

KUBOTA Corporation

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Notice of interim dividend

Kubota Corporation (hereinafter “the Company”) has resolved at the Meeting of Board of Directors held on August 3, 2017 that the Company would pay interim dividend with the record date of June 30, 2017.

1. Details of interim dividend

	Interim dividend of this fiscal year	Latest forecast (Released on February 14, 2017)	Interim dividend of the previous year
Record date	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Dividend per common share	¥15	To be determined	¥14
Amount of dividend	¥18,564 million	-	¥17,411 million
Date of payment	September 1, 2017	-	September 1, 2016
Resource of interim dividend	Retained earnings	-	Retained earnings

2. Reasons for interim dividend amount

The Company’s basic policy for the return of profit to shareholders is to maintain stable dividends and raise dividends together with share buy-backs and retirement of treasury stock.

Considering the basic policy and the Company’s current business performance, the Company decided to pay ¥15 per common share as the interim dividend of this fiscal year, an increase of ¥1 from the previous fiscal year.

The specific amount of year-end cash dividend for the year ending December 31, 2017 is not decided at this time.

(Reference)

	Interim dividend	Year-end dividend	Annual dividend (per common share)
This fiscal year (Year ending December 31, 2017)	¥15	To be determined	To be determined
The previous year (Year ended December 31, 2016)	¥14	¥16	¥30

< Cautionary Statements with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements >

This document may contain forward-looking statements that are based on management’s expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties, which are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual future results may differ materially from what is forecast in forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation: general economic conditions in the Company’s markets, particularly government agricultural policies, levels of capital expenditures, both in public and private sectors, foreign currency exchange rates, the occurrence of natural disasters, continued competitive pricing pressures in the marketplace, as well as the Company’s ability to continue to gain acceptance of its products.