

Financial Summary

For Earth, For Life

(Unit: billions of yen)	Year ended	Year ended	Change	is	
	5 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Amount	96	
Revenue		2,196.8	1,853.2	+343.5	+18.5	
	Domestic	602.8	595.2	+7.6	+1.3	
	Overseas	1,594.0	1,258.0	+335.9	+26.7	
	perating ofit	11.2%	9.5%	+70.9	+40.5	
	ofit before come taxes	11.5%	10.0%	+66.7	+35.9	
3000	fit attributable to ners of the parent	8.0% 175.6	6.9%	+47.1	+36.7	

Variance from reviced forecast (Aug. 2021)					
Amount	%				
+46.8	+2.2				
-13.2	-2.1				
+60.0	+3.9				
-13.8	-5.3				
-10.4	-4.0				
-7.4	-4.0				

	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Year ended Dec. 31, 2020	Changes	
ROE	11.1%	8.8%	+2.3 p	

KUBOTA Corporation (Financial results for the year ended December 31, 2021)

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Revenue by Reportable Segment

For Earth, For Life

,	(Unit: billions of yen)	Year ended	Year ended	Chang	es
,	(Unit: billions of yen)	Dec. 31, 2021 Dec. 31, 2020		Amount	%
	m & Industrial chinery (Machinery)	1,864.8	1,509.1	+355.7	+23.6
	Domestic	310.5	292.9	+17.6	+6.0
Overseas		1,554.3	1,216.2	+338.1	+27.8
Water & Environment (Water)		305.4	315.8	-10.4	-3.3
	Domestic	265.7	274.0	-8.2	-3.0
	Overseas	39.7	41.8	-2.2	-5.2
Oth	ner	26.6	28.4	-1.8	-6.3
	Domestic	26.6	28.3	-1.8	-6.3
	Overseas	0.0	0.0	+0.0	+14.3
tal	revenue	2,196.8	1,853.2	+343.5	+18.5

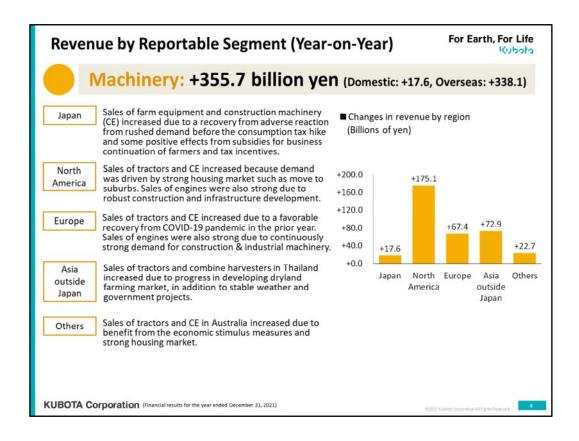
Domestic revenue	602.8	595.2	+7.6	+1.3
Overseas revenue	1,594.0	1,258.0	+335.9	+26.7

For reference: Changes excluding the effects of fluctuation in exchange [+65.0 billion yen] >Overseas revenue in Machinery increased by 22%. Total overseas revenue increased by 22%.

KUBOTA Corporation (Financial results for the year ended December 31, 2021)

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^{*}Beginning with the year ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with the change in the business reporting structure, the amounts related to "Financial services businesses" are reported in the "Farm & Industrial Machinery" segment, whereas they were formerly reported in the "Other" segment. The information for the prior year has been retrospectively adjusted to conform to the current year's presentation.

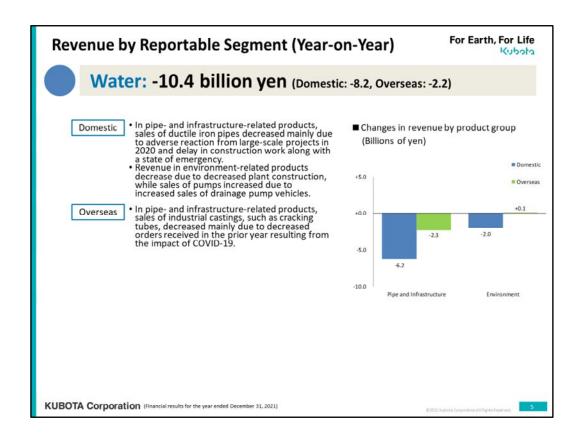


Domestic revenue in Farm & Industrial Machinery increased by 17.6 billion yen (+8%).

