



連結財務ハイライト ……] …… Consolidated Financial Highlights

ミッションステートメント ····· 2 ···· Mission Statement

カナモトから皆様へ …… 4 …… Message from the President

事業のご案内 ······ 6 ····· Overview of Operations

カナモトのアドバンテージ ······ 10 ····· The Kanamoto Advantage

CSRレポート …… 14 …… CSR Report

拠点ネットワーク ······ 20 ······ Branch Network

アライアンス&アソシエイツ …… 22 …… Alliances and Associates

沿革 ····· 24 ····· Corporate History 会社概要 ····· 26 ····· Corporate Data

組織図 ······ 27 ····· Organization Chart 役員 ····· 28 ····· Board of Directors

財務セクション …… 29/49 …… Financial Section

第44期事業報告書 ······ 30/51 ····· Report of Operating Results and Financial Position for the 44th Business Period

連結財務諸表 ······ 34/54 ····· Consolidated Financial Statements

連結注記表 …… 38/59 …… Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

個別財務諸表 …… 42/64 …… Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

個別注記表 …… 45/68 …… Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

監査報告書 ······ 70 ····· Audit Reports

グラフで見る5年間 …… 74 …… Performance at a Glance

株式情報 ····· 78 ····· Stock Information

将来見通しの記述について

このレポートに記載されている株式会社カナモトの計画、戦略などのうち、過去の事実以外のものは将来の業績に関する見通しの記述であり、現在入手可能な情報に 基づく仮定となっております。これら将来の見通しの記述は、既知のリスク、未知のリスクの不確かさ、その他の要因などを含み、株式会社カナモトの実際の経営成 績・業績とは大きく異なる可能性があります。

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements included as part of the Kanamoto Co., Ltd. plans and strategies described in this report, other than statements of actual past facts, are descriptions of the Company's outlook concerning future operating results and are assumptions based on information currently available. These descriptions of the future outlook contain known risks and unidentified risks, as well as other uncertainty factors, and the actual management performance and operating results of Kanamoto Co., Ltd. may vary substantially from the descriptions provided herein.

- ●本レポートに掲載されている貸借対照表・損益計算書は、現行の日本の会計制度に則り作成されたものです。
- For purposes of this report, the Balance Sheets and Statements of Income were created using financial data prepared according to Japan's Securities Report guidelines.
- ●百万円未満の数字は切捨表示しています。
- Throughout this report, amounts of less than ¥1 million are truncated except in the financial statements, where figures of less than ¥1 million are rounded.

連結財務ハイライト Consolidated Financial Highlights

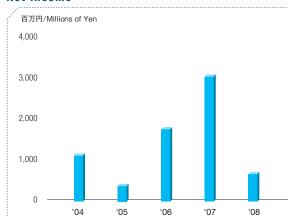
| | | | 百万円 Millions of yen | | 千ドル Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note) |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------|--|
| | | 2007 | 2007 2008 | | 2008 |
| 売上高 | Rental revenues and sales of goods | ¥ 68,626 | ¥ 69,411 | 1.1 | \$ 705,404 |
| 営業利益 | Operating income | 4,236 | 2,227 | -47.4 | 22,641 |
| 当期純利益 | Net income | 3,035 | 644 | -78.8 | 6,545 |
| 株主資本 | Total shareholders' equity | 37,971 | 37,784 | -0.5 | 383,991 |
| 総資産 | Total assets | 85,155 | 91,741 | 7.7 | 932,330 |

| | | | 月 en | 前期比增減率 (%) Percent change | ドル U.S. dollars (Note) |
|------------|--|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2007-2008 | 2008 |
| 1株当たり当期純利益 | Net income per share of common stock | ¥ 92.40 | ¥ 19.61 | -78.8 | \$ 0.20 |
| 1株当たり配当 | Cash dividends per share of common stock | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.0 | 0.20 |

^{*}表示されている米ドル金額は、2008年10月31日現在のおおよその実勢為替レート1ドル=98.40円により換算しています。

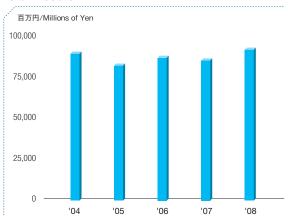
当期純利益

Net Income



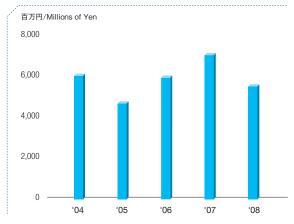
総資産

Total Assets

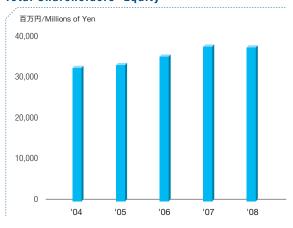


キャッシュ・フロー

Cash Flow



株主資本 Total Shareholders' Equity



Note: U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from yen for convenience only, at the rate ¥98.40=US \$1, the approximate exchange rate on October 31, 2008.

cananoto

四十余年にわたり培った"カナモト·スタイル"。 さらなる可能性を求め、これからも。

カナモトの成長は、日本の建機レンタル業界の発展と軌を一にしてきました。市場ニーズに対応する機種、 品質管理、供給チャネルのほか、時代に即して開発してきたカナモトの最先端のビジネスモデルは、お客様 の経営合理化に寄与しています。お客様の満足をさらに高めるため、カナモトはこれからもレンタルソリュー ションの可能性を拡げてまいります。

激しい事業環境の変化に対応する 強い企業体質を構築し、さらなる進化へ。

「変態」「変身」を意味する「メタモルフォーゼ」を目標に掲げ、2008年10月期をもって終了した長期経営計画。 行動指針に記された変革を明確にするための5年間、当社グループは利益重視のレンタル資産運用や大胆なスク ラップ&ビルド、効果的なアライアンス戦略に次々と取り組んでまいりました。

そして現在。全世界に波及した金融市場の混乱・信用収縮により、日本経済もまた後退局面にあります。 特に当社グループの主力ユーザーである建設業界においては、切り捨てられた地方経済、資金引上げによる新 興デベロッパーの倒産に加え、民間建設設備投資の延期など、国内需要は急速に悪化しています。

このような環境だからこそ、レンタル事業を主力とする当社グループが建設会社をはじめ、地方自治体のコスト 削減に力を発揮できるものと考えます。

豊かな日本を維持するために、全国のあらゆる現場をサポートするために、当社グループはこれまで進めてきたアライアンス戦略をさらに強化し、未だ進出余地がある首都圏・大都市圏での業務エリア拡大を目指すとともに、企業規模を生かした大型プロジェクトへの参入により絶対的シェアの確保と拡大に努めていきます。そして、伸長著しい中国やグアム、東南アジアでの海外ビジネスは当社グループの新しい収益の柱となりつつあります。さらなる進化を目指して、カナモトは常にチャレンジし続けて行きます。

Over 40 years of continually challenging the potential of the construction equipment rental business.

Kanamoto's growth has been synonymous with the development of Japan's construction equipment rental business. We help customers rationalize their operations through equipment tailored to market needs, quality assurance, supply channels and a state-of-the-art business model developed to meet the changing times. To attain higher levels of customer satisfaction, Kanamoto will continue to unleash the potential of construction equipment rental solutions.



We are enhancing corporate quality in response to changes in the challenging business environment to propel our development further.

"Metatamorphose," the long-term management plan that set our objectives for change and transformation, concluded in October 2008. This plan clearly defined action items to transform the Kanamoto Group over a five-year period. Accordingly, during this interval we carried out successive objectives, including earnings-focused rental asset management, a sweeping scrap-and-build program, and an effective alliance strategy.

Now, the Japanese economy is in a recessionary phase, affected by financial market chaos and credit crunches throughout the world.

Particularly hard-hit is the construction industry, which forms the Kanamoto Group's core user base. Domestic demand is worsening rapidly, affected by cutoffs in regional economic funding, loan calls driving budding developers into bank-ruptcy and the suspension of private-sector investment in construction and facilities.

We believe this economic climate presents an opportunity for the Kanamoto Group, as its mainstay rental business can help construction companies and local government bodies cut costs.

The Kanamoto Group is fortifying its alliance strategy in an aim to sustain Japanese prosperity and provide support at locations throughout the country. We are also working to broaden our business in the Tokyo metropolitan and other major urban areas, where leeway for expansion still exists. In addition, to maintain our scale of operations and with an aim to increasing our absolute market share we are participating in large-scale projects that deliver the most benefit from the size of our company. The Kanamoto Group also seeks to establish overseas business as a new pillar of revenue. To this end, we are looking toward the rapidly growing markets of China, Guam and Southeast Asia. In its bid for further growth, Kanamoto will continue to embrace the challenges of the future.



ここに、2008年10月期における株式会社カナモトの活動状況をご報告し、今後の方針を簡略に申し述べます。 当社第44期中の日本経済は、米国サブプライムローンに端を発した金融危機が世界各国に波及し実物経済に悪影響を与えたことから、低迷いたしました。また、原油高騰や諸資源・材料の値上がりが各企業の収益を圧迫し、特に為替の円高基調が製造業の収益に悪影響を及ぼしました。

当社の主要顧客である建設業においても、硬直した公共 事業費削減政策が続行され地方の業者が体力を消耗する 中、比較的好調だった大都市圏でも金融不安に起因する 不動産投資減退が暗い影を落としました。 It is my great pleasure to report the results of Kanamoto's activities for the business period ended October 31, 2008, and to outline its policies for the future. During this period, the financial crisis arising from the U.S. sub-prime loan problem had a real impact on economies worldwide, including in Japan, where economic stagnation resulted. Furthermore, rising prices of crude oil and other raw materials placed pressure on the profits of many corporations. The appreciation of the yen against other currencies had a particularly negative effect on profits in the manufacturing sector.

The construction industry, which forms the core of the Kanamoto Group's user base, continued to face strict cost-cutting strategies by both the public and private sectors that have eroded the spending power of regional enterprises. Even performance in the relatively robust



このような環境の中、大都市圏・地方を問わず、当社の 営業現場においては、長期5カ年計画「メタモルフォーゼ」の理念に沿って需要の掘り起こしと業務の改善に努 めましたが、外部環境の悪化スピードに追従できず、残 念ながら前期に比較して経常利益が半減いたしました。

今後も国内においては建設投資の大きな伸びは期待できず、厳しい外部環境が続くと思われますが、「艱難、汝を玉にす」の喩えにあるように企業体質改善の絶好期と捉え、変革有理・利潤追求・自主自律をモットーとし原点に立ち返ります。またカナモトグループとして、引き続き国内アライアンス先の開拓に努めグループシェアを高めるとともに、上海・グアムで展開している海外事業の規模拡大を急ぎます。

株主の皆様におかれましては、当社へご支援を賜ります よう、お願い申し上げます。 major metropolitan areas was affected by the slowdown in real estate investment caused by the financial crisis. In this environment, we continued to apply the principles of "Metamorphose," our five-year management plan, in both the metropolitan and regional business domains. Although we strove to cultivate demand and improve our business, ultimately these efforts were unable to keep pace with the plummeting external environment. Consequently, ordinary income dropped by half year on year. An upturn in domestic construction investment seems unlikely in the near term, with the current hostile environment set to continue. However, adhering to the principle of gaining from adversity, we will carry on thorough changes to maintain corporate quality and revert to basics-to our guiding principles of change and rationalization, pursuit of profits, and autonomy. Kanamoto, as a corporate group, will continue to develop new alliance partners in the Japanese market to expand its market share and to step up the pace of expansion of overseas business operations in Shanghai and Guam.

We look forward to the support of our shareholders in the future.

株式会社カナモト 代表取締役社長

金本寬中

Kanchu Kanamoto, President and Chief Executive Officer

K. Kanameto

事業のご案内 Overview of Operations

建機レンタル事業 Construction Equipment Rental Business

現場の声が、原動力です。

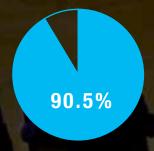
建築・土木をはじめ、あらゆるフィールドで 建機レンタルというソリューションを提供するカナモト。 お客様のご要望を「現場の声」として受けとめ、 次々と実現することにより、新たな発展を遂げています。

Worksite talk is Kanamoto's driving force.

Kanamoto provides construction rental solutions across a variety of fields, led by construction and civil engineering.

By listening carefully to the input we glean through talk at worksites, we will strive to meet our customers' varied needs and grow in line with their development.

事業部門別売上比率(連結) Divisional sales ratio (Consolidated)



2008年10月期実績 Fiscal 2008 operating results

| 45,845 |
|--------|
| 16,956 |
| 62,802 |
| |

百万円 / Millions of Yer







460機種、40万点の豊富なレンタルアイテム

油圧ショベル、高所作業車などの建設機械はもちろん、ダンプ・トラック、仮設機材・ハウス、現場に欠かせないハンドツール類や発電機に至るまで、サイズバリエーションも豊富なレンタルアイテムをラインアップし、ユーザーの皆様のご要望に応えられる体制を整えています。また、ベースマシンの用途を広げるアタッチメントなどのオプションも充実させ、現場の幅広いニーズに対応しています。

オンラインシステムによる迅速な商品検索

「必要な時に、必要な機械を必要な数だけ提供する」。レンタルの基本ともいえるこのスタンスを確立することができたのは、1985年から運用されている全拠点オンラインネットワークがあってこそ。このカナモト・オンラインシステムは、ユーザーへのスムーズな入出荷はもちろんのこと、最新データに即した商品ラインアップ、レンタルフリートを効率的に調達・運用しています。

全営業拠点で万全のメンテナンス体制を整備

カナモトブランドの拠点は全国に160以上、グループ全体では 北海道から沖縄まで260以上の拠点を有し、参画企業の増加 と共にその数は年々拡大を続けています。そして、これらの全拠 点に高い技術力を持ったメンテナンス・スタッフを配置し、建 機の品質維持・管理を入念に行っています。これからも全国各 地のお客様に"万全"を提供し続けていきます。

個人向けレンタルという新しいビジネスフィールド

BtoBからBtoCへ。カナモトはホームセンター大手のコメリ社と提携して、パーソナルユースのレンタルも行っています。同社の展開するホームセンターのうち、コメリパワーの7店舗にツールレンタルコーナーを設けて、個人ユーザーのほか、工務店や農家の方々のニーズにも応えられるよう、プロユースに堪えるツールから小型建機までを豊富に揃えています。

「安心」の提供に向けた補償制度

レンタル中の建機・車両による事故や盗難といったリスク。 カナモトではこれらのリスクに対応する総合補償制度を20年 以上も前から完備してきました。近年の複雑化する事故の形態や補償対象、それに呼応して多様化するユーザーニーズ。 これらお客様のご要望を反映させるため、各地域にインスペクターを配置して、補償内容の検討を計るなど手厚いサービスを提供しています。

A rental lineup of 400,000 items spanning 460 different models

Kanamoto offers an extensive portfolio of rental items through a system geared to user needs. In addition to hydraulic excavators and vehicles for working high off the ground, our lineup includes dump trucks, temporary housing materials and structures, as well as generators and all of the hand tools that are needed on construction sites. Furthermore, we strive to satisfy all strata of demand by providing equipment in various sizes. We even stock optional apparatus, such as attachments for expanding basic equipment use, to respond to the diverse needs at customers' sites.

Prompt product searches using Kanamoto's online system

Through our online network linking every branch and office, since 1985 we have striven to provide precisely the right equipment, in the right quantity and at the right time. Kanamoto's online system enables smooth equipment pickup and delivery for users, ensures that its product lineup reflects the very latest data, and facilitates efficient procurement and operation of our rental fleet.

A complete maintenance system spanning all branches

The Kanamoto Group operates via more than 240 bases spread from Hokkaido to Okinawa, with more than 160 Kanamoto brand outlets nationwide. We continue in our drive to boost these numbers year on year and increase our range of partner firms. Technologically expert maintenance staff are deployed at all outlets to perform exacting equipment quality maintenance and management. In the future, we will continue to provide comprehensive rental services to our customers throughout Japan.

Entering a new business domain through rentals to individuals

We are shifting our focus from business-to-business, or B2B, to business-to-consumer (BtoC). In cooperation with Komeri Co., Ltd., a major Japanese DIY company, Kanamoto is developing its rental business targeting individual users. We have set up tool rental desks at seven Komeri Power Store branches, meeting the needs of individual customers, small building contractors and farmers. The ample lineup at these facilities ranges from tools for professional use to compact construction equipment.

A compensation system that ensures peace of mind

Renting construction equipment and vehicles necessarily incurs an element of risk, such as the possibility of damage or theft. For more than 20 years, Kanamoto has offered a comprehensive compensation system to address these risks. In recent years, both the type of accidents that occur and the scope of compensation have grown more complex, generating increasingly diverse user needs. To meet such customer requirements we have situated inspectors in various locations and begun offering enhanced services that include inspecting compensatory details.

事業のご案内 Overview of Operations

鉄鋼関連事業 Steel Product Sales Business

当社設立時の主力事業であり、北海道を中心に棒鋼やH形鋼といった一般形鋼や、鋼矢板、単管パイプなど鉄鋼製品の販売を行っている鉄鋼事業部。このほかALC(軽量気泡コンクリート)外壁工事や断熱工事などの各種専門工事、断熱防水屋根「KTルーフシステム」などの建材の販売や施工工事の受請も手掛けています。資材の供給と併せて施工も請け負うことで、お客様の煩雑な手配を省き、コスト削減にも寄与しています。

また、北海道内の鉄鋼製品卸売業界で常にトップグループ に位置しており、これからも良質な鉄鋼製品を供給していき ます。 Its principal business at the time of establishment and centered in the Company's birthplace of Hokkaido, the Steel Sales division sells a variety of steel products, including formed bars and H-beams, sheet piles and single-tube pipes. The division also handles various specialized work, such as constructing autoclave lightweight concrete (ALC) exterior walls, insulating and installing "KT roof system" insulated waterproof roofing. By selling construction materials as well as undertaking construction work on consignment, we help customers to minimize complicated procedures and slash costs.

We have consistently maintained our position as the top group in Hokkaido's steel products wholesale industry. In the years ahead, the Steel Sales Division will continue to supply high-quality steel products.

土木・建築に欠かせない鉄鋼製品を提供 Supplying indispensable steel products for engineering and construction work

事業部門別売上比率(連結)
Divisional sales ratio (Consolidated)

2008年10月期実績 Fiscal 2008 operating results

部門合計 Divisional total 6,098

百万円 / Millions of Yen

8.8%

常に最新の機種を提供する IT レンタル事業

Kanamoto always offers leading-edge models

事業部門別売上比率(連結) Divisional sales ratio (Consolidated)

0.7%

2008年10月期実績 Fiscal 2008 operating results

レンタル売上 Rental revenues 450

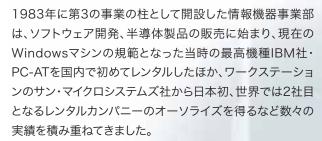
販売売上 Sales revenues 60

部門合計
Divisional total

511

百万円 / Millions of Yen

情報通信関連・その他事業 Computing Product and Other Businesses



現在は従来の高性能ハードウェア類の提供のほか、さまざまなネットワークソリューションをご提案しています。製品や技術進歩が著しいコンピュータ業界ですが、カナモトはハード・ソフトの両面において"最新"のサービスをご利用いただけるよう、ユーザーの視点に立ったサービスを積極的に展開しています。

The Information Products Division, which Kanamoto established in 1983 as the third pillar of the Company, initially focused on software development and sales of semiconductor products. The division has achieved significant milestones. It was the first to offer for rent in Japan the IBM PC-AT, the most advanced model of its time and the forerunner of today's Windows machine standard, as well as the second company in the world—and the first in Japan—to be certified by Sun Microsystems for the rental of Sun workstations.

Today, Kanamoto continues to rent efficient hardware, as well as propose a variety of network solutions. In the computer industry, where products and technology evolve with remarkable speed, Kanamoto continues to actively develop services that enable customers to use the most advanced services from both a hardware and software perspective.

カナモトのアドバンテージ The Kanamoto Advantage



■ レンタルというソリューションを通じ、

お客様の「ベストパートナー」として成長を続けています。

Continued growth through rental solutions as the optimal partner for our customers by providing

「レンタル」が選択される理由

成長し続ける企業にとって不可欠なもの。それは優秀な人材、そしてコスト削減です。建設会社にとって建設機械への設備投資はもはや必要十分条件ではありません。「必要なものを」「必要な時に」「必要な数だけ」レンタルすれば、建機の購入にかかる資金面での負担はもちろん、保管場所の確保や維持管理のメンテナンス、付保などのランニングコストまで削減でき、経費の固定化も避けられます。そして日本の大多数の建設会社が既にレンタルを利用しています。

レンタル化率が示す倹約ニッポン

日本土木工業協会の統計によると、国内の建機レンタル化率は49.8%。つまり、建設現場で使用される建機の2台に1台がレンタルです。しかもこの数字は、レンタル化率の高い機種が対象外となっているため、実際のレンタル化率はさらに高水準であると想定されます。また、レンタル化率は今後も高まることが予測されています。

事業者の集約化傾向

経済産業省の発表によると、日本国内における建機レンタル業界の市場規模はおよそ1兆2,000億円。そして建機レンタル事業を生業とする業者数は約2,000社といわれてきましたが、ここ数年、当社をはじめとする広域大手事業者への集約化が加速しています。マスコミによる誇張された公共事業不要論から、無駄使いと揶揄される建設業界ですが、レンタルを通じて時間の短縮、不要な設備投資の抑制を実現しています。日本が世界に誇れる思想「もったいない」がここにもあります。

Reasons to rent

Two elements are essential to sustained corporate growth: superior human resources and cost-cutting efforts. For construction companies, construction machinery need not be a substantial capital investment. Equipment rental allows companies to avoid incurring fixed expenses by eliminating the financial burden pertaining to the purchase of equipment itself and reducing running costs arising from storage, maintenance and insurance. For these reasons, the majority of Japanese construction companies already employ rental equipment.

