred tax assets; future changes or revisions to accounting policies or accounting rules; the possibility of incurring expenses resulting from a leakage of customers' or confidential information from Panasonic Group systems due to unauthorized access or a detection of vulnerability of network-connected products of the Panasonic Group; as well as natural disasters including earthquakes, prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the world, disruption of supply chain and other events that may negatively impact business activities of the Panasonic Group. The factors listed above are not all-inclusive and further information is contained in the most recent English translated version of Panasonic's securities reports under the FIEA and any other documents which are disclosed on its website.

FY18 Business Areas by Business Characteristics

High-growth business	Automotive Batteries, Next-generation Cockpit Systems, ADAS (Advanced Driver Assistance Systems), Air-conditioners, Electromechanical Control Devices
Stable-growth business	White Goods, Small Appliances, Commercial Refrigeration & Food Equipment, Wiring Devices, Lighting Equipment, Remodeling, Age-free (elderly-care), Avionics, Process Automation, Surveillance System, Electric Materials, Dry Batteries, etc.
Low-profitable business	TVs, Fixed-line Phones / FAX, Building Products, Solar Systems, Ruggedized PCs, Semiconductor, LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) panels, etc.