Sales of farm equipment and construction machinery (CE) increased mainly due to some positive
effects from subsidies for business continuation and tax incentives in addition to a recovery from
adverse reaction from rushed demand before the consumption tax hike.

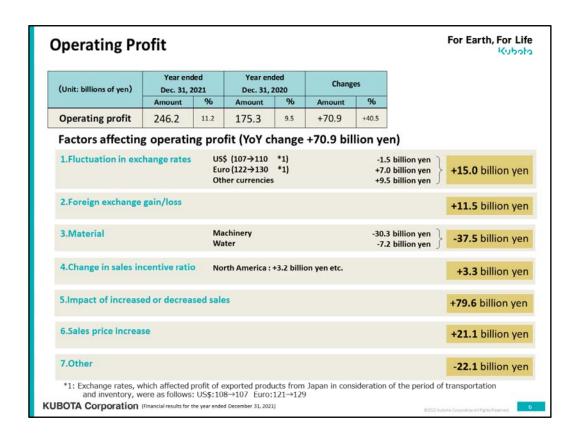
Overseas revenue in Farm & Industrial Machinery increased by 338.1 billion yen (+28%)

- Revenue in North America increased by 175.1 billion yen (+28%).
 - ✓ Sales of tractors and CE increased due to strong demand along with move to suburbs.
 - ✓ Sales of engines were steady due to robust demand for construction and infrastructure development.
 - ✓ Port congestion and procurement delay continue. Dealer inventory in US was 2.0 month at the end of last year. It was increased from 1.6 month of 3Q. However, the inventory is still low level.
- Revenue in Europe increased by 67.4 billion yen (+31%).
 - ✓ Sales of tractors and CE increased because of recovery from a slump in FY2020 mainly
 due to suspended operation by dealers and decreased demand resulting from lockdown.
 - ✓ Sales of Engines were solid due to continuously strong demand for construction & industrial machinery.
- Revenue in Asia outside Japan increased by 72.9 billion yen (+23%).
 - ✓ Sales of tractors and combine harvesters in ASEAN, mainly Thailand, increased significantly mainly due to stable weather conditions and government projects as well as market development of dryland faming.
 - ✓ In India, sales increased due to a reverse response of lockdown of last year.
- Revenue in Others increased by 16.2 billion yen (+81%).
 - ✓ In Australia, sales of tractors and CE increased significantly mainly due to benefit from the economic stimulus measures and strong housing market.



Water & Environment

- Domestic revenue decreased by 8.2 billion yen (-3%).
 - ✓ In pipe- and infrastructure-related products, sales of ductile iron pipes decreased mainly due to adverse reaction from large-scale projects in the prior year and delay in construction work along with the infection spread of COVID-19.
 - ✓ In environment-related products, revenue decreased due to a decreased plant construction even though sales of drainage pump vehicles were strong.
- Overseas revenue decreased by 2.2 billion yen (-5%).
 - ✓ In pipe- and infrastructure-related products, sales of industrial castings, mainly cracking tubes, decreased mainly due to decreased orders received in the prior year resulting from the infection spread of COVID-19. However, orders in 2021 had been strong due to recovered demand.