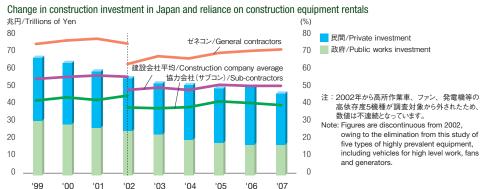
Rental rates demonstrate Japanese belt-tightening

According to statistics from the Japan Civil Engineering Contractors' Association, Inc., the construction equipment rental utilization rate has reached 49.8%. In other words, rental equipment accounts for nearly half of all construction equipment used at construction sites. As many models with a high rental utilization rate are excluded from this figure, the true construction equipment rental utilization rate for all items is clearly at an even higher level. Furthermore, the rental utilization ratio is expected to rise.

Market preferences toward major players

According to a report from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan's construction equipment rental industry market has grown to approximately ¥1.2 trillion. There are said to be some 2,000 companies operating in the construction equipment rental business, but the past several years there has been a growing tendency toward concentration into a small number of large multiregional operators, such as Kanamoto. In the mass media, emphasis has shifted from reporting on unnecessarily grandiose public works to ridiculing the construction industry about its wasteful ways. Equipment rental offers a way to shorten lead times and reduce unnecessary capital investments. It also exemplifies the Japanese mindset toward avoiding waste.

日本の建設総投資と建機レンタル依存率の推移





カナモトが製品開発にも積極的なのは、常にユーザーと共にあるためです。

Kanamoto's proactive approach to product development results from close communication with the people who use its equipment

地盤改良に自信あり

地盤改良工事に対応した機械・技術を有していることは、カナモトのアドバンテージのひとつです。当社子会社で技術開発や機械設計を行うフローテクノ社が得意とする地盤改良工事MITS工法や大規模コンクリート構造物の維持・補修工事SDI工法などは、今後、特に首都圏でも需要拡大が大きく見込まれる分野の技術です。

ニーズを先取りした新商品開発

安全を確保しつつ省力化したい。当然、得られる結果は常に最良以外にはない。——困難なユーザーニーズを実現したのが、遠隔操作型橋梁点検車「橋竜」であり、アスベスト濃度計測器です。機能も用途もまったく異なる2製品に共通するのは、最少人数で定点観測、つまり点検作業が可能であるということ、そして従前と比較すると大幅に時間を短縮できるということ。カナモトが培ってきた産官学のネットワークによる商品開発が、時代のニーズにマッチした最善最良の結果をユーザーにお届けしています。

最新型公害対策機をラインアップ

カナモトは、国土交通省が推し進める公害対策規制にいち早く対応するため、最新型公害対策機の導入を積極的に実施してきました。すでに、現有の建機のほとんど全てが規制に対応した最新鋭機種で、ユーザー企業が求める「環境経営の実現」をサポートしています。時代の要請に応じたサービス提供能力もカナモトの強みのひとつです。

Kanamoto's superiority in the ground improvement sector

Possessing the equipment and technology for ground improvement work gives Kanamoto its key advantage. The middle pressure injection total system (MITS)—a ground improvement technique—and the slurry direct injection (SDI) technique for maintaining large-scale concrete structures are specialties of Flowtechno Corporation, a Kanamoto subsidiary engaged in technical development and equipment design. These technologies access sectors with substantial projected demand growth, particularly in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

Remaining a step ahead through product development

The Bridge Dragon, a remotely operated bridge inspection vehicle was introduced to meet difficult customer demands, such as maintaining the safety of operations with fewer personnel, while maintaining top-level quality. We also offer a equipment measuring asbestos concentrations. Although they feature entirely different functions and uses, both types of equipment allow unmanned stationary observation, or inspection activities, enabling these functions to take place much more quickly than previously. Through the network it has cultivated spanning industry, government and academia, Kanamoto will continue to develop products that meet the needs of the times and deliver optimal results to customers.

An equipment lineup compliant with the latest anti-pollution measures

To comply promptly with the anti-pollution measures and regulations promoted by Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Kanamoto has proactively introduced the latest models of anti-pollution equipment. With most of our existing array of construction equipment already comprising state-of-the-art models, we are positioned to help our users achieve environmentally friendly management. The capacity to supply services attuned to the times is one of Kanamoto's prime strengths.

フローテクノ社の地盤改良機械 Flowtechno Corporation ground improvement equipment

カナモトのアドバンテージ The Kanamoto Advantage



■ さらなる経営基盤の強化に向け■ あらゆる視点で施策を立案・実行しています。

Preparing and executing measures and policies from all conceivable standpoints to fortify our business base

利益重視に向けたレンタル用資産の最適化

カナモトでは利益重視戦略の一環として、収益性の高いレンタル用資産を中心に「資産オペレーションの最適化」に取り組んでいます。運用効率の高い機種を優先的に増強すると共に、資産のロングライフ化で減価償却負担の抑制に努めています。

有利子負債の圧縮による財務体質の改善

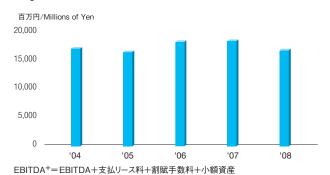
カナモトのコアビジネスはストックビジネスであるため、有利子負債比率が他業種の企業にくらべて高くなります。この特性に対応する財務戦略として、カナモトは株主資本の充実を図りつつ、資産導入に際してはキャッシュ・フローの範囲内での設備投資を目安に、有利子負債の圧縮とバランスシートのスリム化に努めています。

将来の収益を見据えた投資戦略

カナモトでは毎期平均で約150億円超の設備投資を実施していますが、建設機械はレンタルに供した後に中古売却できる特性を持ちます。よって毎期生じる減価償却は将来の収益の源泉となるため、従来から当該年度の業績だけでなく、EBITDA+(営業利益+減価償却費+支払リース料+割賦手数料+小額資産)とROI(投下資本回収率)の2つを最重要経営指標として、その伸長に取り組んでいます。

EBITDA+(イービットディーエー・プラス)の推移

Change in EBITDA+



EBITDA+ = EBITDA+ 文仏リース科十割風子数科十小額貝座

EBITDA+ = EBITDA + lease fee payments + installment payment charges + purchase payments for small-scale construction equipment and inexpensive rental assets less than ¥200 thousand and depreciate within one year

Optimizing our earnings-focused rental equipment asset portfolio

Kanamoto is pursuing a course of optimization centered on its highly profitable rental assets as part of a broader earnings-focused strategy. Within our portfolio, we are prioritizing the expansion of equipment with high utilization ratios and striving to reduce the depreciation and amortization expenses by prolonging asset life.

Improving Kanamoto's financial position by reducing interest-bearing debt

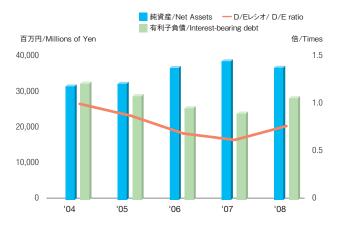
Stock-based business forms the core of Kanamoto's operations, so interest-bearing debt ratio is higher than other industries. As a financial strategy to service this debt, Kanamoto is working to boost shareholders' equity, reducing interest-bearing debt and streamlining its balance sheets to limit capital asset investment to within the scope of annual cash flow.

An investment strategy geared to future profits

Kanamoto makes average capital investments in excess of ¥15 billion annually, and nearly all of its construction equipment can be sold second-hand after its useful rental life ends. Accordingly, the depreciation expenses incurred during each fiscal year become the source of future earnings. For this reason, Kanamoto considers its most important management indicators to be EBITDA+ (operating income + depreciation and amortization expense + lease fee payments + installment payment charges + purchase payments for small-scale construction equipment and inexpensive rental assets) and ROI (return on investment) rather than current-year performance.

純資産、有利子負債、D/Eレシオの推移

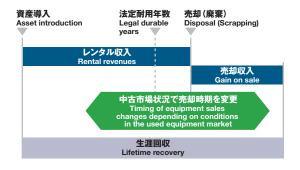
Change in net assets, interest-bearing debt and D/E ratio





当社の建設関連事業(建機レンタル)におけるビジネスモデル

Business Model for Kanamoto's Construction-related Businesses (Construction Equipment Rentals)



導入から売却までの柔軟な運用判断

資産を導入後、レンタルで収入を得て投資の回収を行い、最終的に売却するというのがカナモトの基本的なビジネスモデルです。カナモトは、減価償却負担の軽減や短命化してきた資産の「ロングライフ化」による利益率向上をひとつのテーマにしてきました。一方で中古建機需要の高い機種については、世界的なマーケット状況への即応が必要となります。よってカナモトでは、長期保有するか、または短期で入れ替えするかを状況に応じて柔軟に判断し運用しています。

業務効率化に向けた情報システムの拡充

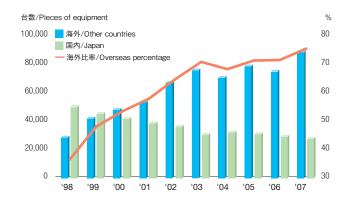
1985年に業界に先駆けて構築した全拠点オンラインネットワーク。2004年には基幹システムをメインフレームからオープンシステムに全面移行し、レンタル資産の在庫管理からメンテナンス・定期検査の実施状況の全てを把握、経理処理や与信管理、さらに次期導入機種の選定に至るまで、あらゆる社内業務の効率化を実現しています。

高いメンテナンス水準

カナモトでは、建設機械をお客様に安心してお使いいただくために、各営業所の整備スタッフが日々建機の安全管理、機能維持の整備を行っています。この整備がレンタル機としての役目を終えた建機を中古売却する際の資産価値を向上させています。行き届いた整備はレンタルでの安心を提供するだけでなく、質の良い中古建機ブランドとしてもカナモトの名前を広めています。2008年に生じた世界的な景気後退の影響で中古建機の市場環境は変化していますが、引き続ききめ細かいメンテナンスを行い、レンタルと中古建機の両面でカナモトブランドを構築していきます。

中古建機需要(国内•海外)

Used construction equipment demand (Domestic and overseas)



Flexible operational assessments from introduction through disposal

The essence of Kanamoto's business model is to recover investment outlays through rental income following the introduction of equipment, which is ultimately disposed of through sales. One ongoing theme in the Company's operations has been to raise profit margins by easing the depreciation burden and extending the useable life of assets. For models that enjoy robust demand in the second-hand market, however, Kanamoto must temper its response to global market conditions. As a result, the Company's operations pivot on maintaining flexible assessments, attuned to circumstances, on whether to hold assets for the long term or to replace equipment relatively quickly.

Enhancement of information systems to boost operating efficiency

Kanamoto was an industry pioneer in creating an online network in 1985 linking all its branches. In 2004, we completed the migration of all mission-critical systems from a mainframe to an open system and realized greater efficiency in all of our internal operations, from managing our rental asset inventory to performing maintenance and regular inspections, accounting treatment and credit management, plus the selection of models for next-period introduction.

High maintenance levels

At Kanamoto, we want customers to use our rental construction equipment with peace of mind. The safety and functionality of our construction equipment is maintained daily at all Kanamoto locations by our maintenance staff. This maintenance improves asset value of the equipment when it is sold secondhand after its use for rental purposes has finished. Meticulous maintenance of rental equipment not only provides peace of mind, but also propagates the Kanamoto name as a quality secondhand equipment brand. While the market environment for secondhand equipment is changing due to the effects of the global recession that arose in 2008, we will continue to perform thorough maintenance and build the Kanamoto brand on both rentals and secondhand equipment.

CSR レポート CSR Report

社会に信用され、未来を託される企業を目指して-

A firm trusted by society, and entrusted with society's future

コンプライアンス精神の浸透を目指して ——社員行動基準、ヘルプラインの確立

企業の社会的責任がこれまで以上に問われている現在、コンプライアンス体制の整備は、持続的な成長を目指す企業にとって絶対必要条件に挙げられます。

コンプライアンスを実践するには、社員一人ひとりが高い意識を持って行動することが大前提となります。そこで、カナモトは社員行動基準を集約したハンドブックを作成・配布すると共に、イントラネット上で情報共有が可能な環境を整えるなど、コンプライアンス徹底に向けた取り組みを推進しています。加えて、2003年には「倫理規定」を制定し、社外委員を含めたコンプライアンス委員会を中心に全社を挙げた法令・倫理規定遵守の体制を確立しました。

また、法令違反・不正行為の社内通報や相談を受け付ける窓口として、コンプライアンス委員会に「ヘルプライン」を設置しているほか、社外にも通報窓口(弁護士事務所)を設けています。これからもコンプライアンス精神に基づく社員教育と、遵守体制の強化を積極的に進めていきます。

経営の透明性を向上させる コーポレートガバナンス体制の強化

カナモトは、すべてのステークホルダーから信頼され、企業の 社会的価値を高めるため従前からコーポレートガバナンス 体制の強化に積極的に取り組んできました。

経営の意思決定については、幅広い意見や提案を取り入れるため、2名の社外取締役を任用しています。加えて、2001年からは執行役員制度を導入し、監督責任と執行責任の明確化を推進。経営の透明性向上と共に、意思決定の迅速化にも努めています。また、2006年1月からは取締役の任期を2年から1年に短縮し、より機動的な経営体制を構築しています。

経営の監査については、監査役会制度を採用しています。監査役会は7名(うち4名は社外監査役)で構成され、常時、取締役会に参加しているほか、監査室・監査法人との連携で情報収集をしながら、業務全般に関する内部監査をはじめグループ全体の取締役の職務の適法性・妥当性についての監査も行うなど、コーポレートガバナンス体制強化に重要な役割を担っています。

Fostering a compliance outlook— Establishing the Kanamoto Employee Conduct Standards and helpline

In today's environment, where the social responsibility of each corporation is being scrutinized as never before, the creation of a compliance system is absolutely critical for any firm that seeks to achieve sustainable growth.

In practice, each employee must perform his or her activities with a strong awareness of the firm's social responsibility. Kanamoto has taken steps to foster a thorough compliance understanding by every employee. These include preparing and distributing a handbook detailing the Company's employee conduct standards and facilitating information sharing via the Company's Intranet. In 2003, Kanamoto also formulated ethics guidelines and established a Company-wide system for compliance with laws and with these ethics guidelines, centered on a Compliance Committee that includes outside members. We also set up a helpline within the Compliance Committee, as a channel for receiving internal reports and consultations concerning violations of the law or employee misconduct and established a similar means for reporting outside the Company at an attorney's office. In the future, we will continue to actively pursue employee education and to reinforce the compliance system based on a positive compliance outlook.

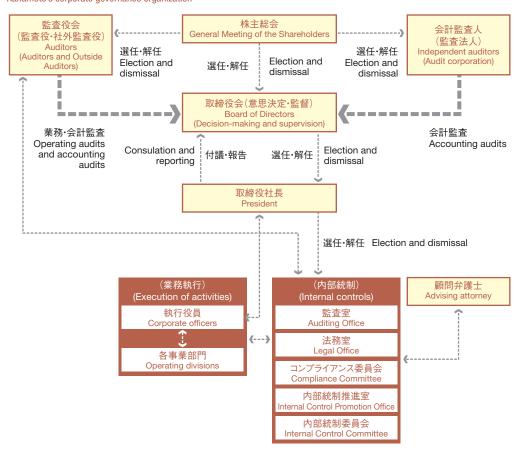
Strengthening Kanamoto's corporate governance system to improve management transparency

Kanamoto has proactively adopted measures to strengthen its corporate governance organization, based on the belief such measures will earn the trust of every Kanamoto stakeholder and increase the value of Kanamoto's operations to society. Kanamoto has appointed two outside directors to incorporate the broadest range of opinions and proposals into its management decision making. In addition, the Company has sought to clarify supervisory authority and responsibilities for the execution of Company activities through the introduction of a corporate officer system in 2001. Kanamoto has also worked to improve management transparency and accelerate decision-making. In January 2006, Kanamoto created a more flexible management organization by shortening the term of office for directors to one year from two years. To audit its management activities, the Company has adopted an Audit Committee system. The Audit Committee comprises seven members (four of whom are outside auditors). This committee fulfills an important role in strengthening Kanamoto's corporate governance organization. It regularly participates in meetings of the Board of Directors, gathers information as a liaison between the Auditing Office and an outside auditing firm, conducts internal audits on all aspects of the Company's business, and audits the legality and appropriateness of directors' duties throughout the Group.



カナモトのコーポレートガバナンス体制

Kanamoto's corporate governance organization



内部統制システムの整備と運用

カナモトでは、2008年11月から適用の内部統制報告制度に向けて、2006年4月に社長を最高責任者とする内部統制委員会並びに内部統制プロジェクトを組成し、プロジェクトチーム、各事業部、管理本部の各部門が横断的かつ一体となって内部統制システムの整備を進めてきました。

現在は、これまで進めてきた内部統制システムの整備に対して、内部統制推進室が主体となり、運用と評価を開始しています。「財務報告の信頼性」を柱とする内部統制報告制度の適用に際し、全社でしっかり対応していくとともに、コンプライアンスの遵守を徹底した組織運営の強化も併せて、一層の企業価値向上を目指しています。

Internal control system enhancement and operation

In preparation for the November 2008 launch of Kanamoto's internal control reporting system, the Internal Control Committee, under the ultimate responsibility of the president, has devised an internal control project. Functioning both as a unit and laterally across the Company, the project team, operating divisions and the various departments of Operations Control Headquarters will work together to enhance Kanamoto's internal control system. The Internal Control Promotion Office has been the primary body to implement enhancements to the internal control system to date, responsible for the introduction of operation and assessment. Centered on the reliability of financial reporting, through the adoption of the internal control reporting system, we aim to ensure an unfaltering response throughout the Company, to step up organizational operations fortified with thorough compliance and to boost corporate value.

CSR レポート CSR Report

全てのステークホルダーと、より密なコミュニケーションを

ステークホルダーとのコミュニケーションを充実させるため、カナモトでは情報開示と対話する機会の提供に努めています。 情報開示については、透明性と公平性を保ちつつ、かつ速やかであることを目標に掲げて実践しています。四半期毎の決算だけでなくプレスリリースに関しても、発表後速やかにホームページに情報掲載を心掛けており、これらの情報開示した文書は英訳も並載しています。あわせて決算説明会の動画・配布資料や株主様向けの「カナモトエグザミナー」(年4回発行)、アニュアルレポートなど当社ならびに当社グループの実情を伝える文書やパンフレットについても全てホームページで閲覧できます。

さらに、直接的なコミュニケーションの場を設けるために個人投資家を対象とした日経IRフェアをはじめとするIRイベントに積極的に出展するとともに、一年を通じて全国各地で会社説明会を開催しております。また、情報発信源となる証券アナリストや国内機関投資家に対しても四半期を目途に説明会を実施しているほか、海外向けIRにも力を注いでいます。

カナモトの個人情報保護方針

カナモトでは、取引先のほか株主・投資家などステークホルダーを含めた広範にわたる個人情報の扱いについて、「プライバシーポリシー(個人情報保護方針)」を定め、個人情報の適切な管理を行っています。また、万が一、情報が外部に漏洩した場合の対処・対応についても万全の体制を整えています。取り組みの一例として、当社ホームページ利用者がお問い合わせなどの際に送信する情報は最新の暗号化技術を用いるなど、インターネット上の情報セキュリティシステムの強化を図っています。

Closer communications with all Company stakeholders

To enhance communications with its stakeholders, Kanamoto works hard to disclose information and create opportunities for dialogues. In its disclosure, the Company seeks to maintain transparency, fairness and speed. In addition to publishing quarterly financial reports, we issue press releases, which are posted promptly on the Company's website after formal release. Disclosure documents are also provided in English. All documents and pamphlets communicating information about the Company and the Kanamoto Group, including videos of the Company's financial statement briefings and briefing materials distributed to participants, the Kanamoto Examiner quarterly issued to shareholders and the Annual Report, can be viewed on the Company's website. To create further opportunities for direct communications, Kanamoto actively exhibits at IR events, including the Nikkei IR Fair for individual investors, and holds company briefings throughout Japan each year. Kanamoto also holds quarterly briefings with securities analysts and domestic institutional investors, who serve as an information source, and implements IR activities overseas.

Kanamoto's Personal Information Protection Policy

Kanamoto handles a vast amount of personal information pertaining to clients, shareholders and investors and other stakeholders. Accordingly, the Company formulated a Privacy Policy (Personal Information Protection Policy) to ensure appropriate management of this data. We also have a reliable system in place for responses and countermeasures in the eventuality that personal data is leaked outside the Company. One example of Kanamoto's commitment to personal data protection is its use of the latest encryption technologies to strengthen Internet security when information is sent to individuals making inquiries via the Company's website.

Measures to upgrade safety and health systems

Kanamoto has established maintenance facilities at all branches and strives to maintain a uniform level of maintenance nationwide. However, despite our experienced repair and maintenance staff assigned throughout our branch network, gaps in our technology and safety education and training exist. Kanamoto therefore has



情報セキュリティシステムを強化している当社 IR サイト Kanamoto employs a robust information security system for its IR website http://www.kanamoto.ne.jp



全国で積極的に開催している個人投資家向け会社説明会 Kanamoto actively holds briefings throughout Japan for individual investors

安全衛生体制の強化に向けた取り組み

カナモトでは全営業拠点に整備工場を併設し、全国どこでも 画一化した整備を実施できるよう努めておりますが、一方で 経験を積んだ整備スタッフが分散してしまい、技術や安全教 育などに弊害があることも事実です。そこで当社は、「安全衛 生室」を主体として、労災予防に取り組む体制を完備しました。 同セクションは、定期的に社内講習会を実施することで各所へ の監査・指導を徹底するなど、社員の安全衛生に対する意識向 上に寄与しています。

これら安全衛生体制の強化と労災撲滅に向けた活動が奏功 し、20年以上無災害を続けている拠点は7営業拠点、3年以上 無災害を継続している拠点数は114拠点にのぼっています。優 秀な無災害記録を達成した営業所には表彰状を授与するな ど、従業員のモチベーションの維持・向上にも努めています。

カナモトの未来を担う人材の育成

当社グループで働く従業員も、大切なステークホルダーの一員。会社を担う人材こそが最も重要な資産であり、企業の成長を支える礎です。持続的な成長を目指す当社にとって、従業員一人ひとりの能力を最大限に引き出し、育てていくための体制づくりは欠かせません。そのため、営業職・整備職という職制に合わせた人材育成・開発プログラムを実施し、各々のレベルアップとモチベーションの向上を図っています。特に整備職は、建設機械を整備するにあたり多くの資格が必要になるため、整備教育を重点的に行います。社内整備研修を実施しているほか、各メーカー主催の整備研修への参加や資格取得を奨励する社内教育制度を拡充するなど、メンテナンス技術の修得をサポートしています。

a system for the prevention of worker accidents, spearheaded by the Safety and Health Office. This body helps increase employee awareness of safety and health practices by regularly implementing in-house courses and conducting thorough audits and providing guidance at each Company facility.

