## **Kubota Corporation**

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# Notice on results of the purchasing program of treasury stock

Please be advised that the purchasing program of treasury stock established at the Board of Directors' Meeting on December 15, 2006 pursuant to Article 156 of the Corporate Law after applying the regulations of Article 165 Paragraph 3 of said Law has expired, and the results are as follows.

## 1. Results of purchase of treasury stock

(1) Term of purchase: From December 18, 2006 to March 22, 2007

(2) Total number of shares purchased: 3,100,000 shares (0.2% of the total numbers of shares issued)

(3) Total amount of shares purchased: ¥ 3,952,500,000

(4) Method of purchase: Purchase on the market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange

#### (Reference)

(1) Details of the resolution at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on December 15, 2006.

Type of shares to be purchased: Shares of common stock of Kubota Corporation

Number of shares to be purchased: Not exceeding 5 million shares (0.4% of the total numbers of shares issued)

Amount of shares to be purchased: Not exceeding ¥5 billion

Term of validity: From December 18, 2006 to March 22, 2007

(2) The number of treasury stock purchased pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors' Meetings (from June 26, 2006 to March 22, 2007)

Total number of treasury stock purchased: 7,800,000 shares (0.6% of the total numbers of shares issued)

Total amount of treasury stock purchased: ¥8,323,500,000

#### < 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.