Kubota Corporation

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Notice on a distribution of retained earnings

Please be advised that Kubota Corporation (hereinafter "the Company") resolved at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on May 10, 2012 that the Company would distribute retained earnings as the record date was March 31, 2012.

1. Details of year-end dividend

	Year-end dividend	Latest forecast	Comparable previous year
		(Released on February 7, 2012)	(Year ended March 31, 2011)
Record date	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Dividend per common share	¥8	¥8	¥7
Amount of dividend	¥10,050 million	-	¥8,905 million
Date of payment	June 25, 2012	-	June 27, 2011
Resource of dividend	Retained earnings	-	Retained earnings

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.

Considering the basic policy and the Company's current business performance, the Company decided to pay ¥8 per common share as year-end dividend, which will be ¥1 higher than in the prior year.

Accordingly, including the interim dividend of ¥7 per common share already paid, the annual dividend per common share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 will be ¥15, which will be ¥1 higher than in the prior year.

(per common share)

	Dividend per common share		
	Interim dividend	Year-end dividend	Annual dividend
This fiscal year (Year ended March 31, 2012)	¥7	¥8	¥15
Comparable previous 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.