These activities to strengthen Kanamoto's safety and health systems and eliminate accidents have proven successful, and as a result, the number of branches that have achieved a zero accident rate for a continuous period of at least three years has increased to seven branches. The best record is held by 114 branches that have not suffered any accidents for a period of at least 20 years. Kanamoto also seeks to maintain and improve employee motivation by recognizing excellence, including the awarding of certificates to branches that have achieved a superior record of accident prevention.

Fostering the human resources to lead Kanamoto into the future

The employees working for the Kanamoto Group are also important stakeholders. The human resources that support the Company are its most important asset and the pillar of its corporate growth. For Kanamoto, which seeks to achieve sustainable long-term growth, it is essential to create an organization that encourages and nurtures the capabilities of each employee to the maximum extent. Accordingly, we strive to improve skills and motivation by implementing personnel training and development programs attuned to individuals with management duties and those responsible for maintenance and repair.

We emphasize training for individuals engaged in equipment maintenance and repairs, as they need numerous qualifications for the execution of their work. In addition to providing in-house training, we support employees in the acquisition of maintenance skills by encouraging them to participate in maintenance training events hosted by various manufacturers and to obtain advanced qualifications.

整備技術技能・運転技能有資格者数(2009年1月現在)

Number of Repair Qualified Technicians and Operation Qualified Technicians (As of January 2009)

| 資格名 Qualification | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|---|------|
| | æ | 建設機械整備技能士(特級) | Construction Equipment Repair Technician (Expert) | 12 |
| *** | Repair | 建設機械整備技能士(1級) | Construction Equipment Repair Technician (First Class) | 94 |
| 登備 | | 建設機械整備技能士(2級) | Construction Equipment Repair Technician (Second Class) | 198 |
| 技 | Qualifiec | 可搬形発電機整備技術者 | Portable Generator Repair Technician | 231 |
| 何 技 | fied | 自動車整備士 | Automobile Repair Technician | 311 |
| 能 | e d | ガス溶接技能者 | Gas Welding Technician | 433 |
| 備技術技能資格 | Technicians | 有機溶剤作業主任者 | Organic Solvent Work Manager | 64 |
| 114 | cia | 危険物取扱主任者 | Hazardous Materials Handling Manager | 200 |
| | ns | 職業訓練指導員 | Vocational Training Instructor | 28 |
| | Re | 車両系建設機械運転者 | Vehicle-type Construction Equipment Operator | 1110 |
| 渾 | Repair (| 移動式クレーン運転士 | Mobile Crane Operator | 45 |
| 転 | Qualified | 移動式クレーン特別教育 | Mobile Crane Special Training | 922 |
| 転技能資格 | fied | 大型(特殊)免許 | Large-scale Equipment (Special) Operating License | 339 |
| 資 | Tect | 玉掛け技能者 | Sling Crane Technician | 479 |
| 裕 | Technicians | フォークリフト運転者 | Forklift Operator | 191 |
| | Sug | ショベルローダ等運転者 | Shovel Loader Operator | 11 |

※資格者数は延べ人数です

Note: Number of qualifications held is total man-qualifications.





社内整備研修の様子 In-house maintenance and repair course



毎年 1 月に開催される全体会議では、無 災害記録を達成した営業所が表彰される Branches that achieve a record of no accidents are recognized at a Company-wide meeting held in January of each year

CSR レポート CSR Report

環境保全に向けた実践的かつ実効性のある取り組みを

環境保全の目的は、環境負荷を地球の再生能力の範囲内にとどめたうえで、持続可能な社会の発展を実現することにあります。カナモトでは、お客様がご利用になるレンタル用資産の公害対策機への更新をいち早く実施しているほか、ハイブリット車が量産されるやいなや営業用車両に採用するなど、社を挙げてアクチュアルに環境保全を実践してきました。地球という大きなステークホルダーに資する企業を目指して、環境経営に努めています。

Practical and effective actions for environmental preservation

The goal of environmental preservation is the realization of sustainable social development, with the environmental load kept within the limits of the earth's regenerative capacity. Kanamoto engages in environmental preservation by utilizing hybrid vehicles in the Company's corporate fleet and converting its rental asset portfolio to anti-pollution-compliant models at the earliest opportunity. We will continue with our environmental management endeavors, aiming to contribute to our largest stakeholder—the earth itself.

常に環境負荷の少ない最新のラインアップを形成

環境保全や公害対策のなかでも、特に注目を集めているのが排ガス規制ではないでしょうか。排ガス規制というと自動車にばかりに目を向けがちですが、実は建設機械にも同様の規制が適用されています。

カナモトでは、地球環境への配慮という企業としての「社会的責任」を果たすため、従前から排ガス・騒音などの公害対策機への資産シフトを計画的に実施してきました。この結果、2008年現在、当社が保有する99%ものレンタル建機が、公害規制をクリアする最新の環境型機械となっています。これからも「環境技術」を生かした機械への更新を積極的に進めていきます。

Always maintaining an advanced equipment lineup with the lightest environmental load

Among the many types of environmental preservation and antipollution measures, exhaust emissions regulations are currently a focus of the great attention. Although these regulations are invariably linked with automobiles, they apply equally to construction equipment as well.

At Kanamoto, we view consideration of the global environment as an important obligation for fulfilling our social responsibilities as a corporation. For many years, we have been implementing a systematic shift of rental assets to models that clear anti-pollution statutes for gas, noise and other emissions. As of 2008, the Company's rental construction equipment portfolio consisted 99% of the latest environmentally friendly models that satisfy anti-pollution regulations. In the years ahead, Kanamoto will continue actively to upgrade its inventory to equipment that utilizes "green technologies."

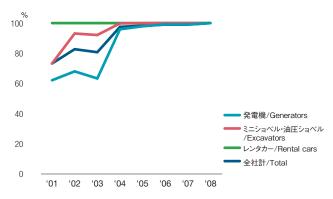
導入が進んでいる第三次排ガス規制対応や 超低騒音型の建機 Moving shead with the introduction of

Moving ahead with the introduction of super-low noise construction equipment and models that comply with Tier I



公害対策機の導入率

Percentage of Company and rental assets meeting anti-pollution regulations





日本初となるハイブリッド トラックのレンタルも開始 Began the rental of hybrid trucks, the first in Japan.

営業車両にも、低燃費・低排出ガス車を積極導入

カナモトでは、お客様にレンタルする建設機械だけではなく、 自家用車両にも低燃費・低排出ガス認定を受けた車両を積極的に導入しています。1998年に営業車両にハイブリッド車・プリウスの導入を開始して以来、同様の低燃費・低排出ガス車への更新を続けた結果、2008年現在で認定車両の導入台数は450台となり、自家用車両のおよそ90%が環境負荷を抑制したエコカーとなっています。

利用いただくほど、環境保全につながるレンタルビジネス

建設機械のレンタルは、そのものが環境配慮型のビジネスといえます。なぜなら、レンタルはお客様に機械をタイムシェアして使用していただくため、利用するほど資源の有効活用につながるからです。加えて、カナモトでは環境負荷軽減に向け、公害対策規制をクリアした建機を豊富に取り揃えています。レンタルの活用は、社会全体の省エネ化・省資源化に結びつく環境問題へのひとつの回答と考えることもできます。当社では、当社グループの取り組みをより多くの方にご理解いただくため、環境対策やエコをテーマとする各種環境イベントにも積極的に参画しています。当社のビジネスが環境にやさしいことをご理解いただけるようさまざまなPRを実施しています。

Aggressive introduction of fuel-efficient, low-emission vehicles, even for corporate automobiles

We have actively introduced automobiles certified as low-fuel consumption, low-exhaust vehicles for the Company's own fleet, in addition to its inventory of rental construction equipment. Kanamoto began using the Prius hybrid automobile as its corporate vehicle in 1998. As of 2008, the Company had introduced 450 such certified vehicles by upgrading its existing fleet to low-fuel-consumption, low-emission vehicles. Currently about 90% of Kanamoto's automobiles for corporate use are environmentally-friendly models offering reduced environmental loads.

Contributing to environmental preservation by boosting rentals of Kanamoto's construction equipment

The construction equipment rental business can be considered an environmentally conscious industry because equipment rentals enable customers to use equipment on a time-sharing basis. That means that assets are utilized more efficiently as rental use increases. Thus, Kanamoto is striving to reduce the environmental burden by maintaining an ample inventory of construction equipment that satisfies environmental regulations. Consequently, rental equipment is linked to energy savings and resource conservation by society and can be viewed as one solution to environmental problems.

To help more people better understand these efforts by the Kanamoto Group, Kanamoto participates actively in various environmental events with environmental action and ecology themes. The Company also engages in various public relations activities designed to increase recognition of Kanamoto's environmentally friendly business practices.

低燃費・低排出ガス車の導入率

Low-fuel consumption and low-exhaust automobiles as a percentage of all Company vehicles



*2008年現在、サービスカーなどに採用している車両のディーゼルエンジンには規制基準に準じたものがありません。

Note: As of 2008, diesel engines in vehicles adopted for Company service automobiles and other uses are not based on the new standards.





環境イベントに出展し、環境に対するカナモトの取り組みを紹介 Kanamoto exhibits at environmental events to introduce the Company's environmental programs

拠点ネットワーク Branch Network



■ 国内外に広がるカナモトの拠点ネットワーク。■ フィールドの拡充は、サービスの充実につながります。

Kanamoto's expanding domestic and international network.

Our increase in branches is linked to the growth of our services

さらに広がる拠点ネットワーク

カナモトは、首都圏をはじめとする大都市圏への拠点拡充を 拠点戦略の柱としながら、各地の災害復旧継続工事や大型 プロジェクトなどの需要も考慮したニーズ重視の拠点展開 も行っています。一方で、営業圏を拡大するため未出店地域 への進出を図るシーズ型の戦略も併せて実践し、サービスの 充実に努めています。

これからも需要のある地域、ご要望のある地域に出店を続け、全てのお客様にとって最良のサービスを提供すべく、全国ネットワークの構築を進めていきます。

中国、そしてグアムに広がる海外事業

2006年8月、上海金和源設備租賃有限公司(以下、上海金和源)設立。中国マーケットに楔を打つべく設立した当社グループ初の海外進出です。開業間もなく中国有数の建設コンツェルン・上海建工集団のグループ企業「上海市機械施工有限公司」とアライアンスを締結。目前にせまった上海万博に西部開発など、国家を挙げてのビッグプロジェクト目白押しの中国。世界的不況により、中国の経済成長率も低くなってきているものの、インフラ整備は中国の発展に欠かせないキーワードです。

かつての日本同様、ここ中国でも、カナモトは建機レンタルの創 始者として、レンタルのスタンダードを創り上げていきます。

Further growth of the Kanamoto network

Kanamoto is pursuing branch development by emphasizing demand-based needs, including disaster recovery works and large-scale projects in various regions, while placing branch development in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area and other major urban centers at the core of its expansion strategy. We are also practicing a "seeding" strategy, to advance into regions not yet served by the Kanamoto network, and working to enhance our services. In the future, Kanamoto will continue to open branches in regions with demand and potential, building a nationwide network that can provide all customers with the industry's top services.

Expanding overseas operations in China and Guam

In August 2006, Kanamoto established Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd. The new company represents the initial overseas expansion effort by the Kanamoto Group, serving as an inroad to the Chinese market. Shortly after the venture began operations, Shanghai Jinheyuan secured an alliance with Shanghai Mechanized Construction Co., Ltd., a member of the Shanghai Construction Group, which is one of the largest construction concerns in China. This company is preparing its response to the increase in equipment demand expected as a result of such large projects such as the Shanghai Expo. Although the global economic slowdown has also caused a decline in China's economic growth rate, infrastructure development remains a key factor. As in Japan, Kanamoto has pioneered the construction equipment rental market in China, and consequently become the de facto industry standard.

当社および当社グループ国内営業拠点エリア別内訳(2009年1月現在)

Kanamoto and the Group companies' operating branches in Japan (as of January 2009)

| | | | レンタル事業部 Construction Equipment Rental Division | | 鉄鋼事業部 Steel Sales Division | | 情報機器事業部 Information Products Division | | = ==================================== |
|----|---|----------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | 当社単独 Kanamoto Co., Ltd. | 連結子会社 Consolidated subsidiaries | 当社単独 Kanamoto Co., Ltd. | 連結子会社 Consolidated subsidiares | 当社単独 Kanamoto Co., Ltd. | 連結子会社 Consolidated subsidiares | Total |
| 北海 | 道 | Hokkaido | 56 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |
| 東 | 北 | Tohoku | 44 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| 関 | 東 | Kanto | 28 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| 中 | 部 | Chubu | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 近 | 畿 | Kinki | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 中 | 国 | Chugoku | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 匹 | 玉 | Shikoku | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 九 | 州 | Kyushu | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| 計 | | Total | 216 | | 3 | | 1 | | 220 |



また、2008年4月には米国準州グアムで建設機械器具等の レンタル・販売と建設資材の輸出入業務を行うSJ Rental, Inc. を子会社化しました。同社は初年度から順調な立ち上 がりを見せています。

これらのほか、東南アジア、中東、アフリカで既に展開してお り、当社の建機レンタル事業は今後も需要のある新興国など でユーザーニーズの深耕を図り、海外躍進の確固たる基盤 形成を進めていきます。

In April 2008, we included SJ Rental, Inc., of U.S. territory Guam as a subsidiary. The company has made a promising start with rental and sales of construction equipment and tools and the import and export of construction materials.

By digging deep to uncover customer needs for rental construction equipment in developing nations and other hubs of demand, including Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, Kanamoto is laying a solid foundation for overseas development.

- レンタル事業部 Construction Equipment Rental Division
- 鉄鋼事業部 Steel Sales Division
- ▲ 情報機器事業部 Information Products Division

アライアンス企業 Kanamoto Alliance Group Firms

連結子会社

Consolidated Subsidiaries

- 株式会社アシスト Assist Co., Ltd.
- 株式会社エスアールジー・カナモト SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd.
- 株式会社カナテック Kanatech Co., Ltd.
- 第一機械産業株式会社 Daiichi Machine Industries Co., Ltd.
- 株式会社カンキ SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd.
- 株式会社九州建産 Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd.
- 株式会社建産テクノ Kensan Techno Co., Ltd.
- 東洋工業株式会社 Toyo Industry Co., Ltd.
- *ホームセンター大手の(株)コメリと提携し 小物機械のレンタル事業を展開しています。

Note: Kanamoto is developing the small equipment and tools rental business in cooperation with Japan's DIY leader Komeri Co., Ltd.

非連結子会社

Non-consolidated Subsidiaries

- 株式会社コムサプライ Comsupply Co., Ltd.
- フローテクノ株式会社 Flowtechno Corporation
- 株式会社センター・コーポレーション Center Corporation
- 上海金和源設備租賃有限公司 Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd.
- SJ Rental, Inc.
- 株式会社カナモトエンジニアリング Kanamoto Engineering Co., Ltd.
- キョクトーリース株式会社 Kyokuto Lease Co., Ltd.
- 株式会社KGマシナリー KG Machinery Co., Ltd.

アライアンス提携会社

Alliance Companies

- 町田機工株式会社 Machida Kikou Co., Ltd.
- ツールレンタル事業* **Tool Rental Business**

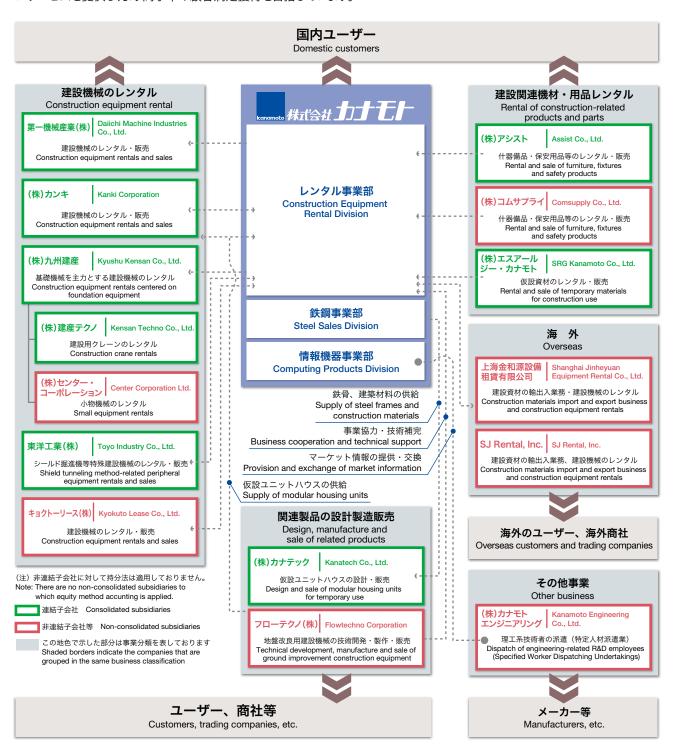


アライアンス & アソシエイツ Alliances and Associates

■ 全国各地の地場有力企業とのコラボレーションで

■ より多くのお客様に高品質のサービスをお届けします

当社と連結子会社8社、非連結子会社等8社の計17社で構成される「カナモトアライアンスグループ」。圧倒的なレンタル資産と拠点網を持つカナモトと、絶対的な営業力を持つ各グループ参画企業とのコラボレーションによって、地域特性に応じた質の高いサービスを提供し、より高水準の顧客満足獲得を目指しています。



Delivering high-quality services to more customers, through collaboration with leading local firms in regions throughout Japan

The Kanamoto alliance Group is comprised of Kanamoto, eight consolidated subsidiaries and eight non-consolidated subsidiaries. By combining Kanamoto's overwhelming inventory of rental assets and branch network with the absolute management capabilities of each Group firm, Kanamoto seeks to provide high-quality services perfectly suited to regional characteristics and take customer satisfaction to an even higher level.



株式会社アシスト (10拠点)

什器備品や仮設信号、標識など建設用保安用 品のレンタル・販売を北海道で展開しています。

Assist Co., Ltd. (10 branches)

Engaged in the rental of safety products such as signals or signs for the construction industry.



株式会社エスアールジー・カナモト (4 拠点)

カナモトとエスアールジー・タカミヤの合弁会社で、北海道で仮設足場レンタルを行っています。

SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd. (4 branches)

A joint venture between Kanamoto and SRG Takamiya Co., Ltd. that provides rentals of temporary scaffolding.



株式会社カナテック (10 拠点)

仮設ユニットハウスの開発と製造・販売を行っています.

Kanatech Co., Ltd. (10 branches)

Designs, manufactures and sells modular housing units for construction use.



第一機械産業株式会社(9拠点)

鹿児島県に本拠を置き、建設機械器具等のレンタル・販売事業を展開しています。

Daiichi Machine Industries Co., Ltd. (9 Branches)

Construction equipment rental company headquartered in Kagoshima Prefecture.



株式会社カンキ (7拠点)

兵庫県に本拠を置き、建設機械器具等のレンタル・販売事業を展開しています。

Kanki Corporation (7 branches)

Construction equipment rental company headquartered in Hyogo Prefecture.



株式会社九州建産グループ

(グループ企業3社21拠点)

福岡県に本拠を置き、建設機械器具等のレンタル・販売事業を展開しています。

Kyushu Kensan Group

(21 branches, 3 group companies)

Construction equipment rental company headquartered in Fukuoka Prefecture.



東洋工業株式会社(4拠点)

シールド掘進機械等特殊建設機器のレンタル・販売を展開しています。

Toyo Industry Co., Ltd. (4 branches)

Shield tunneling method related peripheral equipment rentals and sales



株式会社コムサプライ(5 拠点)

北海道と埼玉県に拠点を置き、什器備品・建設用仮設資材のレンタル・販売事業を行っています。

Comsupply Co., Ltd. (5 branches)

Engaged in the rental of safety products for the construction industry.



フローテクノ株式会社(2拠点)

福岡県に本拠を置き、地盤改良用機械の設計・ 製造・販売事業を展開しています。

Flowtechno Corporation (2 branches)

Headquartered in Fukuoka Prefecture, developing a business engaged in the design, manufacture and sale of ground improvement equipment.



キョクトーリース株式会社(7拠点)

栃木県を拠点に建設機械のレンタル・販売を 行っています。

Kyokuto Lease Co., Ltd. (7 branches)

Construction equipment rentals and sales



株式会社 KG マシナリー (1 拠点)

地盤改良工事や地下構造物建築などに利用される特殊機械のレンタルを展開しています。

KG Machinery Co., Ltd. (1 branch)

Engaged in the rental of specialist construction equipment used in soil improvement works and construction of underground structures.



株式会社カナモトエンジニアリング(1 拠点)

理工系技術者の派遣(特定人材派遣業)を展開しています。

Kanamoto Engineering Co., Ltd. (1 branch)

Dispatch of engineering-related R&D employees (Specified Worker Dispatching Undertakings)



上海金和源設備租賃有限公司(上海金和源 設備レンタル有限会社)(1 拠点)

中華人民共和国上海市において建機レンタルならびに建機・建築部材の輸出入事業を展開します。

Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd. (1 branch)

Engaged in development of a construction equipment rental business and construction equipment and construction materials import and export business in Shanghai, People's Republic of China.



