

May 13, 2009

To whom it may concern

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## **Notice on an distribution of retained earnings**

Please be advised that Kubota Corporation (hereinafter “the Company”) resolved at the Board of Directors’ Meeting held on May 13, 2009 that the Company would distribute retained earnings as the record date was March 31, 2009.

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

	Year-end dividend	Latest forecast (Released on February 10, 2009)	Comparable previous year (Year ended March 31, 2008)
Record date	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Dividend per ADS	¥35	¥35	¥40
Amount of dividend	¥8,907 million	-	¥10,247 million
Date of payment	June 22, 2009	-	June 23, 2008
Resource of dividend	Retained earnings	-	Retained earnings

ADS: American Depositary Receipt

### **2. Reasons for raising dividend**

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 recognizes returning profit to shareholders is one of the most important missions.

In order to advance these activities and considering the Company’s current business performance, the Company decided to pay annual dividend per ADS would be ¥70, the same amount as annual dividend in the previous year.

Accordingly the year-end dividend for the year ended March 31, 2008 is ¥35 per ADS, in addition to the interim dividend of ¥35 already paid.

(per ADS)

	Interim dividend	Year-end dividend	Annual dividend
This fiscal year (Year ended March 31, 2009)	¥35	¥35	¥70
Comparable previous year (Year ended March 31, 2008)	¥30	¥40	¥70

#### **< 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, 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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