To whom it may concern

### **Kubota Corporation**

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# Notice on interim dividend

Please be advised that Kubota Corporation (hereinafter "the Company") resolved at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on November 2, 2011 that the Company would pay interim dividend the record date of which was September 30, 2011.

## 1. Details of interim dividend

	Interim dividend	Latest forecast	Interim dividend
	of this fiscal year	(Released on August 2, 2011)	of the prior year
Record date	September 30,2011	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Dividend per common share	¥7	To be determined	¥7
Amount of dividend	¥8,794 million	-	¥8,905 million
Date of payment	December 2, 2011	-	December 2, 2010
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 or raise dividends together with share buy-back and retirement of treasury stock.

The Company declared the annual dividend of ¥14 per common share in the prior year, which was ¥2 more than the preceding year, including the interim dividend of ¥7 and the year-end dividend of ¥7. Based on the annual dividend of the prior year, the Company decided to pay a half of the prior year's annual dividend as the interim dividend of this fiscal year.

#### (Reference)

(per common share)

	Interim dividend	Year-end dividend	Total
This fiscal year (Year ending March 31, 2012)	¥7	To be determined	To be determined
The prior year (Year ended March 31, 2011)	¥7	¥7	¥14

#### < 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.