SJ Rental, Inc. (1 拠点)

グアムを拠点に建設機材の輸出入業務、建設機 械のレンタルを行っています。

SJ Rental, Inc. (1 branch)

Construction materials import and export business and construction equipment rentals

沿革

Corporate History

| 1964. | 10 | 株式会社金本商店設立(改組、北海道室蘭市) 金本善中代表取締役社長就任 |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1971. | 10 | 営業拠点展開を開始(北海道) |
| 1972. | 12 | 社名を株式会社カナモトに変更 |
| 1979. | 9 | 北海道外初の拠点として青森県に進出 |
| 1981. | 9 | 金本太中(現名誉会長)代表取締役社長就任 |
| 1982. | 3 | 秋田県に進出 |
| 1002. | 10 | 第三者割当増資(40万株・額面50円) |
| | 11 | 岩手県に進出 |
| 1983. | 7 | 千葉県に進出 |
| 1000. | 9 | 第3の営業部門、情報機器事業部を開設(北 |
| | | 海道苫小牧市) |
| 1985. | 2 | 群馬県に進出 |
| | 7 | 宮城県に進出 |
| | 11 | 全店オンラインネットワーク完成 |
| 1986. | 6 | 神奈川県に進出 |
| 1987. | 7 | 福島県に進出 |
| 1988. | 12 | 栃木県に進出 |
| 1989. | 6 | ほぼ北海道地区全域に拠点配置 |
| | 9 | 新潟県に進出 |
| 1991. | 6 | 札幌証券取引所に上場 |
| 10011 | | 山形県に進出 |
| | 7 | 埼玉県に進出 |
| | 10 | 株式分割 1:1.2 |
| | | 上場記念配当として1株当り4円50銭を加え |
| | | 年間配当12円 情報機器事業部大船テクノセンター落成 |
| 1992. | 10 | 株式分割 1:1.1 |
| 1992. | 10 | 1株当り2円50銭増配、年間配当10円 |
| 1993. | 8 | スイス・フラン建ワラント債を発行(6,000 |
| | | 万SFr) |
| | 10 | 株式分割1:1.5 年間配当10円 |
| | 12 | 長野県に進出 |
| 1994. | | 愛知県に進出 |
| | 4 | 公募増資(200万株) 海外IR説明会を開始 |
| | | 大阪府に進出 |
| | 7 | |
| | 7 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr) |
| | 7 10 | |
| 1995. | | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr) |
| 1995. | 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行 (1億SFr) 株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円 |
| 1995. | 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr) 株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円 富山県に進出 |
| 1995. | 10 4 8 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr) 株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円 富山県に進出 札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 福井県に進出 株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配 |
| | 10 4 8 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円 |
| 1995. 1996. | 10 4 8 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株) |
| | 10 4 8 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場 |
| | 10 4 8 10 3 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出 |
| | 10 4 8 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場 |
| | 10 4 8 10 3 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出 |
| | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配 |
| | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円 |
| 1996. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円三重県に進出 |
| | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円三重県に進出東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される |
| 1996. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円 富山県に進出 札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円 公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場 石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円 三重県に進出東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円 |
| 1996. 1997. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 11 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円三重県に進出東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円ユーロドル建普通社債発行(42,000千米ドル) |
| 1996. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 11 1 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr) 株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円 富山県に進出 札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 福井県に進出 株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円 公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場 石川県に進出 本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出 株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円 三重県に進出 東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円 ユーロドル建普通社債発行(42,000千米ドル)ストックオプション制度の導入 |
| 1996. 1997. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 11 1 1 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円三重県に進出東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円ユーロドル建普通社債発行(42,000千米ドル)ストックオプション制度の導入東京証券取引所市場第一部指定 |
| 1996. 1997. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 11 1 4 6 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)株式分割1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資(200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行(100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円三重県に進出東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円ユーロドル建普通社債発行(42,000千米ドル)ストックオプション制度の導入東京証券取引所市場第一部指定金本寛中、代表取締役社長に就任 |
| 1996. 1997. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 11 1 1 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行 (1億SFr) 株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円 富山県に進出 札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 福井県に進出 株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円 公募増資 (200万株) 東京証券取引所市場第二部上場 石川県に進出 本社を札幌市中央区に移転 第1回無担保転換社債を発行 (100億円) 茨城県に進出 株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円 三重県に進出 東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される 1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円 ユーロドル建普通社債発行 (42,000千米ドル) ストックオプション制度の導入 東京証券取引所市場第一部指定 金本寛中、代表取締役社長に就任 5期以上の連続増配で東京証券取引所から表 |
| 1996. 1997. | 10 4 8 10 3 5 6 10 12 4 10 11 1 4 6 | スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行 (1億SFr) 株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円富山県に進出札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される福井県に進出株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当12円公募増資 (200万株)東京証券取引所市場第二部上場石川県に進出本社を札幌市中央区に移転第1回無担保転換社債を発行 (100億円)茨城県に進出株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円三重県に進出東京証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される1株当り2円増配、年間配当16円ユーロドル建普通社債発行 (42,000千米ドル)ストックオプション制度の導入東京証券取引所市場第一部指定金本寛中、代表取締役社長に就任 |

| 1999. | 8 | 株式会社SRGカナモト設立 |
|-------|----------|--|
| | 10 | 設立35周年記念配当1円、年間配当19円 |
| | 11 | カナモト浜松町Kビル竣工(東京) |
| | | アルパイン円建ゼロクーポン転換社債50億円 |
| 2000. | 1 | を発行(スイス) 第2回ストックオプション実施 |
| 2000. | 3 | 町田機工株式会社とアライアンス締結 |
| | 10 | 株式会社カナテックに仮設ハウス製作事業を |
| | 10 | 移管 |
| | | 年間配当18円 |
| | 11 | コミットメントファシリティー設定開始 |
| | 12 | 株式会社九州建産とアライアンス締結 |
| 2001. | _1_ | 執行役員制度導入 |
| | 6_ | 株式会社カナモト四国設立 |
| | 11 | 発寒メガステーションを開設 第一機械産業株式会社を子会社化 |
| 2002. | 2 | 東京都内に営業所を開設 |
| 2002. | <u>-</u> | シンジケート・ローン契約を提結(70億円) |
| | 11 | 兵庫県に進出 |
| 2003. | 8 | 株式会社タニグチを合併 |
| | 11 | 第一機械産業株式会社を完全子会社化 |
| | | 長期経営計画 "メタモルフォーゼ" スタート |
| | 12 | 日本個人投資家協会からIR優秀企業として表彰される(4社目) |
| 2004. | 1 | 株式会社カナモト四国を完全子会社化(2004 |
| 2004. | • | 年4月に合併) |
| | 5 | 株式会社金谷リースから建機レンタル事業の |
| | 7 | 営業権を譲受 |
| | - | 中野で一タース休式云社から建機レフタル未 務を継承 |
| | 9 | 株式会社カンキを子会社化 |
| | 10 | 敦賀建機リース株式会社と業務提携 |
| | | 手形債権流動化を開始 |
| 2005. | 10 | 設立40周年記念配当1円、年間配当19円 年間配当18円 |
| 2005. | 3 | ・ 中間配当 10円 ・ 地盤改良エンジニアリング会社のフローテク |
| 2000. | 3 | ノ株式会社を子会社化 |
| | 8 | 海外初進出となる上海金和源設備租賃有限公 |
| | | 司を設立(中国上海市) |
| | 9 | 公募増資(260万株) |
| 2007. | 10 2 | 年間配当18円 株式会社レンタルテーオーから建機レンタル |
| 2007. | 2 | 株式云社レンダルナーオーから建機レンダル 用資産および営業権を譲受 |
| | | 株式会社九州建産を子会社化 |
| | 5 | 株式会社アシストを完全子会社化 |
| | 6 | 広島県に進出 |
| | 7 | 上海金和源設備租賃有限公司が上海市機械施 工有限公司とアライアンス調印 |
| | 10 | 特別配当2円、年間配当20円 |
| | | 株主優待制度導入 |
| 2000 | 4 | <u>立会外分売(100万株)</u> 株式会社カナモトエンジニアリングを設立 |
| 2008. | 4 | 休式芸社ガアモドエンジニアリングを設立 SJ Rental, Inc.(グアム)を子会社化 |
| | 6 | キョクトーリース株式会社を子会社化 |
| | 7 | 東洋工業株式会社を子会社化 |
| | 10 | 年間配当20円 |
| | | |

黒文字:事業展開に関する記述 青文字:財務情報に関する記述

| 1964. | 10 | Kanamoto Shoten Co., Ltd. established (Reorganization in |
|----------------|-------|---|
| | | Muroran, Hokkaido) Zenchu Kanamoto appointed President and Representative Director |
| 1971. | 10 | Began development of sales branch network (Hokkaido) |
| 1972. | _ | Company name changed to Kanamoto Co., Ltd. |
| 1979. | 9 | Advanced into Aomori Prefecture with the first office located outside of Hokkaido |
| 1981. | 9 | Taichu Kanamoto (Currently honorary chairman) appointed President and Representative Director |
| 1982. | 3 | Advanced into Akita Prefecture |
| | 10 | Third-party allocation of shares (400 thousand shares; par value ¥50) |
| | 11 | Advanced into Iwate Prefecture |
| 1983. | 7 | Advanced into Chiba Prefecture |
| | 9 | Launched Computer and Peripheral Equipment Division as the Company's third operating division (Tomakomai, Hokkaido) |
| 1985. | 2 | Advanced into Gunma Prefecture |
| | 7 | Advanced into Miyagi Prefecture |
| | 11 | Completed on-line computer system network linking all branches |
| 1986. | 6 | Advanced into Kanagawa Prefecture |
| 1987. | 7 | Advanced into Fukushima Prefecture |
| 1988. 1989. | 6 | Advanced into Tochigi Prefecture Branches located in nearly all regions of Hokkaido |
| 1 303. | 9 | Advanced into Niigata Prefecture |
| 1991. | 6 | Listed on the Sapporo Stock Exchange |
| | _ | Advanced into Yamagata Prefecture |
| | _7 | Advanced into Saitama Prefecture |
| | 10 | Completed 1:1.2 stock split, Paid an annual dividend of ¥12, including a dividend of ¥4.5 to commemorate the Company's stock listing |
| 1992. | 10 | Completed Information Products Division Ofuna Technocenter Completed 1:1.1 stock split, Increased dividend by ¥2.5 per share |
| 1992. | 10 | and paid annual dividend of ¥10 |
| 1993. | 8 | Issued Swiss franc-denominated warrants (SFr60 million) |
| | 10 | Completed 1:1.5 stock split, paid annual dividend of ¥10 |
| | 12 | Advanced into Nagano Prefecture |
| 1994. | _1 | Advanced into Aichi Prefecture |
| | 4 | Increased capital through public offering (2 million shares) Began conducting overseas IR briefings |
| | 7 | Advanced into Osaka Prefecture |
| | | Issued Swiss franc-denominated convertible bonds (SFr100 million) |
| | 10 | Completed 1:1.3 stock split Paid annual dividend of ¥10 |
| 1995. | 4 | Advanced into Toyama Prefecture |
| | 8 | Designated as a loan transaction stock for the Sapporo Stock Exchange |
| 1000 | 10 | Advanced into Fukui Prefecture Completed 1:1.1 stock split Increased annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥12 |
| 1996. | 3 | Increased capital through public offering (2 million shares) Listed on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange |
| | 5 | Advanced into Ishikawa Prefecture |
| | 6 | Relocated head office functions in Sapporo, Chuo Ward Conversion of first unsecured convertible bonds (¥10 billion) |
| | 10 | Advanced into Ibaraki Prefecture Completed 1:1.1 stock split Increased annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥14 |
| | 12 | Advanced into Mie Prefecture |
| 1997. | 4 | Designated as a stock for margin trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange |
| | 10 | Increased annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥16 |
| | 11 | Issued Eurodollar-denominated straight corporate bonds (US\$42 million) |
| 1998. | 1 | million) Introduced stock option program |
| 1000. | 4 | Stock elevated to the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange |
| | 6 | Kanchu Kanamoto appointed President and Representative Director |
| | 9 | Honored by the Tokyo Stock Exchange with the Commendation Award for Listed Companies, for more than five consecutive years of annual dividend increases following listing on the Exchange |
| | 10 | |

10 Increased ordinary annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥18

| 1999. | 8 | Established SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd. |
|-------|----------|--|
| | 10 | Paid a total annual dividend of ¥19, including a commemorative per-share dividend of ¥1 to commemorate Kanamoto's 35th-year anniversary |
| | 11 | Construction completed on the Kanamoto Hamamatsucho K Building (Tokyo) |
| 2000 | 4 | Issued ¥5 billion denominated zero-coupon bond (Switzerland) |
| 2000. | 1 | Implemented second stock option program |
| | 3 | Concluded an alliance with Machida Kikou Co., Ltd. |
| | 10 | Transferred temporary housing production business to Kanatech Co., Ltd. Paid annual ordinary dividend of ¥18 per share |
| | 11 | Established commitment facility (first in Hokkaido) |
| | 12 | Concluded an alliance with Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd. |
| 2001. | 1 | Introduced corporate officer system |
| 2001. | <u>.</u> | Established Kanamoto Shikoku Co., Ltd. |
| | 11 | Opened Hassamu Megastation |
| | | Converted Daiichi Machine Industries Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary |
| 2002. | 2 | Established sales office in Tokyo |
| | 6 | Concluded syndicated loan (¥7 billion) |
| | 11 | Advanced to Hyogo Prefecture |
| 2003. | 8 | Merged with Taniguchi Co., Ltd. |
| | 11 | Converted Daiichi Machine Industries Co., Ltd. into a wholly- |
| | | owned subsidiary Start of "Metamorphose" long-range management plan |
| | 12 | Kanamoto honored with the IR Excellent Firm Award from the |
| | | Japan Association for Individual Investors (JAII) (fourth company to receive the award) |
| 2004. | _1_ | Converted Kanamoto Shikoku Co., Ltd. into a wholly owned subsidiary |
| | | Received the operating rights to the construction equipment rental business of Kanaya Lease |
| | | Succeeded to the construction equipment rental business of Nakano Motors |
| | 9 | Converted Kanki Corporation into a subsidiary |
| | 10 | Kanamoto concluded an alliance with Tsuruga Kenki Lease Co., Ltd. Started liquidation scheme for bill receivables Paid a total annual dividend of ¥19, including a commemorative per-share dividend of ¥1 to commemorate Kanamoto's 40th-year anniversary |
| 2005. | 10 | Paid total annual dividend of ¥18 |
| 2006. | 3 | Converted Flowtechno Corporation, a ground improvement engineering company, into a subsidiary |
| | 8 | Established Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd., a joint venture company to manage Kanamoto's first foray in a foreign market (Shanghai) |
| | 9 | Increased capital through a public stock offering (2.6 million shares) |
| | 10 | Paid total annual dividend of ¥18 |
| 2007. | 2 | Received construction equipment rental equipment assets and goodwill from TO Ogasawara Co., Ltd. Converted Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary |
| | 5 | Assist Co., Ltd. made a wholly-owned subsidiary |
| | 6 | Advanced into Hiroshima Prefecture |
| | 7 | Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd. signed an alliance |
| | | agreement with Shanghai Mechanized Construction Co., Ltd. |
| | 10 | Paid a total annual dividend of ¥20, including a special dividend of ¥2 Established special benefits plan for shareholders Completed off-floor distribution of shares (one million shares) |
| | - | Establish the state of the stat |

2008. 4 Established Kanamoto Engineering Co., Ltd. Converted SJ Rental, Inc. (Guam) into a subsidiary

10 Paid total annual dividend of ¥20

6 Converted Kyokuto Lease Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary7 Converted Toyo Industry Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary

Items in black are business development Items in blue are financial information

会社概要

Corporate Data

(2009年2月1日現在) (As of February 1, 2009)

商号

株式会社力力士士

本社所在地

北海道札幌市中央区大通東3丁目1番地19

設立

1964年(昭和39年)10月28日

資本金

96億96百万円(払込済資本金)

上場取引所

東京証券取引所第一部·札幌証券取引所

証券コード

9678

発行済株式総数

32,872千株

決算期

毎年10月31日 (年1回)

連結売上高

694億11百万円 (2008年10月期)

連結従業員数

1,671名 (2008年10月31日現在) (役員、嘱託、臨時社員を除く)

事業内容

建設機械器具のレンタル、鉄鋼製品の販売、 エンジニアリングワークステーション および周辺機器のレンタル

主要取引銀行

株式会社三菱東京UFJ銀行 三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社 株式会社みずほコーポレート銀行 株式会社三井住友銀行 株式会社北洋銀行 株式会社北海道銀行 農林中央金庫 北海道信用農業協同組合連合会 株式会社七十七銀行 株式会社第四銀行 ほか

主要株主

日本トラスティ・サービス信託銀行株式会社 オリックス株式会社 日本マスタートラスト信託銀行株式会社 金本太中 金本三郎 コマツ カナモトキャピタル株式会社 東京海上日動火災保険株式会社 東対證券株式会社 株式会社北洋銀行 株式会社北海道銀行

主要取引先(50音順)

株式会社アイチコーポレーション いすゞ自動車株式会社 伊藤忠建機株式会社 伊藤忠商事株式会社 株式会社大林組 鹿島建設株式会社 株式会社加藤建設 キャタピラージャパン株式会社 コマツ 五洋建設株式会社 酒井重工業株式会社 清水建設株式会社 大成建設株式会社 株式会社竹中工務店 株式会社タダノ 株式会社鶴見製作所 デンヨー株式会社 東亜建設工業株式会社 戸田建設株式会社 西松建設株式会社 阪和興業株式会社 日野自動車株式会社 株式会社不動テトラ 北越工業株式会社 前田建設工業株式会社 三井物産株式会社 三菱ふそうバス・トラック株式会社

Company Name **kanamoto co., Itd.**

Head Office

1-19, Odori Higashi 3-chome Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0041 Japan

Established

October 28, 1964

Capitalization

¥9,696 million (Paid-in capital)

Listing Exchanges

Tokyo Stock Exchange, First Section Sapporo Stock Exchange

Stock Code

9678

Common Shares Issued and Outstanding

32,872 thousand

Fiscal Year-end

October 31

Consolidated Revenues

¥69,411 million

(Fiscal year ended October 31, 2008)

Number of Consolidated Employees

1,671 (As of October 31, 2008) (Excluding directors and temporary or part-time workers)

Principal Businesses

Rental of construction equipment Sale of steel products Rental of engineering workstations and computer peripherals

Primary Lenders

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation North Pacific Bank, Ltd. The Hokkaido Bank, Ltd. The Norinchukin Bank Hokkaido Shinren The 77 Bank, Ltd. The Daishi Bank, Ltd. The Daishi Bank, Ltd. Others

Principal Shareholders

Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.
ORIX Corporation
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.
Taichu Kanamoto
Saburo Kanamoto
Komatsu Ltd.
Kanamoto Capital Company
Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
NORTH PACIFIC BANK, LTD.
The Hokkaido Bank, Ltd.

Primary Customers (Alphabetic order)

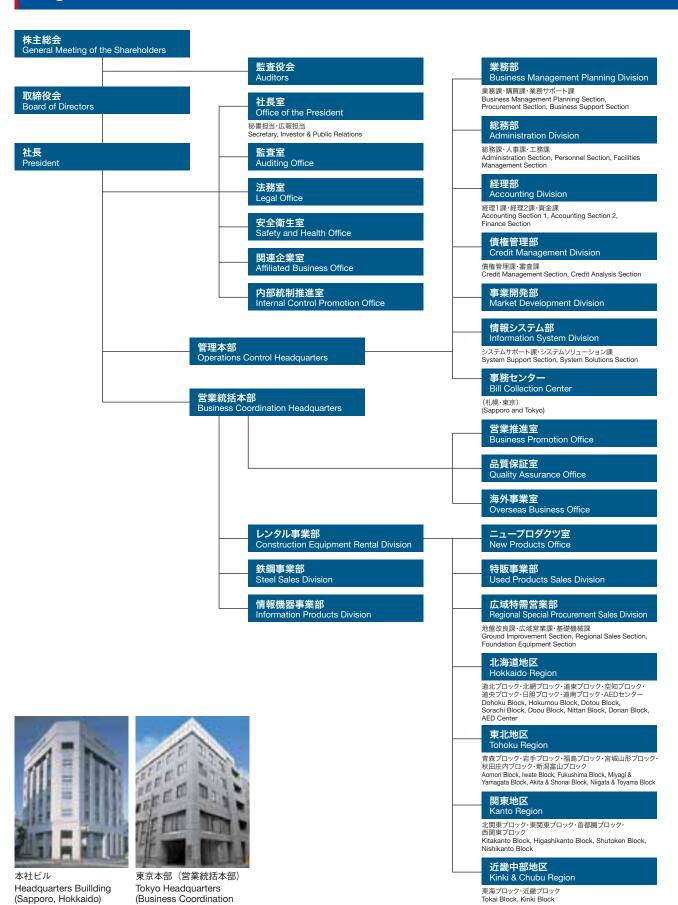
ヤンマー建機販売株式会社 ほか

Aichi Corporation Caterpillar Japan Ltd. Denyo Co., Ltd Fudo Tetra Corporation HANWA CO., LTD. Hino Motors, Ltd. HOKUETSU INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. Isuzu Motors Limited ITOCHU CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD. **ITOCHU** Corporation Kajima Corporation KATO CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. Komatsu Ltd. MAEDA CORPORATION Mitsubishi Fuso Track and Bus Corporation MITSUI & CO., LTD Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd. OBAYASHI CORPORATION PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. SAKAI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD. SHIMIZU CORPORATION TADANO Ltd. Taisei Corporation Takenaka Corporation TOA CORPORATION TODA CORPORATION TSURUMI MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. Yanmer Construction Equipment Sales Co., Ltd. Others

組織図

Organization Chart

Headquarters)



役員 **Board of Directors**

(2009年2月1日現在) (As of February 1, 2009)

取締役 Directors



金本 寛中* Kanchu Kanamoto * 代表取締役社長 President CEO



成田 仁志 * Hitoshi Narita * 取締役執行役員 業務部長 [(株) カナテック代表取締役社長] Division Manager, Business Management Planning Division President of Kanatech Co., Ltd.