- Changes in sales incentive ratio (+3.3 billion yen)
 - ✓ US interest rate in 2021 was lower than one of previous year.
- Sales price increase (+21.1 billion yen)
 - ✓ This was mainly due to the effect of price increases in North America.
- Other (-22.1 billion yen)
 - ✓ Unexpected cost were taking conservative warranty provision stemmed from exhausted gas regulation in US, which was -8.4 billion yen, shipping and logistics expenses increase by more exporting from Japan, and increase in material and personnel cost in North America.
 - ✓ The result was below our 2Q forecast. But we didn't think our market demand went down.
 - ✓ Breakdown of Others:
 - Cost increase of -21.4 billion yen including unexpected costs as mentioned above
 - Increase in R&D of -10.0 billion yen
 - Increase in depreciation and amortization of -5.0 billion yen caused by capital investments
 - Personnel expenses increase of -6.0 billion yen
 - Disappearance of negative effect by COVID-19 last year of +18.9 billion yen

(U	nit: billions of yen)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Year ended Dec. 31, 2020	Changes
	Revenue	1,864.8	1,509.1	+355.7
Machinery	Operating profit	250.4	180.0	+70.4
	OP margin	13.4%	11.9%	+1.5P
	Revenue	305.4	315.8	-10.4
Water	Operating profit	22.3	25.9	-3.7
	OP margin	7.3%	8.2%	-0.9P
	Revenue	26.6	28.4	-1.8
Other	Operating profit	3.7	3.5	+0.2
	OP margin	13.9%	12.2%	+1.7P
Adjustment	Operating profit	-30.2	-34.1	+3.9
	Revenue	2,196.8	1,853.2	+343.5
Total	Operating profit	246.2	175.3	+70.9
American II	OP margin	11.2%	9.5%	+1.7P

- Operating profit in Farm & Industrial Machinery increased mainly due to significantly increased revenue in the domestic and overseas markets albeit there was a negative effect of cost increase such as material and transportation.
- Operating profit in Water & Environment decreased due to a decrease in revenue and soaring material costs.

(Unit: billions of yen)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2017	Year ended Dec. 31, 2018	Year ended Dec. 31, 2019	Year ended Dec. 31, 2020	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Changes	Total of last 5 years
	U.S. GAAP	1	IFI	RS			
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	136.4	138.6	149.1	128.5	175.6	+ 47.1	728.3
(Per share)	(110.30yen)	(112.44yen)	(121.59yen)	(105.85yen)	(145.52yen)	(+39.67yen)	
Total amount of dividend paid	39.5	41.9	44.1	43.6	50.6	+ 7.0	219.7
(Dividend per share)	(32yen)	(34yen)	(36yen)	(36yen)	(42yen)	(+ 6yen)	
Retirement of treasury shares	13.2	2.9	19.6	19.9	20.2	+ 0.4	75.7
(Number of shares retired)	(7.1 mil. shares)	(1.5 mil. shares)	(12.0 mil. shares)	(12.0 mil. shares)	(8.3 mil. shares)	(- 3.7mil. shares)	
Total shareholder return	52.7	44.8	63.6	63.5	70.8	+ 7.3	295.4
Payout ratio	29%	30%	30%	34%	29%	▲ 5P	30%
Shareholder return ratio (Dividends and retirement of treasury	39%	32%	43%	49%	40%	▲ 9P	41%
Mid-term target for short Set the target of over 40 Continue share buy-buc	% in shar	eholder r				6	

- There was no change of our target for shareholder return
 Dividend was increased by 6 yen and shareholder return ratio in 2021 was 40%

	(Unit: billions of yen)	As of Dec. 31, 2021	As of Dec. 31, 2020	Changes	Changes excl. the effects of fluctuation in exchange rates
Cash	and cash equivalents	258.6	222.9	+ 35.7	
Trade	receivables	574.3	592.0	- 17.7	▲ 42.
Finan	ce receivables	1,410.4	1,125.0	+ 285.4	+ 175.0
Inven	tories	510.1	374.0	+ 136.1	+ 105.
Other	<u> </u>	1,020.1	875.4	+ 144.7	
Total	assets	3,773.5	3,189.3	+ 584.2	
Bond	s and borrowings	1,094.5	874.4	+ 220.1	+ 145.
Trade	payables	392.3	323.6	+ 68.7	
Othe	r	501.7	417.1	+ 84.6	
Total	liabilities	1,988.5	1,615.1	+ 373.4	
Equity	attributable to owners of the parent	1,678.0	1,476.0	+ 201.9	
Nonce	ontrolling interests	107.0	98.1	+ 8.9	
Total	equity	1,785.0	1,574.2	+ 210.8	
Total	liabilities and equity	3,773.5	3,189.3	+ 584.2	
Net debt e	equity ratio	0.50	0.44	0.06	
	equity ratio (excl. financial services)	-0.21	-0.30	0.09	

