

**KUBOTA Corporation**

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**Notice on a distribution of retained earnings**

Kubota Corporation (hereinafter “the Company”) has resolved at the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 14, 2017 that the Company would distribute retained earnings as the record date was December 31, 2016.

**1. Details of year-end dividend**

	Year-end dividend	Latest forecast (Released on November 8, 2016)	Comparable previous year (Year ended December 31, 2015)
Record date	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Dividend per common share	¥16	¥16	¥14
Amount of dividend	¥19,857 million	-	¥17,428 million
Date of payment	March 27, 2017	-	March 28, 2016
Resource of dividend	Retained earnings	-	Retained earnings

**2. Reasons**

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 ¥16 of the year-end dividend per common share. Accordingly, including the interim dividend of ¥14 per common share already paid, the annual dividend per common share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 will be ¥30, an increase of ¥ 2 from the previous fiscal year.

(per common share)

	Dividend per common share		
	Interim dividend	Year-end dividend	Annual dividend
This fiscal year ended December 31, 2016	¥14	¥16	¥30
The fiscal year ended December 31, 2015	¥14	¥14	¥28

**< 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.

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