礒野 浩之* Hiroyuki Isono * 取締役執行役員 総務部長 Division Manager, Administration Division



麻野 裕一* Yuichi Asano * 取締役執行役員 倩権管理部長 Division Manager, Credit Management



袴田 美智也 Michiya Hakamata 取締役 Director



卯辰 伸人* Nobuhito Utatsu * 取締役執行役員 経理部長 Division Manager, Accounting Division



平田 政一* Masakazu Hirata * 取締役執行役員 特販事業部長 Division Manager, Used Products Sales



金本 龍男 * Tatsuo Kanamoto * 取締役執行役員 レンタル事業部北海道地区統括部長 [(株) SRG カナモト代表取締役社長] Regional Manager, Hokkaido Region Construction Equipment Rental Division President of SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd.



椋梨 直樹 Naoki Mukunashi * 取締役執行役員 海外事業室長 Manager, Overseas Business Office



金本 哲男* Tetsuo Kanamoto * 取締役執行役員 営業統括本部長 レンタル事業部長 Manager, Business Coordination Headquarters Division Manager, Construction Equipment Rental Division



北方 敬一* Keiichi Kitakata * 取締役執行役員 情報機器事業部長 事業開発部長 Division Manager, Information Products Division Division Manager, Market Development Division



長崎 学* Manabu Nagasaki * 取締役執行役員 レンタル事業部東北地区統括部長 [キョクトーリース (株) 代表取締役社長] Regional Manager, Tohoku Region Construction Equipment Rental Division President of Kyokuto Lease Co., Ltd.



岡本 雅之 Masayuki Okamoto 取締役 Director

監査役 Auditors



奥村 敏三 Toshizo Okumura 常勤監査役 Standing Corporate Auditor



澤田 紳六 Shinroku Sawada 常勤監査役 Standing Corporate Auditor



金本 栄中 Eichu Kanamoto 常勤監查役 Standing Corporate Auditor



橋本 昭夫 Akio Hashimoto 監査役 Outside Corporate Auditor









直井 晥 Akira Naoi 監査役 Outside Corporate Auditor

執行役員 Corporate Officers



熊谷 浩 Hiroshi Kumagai 情報システム部長 Division Manager, Information System Division



問谷 悟 Satoru Toiya レンタル事業部 関東地区統括部長 Regional Manager, Kanto Region Construction Equipment Rental Division

- (注1) *印の取締役は、執行役員を兼任しております。
- (注2) 岡本雅之氏及び袴田美智也氏は、会社法第2条第15 号に定める社外取締役であります。
- (注3) 監査役の橋本昭夫氏及び辻清宏氏及び大津秀人氏、直 井晥氏は、会社法第2条第16号に定める社外監査役 であります。
- Asterisk indicates directors who hold the additional post of corporate officer.
 Masayuki Okamoto and Michiya Hakamata fulfill the
- requirements for Outside Directors as stipulated by Article 2-15 of the Company Law.

 3. Outside Auditors Akio Hashimoto, Kiyohiro Tsuji, Hideto
- Ootsu and Akira Naoi are outside auditors as stipulated by Article 2-16 of the Company Law.

財務セクション

2007(平成19)年11月1日から 2008(平成20)年10月31日まで

第44期事業報告書

連結財務の状況

個別財務の状況

連結・個別注記

第44期事業報告書

[2007(平成19)年11月1日から2008(平成20)年10月31日まで]

営業の状況

経営環境

当連結会計年度の日本経済は、原油高騰や原材料の価格上昇による実物経済の悪化が続く中、米国サブプライムローン問題を発端とした金融市場の混乱、信用収縮が世界に拡散し、株価、商品相場が暴落、金融機関の破綻や個人資産の激減を招く結果となりました。我が国においても当面の市場対策、景気対策に即効性を欠き、株価は大幅に下落を続けました。また、世界景気の低迷、急激な円高が日本経済を主導していた自動車や電機などの輸出産業の業績に大きく影響し、今後の設備投資、雇用状況に影を落とす形となりました。

個人を取り巻く環境を見ても、生活に直結する食料品や光熱 費の値上げに加え、年金問題や新卒採用の内定取り消しなど 高まる雇用不安から個人消費は大きく冷え込み、富裕層の多 い首都圏でも不況は色濃くなりました。

主力ユーザーである建設関連業界におきましては、改正建築 基準法施行の影響による工事着工遅延や原油・建設資材の 高騰などが業績の足を引き、特に公共事業減少で疲弊した地 方を地盤とする企業には大きな重石となりました。加えて外資 投資ファンド、金融機関の投資・融資スタンスの後退は、数多 くの中堅デベロッパーの経営に深刻な影響を投げかけ、大型 倒産が過去最大となるなど、建設関連業界にとっては1年を 通じて極めて厳しい経営環境となりました。

経営の経過および成果

■ 建設関連事業

当社グループは、レンタル売上について既に参入している大型プロジェクトでのレンタル需要獲得強化に加え、基本に立ち返り小さな改修工事についても積極的に営業攻勢をかけ、建機レンタル需要が高まる期の後半に売上増加を目論見ましたが、官需、民需ともに仕事量が絶対的に減少している地域での売上は伸び悩みました。

一方、商品売上につきましては、中古建機販売において世界 同時不況による中古機のダブつきと円高の影響を克服し、レ ンタル資産売却・仕入販売ともに好調に推移、前期実績を上回りました。

当社グループ全体の建設関連事業における連結業績につきましては、売上高が628億02百万円(対期比0.4%減)、営業利益は21億74百万円(同46.4%減)と減益となりました。

<当社単体の状況>

改正建築基準法に伴う確認申請遅延が1年を通じて大きく影響したこと、また企業業績の悪化や建設資材の値上がり等の要因もあって、民間設備投資は地方のみならず首都圏においても大幅に減少しました。また、財政改革政策の続行や地方財政悪化の進行から減少を続けている公共事業予算の影響もあって、地方に拠点を多く持つ当社にとって極めて厳しい事業状況が続きました。

当社ではこの数年、注力してきた広域営業の相乗効果もあって大型プロジェクト案件が多い首都圏と関西圏ではレンタル収入は対前年同期を上回りましたが、その他の地域ではきめ細やかな営業に鋭意努力するも工事量の減少を補完するには至らずレンタル収入は前年同期を大きく下回りました。一方、販売収入は前述のとおり前年同期を上回ったことから、全体としては前年同期並の水準を確保しました。

単体の地域別建機レンタル売上の状況は、北海道地区は民需掘り起こしに注力するも公共事業減少が重く圧し掛かり対前期比8.0%減、東北地区も同様に公共事業減少を穴埋めできる民需がなく後期にやや盛り返したものの同9.6%減でした。関東地区は一般民間建築工事が振るいませんでしたが羽田拡張工事などの大型プロジェクトにより同4.2%増となりました。近畿中部地区はこれまで好調だった東海地区が陰りを見せましたが、大型プロジェクト工事のあった関西地区の伸長があって同0.4%増と僅かながら前年を上回りました。当社の当該事業部門単体のレンタル売上は対前期比5.1%減の400億68百万円でした。「北海道」対「本州等」の地域売上比率は34.6%:65.4%でした。

また、当事業部門単体の販売は国内が振るわなかったものの、中古建機販売について見ると前期までの旺盛な海外需要に支えられ対前期比3.6%増と伸長、この結果、当事業部門単体の販売売上は同0.1%増と前年同期と変わらない137億95百万円でした。部門合計の売上高は対前期比で3.9%減の538億64百万円でした。

当期の拠点新設閉鎖につきましては、北海道に2ヵ所、秋田県に1ヵ所、愛知県に1ヵ所の4拠点を新設、北海道で1拠点を 閉鎖した結果、当社の営業拠点数は156拠点となりました。

新設:三笠営業所(北海道三笠市)、当別営業所(北海道石狩郡当別町)、鹿角営業所(秋田県鹿角市)、三好営業所(愛知県西加茂郡三好町)

閉鎖:砂川機材センター(北海道砂川市)

<連結子会社の状況>

第一機械産業(株)は、公共工事の大幅な減少からレンタル収入 は伸び悩みましたが、商品売上でこれをカバーした結果、売上高 は対前期比4.6%増となりました。しかし、レンタル資産の大幅入 替による負担から原価率が上昇し営業損失に転じました。

経営再建中の(株)カンキは、兵庫県内の建設需要は官民とも

に捗々しくなく、かつ与信管理強化の影響もあり売上高は対前期比18.4%減となりました。利益面は費用圧縮に努めるも売上減少を賄い切れず、営業損失が拡大しました。九州建産グループの(株)九州建産・(株)建産福岡・(株)建産テクノの3社は、堅調に推移していた福岡市内の民間建設需要が信用収縮から減速に転じましたが、当初計画を上回る収益を上げられました。

(株)エスアールジー・カナモトは改正建築基準法の影響による札幌圏内の競争激化もあって、売上高は対前期比14.0%減となりました。また、重複する工事期間の関係から追加投資した資材が負担となって営業損失は大きく拡大しました。

(株)アシストは、新規事業が順調に推移したものの道内の絶対的需要が減少しており売上高は対前期比1.6%減となりました。さらに原価上昇をレンタル単価に転嫁できず営業利益は同41.8%減となりました。

(株)カナテックは、特注販売等新規開拓のほか、事業拡大が 見込めるエコ関連製品の取り扱いを開始するなど販売チャネ ルの拡大に努めましたが市況悪化の影響は否めず、売上高は 対前期比5.6%減、営業利益は同19.1%減となりました。

セグメント別売上高

| 事業分野 | 第43期 2007年10月期 | 第44期 2008年10月期 | 前期比 増減率(%) |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 建設関連事業 | 63,072 | 62,802 | △ 0.4 |
| 鉄鋼関連事業 | 5,120 | 6,098 | 19.1 |
| 情報通信関連その他の事業 | 434 | 511 | 17.8 |
| 습計 | 68,626 | 69,411 | 1.1 |

単位:百万円

連結経営成績の結果

| | 第43期 2007年10月期 | | 第44期 2008年10月期 | |
|-------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 売上高 | 68,023 | (6.3) | 69,411 | (1.1) |
| 営業利益 | 4,068 | (189.7) | 2,227 | (△ 47.4) |
| 経常利益 | 3,788 | (144.4) | 2,028 | (△ 54.1) |
| 当期純利益 | 1,742 | (394.2) | 644 | (△ 78.8) |

単位:百万円 括弧内は対前期比増減(%)

■ 鉄鋼関連事業

道内における鉄鋼製品販売は、期初は改正建築基準法の影響が出たものの、それ以降は鋼材市況高騰も手伝って受注が 先行、売上高は対前期比で19.1%増の60億98百万円となり、また、営業利益は33百万円に回復しました。

■ 情報通信関連・その他事業

情報通信関連・その他事業のレンタル売上は、展示会等の短期スポット需要と、レンタル契約満了案件の期間延長が増加するなど、対前期比で12.7%増となりました。一方、商品販売につきましては中古PC売却が好調に推移して同76.7%増、部門全体では売上高は対前期比で17.8%増の5億11百万円、営業利益は同91.4%増の60百万円でありました。

中長期的な会社の経営戦略

長期5カ年計画「メタモルフォーゼ」に続く新長期経営計画については、前述のとおり2010年10月期からの5ヵ年計画となりますが、営業戦略や経営方針については、先のメタモルフォーゼを踏襲しながらも経営環境、業界動向を充分に考慮しつつ、目指す数値目標に合理的、効率的に近づく戦略、方針を設定したいと考えております。なお、基本的には2009年10月期の短期計画と2010年10月期~2014年10月期の長期経営計画を合わせた6期間も引き続き、グループ各社がそれぞれ利益重視の経営を実践できるグループ経営戦略的考えのもと、一層のグループ業績拡大を図りマーケット評価が得られる企業集団となることを目指してまいります。踏襲すべきメタモルフォーゼの基本戦略は以下の通りであります。

①利益重視のレンタル用資産構成(資産最適化戦略)

リース会計の変更に伴い、当社のレンタル資産の導入方法 も一層精度を高めていかなければならない状況となりました が、その一方でユーザーの自社保有もまた減少し、レンタル ユースの機会が増加しております。また、世界的景気後退によ り、中古建機価格の低迷が予想されることから、国内でのレン タル収益をより一層高める必要があります。レンタル資産の運 用期間内での収益の最大化を図るため、収益率の高い機種に よる資産構成の精度を高め、運用収益率向上に努めます。

②首都圏の拠点拡充と未出店エリアへの進出

新設出店は東名阪圏内を最優先に行ない、当地区における M&Aも積極的に推し進めます。また、未出店地域については、 地域事情を考慮しつつアライアンス提携を主体に営業エリア 拡大に努めます。M&Aは今後も当社グループの成長エンジン と位置付けております。

③広域特需営業部門の活動強化

大型プロジェクト案件などに対応する広域特需営業部による 連携活動が奏功しておりますことから、今後も同部門を強化 するとともにグループ企業を横断した連携営業も拡大してま いります。

④顧客第一の強い営業体制の構築とアライアンス

災害発生時の緊急要請対応に関する地方自治体との契約締結は、漸次、各地で契約市町村数が増加しています。また、これを契機に新たな建機レンタルへの引き合いもいただくなど、今後の需要が期待されることから、引き続き、災害対策契約締結を進めます。加えて、全国を網羅する当社グループ企業の連携によりシナジー効果を高めるほか、取引先企業や自治体も含め、企業規模を最大限に生かした地域密着型の営業体制を構築してまいります。

⑤海外展開の取り組み

上海金和源設備租賃有限公司とSJ Rental,Inc.の2社は順調に業績を上げ、特に前者においてはインフラエ事だけではなく、上海市政府系による大型開発も発注されるなど、今後も建機レンタル需要の拡大が見込まれます。このほかにも、東南アジア等の各国で当社が調達した建機を利用して工事が行なわれており、今後も伸長著しい地域での積極的な営業を展開し確固たる基盤づくりに邁進いたします。

また、中古建機販売については、世界同時不況による不透明 感がありますが、品質の高さから当社のネームバリューを各国 で高めており、海外の事業展開にも大きく寄与することから、 引き続き良質な中古建機の提供に努めてまいります。

⑥新レンタル商品、新事業の展開

ニュープロダクツ室により提供される当社独自の改良を重ねた製品群は、主力の建機レンタル事業への新しいレンタルツールとなっております。また、イベントレンタル事業など新しい営業分野の開拓にもつながっており、今後も営業部門の側面支援になるよう努めてまいります。

次期の見通し

全世界に波及した金融市場の混乱・信用収縮により、日本の 景気は後退局面にあり、2009年の日本経済はマイナス成長 が予測されております。国民の生活に直結する年金、保険、雇 用の問題、さらに疲弊している地方経済の問題など積み残さ れている課題は多く、国内景気の先行き不透明感は予想以上 に強く、長期化するものと予想されます。また、金融不安の払 拭がなされない状況にあって、円高や株価下落、原油や原材 料の価格動向など、景気後退に繋がる諸要因はこれまで以上 に企業活動、国民生活を直撃すると思われます。

特に、当社グループの主力事業に密接にかかわる国内建設業界においては、公共工事の減少基調に変化はなく、また企業業績悪化に伴い民間設備投資も後退しています。このような状況下、中小・中堅の建設会社やデベロッパー、不動産関連企業などの破綻が続いており、来年もこの傾向は続くものと予想されます。直接的効果が期待できる景気対策にも限りがあり、国内の建設需要は官民ともに回復の期待は薄く、景気後退局面の極めて厳しい環境が続くものと想定されます。

一方、中古建機市場については、世界的な需要はあるものの、

金融危機と不安定な為替相場と一部に在庫のだぶつきも見られ、在庫が一巡する当面の間、市場価格は低迷するものと 予想されます。

以上のことから、今後の国内建設需要は下方傾向にあり、国内の建設業者やレンタル業者の淘汰が進むことが想定され、その間は競争の激化やレンタル価格の低迷が避けられません。特に地方に拠点を置く連結子会社は、引き続き厳しい経営を強いられるものと考えられ、通期連結業績は厳しく見ております。

しかしながら、当社は競合する他社と比較して首都圏、大都市圏に進出余地を多く残しており、企業規模を生かした大型プロジェクトへの参入を一層強化するとともに、現在進めているM&Aによるエリア拡大とこれら関係各社との連携による営業深耕に努めることで絶対的シェアの確保と拡大を図ってまいります。

加えて海外戦略として取り組んでいます、中国上海市で営業を開始した上海金和源設備租賃有限公司ならびに米国準州グアムのSJ Rental, Inc.は順調に業容を拡大しており、これらを含め、今後も海外事業の事業拡大に努力いたします。

2009年10月期の連結業績予想

| | 第44期実績 (2008年10月期実績) | 第45期通期業績予想 (2009年10月期通期業績予想) |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 売上高 | 69,411 | 68,200 |
| 営業利益 | 2,227 | 2,600 |
| 経常利益 | 2,028 | 2,200 |
| 当期純利益 | 644 | 1,000 |
| 1 株当たり当期純利益 | 19.61 円 | 30.45 円 |

単位:百万円

2009年10月期の個別業績予想(カナモト単体)

| | 第44期実績 (2008年10月期実績) | 第45期通期業績予想 (2009年10月期通期業績予想) |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 売上高 | 60,473 | 58,600 |
| 営業利益 | 2,461 | 2,400 |
| 経常利益 | 2,369 | 2,100 |
| 当期純利益 | 183 | 1,100 |
| 1 株当たり当期純利益 | 5.59 円 | 33.49 円 |

単位:百万円

連結財務諸表

[2008年及び2007年10月期]

連結貸借対照表

| | 第43期 (2007.10.31現在) | | 第 44 期 (2008.10.31現在) | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 構成比(%) | 金額 | 構成比(%) |
| 資産の部 | | | | |
| 流動資産 | 33,326 | 39.1 | 35,557 | 38.8 |
| 現金及び預金 | 11,913 | | 14,070 | |
| 受取手形及び売掛金 | 14,239 | | 15,297 | |
| 有価証券 | 5,300 | | 3,700 | |
| たな卸資産 | 533 | | 956 | |
| 建設機材 | 1,010 | | 874 | |
| 前払費用 | 271 | | 414 | |
| 繰延税金資産 | 360 | | 256 | |
| その他 | 185 | | 513 | |
| 貸倒引当金 | △488 | | △526 | |
| 固定資産 | 51,829 | 60.9 | 56,184 | 61.2 |
| 有形固定資産 | 43,498 | 51.1 | 49,919 | 54.4 |
| レンタル用資産 | 9,523 | | 12,257 | |
| 建物 | 5,693 | | 5,816 | |
| 構築物 | 977 | | 1,084 | |
| 機械及び装置 | 745 | | 746 | |
| 車輌運搬具 | 5 | | 22 | |
| 工具器具及び備品 | 238 | | 232 | |
| 土地 | 26,268 | | 29,075 | |
| 建設仮勘定 | 46 | | 683 | |
| 無形固定資産 | 413 | 0.5 | 727 | 0.8 |
| のれん | 275 | | 557 | |
| その他 | 137 | | 170 | |
| 投資その他の資産 | 7,917 | 9.3 | 5,537 | 6.0 |
| 投資有価証券 | 6,610 | | 2,847 | |
| 出資金 | 8 | | 9 | |
| 長期前払費用 | 58 | | 120 | |
| 保険積立金 | 38 | | 42 | |
| 繰延税金資産 | _ | | 1,054 | |
| その他 | 1,964 | | 2,379 | |
| 貸倒引当金 | △762 | | △917 | |
| 資産合計 | 85,155 | 100.0 | 91,741 | 100.0 |

| 第43期 (2007.10.31現在) | | 第44期 (2008.10.31現在) | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 構成比(%) | 金額 | 構成比(%) |
| 負債の部 | | | | |
| 流動負債 | 25,586 | 30.1 | 28,394 | 31.0 |
| 支払手形及び買掛金 | 11,292 | : | 12,878 | |
| 短期借入金 | 9,302 | | 9,938 | |
| 1年以内償還予定の社債 | _ | | 62 | |
| 未払金 | 2,346 | i | 3,325 | |
| 未払法人税等 | 1,449 | 1 | 149 | |
| 未払消費税等 | 169 | 1 | 24 | |
| 未払費用 | 293 | , | 453 | |
| 賞与引当金 | 552 | | 549 | |
| その他 | 178 | , | 1,011 | |
| 固定負債 | 19,595 | 23.0 | 25,144 | 27.4 |
| 社債 | _ | | 86 | |
| 長期借入金 | 15,718 | , | 19,379 | |
| 長期未払金 | 2,486 | i | 3,935 | |
| 退職給付引当金 | 935 | i | 1,080 | |
| 役員退職慰労引当金 | 132 | | 174 | |
| 長期繰延税金負債 | 317 | | _ | |
| その他 | 3 | , | 488 | |
| 負債合計 | 45,182 | 53.1 | 53,538 | 58.4 |
| | | | | |
| 純資産の 部 | | | | |
| 純資産の部 株主資本 | 37.971 | 44.6 | 37.784 | 41.2 |
| 純資産の部 株主資本 資本金 | 37,971 9,696 | | 37,784 9,696 | |
| 株主資本 | 9,696 | 11.4 | • | 10.6 |
| 株主資本 資本金 | | 11.4 12.9 | 9,696 | 10.6 11.9 |
| 株主資本 資本金 資本剰余金 | 9,696 10,960 | 11.4 12.9 20.4 | 9,696 10,960 | 10.6 11.9 18.7 |
| 株主資本 資本金 資本剰余金 利益剰余金 | 9,696 10,960 17,333 | 11.4 12.9 20.4 △0.1 | 9,696 10,960 17,149 | 10.6 11.9 18.7 △0.0 |
| 株主資本 資本金 資本剰余金 利益剰余金 自己株式 | 9,696 10,960 17,333 △19 | 11.4 12.9 20.4 △0.1 2.3 | 9,696 10,960 17,149 △22 | 10.6 11.9 18.7 △0.0 |
| 株主資本 資本金 資本剰余金 利益剰余金 自己株式 評価・換算差額等 | 9,696 10,960 17,333 △19 2,002 | 11.4 12.9 20.4 △0.1 2.3 | 9,696 10,960 17,149 △22 162 | 10.6 11.9 18.7 △0.0 0.2 |
| 株主資本 資本金 資本剰余金 利益剰余金 自己株式 評価・換算差額等 その他有価証券評価差額金 | 9,696 10,960 17,333 △19 2,002 | 11.4 12.9 20.4 △0.1 2.3 | 9,696 10,960 17,149 △22 162 | 10.6 11.9 18.7 △0.0 0.2 |