- Trade receivables excluding the effects of fluctuation in exchange rates decreased by 42.0 billion yen.
 - ✓ In the US, trade receivables from dealers decreased due to strong retail sales, while shipments delayed.
- Finance receivables excluding the effects of fluctuation in exchange rates increased by 175.0 billion yen.
 - ✓ Finance receivables increased mainly in North America, where retail sales were strong. In addition, the collection status of finance receivables continues to be favorable.
- Inventories excluding the effects of fluctuation in exchange rates increased by 105.0 billion yen.
 - ✓ Inventories in transit increased mainly due to port congestion.
- Interest-bearing liabilities excluding the effects of fluctuation in exchange rates increased by 145.0 billion yen.
 - ✓ Although finance receivables increased significantly along with strong retail sales, the amount of increase was limited mainly due to good progress in the collection of trade receivables.

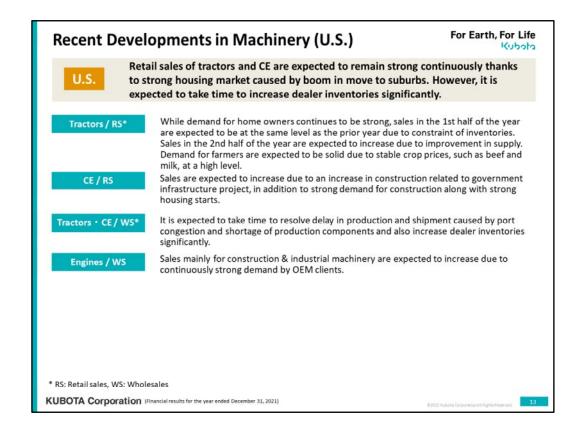
tement of Cash Flows			For Earth, For L ベット	
(Unit: billions of yen)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Year ended Dec. 31, 2020	Changes	
Net cash provided by operating activities	92.5	142.9	-50.4	
Increase in finance receivables	-180.8	-185.3	+4.5	
Other	273.3	328.2	-54.9	
Net cash used in investing activities	-127.4	-47.1	-80.2	
Payments for acquisition of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets	-125.7	-84.8	-41.0	
Other	-1.6	37.6	-39.3	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	60.6	-68.4	+128.9	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	10.0	-4.2	+14.2	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	35.7	23.3	+12.5	
Free cash flow	-33.2	58.2	-91.4	
Free cash flow (excl. the impact of increase in finance receivables)	147.6	243.4	-95.9	

- Net cash provided by operating activities was 92.5 billion yen.
 - ✓ This included 262.4 billion yen in cash inflow related to profit for the year and depreciation and amortization, 180.8 billion yen in cash outflow related to an increase in finance receivables, and 10.9 billion yen in cash inflow related to other items.
 - ✓ Compared to the prior fiscal year, net cash inflow decreased by 50.4 billion yen. In-transit inventory increased by port congestion.
- Free cash flow excluding the impact of increase in finance receivables, which we prioritize, decreased by 95.9 billion yen from the prior year to 147.6 billion yen.

