December 18, 2007

To whom it may concern

Kubota Corporation
2-47, Shikitsu-higashi 1-chome,
Naniwa-ku, Osaka 556-8601, Japan
Contact: IR Group
Finance & Accounting Department
Phone: +81-6-6648-2645

Notice on absorption of a subsidiary

Kubota Corporation (hereinafter "the Company") resolved at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on December 18, 2007 that Ohtake Shellco Ltd. (hereinafter "Ohtake"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is to be merged into the Company effective on February 1, 2008.

1. Purpose of the merger

Ohtake was established in July 1986 and has conducted manufacturing and sales of cores and styroform models for casting, and the sales of drainage pipes for housing, building, and industrial uses.

The Company has decided to merge Ohtake to increase business efficiency.

2. Outline of the merger

(1) Schedule

- Board of Directors' Meeting for approval of the merger : December 18, 2007
- Conclusion of the merger agreement : December 25, 2007 (planned)
- Effective date of the merger : February 1, 2008 (planned)

*Pursuant to the Article 796 Paragraph 3 (Small scale merger) and the Article 784 Paragraph 1 (Short form merger) of the Corporate Law of Japan, Ohtake is to be merged into the Company without approval of shareholders' meeting of the Company and Ohtake.

(2) Method of the merger

The merger is an absorption-type merger. Ohtake will be merged into the Company and be dissolved.

(3) Treatment of stock acquisition rights and bonds with stock acquisition rights of Ohtake

There is no outstanding stock acquisition rights and bonds with stock acquisition rights of Ohtake.

3. Outline of the Company and Ohtake (as of March 31, 2007)

Company Name	Kubota Corporation (Merging company)	Ohtake Shellco Ltd. (Company to be merged)
Principal Line of Business	Manufacture, sale, construction and services of farm equipment, engines, construction machinery, pipes, valves, industrial castings, pumps, environmental control plants, etc.	Manufacture, sale of the cores for casting and LFP styroform models for jointed drainage pipes, and sale of drainage pipes, etc.
Date of Incorporation	December, 1930	July, 1986
Location of Head Office	Naniwa-ku, Osaka-shi, Japan	Taisho-ku, Osaka-shi, Japan
Representative	President and Representative Director Daisuke Hatakake	President and Representative Director Toru Terada
Capital (millions of yen)	84,070	20
Shares Outstanding	1,291,919,180	400
Net assets (millions of yen)	659,637(consolidated)	159
Assets (millions of yen)	1,502,532(consolidated)	431
Closing Date of fiscal year	March 31	March 31
Major Shareholders And Shareholdings (%)	Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (8.03%), The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (7.97%), Nippon Life Insurance Company (6.86%), Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company (5.12%), The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company (3.66%) Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (3.48%) Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. (3.16%) The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. London (3.11%) Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (2.19%) Trust & Custody Service Bank, Ltd. (1.90%)	Kubota Corporation (100%)

4. Changes after the merger

There will be no changes in the Company’s name, principal line of business, address of head office, representative persons, capital and closing date as a result of the merger.

5. Financial outlook

There will be no effect on the consolidated financial results for the year ending March 31, 2008 because the merger will be completed between the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The effect of the merger on non-consolidated financial results for the year ending March 31, 2008 will be quite small.

< 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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