連結損益計算書

| | | 第43期 (2006.11.1~2007.10.31) | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|--|--|
| (%#· * TTT) | | | (2007.11.1~2 | 構成比(%) | | |
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 構成比(%) | 金額 | | | |
| 売上高 | 68,626 | 100.0 | 69,411 | 100.0 | | |
| 売上原価 | 49,490 | 72.1 | 50,803 | 73.2 | | |
| 売上総利益 | 19,136 | 27.9 | 18,608 | 26.8 | | |
| 販売費及び一般管理費 | 14,899 | 21.7 | 16,380 | 23.6 | | |
| 営業利益 | 4,236 | 6.2 | 2,227 | 3.2 | | |
| 営業外収益 | 712 | 1.0 | 410 | 0.6 | | |
| 受取利息·配当金 | 96 | | 137 | | | |
| 投資有価証券売却益 | 287 | | _ | | | |
| 受取賃貸料 | 81 | | 71 | | | |
| 受取保険金 | 38 | | 70 | | | |
| 受取報奨金 | 105 | | 7 | | | |
| その他 | 102 | | 123 | | | |
| 営業外費用 | 532 | 0.8 | 609 | 0.9 | | |
| 支払利息 | 338 | | 375 | | | |
| 手形売却損 | 75 | | 80 | | | |
| その他 | 119 | | 154 | | | |
| 経常利益 | 4,416 | 6.4 | 2,028 | 2.9 | | |
| 特別利益 | 1,800 | 2.6 | 73 | 0.1 | | |
| 固定資産売却益 | 921 | | 23 | | | |
| 退職給付引当金取崩益 | 845 | | _ | | | |
| 貸倒引当金戻入益 | _ | | 44 | | | |
| その他 | 34 | | 5 | | | |
| 特別損失 | 449 | 0.6 | 223 | 0.3 | | |
| 固定資産売除却損 | 68 | | 81 | | | |
| 減損損失 | 0 | | 0 | | | |
| のれん償却額 | 331 | | _ | | | |
| 貸倒引当金繰入額 | _ | | 20 | | | |
| 投資有価証券評価損 | _ | | 54 | | | |
| その他 | 48 | | 65 | | | |
| 税金等調整前当期純利益 | 5,767 | 8.4 | 1,878 | 2.7 | | |
| 法人税、住民税及び事業税 | 2,286 | 3.3 | 1,159 | 1.7 | | |
| 法人税等調整額 | 410 | 0.6 | △7 | 0.0 | | |
| 少数株主利益 | 35 | 0.1 | 82 | 0.1 | | |
| 当期純利益 | 3,035 | 4.4 | 644 | 0.9 | | |

連結株主資本等変動計算書

| | 株主資本 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|------|--------|--|--|
| (単位:百万円) | 資本金 | 資本剰余金 | 利益剰余金 | 自己株式 | 株主資本合計 | | |
| 2006年10月31日残高 | 9,696 | 10,960 | 14,889 | △6 | 35,540 | | |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額 | | | | | | | |
| 剰余金の配当 | | | △591 | | △591 | | |
| 当期純利益 | | | 3,035 | | 3,035 | | |
| 自己株式の取得 | | | | △13 | △13 | | |
| 株主資本以外の項目の連結会計年度中の変動額(純額) | | | | | | | |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額合計 | _ | _ | 2,444 | △13 | 2,430 | | |
| 2007年10月31日残高 | 9,696 | 10,960 | 17,333 | △19 | 37,971 | | |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額 | | | | | | | |
| 剰余金の配当 | | | △689 | | △689 | | |
| 当期純利益 | | | 644 | | 644 | | |
| 連結の範囲の変更による減少高 | | | △137 | | △137 | | |
| 自己株式の取得 | | | | △2 | △2 | | |
| 株主資本以外の項目の連結会計年度中の変動額(純額) | | | | | | | |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額合計 | _ | _ | △183 | △2 | △186 | | |
| 2008年10月31日残高 | 9,696 | 10,960 | 17,149 | △22 | 37,784 | | |

| | = □ / = + 6 : | 杏 羊 栃 仝 | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | 算差額等 | 1, WL 14 -> 1+ /\ | / クェー |
| | その他有価証券 | 評価・換算差額等 | 少数株主持分 | 純資産合計 |
| | 評価差額金 | 合計 | | |
| 2006年10月31日残高 | 2,418 | 2,418 | 92 | 38,051 |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額 | | | | |
| 剰余金の配当 | | _ | | △591 |
| 当期純利益 | | _ | | 3,035 |
| 自己株式の取得 | | _ | | △13 |
| 株主資本以外の項目の連結会計年度中の変動額(純額) | △416 | △416 | △92 | △508 |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額合計 | △416 | △416 | △92 | 1,921 |
| 2007年10月31日残高 | 2,002 | 2,002 | _ | 39,973 |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額 | | | | |
| 剰余金の配当 | | _ | | △689 |
| 当期純利益 | | _ | | 644 |
| 連結の範囲の変更による減少高 | | _ | | △137 |
| 自己株式の取得 | | _ | | △2 |
| 株主資本以外の項目の連結会計年度中の変動額(純額) | △1,839 | △1,839 | 255 | △1,584 |
| 連結会計年度中の変動額合計 | △1,839 | △1,839 | 255 | △1,771 |
| 2008年10月31日残高 | 162 | 162 | 255 | 38,202 |

連結キャッシュ・フロー計算書

| | 第43期 (2006.11.1~ 2007.10.31) | 第44期 (2007.11.1~ 2008.10.31) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 金額 |
| 営業活動によるキャッシュ・フロー: | | |
| 税金等調整前当期純利益 | 5,767 | 1,878 |
| 減価償却費 | 4,648 | 5,573 |
| 減損損失 | 0 | 0 |
| のれん償却額 | 395 | 253 |
| 固定資産売却益 | △921 | △23 |
| 固定資産売除却損 | 68 | 81 |
| 退職給付引当金取崩益 | △845 | _ |
| 少額レンタル用資産割賦購入額 | 97 | 49 |
| 建設機材売却に伴う原価振替額 | 25 | 5 |
| レンタル用資産売却に伴う原価振替額 | 397 | 662 |
| レンタル用資産の取得による支出 | △2,095 | △3,345 |
| 投資有価証券評価損 | 11 | 54 |
| 投資有価証券売却益 | △287 | _ |
| 投資有価証券売却損 | _ | 0 |
| 貸倒引当金の増加額 | 52 | 108 |
| 賞与引当金の増減額 | 41 | △18 |
| 役員賞与引当金の減少額 | △5 | _ |
| 退職給付引当金の増加額 | 99 | 88 |
| 役員退職慰労引当金の増加額 | 3 | 41 |
| 受取利息及び受取配当金 | △96 | △137 |
| レンタル用資産割賦購入支払利息 | 43 | 99 |
| 支払利息 | 338 | 375 |
| 売上債権の減少額 | 720 | 492 |
| たな卸資産の増加額 | △27 | △162 |
| 仕入債務の増減額 | △1,126 | 991 |
| 未払金の増減額 | △76 | 25 |
| その他 | △257 | △723 |
| 小計 | 6,969 | 6,373 |
| 利息及び配当金の受取額 | 90 | 138 |
| 利息の支払額 | △377 | △484 |
| 法人税等の支払額 | △2,202 | △2,571 |
| 営業活動によるキャッシュ・フロー | 4,479 | 3,456 |

| | 第43期 (2006.11.1~ 2007.10.31) | 第44期 (2007.11.1~ 2008.10.31) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 金額 |
| 投資活動によるキャッシュ・フロー: | | |
| 定期預金の預入による支出 | _ | △148 |
| 定期預金の払戻による収入 | _ | 277 |
| 有形固定資産の取得による支出 | △2,059 | △3,524 |
| 有形固定資産の売却による収入 | 1,875 | 171 |
| 無形固定資産の取得による支出 | △64 | △51 |
| 投資有価証券の取得による支出 | △123 | △223 |
| 投資有価証券の売却による収入 | 527 | 56 |
| 連結子会社の株式取得による支出 | △367 | △62 |
| 非連結子会社株式の取得による支出 | △1,199 | △313 |
| 非連結子会社株式の売却による収入 | _ | 5 |
| 関連会社設立による支出 | △34 | △100 |
| 連結の範囲の変更を伴う 子会社株式の取得による支出 | _ | △231 |
| ナム社体式の取得による文山 その他 | 20 | 20 |
| 投資活動によるキャッシュ・フロー | △1,427 | △4,125 |
| | | |
| 財務活動によるキャッシュ・フロー: | | |
| 短期借入金の純減少額 | △167 | △136 |
| 長期借入れによる収入 | 9,550 | 13,960 |
| 長期借入金の返済による支出 | △10,967 | △10,223 |
| 社債の償還による支出 | _ | △40 |
| 割賦債務の返済による支出 | △2,047 | △2,524 |
| 自己株式の取得による支出 | △13 | △2 |
| 親会社による配当金の支払額 | △591 | △689 |
| 少数株主への配当金の支払額 | _ | △1 |
| 財務活動によるキャッシュ・フロー | △4,237 | 341 |
| 現金及び現金同等物の減少額 | △1,184 | △327 |
| 現金及び現金同等物の期首残高 | 18,398 | 17,213 |
| 新規連結に伴う現金及び現金同等物の増加額 | _ | 680 |
| 現金及び現金同等物の期末残高 | 17,213 | 17,566 |

連結注記表

1. 連結財務諸表作成のための基本となる重要な事項

(1)連結の範囲に関する事項

①連結子会社の状況

・連結子会社の数 9社

・連結子会社の名称 株式会社アシスト

株式会社エスアールジー・カナモト

株式会社カナテック 第一機械産業株式会社

株式会社カンキ 株式会社九州建産 株式会社建産福岡 株式会社建産テクノ 東洋工業株式会社

②非連結子会社の状況

・非連結子会社の数 8社

・非連結子会社の名称 株式会社コムサプライ

フローテクノ株式会社 株式会社センター・コーポレーション 株式会社旭川ふじ商

株式会社カナモトエンジニアリング キョクトーリース株式会社

SJ Rental, Inc.

上海金和源設備租賃有限公司

・連結の範囲から除いた理由

非連結子会社はいずれも小規模であり、各社の総資産、売上高、当期純損益(持分に見合う額)、及び利益剰余金(持分に見合う額)等は、連結計算書類に重要な影響を及ぼしていないためであります。

(2) 持分法の適用に関する事項

持分法を適用していない非連結子会社及び関連会社の 状況

・会社等の名称

株式会社コムサプライ フローテクノ株式会社 株式会社センター・コーポレーション 株式会社旭川ふじ商 株式会社カナモトエンジニアリング キョクトーリース株式会社

上海金和源設備租賃有限公司

SJ Rental, Inc.

・持分法を適用しない理由

上記各社の当期純損益(持分に見合う額)及び利益剰余金(持分に見合う額)等に及ぼす影響は軽微であり、かつ、全体としても重要性がないため、持分法の適用範囲から除外しております。なお、株式会社アクティブテクノロジーについては、2007年12月10日に当社が保有していた同社株式のすべてを第三者へ譲渡いたしました。

(3) 連結の範囲及び持分法の適用の範囲の変更に関する事項

株式会社九州建産、株式会社建産福岡、株式会社建産テクノについては、重要性が増したことにより、当連結会計 年度から連結の範囲に含めております。

また、東洋工業株式会社は、当連結会計年度に株式を取得したため、連結の範囲に含めております。

(4)連結子会社の事業年度等に関する事項

株式会社カンキ以外の連結子会社の事業年度の末日は 8月31日であります。

連結計算書類の作成に当たっては、8月31日現在の計算 書類を使用し、連結会計年度末との間に生じた重要な取 引については連結上必要な調整を行っております。

(5)会計処理基準に関する事項

①重要な資産の評価基準および評価方法

イ. 有価証券

その他有価証券

・時価のあるもの 連結会計年度末日の市場価格

等に基づく時価法(評価差額は全部純資産直入法により処理し、売却原価は移動平均法により

り算定)

・時価のないもの 移動平均法による原価法

口. 建設機材の減価償却の方法

購入年度別原価から、定率法による減価償却費を 控除した額によっております。

ハ. たな卸資産の評価基準および評価方法

商品後入先出法による低価法

・未成工事支出金 個別法による原価法

· 貯蔵品 最終仕入原価法

②固定資産の減価償却の方法

イ. 有形固定資産 定率法

ただし、定期借地権契約による 借地上の建物については、耐 用年数を定期借地権の残存期 間、残存価額を零とした定額法 によっております。なお、一部の 連結子会社については、平成 1998年4月1日以降取得した 建物附属設備を除く建物については定額法を採用しております。なお、主な耐用年数は以下 のとおりであります。

レンタル用資産5年~10年 建物及び構築物10年~34年

口. 無形固定資產 定額法

自社利用のソフトウェアについては、社内における利用可能期間(5年)に基づく定額法によっております。

③重要な引当金の計上基準

イ. 貸倒引当金 売上債権等の貸倒損失に備え

るために、一般債権については 貸倒実績率により、貸倒懸念債 権等特定の債権については個 別に回収可能性を勘案し、回収 不能見込額を計上しておりま す。

口. 賞与引当金 従業員に対して支給する賞与

の支出に充てるため、支給見込 額の当連結会計年度負担額を

計上しております。

ハ. 退職給付引当金 従業員の退職給付に備えるた

め、当連結会計年度末における 退職給付債務及び年金資産の 見込額に基づき計上しておりま す。過去勤務債務は、その発生 時において一括償却しておりま す。数理計算上の差異は、各連 結会計年度の発生時における 従業員の平均残存勤務期間以 内の一定の年数(10年)による 定額法により按分した額をそれ ぞれ発生の翌連結会計年度から費用処理することとしております。

二. 役員退職慰労引当金

役員の退職慰労金の支出に備 えて、内規に基づく期末要支給 額を計上しております。

④重要な外貨建の資産又は負債の本邦通貨への換算の 基準

外貨建金銭債権債務は、連結決算日の直物為替相場により円貨に換算し、換算差額は損益として処理しております。

⑤重要なリース取引の処理方法

リース物件の所有権が借主に移転すると認められるもの以外のファイナンス・リース取引については、通常の賃貸借取引に係る方法に準じた会計処理によっております。

⑥重要なヘッジ会計の方法

イ. ヘッジ会計の方法 外貨建取引等会計処理基準に 基づく振当処理及び金融商品 会計基準に基づく特例処理に よっております。

口. ヘッジ手段とヘッジ対象

外貨建社債及び輸入代金債務 に係る為替変動リスクを回避す る目的で通貨スワップ取引及び 為替予約取引を利用しておりま す。また、借入金利息に係る金 利相場の変動リスクを回避する 目的で、金利スワップ取引を利 用しております。

ハ. ヘッジ方針 相場変動リスクを受ける資産・

負債の範囲内でリスクヘッジ目 的に限定してデリバティブ取引 を利用しております。

を利用しております。

二. ヘッジ有効性評価の方法

通貨スワップ取引及び為替予 約取引は、ヘッジ開始時及びそ の後も継続して、相場変動また はキャッシュ・フロー変動を完 全に相殺できるものと想定で きるため、ヘッジ有効性の評価 を省略しております。また、金利 スワップ取引は特例処理の要 件を満たしており、その判定を もって有効性の判定に代えてお ります。

⑦その他連結計算書類作成のための重要な事項 消費税等の会計処理 税抜方式によっております。

(6)連結子会社の資産及び負債の評価に関する事項

連結子会社の資産及び負債の評価については、全面時価評価法を採用しております。

(7)のれん及び負ののれんの償却に関する事項

のれんは、発生日以降5年間で均等償却し、僅少なものについては発生年度に全額償却しております。

(8)会計方針の変更

該当事項はありません。

表示方法の変更

(連結貸借対照表)

前連結会計年度まで投資その他の資産の「その他」に含めて表示しておりました「長期差入保証金」は、当連結会計年度において、資産の総額の100分の1を超えたため区分掲記いたしました。

なお、前連結会計年度末の「長期差入保証金」は 1,091,554千円であります。

2. 連結貸借対照表に関する注記

(1)有形固定資産の減価償却累計額 47,190,629千円

(2)偶発債務

従業員の銀行借入に対し債務保証を行っております。 株式会社三菱東京UFJ銀行ほか…… 32,145千円 非連結子会社の借入債務に対し債務保証を行っております。 フローテクノ株式会社 …… 100,000千円 非連結子会社の割賦支払に対する債務保証を行っております。

SJ Rental, Inc. …… 335千米ドル(33,014千円) 非連結子会社の借入債務に対し債務保証を行っております。 上海金和源設備租賃有限公司 …… 87,000千人民元 (1,253,670千円) 非連結子会社のファイナンス・リース債務に対し債務保証 を行っております。

上海金和源設備租賃有限公司 ··· 134,988千人民元 (1,945,184千円)

(3)受取手形割引高

185,756千円

(4)債権譲渡契約に基づく債権流動化

3. 連結損益計算書に関する注記

当連結会計年度において、当社グループは以下の資産グループについて減損損失を計上しました。

| 場所 | 用途 | 種 類 |
|---------|------|-----|
| 北海道苫小牧市 | 遊休資産 | 土地 |

当社グループの減損会計適用にあたっての資産のグルーピングは、事業の種類別セグメント及び継続的に損益の把握を実施している地域ごとに区分したブロックを基礎としております。また、遊休資産については独立したキャッシュ・フローを生み出す単位としてそれぞれグルーピングしております。

一部の遊休資産について、資産価値が帳簿価額に対して下落しているため、回収可能価額まで帳簿価額を減額し、当該減少額を減損損失(490千円)として特別損失に計上しました。その内訳は、土地490千円であります。

なお、当資産グループの回収可能価額は正味売却価額により 測定しており、不動産鑑定評価基準等を基礎として評価して おります。

4. 連結株主資本等変動計算書に関する注記

(1)発行済株式の総数に関する事項

| 株式の種類 | 前連結会計 年度末の | 当連結会計 年度 | 当連結会計 年度 | 当連結会計 年度末の |
|-------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 体式の個規 | 株式数 | | 減少株式数 | 井皮木の株式数 |
| 普通株式 | 32,872 千株 | -千株 | -千株 | 32,872 千株 |

(2)自己株式の数に関する事項

| 前連結会 株式の種類 年度末の | | 当連結会計 年度 | 当連結会計 年度 | 当連結会計 年度末の |
|--------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 株式数 | 増加株式数 | 減少株式数 | 株式数 |
| 普通株式 | 25 千株 | 5 千株 | -千株 | 30 千株 |

(注)自己株式の数の増加5千株は、単元未満株式の買取による増加分であります。

(3)剰余金の配当に関する事項

- ①配当金支払額等
 - イ. 2008年1月29日開催第43回定時株主総会決議による配当に関する事項

・配当金の総額 …… 361,311千円・1株当たり配当金額 …… 11円

·基準日····· 2007年10月31日

· 効力発生日 · · · · · · · 2008年1月30日

ロ. 2008年6月6日開催取締役会決議による配当に関する事項

・配当金の総額 …… 328,448千円
 ・1株当たり配当金額 …… 10円
 ・基準日 …… 2008年4月30日
 ・効力発生日 …… 2008年7月14日

②基準日が当連結会計年度に属する配当のうち、配当の 効力発生が翌連結会計年度になるもの

2009年1月29日開催第44回定時株主総会において次のとおり決議されました。

・配当金の総額 …… 328,413千円
 ・1株当たり配当金額 …… 10円
 ・基準日 …… 2008年10月31日
 ・効力発生日 …… 2009年1月30日

5. 1株当たり情報に関する注記

(1)1株当たり純資産額 1,155円47銭

(2)1株当たり当期純利益 19円61銭

6. 重要な後発事象に関する注記

該当事項はありません。

7. その他の注記

該当事項はありません。

個別財務諸表

[2008年及び2007年10月期]