(Unit: billions of yen)		As of Dec	. 31, 2021	As of Dec.	31, 2020	
		Financial services	Equipment operations	Financial services	Equipment operations	
Tota	assets	1,636.4	2,404.0	1,317.4	2,097.3	
	Cash and cash equivalents	30.4	228.3	24.9	198.0	
	Trade receivables	30.7	544.6	33.2	560.4	
	Finance receivables	1,410.4	-	1,125.0	(-)	
	Inventories	-	510.1		374.0	
	Property, plant, and equipment	5.7	490.7	1.2	423.5	
	Other	159.4	630.4	133.1	541.4	
Tota	l liabilities	1,384.0	855.2	1,115.3	707.8	
	Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,301.6	-	1,056.4		
	Other	82.4	855.2	59.0	707.8	
Tota	lequity	252.4	1,548.7	202.1	1,389.5	
Stat	tement of Profit or Los (Unit: billions of yen)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Year ended Dec. 31, 2020	Changes		
		Amount	Amount	Amount	%	
Reve	enue	89.8	79.2	+10.7	+13.5	
	rating profit	50.3%	41.5%	+12.3	+37.6	
Oper		30.9%	25.1%			

- Equipment operations excluding financial services have maintained a debtfree status.
- The P/L of the financial services has also been calculated, and it has maintained sufficient profitability.

Recent Developments
In Machinery



 The number of housing starts (SAAR), which is considered to be strongly related to our businesses, has remained at a high level of over 1.7 million, and demand continues to be strong.

①Tractors (retail sales)

- Demand for home owners (less 60HP) is solid supported by moving to suburbs. Sales in the 1st half are almost the same level of last year due to inventory constrain, but one in 2nd half increases thanks to an improvement of production level.
- Demand for famers (60-160hp) expands due to high prices of agricultural product such as beef and milk.

2CE (retail sales)

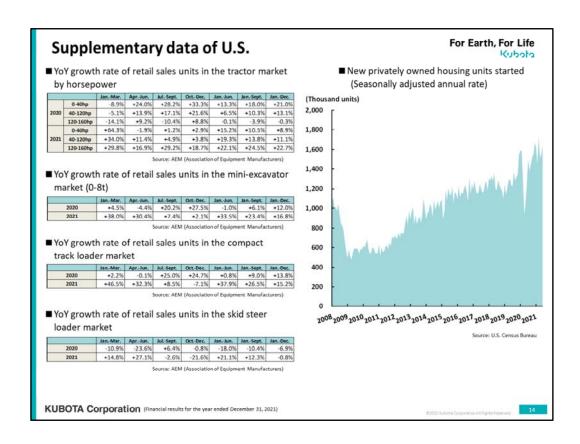
• Sales are expected to increase due to a robust housing market as well as the infrastructure project initiated by government.

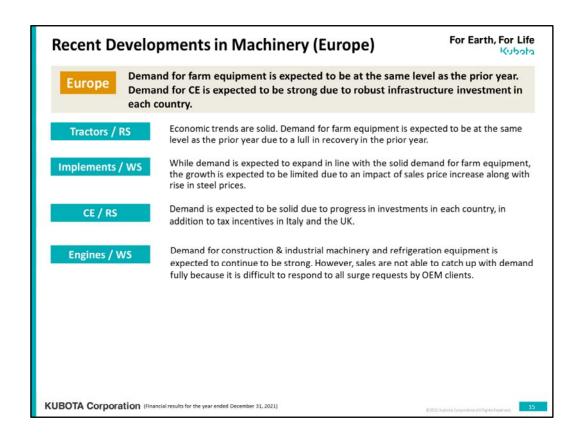
③Tractors and CE (wholesales)

- It is expected to take time to resolve delay in production and shipment caused by port congestion and shortage of production components and also increase dealer inventories significantly.
- We optimize inventory among dealers by detailed allocation and start to produce the shortage model in Japan. We minimize the risk of sales loss and increase dealer inventory steadily.

4 Engines (wholesales)

 OEM Demand is expected to be strong, mainly for construction & industrial machinery.





①Tractors (retail sales)

Economic trends are solid. Demand for farm equipment is expected to be at the same level as the prior year, which was strong, due to a lull in recovery in the prior year.

2 Implement (wholesales)

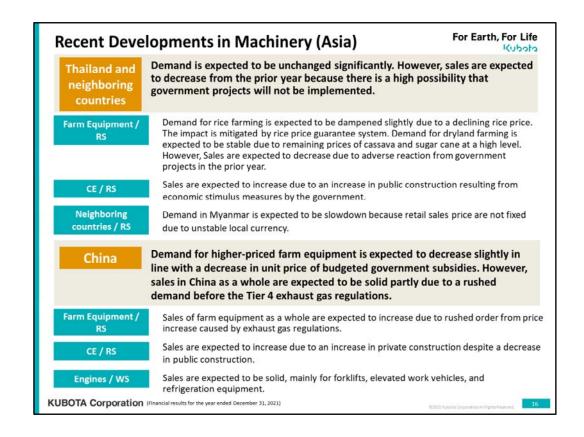
While demand is expected to expand in line with the solid demand for farm equipment, the growth is expected to be limited due to an impact of sales price increase along with rise in steel prices.

3CE (retail sales)

Demand is expected to be solid due to progress in investments in each country, in addition to tax incentives in Italy and the UK.

4 Engines (wholesales)

Demand for construction & industrial machinery and refrigeration equipment is expected to continue to be strong. However, sales are not able to catch up with demand fully because it is difficult to respond to all surge requests by OEM clients.



Thailand and neighboring countries

①Tractors - Thailand (retail sales)

Demand for rice farming is expected to be dampened slightly due to a declining rice price. The impact is mitigated by rice price guarantee system.

Demand for dryland farming is expected to be stable due to remaining prices of cassava

and sugar cane at a high level.

However, sales are expected to decrease due to adverse reaction from government projects in the prior year.

②CE - Thailand (retail sales)

- Sales are expected to increase due to an increase in public construction resulting from economic stimulus measures by the government.
- ③Neighboring countries (retail sales)
- Retail sales in Cambodia are expected to be solid due to stable crop prices.
- Demand in Myanmar is expected to be slowdown because retail sales price are not fixed due to unstable local currency.

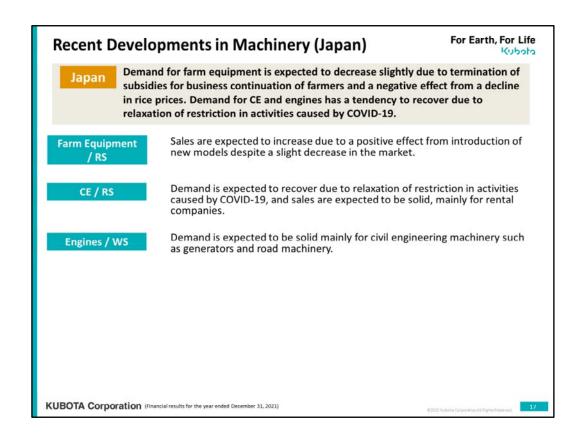
China

①Farm equipment (retail sales)

- Demand for higher-priced farm equipment is expected to decrease slightly in line with a decrease in unit price of budgeted government subsidies, although the subsidies in total are expected to be increase.
- Sales of farm equipment as a whole are expected to increase due to rushed order before price increase caused by the Tier 4 exhaust gas regulations.
- Sales of rice transplanters are expected to increase by an introduction of new model

②CE (retail sales)

- Salès are expected to increase due to an increase in private construction despite a decrease in public construction.
- ③Engines (wholesales)
- Sales are expected to be solid, mainly for forklifts, elevated work vehicles, and refrigeration equipment.



①Farm equipment (retail sales)

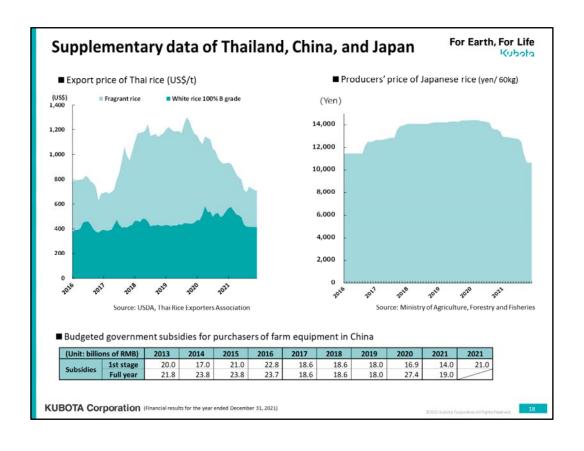
 Sales are expected to increase due to a positive effect from introduction of new models despite a slight decrease in the market.