個別貸借対照表

| | | 第43期 (2007.10.31現在) | | 14期 0.31現在) |
|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------|----------------|
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 構成比(%) | 金額 | 構成比(%) |
| 資産の部 | | | | |
| 流動資産 | 30,89 | 37.3 | 30,121 | 35.3 |
| 現金及び預金 | 11,115 | 5 | 12,189 |) |
| 受取手形 | 2,255 | 5 | 2,106 | 6 |
| 売掛金 | 10,825 | 5 | 10,537 | • |
| 有価証券 | 5,300 |) | 3,700 |) |
| 商品 | 227 | 7 | 259 |) |
| 未成工事支出金 | _ | | 147 | , |
| 貯蔵品 | 67 | 7 | 72 | 2 |
| 建設機材 | 770 |) | 616 | ; |
| 前払費用 | 229 |) | 221 | |
| 繰延税金資産 | 355 | 5 | 235 | 5 |
| その他 | 178 | 3 | 446 | 6 |
| 貸倒引当金 | △435 | 5 | △411 | |
| 固定資産 | 52,01 | 62.7 | 55,279 | 64.7 |
| 有形固定資産 | 42,754 | 51.5 | 47,001 | 55.0 |
| レンタル用資産 | 9,297 | 7 | 10,938 | 3 |
| 建物 | 5,502 | 2 | 5,427 | , |
| 構築物 | 952 | 2 | 1,017 | , |
| 機械及び装置 | 729 |) | 725 | 5 |
| 車輌運搬具 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| 工具器具及び備品 | 227 | 7 | 208 | 3 |
| 土地 | 25,996 | 3 | 27,999 |) |
| 建設仮勘定 | 46 | 3 | 683 | 3 |
| 無形固定資産 | 148 | 0.2 | 142 | 0.2 |
| のれん | 60 |) | 21 | |
| その他 | 87 | 7 | 121 | |
| 投資その他の資産 | 9,108 | 3 11.0 | 8,134 | 9.5 |
| 投資有価証券 | 5,249 |) | 2,272 | 2 |
| 関係会社株式 | 2,649 |) | 3,510 |) |
| 出資金 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| 関係会社長期貸付金 | 900 |) | 1,386 | 6 |
| 破産、更生債権等 | 252 | 2 | 326 | 6 |
| 長期前払費用 | 52 | 2 | 67 | , |
| 保険積立金 | 30 |) | 32 | 2 |
| 繰延税金資産 | _ | - | 1,233 | 3 |
| その他 | 960 |) | 989 |) |
| 貸倒引当金 | △430 |) | △1,285 | 5 |
| 投資損失引当金 | △565 | 5 | △406 | 6 |
| 資産合計 | 82,902 | 2 100.0 | 85,400 | 100.0 |

| | | 43期 0.31現在) | | 4期 0.31現在) |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| (単位:百万円) | 金額 | 構成比(%) | 金額 | 構成比(%) |
| 負債の部 | | | | |
| 流動負債 | 23,758 | 3 28.7 | 24,253 | 28.4 |
| 支払手形 | 7,660 |) | 8,492 | |
| 買掛金 | 2,456 | | 2,298 | |
| 1年内返済予定の長期借入金 | 8,818 | | 9,251 | |
| 未払金 | 2,211 | I | 2,684 | |
| 未払法人税等 | 1,406 | 6 | _ | |
| 未払消費税等 | 137 | 7 | _ | |
| 未払費用 | 246 | 6 | 256 | |
| 賞与引当金 | 499 | 9 | 487 | |
| 設備関係支払手形 | 175 | 5 | 619 | |
| その他 | 146 | 6 | 163 | |
| 固定負債 | 18,356 | 3 22.1 | 22,704 | 26.6 |
| 長期借入金 | 14,926 | 6 | 18,334 | |
| 長期未払金 | 2,353 | 3 | 2,891 | |
| 退職給付引当金 | 928 | 3 | 1,001 | |
| 役員退職慰労引当金 | 89 | 9 | 101 | |
| 長期繰延税金負債 | 58 | 3 | _ | |
| 債務保証損失引当金 | _ | - | 377 | |
| 負債合計 | 42,114 | 50.8 | 46,958 | 55.0 |
| 公文 本本章 | | | | |
| 純資産の部 | 20 700 | 16.0 | 20.070 | 44.0 |
| 株主資本 | 38,788 | | 38,278 | |
| 資本金 | 9,696 | | 9,696 | |
| 資本剰余金 | 10,960 | | 10,960 | |
| 資本準備金 | 10,817 | | 10,817 | |
| その他資本剰余金 | 143 | | 143 | |
| 利益剰余金 | 18,150 | | 17,644 | |
| 利益準備金 | 1,375 | | 1,375 | |
| その他利益剰余金 | 16,775 | | 16,268 | |
| 固定資産圧縮積立金 | 10.00 | | 19 | |
| 別途積立金 | 12,931 | | 15,631 617 | |
| 繰越利益剰余金 | | 3,823 | | |
| 自己株式 | △19 △0.0 | | △22 | |
| 評価・換算差額等 | 1,999 | | 163 | |
| その他有価証券評価差額金 | 1,999 | | 163 | |
| 純資産合計 色佳 : 然姿充合計 | 40,787 | | 38,442 | |
| 負債・純資産合計 | 82,902 | 2 100.0 | 85,400 | 100.0 |

個別損益計算書

| | | 第 43 期 (2006.11.1~2007.10.31) | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---|--------------------|--------|--|--|
| (単位:百万円) | | 構成比(%) | (2007.11.1~2 金額 | 構成比(%) | | |
| | 61,576 | 100.0 | 60,473 | 100.0 | | |
| 売上原価 | 44,713 | 72.6 | 44,871 | 74.2 | | |
| | 16,863 | 27.4 | 15,602 | 25.8 | | |
| 販売費及び一般管理費 | 12,850 | 20.9 | 13,140 | 21.7 | | |
| 営業利益 | 4,012 | 6.5 | 2,461 | 4.1 | | |
| 営業外収益 | 852 | 1.4 | 456 | 0.0 | | |
| 受取利息・配当金 | 87 | | 107 | | | |
| 有価証券利息 | 15 | | 31 | | | |
| 投資有価証券売却益 | 287 | | 0 | | | |
| 受取賃貸料 | 195 | | 182 | | | |
| 受取報奨金 | 104 | | 4 | | | |
| その他 | 162 | | 130 | | | |
| 営業外費用 | 492 | 0.8 | 548 | 0.9 | | |
| 支払利息 | 312 | | 347 | | | |
| 手形売却損 | 68 | | 74 | | | |
| その他 | 111 | | 126 | | | |
| 経常利益 | 4,372 | 7.1 | 2,369 | 4.0 | | |
| 特別利益 | 1,796 | 2.9 | 186 | 0.0 | | |
| 固定資産売却益 | 920 | | 5 | | | |
| 退職給付引当金取崩益 | 845 | | _ | | | |
| 貸倒引当金戻入益 | _ | | 19 | | | |
| 投資損失引当金戻入益 | _ | | 158 | | | |
| その他 | 30 | | 3 | | | |
| 特別損失 | 115 | 0.2 | 1,315 | 2.5 | | |
| 固定資産売除却損 | 63 | | 60 | | | |
| 減損損失 | 0 | | 0 | | | |
| 投資有価証券評価損 | 11 | | 54 | | | |
| 投資事業組合出資金運用損 | 11 | | 21 | | | |
| 関係会社貸倒引当金繰入 | 8 | | 761 | | | |
| 関係会社債務保証損失引当金繰入 | _ | | 377 | | | |
| 貸倒引当金繰入 | _ | | 20 | | | |
| その他 | 19 | | 20 | | | |
| 税引前当期純利益 | 6,053 | 9.8 | 1,240 | 2. | | |
| 法人税、住民税及び事業税 | 2,203 | 3.5 | 983 | 1.5 | | |
| 法人税等調整額 | 419 | 0.7 | 73 | 0. | | |
| 当期純利益 | 3,431 | 5.6 | 183 | 0.3 | | |

個別株主資本等変動計算書

| | 株主資本 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----|----------|
| | | 資本剰余金 | | 金 | 利益乗 | | 刊益剰余金 | | | | |
| | | | その他 | 資本 | | その | 他利益剰 | 余金 | 利益 | 自己 | 株主 |
| (単位:百万円) | 資本金 | 資本 準備金 | 資本 剰余金 | 剰余金 合計 | 利益 準備金 | 固定資 産圧縮 積立金 | 別途 積立金 | 繰越 利益 剰余金 | 剰余金 合計 | 株式 | 資本 合計 |
| 2006年10月31日残高 | 9,696 | 10,817 | 143 | 10,960 | 1,375 | 19 | 11,831 | 2,084 | 15,310 | △6 | 35,962 |
| 事業年度中の変動額 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 別途積立金の積立 | | | | _ | | | 1,100 | △1,100 | _ | | _ |
| 剰余金の配当 | | | | _ | | | | △591 | △591 | | △591 |
| 当期純利益 | | | | _ | | | | 3,431 | 3,431 | | 3,431 |
| 自己株式の取得 | | | | _ | | | | | _ | △13 | △13 |
| 株主資本以外の項目の事業年度中の変動額(純額) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 事業年度中の変動額合計 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | 1,100 | 1,739 | 2,839 | △13 | 2,826 |
| 2007年10月31日残高 | 9,696 | 10,817 | 143 | 10,960 | 1,375 | 19 | 12,931 | 3,823 | 18,150 | △19 | 38,788 |
| 事業年度中の変動額 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 別途積立金の積立 | | | | _ | | | 2,700 | △2,700 | _ | | _ |
| 剰余金の配当 | | | | _ | | | | △689 | △689 | | △689 |
| 当期純利益 | | | | _ | | | | 183 | 183 | | 183 |
| 自己株式の取得 | | | | _ | | | | | _ | △2 | △2 |
| 株主資本以外の項目の事業年度中の変動額(純額) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 事業年度中の変動額合計 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | 2,700 | △3,206 | △506 | △2 | △509 |
| 2008年10月31日残高 | 9,696 | 10,817 | 143 | 10,960 | 1,375 | 19 | 15,631 | 617 | 17,644 | △22 | 38,278 |

| | 評価・換 | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | その他 有価証券 評価 差額金 | 評価·換算 差額等 合計 | 純資産合計 |
| 2006年10月31日残高 | 2,414 | 2,414 | 38,376 |
| 事業年度中の変動額 | | | |
| 別途積立金の積立 | | _ | _ |
| 剰余金の配当 | | _ | △591 |
| 当期純利益 | | _ | 3,431 |
| 自己株式の取得 | | _ | △13 |
| 株主資本以外の項目の事業年度中の変動額(純額) | △414 | △414 | △414 |
| 事業年度中の変動額合計 | △414 | △414 | 2,411 |
| 2007年10月31日残高 | 1,999 | 1,999 | 40,787 |
| 事業年度中の変動額 | | | |
| 別途積立金の積立 | | _ | _ |
| 剰余金の配当 | | _ | △689 |
| 当期純利益 | | _ | 183 |
| 自己株式の取得 | | _ | △2 |
| 株主資本以外の項目の事業年度中の変動額(純額) | △1,835 | △1,835 | △1,835 |
| 事業年度中の変動額合計 | △1,835 | △1,835 | △2,345 |
| 2008年10月31日残高 | 163 | 163 | 38,442 |

個別注記表

1. 重要な会計方針に係る事項

(1) 資産の評価基準及び評価方法

①関係会社株式 移動平均法による原価法

②その他有価証券

・時価のあるもの 事業年度の末日の市場価格等

に基づく時価法(評価差額金は 全部純資産直入法により処理 し、売却原価は移動平均法によ

り算定)

・時価のないもの移動平均法による原価法

③建設機材

購入年度別原価から、定率法による減価償却費を控除 した額によっております。

④たな卸資産

・商品 後入先出法による低価法・未成工事支出金 個別法による原価法・貯蔵品 最終仕入原価法

(2)固定資産の減価償却の方法

①有形固定資産

定率法

ただし、定期借地権契約による借地上の建物については、耐用年数を定期借地権の残存期間、残存価格を零とした定額法によっております。なお、主な耐用年数は以下のとおりであります。

レンタル用資産 5年~10年 建物 31年~34年

②無形固定資産

定額法

自社利用のソフトウェアについては、社内における利用 可能期間(5年)に基づく定額法によっております。

③長期前払費用

定額法

(3) 外貨建の資産又は負債の本邦通貨への換算の基準

外貨建金銭債権債務は、期末日の直物為替相場により円 貨に換算し、換算差額は損益として処理しております。

(4)引当金の計上基準

①貸倒引当金

売上債権等の貸倒損失に備えるため、一般債権については貸倒実績率により、貸倒懸念債権等特定の債権については個別に回収可能性を勘案し、回収不能見込額を計上しております。

②賞与引当金

従業員に対して支給する賞与の支出に充てるため、支給見込額の当事業年度負担額を計上しております。

③退職給付引当金

従業員の退職給付に備えるため、当事業年度末における退職給付債務及び年金資産の見込額に基づき計上しております。過去勤務債務は、その発生時において一括償却しております。数理計算上の差異は、各事業年度の発生時における従業員の平均残存勤務期間以内の一定の年数(10年)による定額法により按分した額をそれぞれ発生の翌事業年度から費用処理することとしております。

4)役員退職慰労引当金

役員の退職慰労金の支出に備えるため、内規に基づく 期末要支給額を引き当てております。

⑤投資損失引当金

子会社株式等で減損処理の対象とはならないものについて、実質価額の下落による損失に備えるため、子会社等の経営成績及び資産内容を勘案して会社所定の基準により計上しております。

⑥債務保証損失引当金

将来の債務保証の履行による損失に備えるため、保証 先の資産内容等を勘案し、損失見込額を計上しており ます。

(追加情報)

当事業年度において、関係会社の借入債務に対する債務保証損失の発生の可能性が高まったことから、特別損失に関係会社債務保証損失引当金繰入を377,216千円計上し、同額を固定負債の債務保証損失引当金に計上しております。これにより税引前当期純利益が377,216千円減少しております。

(5) リース取引の処理方法

リース物件の所有権が借主に移転すると認められるもの 以外のファイナンス・リース取引については、通常の賃貸 借取引に係る方法に準じた会計処理によっております。

(6) 重要なヘッジ会計の方針

①ヘッジ会計の方法

外貨建取引等会計処理基準に基づく振当処理及び金 融商品会計基準に基づく特例処理によっております。

②ヘッジ手段とヘッジ対象

外貨建社債及び輸入代金債務に係る為替変動リスクを回避する目的で通貨スワップ取引及び為替予約取引を利用しております。また、借入金利息に係る金利相場の変動リスクを回避する目的で、金利スワップ取引を利用しております。

③ヘッジ方針

相場変動リスクを受ける資産・負債の範囲内でリスク ヘッジ目的に限定してデリバティブ取引を利用しており ます。

④ヘッジの有効性評価の方法

通貨スワップ取引及び為替予約取引は、ヘッジ開始時及びその後も継続して、相場変動またはキャッシュ・フロー変動を完全に相殺できるものと想定できるため、ヘッジ有効性の評価を省略しております。また、金利スワップ取引は特例処理の要件を満たしており、その判定をもって有効性の判定に代えております。

(7) その他計算書類作成のための重要な事項

消費税等の会計処理 税抜方式によっております。

(8)会計方針の変更

該当事項はありません。

2. 貸借対照表に関する注記

(1)国庫補助金による圧縮記帳累計額

| 機械及び装置 | -,- |
|---------|---------|
| 土 地 | 3,569千円 |
| 計······ | 8,613千円 |

(2) 有形固定資産の減価償却累計額 39,921,988千円

(3) 偶発債務

従業員の銀行借入に対する債務保証を行っております。 株式会社三菱東京UFJ銀行ほか …… 32,145千円 連結子会社の借入債務に対し債務保証を行っております。

株式会社カナテック ······ 150,000千円

株式会社カンキ(債務保証損失引当金控除後) ------378,784千円

非連結子会社の借入債務に対し債務保証を行っております。 フローテクノ株式会社 …………… 100,000千円 非連結子会社の割賦支払に対する債務保証を行っております。

SJ Rental, Inc. …… 335千米ドル(33,014千円) 非連結子会社の借入債務に対し債務保証を行っております。 上海金和源設備租賃有限公司 …… 87,000千人民元 (1,253,670千円)

非連結子会社のファイナンス・リース債務に対し債務保証 を行っております。

上海金和源設備租賃有限公司 ··· 134,988千人民元 (1,945,184千円)

(4) 関係会社に対する金銭債権、債務は次のとおりであります。

①短期金銭債権300,765千円②短期金銭債務544,766千円

(5)債権譲渡契約に基づく債権流動化

3. 損益計算書に関する注記

(1)関係会社との取引高

| ①売上高 871,846千円 |
|-----------------------|
| ②仕入高 2,709,461千円 |
| ③堂業取引以外の取引高 185 942千円 |

(2)減損損失

当事業年度において、当社は以下の資産グループについて減損損失を計上しました。

| 場所 | 用途 | 種類 |
|---------|------|----|
| 北海道苫小牧市 | 遊休資産 | 土地 |

当社の減損会計適用にあたっての資産のグルーピングは、事業の種類別セグメント及び継続的に損益の把握を 実施している地域ごとに区分したブロックを基礎としてお ります。また、遊休資産については独立したキャッシュ・フローを生み出す単位としてそれぞれグルーピングしております。

一部の遊休資産について、資産価値が帳簿価額に対して下落しているため、回収可能価額まで帳簿価額を減額し、当該減少額を減損損失(490千円)として特別損失に計上しました。その内訳は、土地490千円であります。

なお、当資産グループの回収可能価額は正味売却価額により測定しており、不動産鑑定評価基準等を基礎として評価しております。

4. 株主資本等変動計算書に関する注記

自己株式の数に関する事項

| | 前連結会計 | 当連結会計 | 当連結会計 | 当連結会計 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 株式の種類 | 年度末の | 年度 | 年度 | 年度末の |
| | 株式数 | 増加株式数 | 減少株式数 | 株式数 |
| 普通株式 | 25 千株 | 5 千株 | -千株 | 30 千株 |

(注)自己株式の数の増加5千株は、単元未満株式の買取による増加分であります。

5. 税効果会計に関する注記

繰延税金資産及び繰延税金負債の発生の主な原因別の内訳 は以下のとおりであります。

繰延税金資産

| 貸倒引当金損金算入限度超過額 … 527,840千円 |
|--------------------------------|
| 退職給付引当金超過額 · · · · · 404,481千円 |
| 役員退職慰労引当金否認 … 40,955千円 |
| 賞与引当金否認 196,893千円 |
| 減価償却超過否認 270,488千円 |
| 減損損失 240,572千円 |
| 投資損失引当金否認 164,292千円 |
| 債務保証損失引当金否認 152,395千円 |
| その他 271,260千円 |
| 繰延税金資産小計 2,269,180千円 |
| 評価性引当額 · · · · △670,830千円 |
| 繰延税金資産合計 1,598,350千円 |

繰延税金負債

| その他有価証券評価差額金 | · 129,733千円 |
|--------------|-------------|
| 繰延税金資産の純額 | 1,468,616千円 |

6. リースにより使用する固定資産に関する注記

リース物件の所有者が借主に移転すると認められるもの以外のファイナンス・リース取引

(1)事業年度の末日における取得価額相当額、減価償却累 計額相当額及び期末残高相当額

(単位:千円)

| | 取得価額相当額 | 減価償却累計 額相当額 | 期末残高相当額 |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| レンタル用資産 | 31,613,741 | 12,858,642 | 18,755,098 |
| 工具器具及び 備品 | 116,048 | 90,043 | 26,004 |
| 合 計 | 31,729,789 | 12,948,685 | 18,781,103 |

(2) 事業年度の末日における未経過リース料相当額

未経過リース料期末残高相当額

| 1年内 | 5,033,636千円 |
|-----|--------------|
| 1年超 | 13,121,268千円 |
| 合計 | 18.154.905千円 |

(3) 支払リース料、減価償却費相当額及び支払利息相当額

| 支払リース料 | 5,556,569千円 |
|----------|--------------|
| 減価償却費相当額 | 4,389,069千円 |
| 支払利息相当額 | ·· 483,702千円 |

(4)減価償却費の算定方法

リース期間を耐用年数とし、残存価額を零とする定額法によっております。

(5) 利息相当額の算定方法

リース料総額とリース物件の取得価額相当額との差額を 利息相当額とし、各期への配分方法については、利息法に よっております。

オペレーティング・リース取引

未経過リース料

| 合計 | 5,180,270千円 |
|-----|-----------------|
| 1年超 | 3,251,827千円 |
| 1年内 | 1,928,442千円 |

7. 関連当事者との取引に関する注記

(1)役員及び個人主要株主等

| (1) KANO III (LA | | | 次士ヘロ | ±*** | 議決権等 | 関係 | 系内容 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|----|--|-----------|------------------|-------|--------------------|---|
| 属性 | 氏 名 | 住所 | 資本金又 は出資金 (千円) | 事業の内 容又は 職業 | の所有 (被所有) 割合 (%) | 役員の 兼任等 (人) | 事業上 の関係 | 取引の 内容 | 取引金額 (千円) | 科目 | 期末残高 (千円) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 役員及びその近親者が 議決権の過半数を自己 の計算において所有し ている会社 | カナモト キャピタル 株式会社 | 札幌市 中央区 | 52,006 | 不動産 賃貸業 | 当社代表取締役社 長及びその近親者 が 85.25% を直接 所有、また 2.79% が直接被所有 | 2 | 土地の 賃借 | 営業所 用地の 賃借 | 1,200 | 販売費及 び一般管 理費 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 株式会社 北海道 | | | | | 商 | 商品 | 鋼材の | 511,637 | 受取手形 及び売掛 金 | 1,248 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 役員及びその近親者が 議決権の過半数を自己 の計算において所有し | | 30 000 | 鋼材の 売買、 修理 | 当社役員及び その近親者が 100.00% を直接 | 1 | 売買 | 売買 | 70,972 | 支払手形 及び買掛 金 | 44,085 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ている会社 | | 土関巾 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 修理、 | | | | | | | | | | : | | | 所有 | | 土地の 賃借 | 営業所 用地の 賃借 | 2,686 | 販売費及 び一般管 理費 | - |
| | | | | | | | 副産物 の販売 | 鉄屑の 販売 | 9,176 | 営業外収 益その他 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 株式会社 カナックス | 北海道 室蘭市 | 10,000 | 鉄板敷 板等の 販売、 修理、 賃貸 | 当社役員及び その近親者が 100.00% を直接 所有 | 1 | 商品 売買 | 鉄板敷 板等の 販売、 修理、 賃貸 | 70,330 | 支払手形 及び買掛 金 | 37,462 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 役員及びその近親者が 議決権の過半数を自己 の計算において所有し ている会社 | | 北海道 室蘭市 | 5,000 | 鉄板敷 板等の 販売、 修理、 賃貸 | 当社役員及び その近親者が 100.00% を直接 所有 | 1 | 商品 売買 | 鉄板敷 板等の 販売、 修理、 賃貸 | 21,370 | 支払手形 及び買掛 金 | 13,415 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- (注) 1. 上記の金額のうち、取引金額には消費税は含まれておらず、期末残高には消費税が含まれております。
 - 2. 取引条件及び取引条件の決定方針等
 - (1)上記各社への販売取引については市場価格を参考に、また支払条件については一般の取引と同様な支払条件となっております。
 - (2)土地の賃借及び売却については、不動産鑑定士の評価及び近郊物件の価格水準に基づいて決定しております。

(2)子会社等

| (-, 3 1- 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 属性 | 氏 名 | 住所 | 資本金又 は出資金 (千円) | 事業の内容又は職業 | 議決権等 の所有 (被所有) 割合(%) | 関係 役員の 兼任等 (人) | 系内容 事業上 の関係 | 取引の 内容 | 取引金額 (千円) | 科目 | 期末残高(千円) |
| 子会社 (注) 1、2 | 株式会社 カンキ | 神戸市 須磨区 | 99,000 | 建設機械の レンタル・販売 | 当社が 87.74% を 直接所有 | 5 | 土地の 賃借 | 営業所用地の 賃借 | 56,582 | 受取賃 貸料 | _ |
| 子会社 | 上海金和源 設備租賃 | 中国 | 72,456 (600 千 | 建設資材の 輸出入業務・ | 当社が 48.00% を | 2 | 債務の | 借入債務に対 する保証 | 1,253,670 (87,000 千人民元) | | _ |
| (注) 3 | 有限公司 | 上海市 | 米ドル) | 建設機械の レンタル | 直接所有 | ۷ | 保証 | ファイナンス・ リース債務に 対する保証 | 1,945,184 (134,988 千人民元) | | _ |

- (注) 1. 上記の金額のうち、取引金額には消費税は含まれておらず、期末残高には消費税が含まれております。
 - 2. 上記の金額は同社の再建計画に基づいて決定しております。
 - 3. 当社は銀行借入及びファイナンス・リース債務につき債務保証を行ったものであり、保証料は受領しておりません。

8. 1株当たり情報に関する注記

10. 連結配当規制適用会社に関する注記

(1) 1株当たり純資産額 1,170円56銭 該当事項はありません。

(2)1株当たり当期純利益

5円59銭 11. その他の注記

該当事項はありません。

9. 重要な後発事象に関する注記

該当事項はありません。

Financial Section

Report of Operating Results and Financial Position for the 44th Business Period

Consolidated Financial Position

Non-consolidated Financial Position

Preparation of Financial Statements and Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

- 1. For purposes of this report, the Balance Sheets and Statements of Income were created using financial data prepared according to Japan's Securities Report Guidelines. Kanamoto's financial statements are audited by Shin Nihon & Co. and Kanamoto's Audit Committee. English language versions of the Company's financial statements, which include changes to the reporting categories, are reports prepared internally by Kanamoto and are not audited by the Company's auditors or its Audit Committee.
- 2. Because of excessive competition, construction equipment rental unit prices in the Japanese market remain at an unsatisfactory level. In response to this situation, in addition to its construction equipment rental business Kanamoto is working to improve earnings through the used construction equipment sales business. To undertake this effort efficiently, Kanamoto must select its equipment and component financing procedure and depreciation method appropriately based on a planned capital investment program, and implement its decisions by judging various factors including the timing of asset sales.