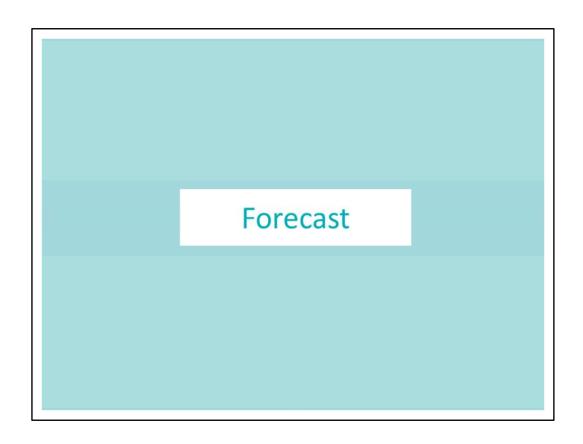
2CE (retail sales)

 Demand is expected to recover due to relaxation of restriction in activities caused by COVID-19, and sales are expected to be solid, mainly for rental companies.

③Engines (wholesales)

• Demand is expected to be solid mainly for civil engineering machinery such as generators and road machinery.





(Unit: billions of yen)	Year ending Dec. 31, 2022	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Changes		
		(Forecast)	(Actual)	Amount %		
Re	venue	2,450.0	2,196.8	+253.2	+11.5	
	Domestic	645.0	602.8	+42.2	+7.0	
	Overseas	1,805.0	1,594.0	+211.0	+13.2	
	erating ofit	10.2%	11.2%	+3.8	+1.5	
	ofit before ome taxes	10.3%	11.5%	+0.4	+0.2	
	fit attributable to ners of the parent	7.3%	8.0%	+2.4	+1.3	

- We will have a record-high again of revenue.
 Figures of Escorts is not included because the transaction has not been closed yet.

(Unit: billions of yen)	Year ending Year ended Dec. 31, 2022 Dec. 31, 2021		Chang	ges	
	(Forecast)	(Actual)	Amount	%	
Machinery	2,080.0	1,864.8	+215.2	+11.5	
Domestic	320.0	310.5	+9.5	+3.1	
Overseas	1,760.0	1,554.3	+205.7	+13.2	
Water	340.0	305.4	+34.6	+11.3	
Domestic	295.0	265.7	+29.3	+11.0	
Overseas	45.0	39.7	+5.3	+13.5	
Other	30.0	26.6	+3.4	+12.9	
Domestic	30.0	26.6	+3.4	+13.0	
Overseas	0.0	0.0	-		
Total revenue	2,450.0	2,196.8	+253.2	+11.5	
Domestic revenue	645.0	602.8	+42.2	+7.0	
Overseas revenue	1,805.0	1,594.0	+211.0	+13.2	
For reference: Chang >Overseas revenue i increase by 12%.				-	[+26.1 billion yen] verseas revenue is forecast to

Revenue of Machinery

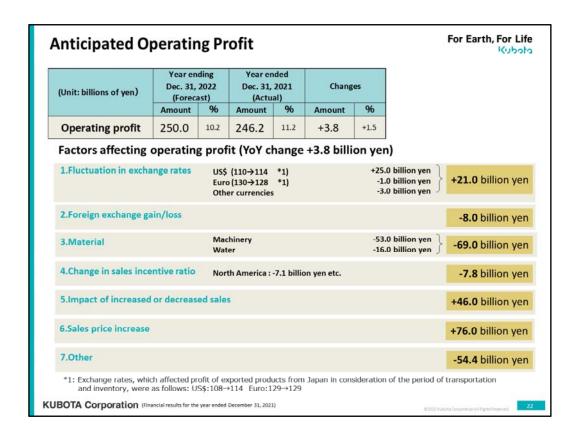
- Domestic revenue is expected to increase in farm equipment, CE, and engines.
- Housing market in North America is still active supported by moving to suburbs. European market is stable and Asian market is almost flat due to a decrease of government projects. Overall, overseas revenue is expected to increase by 205.7 billion yen (+13%).

Revenue of Water & Environment

- Domestic demand are weak because of an increase of material cost and reviewing cost of several project. But revenue is expected to increase thanks to our price hike.
- Overseas revenue is expected to increase mainly due to an increase in cracking tube.

For reference:

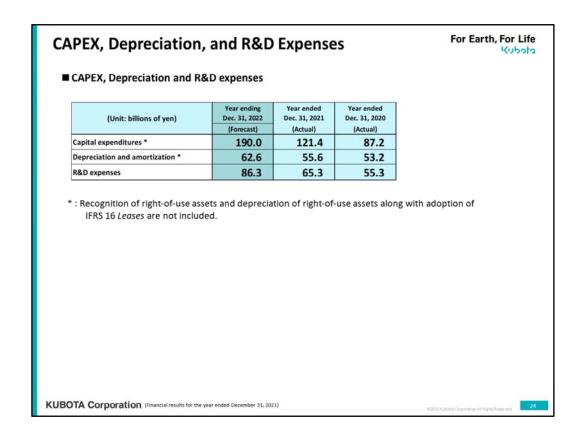
Changes excluding the effects of fluctuation in exchange are +26.1 billion yen due to the yen depreciation against the US dollars, while other currencies tend to appreciate the yen.



- Changes in sales incentive ratio (-7.8 billion yen)
 - ✓ Interest rates in the US are expected to rise moderately.
- Sales price increase (+76.0 billion yen)
 - ✓ We will raise sales price significantly to compensate an increase of material costs and logistics expenses. However, this positive effect doesn't come out for all sales this year due to back-orders from last year and it is expected to be 76.0 billion yen.
- Other (-54.4 billion yen)
 - ✓ Increase of logistics expenses -28.0 billion yen
 - ✓ Increase of R&D expenses to accelerate it based on the mid-term plan -21.0 billion yen
 - ✓ Depreciation and amortization increase -7.0 billion yen
 - ✓ Personnel expenses increase -5.0 billion yen
 - ✓ Fixed cost increase including relocation of R&D center in Japan 10.0 billion yen
 - ✓ Adverse effect of warranty provision last year + 8.4 billion yen
 - ✓ Other factors such as production mix +8.2 billion yen

(Unit: billions of yen)		Year ending Dec. 31, 2022 (Forecast)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2021 (Actual)	Changes
	Revenue	2,080.0	1,864.8	+215.2
Machinery	Operating profit	289.0	250.4	+38.6
	OP margin	13.9%	13.4%	+0.5P
Water	Revenue	340.0	305.4	+34.6
	Operating profit	21.0	22.3	-1.3
	OP margin	6.2%	7.3%	-1.1P
Other	Revenue	30.0	26.6	+3.4
	Operating profit	4.0	3.7	+0.3
	OP margin	13.3%	13.9%	-0.6P
djustment	Operating profit	-64.0	-30.2	-33.8
Total	Revenue	2,450.0	2,196.8	+253.2
	Operating profit	250.0	246.2	+3.8
	OP margin	10.2%	11.2%	-1.0P

 Adjustment increases due to foreign exchange loss and an increase of R&D expenses.



- Capital expenditure is expected to be up to 190.0 billion yen
 - New R&D site in Sakai, Japan and promote BCP and DX investment
 - Overseas, we plan investments such as CE manufacturing site in US, which have already been disclosed.
- Depreciation and amortization are expected to be 62.6 billion yen, and R&D expenses are expected to be 86.3 billion yen.
- For the realization of GMB2030, we construct the robust foundation in the area of R&D and business for further business expansion after 2025 by proactive upfront investment.

Safe Harbor

For Earth, For Life

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.

KUBOTA Corporation (Financial results for the year ended December 31, 2021)

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