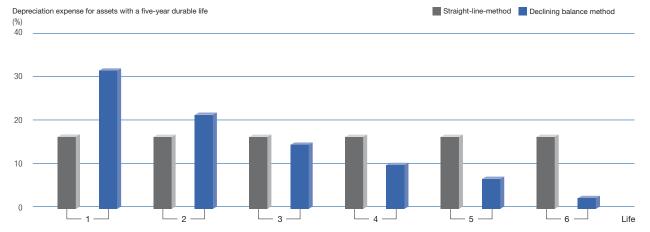
 As of October 31, 2008, rental equipment assets managed

by Kanamoto had a value of approximately ¥150 billion on an acquisition value basis. The amounts recorded on the Company's ledger were ¥9,523 million for rental assets, ¥1,010 million for assets such as steel sheets that are reported as construction equipment in current assets because of their high liquidity, and ¥21,487 million for rental assets introduced using finance leases that do not transfer ownership.

Kanamoto uses a variety of techniques when introducing such equipment and equipment components. In addition to purchasing assets by installments, the Company also uses finance leases and operating leases, which are off-balance sheet items.

Furthermore, Kanamoto has adopted the declining balance method for depreciation expense for purchased rental equipment. This results in a situation where paper gains are easily produced if assets can be used over long periods of time because the depreciation expense is large for the first year, then decreases in later years. The difference in depreciation expense according to the declining balance method and the straight-line method is shown in the diagram below.

Comparison of straight-line method and declining balance method



Under Japan's current accounting system, large variances between actual asset values and book values can occur when making asset value assessments. One reason is the fact durable lives are stipulated by the Tax Code. In contrast to the useful lives of equipment, which have lengthened as the result of advances in manufacturing technology, durable lives prescribed by the Tax Code are considerably shorter because they have not been reviewed for many years. Differences between book values and assessed amounts can also become quite large because Kanamoto has adopted the declining balance method. Accordingly, to achieve results more closely approximating the

market value accounting concept, when introducing assets
Kanamoto utilizes both operating leases and finance leases in an
effort to equalize depreciation expense.

Following revisions to the Tax Code, a new depreciation system is being applied in Japan for depreciable assets acquired after April 2007. Although several methods for depreciation can be selected, based on the characteristics of the rental assets it owns Kanamoto believes its current accounting treatment is appropriate, and its policy at this time is to continue using its conventional depreciation methods.

Report of Operating Results and Financial Position for the 44th Business Period

(November 1. 2007 - October 31, 2008)

Summary of Operating ResultsOperating Environment

During the consolidated fiscal year under review, the global real economy continued to weaken as a result of the sharp rise in oil prices and higher prices for raw materials. Additional blows were delivered by precipitous drops in stock prices and the commodities markets, as well as the failures of financial institutions and sharp decline in personal assets as the turmoil in the financial markets and contraction of credit triggered by the subprime loan problem in the United States spread around the world. In Japan as well, market countermeasures and steps to boost the economy produced little immediate effect, and stock prices continued to slide significantly. The global economic slowdown and rapid appreciation of the yen also exerted their powerful effects on the operating results of export industries such as automobiles and electrical machinery, which are leading sectors of Japan's economy, and cast a pall over future capital investment and employment conditions.

The environment surrounding individuals was disheartening as well. In addition to rising prices for foods, beverages and utilities linked directly with peoples' daily lives, personal consumption cooled considerably, reflecting rising concerns over employment insecurity that were exacerbated by pension difficulties and cancellations of informal hiring notices to new graduates. Even the Tokyo metropolitan area, home to Japan's most affluent individuals, was affected by the somber economic conditions.

A variety of factors, including delays in construction starts resulting from enforcement of the revised Building Standard Law and the sharp rise in oil and construction materials prices, created an extremely harsh management environment throughout the year that significantly hampered the construction-related businesses that are Kanamoto's main customers. This was particularly true for firms whose business bases are in regions suffering from a dearth of orders because of public works spending cuts. In addition, the hesitant investment and financing stance among foreign capital investment funds and financial institutions had a serious affect on the operations of many mid-sized developers. For construction-related industries, the result was an extremely severe management environment throughout the year that included a record number of large-scale bankruptcies.

 Business related to the Construction Equipment Rental Division

In addition to strengthening efforts to capture rental equipment demand from large-scale projects in which it already participates, the Kanamoto Group went back to basics by aggressively launching a sales offensive for small-scale repair works, and anticipated higher revenues during the second half of the fiscal year when construction equipment rental demand increases. Nevertheless, as Japan's economy experienced a rapid deceleration caused by turmoil in the financial markets that far surpassed initial expectations, and companies' operating results deteriorated, Group revenues were lackluster in regions where the volume of work from both public and private sector demand fell in absolute terms.

Product sales, on the other hand, were boosted by steady results for both sales of used rental assets and sales of inventory. Used construction equipment sales were able to overcome the negative affects of used machines idled because of the global economic slowdown and appreciation of the yen.

In the construction-related businesses of the entire Kanamoto Group,

revenues and earnings were both lower.

For the consolidated fiscal year under review, consolidated revenues slipped 0.4% from the previous consolidated fiscal year to \$462,802\$ million, and operating income fell \$46.4%\$ year-on-year to \$42,174\$ million.

< Kanamoto Co., Ltd. on a non-consolidated basis >

Private sector capital was negatively affected by several factors, including delays for confirmation of building permits following revision of the Building Standard Law, which had a major influence throughout the year, the deterioration of corporate operating results and higher prices for construction materials. Investment declined significantly, not only in local areas but in the Tokyo metropolitan area as well. At the same time, in regions where the Company has many of its branches the business climate was affected by cuts in public works expenditures, as government spending continued to fall because of fiscal reform measures and the deterioration of regional finances, and an extremely severe business conditions prevailed.

In the Tokyo metropolitan area and Kansai Region, where numerous large-scale construction projects are being undertaken and Kanamoto has achieved synergistic effects from the wide-area marketing efforts that have been its primary focus during the past several years, rental revenues rose compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year. Nevertheless, this was insufficient to offset the drop in the volume of construction work in other regions where the Company has zealously pursued concentrated sales efforts, and rental revenues fell well below the level of the previous consolidated fiscal year. On the other hand, equipment sales exceeded the level of the previous consolidated fiscal year as described earlier, and as a result, revenues as a whole were slightly higher than in the previous consolidated fiscal year. On a non-consolidated basis, construction equipment rental revenues varied widely by region. In the Hokkaido Region, the large reduction in public works put heavy downward pressure on revenues, which fell 8.0% year-on-year despite efforts aimed at securing private sector demand. A similar situation existed in the Tohoku Region, where private sector demand sufficient to offset cutbacks in public works was wanting and revenues decreased 9.6% year-on-year, despite a slight recovery during the second half of the fiscal year. In the Kanto Region, rental revenues rose 4.2% year-on-year even though general private sector construction works were less than robust, thanks to large projects such as the Haneda Airport Expansion Project. In the Kinki & Chubu Region, clouds gathered over the Tokai Region, which until now had exhibited steady growth, but thanks to growth in the Kansai Region where large-scale projects are under way, rental revenues edged up slightly, increasing 0.4% over the previous consolidated fiscal year. As a result, rental revenues for Kanamoto's construction equipment rental division decreased 5.1% from the previous consolidated fiscal year to ¥40,068 million. The percentage of revenues accounted for by Hokkaido and by Honshu and other regions was 34.6% and 65.4%, respectively.

Non-consolidated revenues from sales grew 3.6% year-on-year, despite domestic weakness, as used construction equipment sales until the previous period were supported by vigorous foreign demand. As a result, total non-consolidated net sales for the Construction Equipment Rental Division eked out slight 0.1% growth from the previous fiscal year, rising to ¥13,795 million. Total operating revenues for the Construction Equipment Rental Division were ¥53,864 million, 3.9% lower than in the previous consolidated fiscal year. During the consolidated fiscal year under review, Kanamoto opened four new branches including two in Hokkaido Prefecture, one in Akita

Prefecture and one in Aichi Prefecture, and closed one branch in Hokkaido. As a result, at the end of the business period Kanamoto had 156 branches.

< Consolidated Subsidiaries >

Daiichi Kikai Co., Ltd. faced difficulties in expanding construction equipment rental revenue because of large reductions in public works, but was able to cover this with higher product sales. As a result, revenues increased 4.6% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year. The company reported an operating loss, however, as its cost to sales ratio rose because of the burden from large replacements of rental assets.

At Kanki Corporation, which is restructuring its management, both public and private sector construction demand in Hyogo Prefecture was weak. Operating results were also affected by a tightening of credit standards. Revenues shrank 18.4% from the previous consolidated fiscal year. Efforts to slash costs were inadequate to cover the downturn in sales, and the company booked an operating loss.

Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd., Kensan Fukuoka Co., Ltd. and Kensan Techno Co., Ltd., the three companies in the Kyushu Kensan Group, experienced slowing private sector construction demand in Fukuoka City, where demand had been growing steadily, because of the credit contraction. Nevertheless, the three firms succeeded in boosting earnings above their initial plan.

SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd. faced increased competition in the Sapporo area because of delays as a result of revision of the Building Standards Law. Revenues were down 14.0% from the previous consolidated fiscal year.

The company's operating loss also expanded greatly under the burden of additional investments in materials resulting from overlapping construction periods.

Assist Co., Ltd. saw its revenues slip 1.6% year-on-year, despite steadily receiving new business, because of the absolute drop in demand within Hokkaido. In addition, the company was unable to impute its higher costs in rental unit prices, and its operating income declined 41.8% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year. Kanatech Co., Ltd. turned its efforts to development of new segments such as custom orders and strove to expand its sales channels, including the start of rentals of environmentally-friendly products that can be expected to grow as a business. The company was unable to break away from the affects of the market downturn, however, and revenues fell 5.6% year-on-year. Operating income was 19.1% lower.

■ Business related to the Steel Sales Division

Steel product sales in Hokkaido were initially affected in the beginning of the fiscal year by the revision of the Building Standard Law, but then benefited from an increase in orders that was aided by higher prices in the steel materials market. Revenues increased 19.1% over the previous consolidated fiscal year to ¥6,098 million, and operating income recovered to ¥33 million.

 Business related to the Information Products Division and Other Businesses Rental revenues for the Information Products Division were up 12.7% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year. This reflected short-term spot demand during exhibition periods, as well as successful extensions of contract periods for rental contracts that were maturing. Sales of used devices were excellent, with sales of used PCs rising 76.7% from the previous consolidated fiscal year. For the division as a whole, revenues increased 17.8% year-on-year to ¥511 million, and operating income jumped 108.2% from the previous consolidated fiscal year to ¥60 million.

Medium to long-term corporate management strategy

As indicated above, the new long-term management plan Kanamoto will implement after Metamorphose will be a five-year plan beginning from the Business Period ending October 2010. For its business the Company seeks to devise strategies and management policies for achieving its numerical objectives rationally and efficiently, giving adequate consideration to the management environment and industry trends while continuing along the path established under Metamorphose. Additionally, over the six-year period combining a short-term plan for the Business Period ending October 2009 with the long-term management plan for the Business Period ending October 2010 through the Business Period ending October, 2014, the Company fundamentally will seek to further expand group operating results and forge a corporate group that is evaluated positively by the market, based on group management and strategic thinking that will enable each group company to practice earnings-focused management. The basic Metamorphose strategies we will follow are described below.

 a) Maintain an earnings-focused rental equipment asset portfolio (asset optimization strategy)

Revisions to lease accounting have created conditions in which Kanamoto must further improve the accuracy of the methods it uses to introduce rental assets. At the same time, however, Kanamoto's customers are reducing the quantity of equipment they own themselves, thereby increasing the occasions when they must utilize construction equipment rentals. Moreover, because prices for used construction equipment are expected to weaken as a result of the global economic slowdown, the Company must further boost its earnings from domestic construction equipment rentals. To maximize earnings during the rental asset operating period, the Company will seek to increase the accuracy of its asset portfolio and improve operating margins, based on high-profit models.

b) Add bases in the Tokyo metropolitan area and expand into areas currently not served by Group branches

The Company is placing its greatest priority on establishing new branches in the Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka metropolitan areas and actively pursuing M&A in these areas as well. In addition, in regions where it currently does not have branches, Kanamoto will endeavor to expand its market area through alliance tie-ups while reviewing local circumstances. The Company will also position M&A as a growth engine for the Kanamoto group in the future.

c) Strengthen the activities of the Regional Special Procurement Sales

Fiscal Year ended October 31, 2008 Consolidated Operating Results

| (Million yen; % change from prior year) | Revenues | Operating Income | Ordinary Income | Net Income | Net Income per Share of Common Stock |
|---|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Consolidated Fiscal Year Under Review | 69,411 1.1 | 2,227 (47.1) | 2,028 (54.1) | 644 (78.8) | ¥19.61 |
| Prior Consolidated Fiscal Year | 68,626 0.9 | 4,236 4.1 | 4,416 16.6 | 3,035 74,2 | ¥92.40 |

Division

Because the coordinated activities of the Regional Special Procurement Sales Division have proven successful for responding to opportunities such as large-scale projects, Kanamoto will strengthen this division and work to expand coordinated activities across group firms in the future.

d) Build a powerful marketing organization and alliance group where customers are always Number

One Kanamoto is gradually increasing the number of agreements with local governments to respond to urgent requests following a disaster. Because such agreements can be expected to increase demand in the future by providing opportunities for new construction equipment rental inquiries, Kanamoto will seek to conclude more agreements for support following a natural disaster. Kanamoto also will seek to increase synergistic effects through cooperation with Kanamoto group firms throughout Japan, and build a community-based sales and marketing organization including customer firms and municipalities that takes maximum advantage of each entity's size.

e) Overseas development efforts

Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd. and SJ Rental Inc. are expanding their operating results steadily, and growth in construction equipment rental demand is expected in both company's markets in the future. Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment rental in particular is renting equipment not only for infrastructure works, but also is receiving orders for large-scale developments by Shanghai's municipal government. In addition, projects where construction equipment procured from Kanamoto is used are being carried out in various countries in regions such as Southeast Asia, and Kanamoto will continue to develop proactive sales and create a solid business base in regions exhibiting remarkable growth.

Because the sales of high-quality used construction equipment implemented by Kanamoto each year enhance the Company's reputation, and contribute substantially to business development in other countries, Kanamoto also will continue to offer high-quality used construction equipment for sale, despite a sense of uncertainty among buyers created by the current global economic weakness.

1) Development of new rental products and new businesses

For Kanamoto's main business of construction equipment rentals, the product categories supplied by Kanamoto's New Products Office and offering proprietary improvements serve as a new equipment rental tool. Such products are also linked to the development of new business sectors such as the event rental business, and the Company will continue developing this side support for its rental divisions.

Outlook for the next fiscal year (Business Period ending October 2009)

Japan's economy currently is in a downturn phase, and is predicted to experience negative growth in 2009 as a result of the turmoil and contraction of credit in financial markets that has spread around the world. Numerous issues connected directly with peoples' lives remain to be addressed, including problems related to pensions, insurance and employment, and the predicament of local economies that

increasingly face hard economic times. With uncertainty concerning the domestic economic outlook stronger than anticipated, the downturn is likely to be prolonged. In addition, under conditions in which financial instability is yet to be eliminated, the various factors linked to the recession – including appreciation of the yen, the plunge in stock prices and the price trends for oil and raw materials – are expected to strike at companies' operating results and peoples' lives more directly than they have thus far.

For the domestic construction industry in particular, which is related closely to the key business of the Kanamoto group, there has been no change to the negative trend in public works, while private sector capital investment is also being curtailed as corporate operating results deteriorate. Under such conditions, small and medium-sized and middle-market construction companies, developers and propertyrelated firms continue to file for bankruptcy, a trend that is expected to remain unabated next year. Yet given the limits on stimulus measures that can be expected to have an immediate effect on the economy, and weak expectations in both the government and private sectors of a recovery in domestic construction demand, the extremely severe recessionary phase environment is expected to continue. In the used construction equipment market, on the other hand, idle stock can be noted in some inventories because of the financial crisis and unstable foreign exchange markets, and market prices are expected to be soft in the immediate future period, despite the existence of worldwide demand, as inventories move much more slowly off the lot.

Given such stark conditions, in the year ahead domestic construction demand is expected to exhibit a declining trend. The shakeout among domestic construction companies and rental equipment firms is forecast to continue, and intensive competition and extreme softness in equipment rental prices will be unavoidable during this period. Kanamoto's consolidated subsidiaries with branches in local areas in particular will be compelled to maintain strict management practices, and the Company projects full-year consolidated operating performance will face acute pressure.

Compared with its competitors, however, Kanamoto still has ample room for advancing into the Tokyo metropolitan area and other key urban markets. Therefore, the Company will vigorously pursue participation in large-scale projects that take maximum advantage of Kanamoto's size, and strive to secure and expand its absolute market share through new business development based on area expansion in existing markets through M&A and cooperation with affiliated companies.

Kanamoto also is steadily expanding operations at Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd., which has begun rental operations in Shanghai, China, and at SJ Rental in the U.S. Territory of Guam. Both entities are being managed as part of Kanamoto's overseas strategy, and the Company will work to expand its overseas operations including these firms in the future.

Projected Consolidated Oprating Result for the Fiscal Year ending October 31, 2009

| (Million yen) | Revenues | Operating Income | Ordinary Income | Net Income | Net Income per Share of Common Stock |
|----------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Interim period | 29,700 | 1,800 | 1,600 | 800 | ¥24.36 |
| Full year | 58,600 | 2,400 | 2,100 | 1,100 | ¥33.49 |

Consolidated Balance Sheets

ASSETS

| | Millions of | Millions of yen | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| As of October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Current assets : | | | | |
| Cash (Note 3) | ¥ 11,914 | ¥ 14,070 | \$ 142,991 | |
| Marketable securities | 5,300 | 3,700 | 37,602 | |
| Notes and accounts receivable, trade | 14,239 | 15,298 | 155,465 | |
| Inventories | 534 | 809 | 8,224 | |
| Deferred income taxes (Note 10) | 360 | 257 | 2,611 | |
| Other current assets | 1,468 | 1,949 | 19,809 | |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts | (489) | (526) | (5,350 | |
| Total current assets | 33,326 | 35,557 | 361,352 | |
| Property and equipment : | | | | |
| Rental equipment | 37,567 | 43,695 | 444,050 | |
| Building and structures | 17,152 | 17,870 | 181,601 | |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,531 | 5,786 | 58,806 | |
| Less : Accumulated depreciation | (43,066) | (47,191) | (479,580 | |
| | 17,184 | 20,160 | 204,877 | |
| Land | 26,268 | 29,076 | 295,480 | |
| Construction in progress | 46 | 683 | 6,944 | |
| Total property and equipment | 43,498 | 49,919 | 507,307 | |
| Investments and other assets : | | | | |
| Investment securities | | | | |
| -Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 4) | 1,308 | 520 | 5,284 | |
| -Others (Note 4) | 5,302 | 2,328 | 23,659 | |
| Deferred income taxes (Note 10) | _ | 1,055 | 10,720 | |
| Other assets | 2,483 | 3,280 | 33,33 | |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts | (762) | (918) | (9,32 | |
| Total investments and other assets | 8,331 | 6,265 | 63,67 | |
| Total assets | ¥ 85,155 | ¥ 91,741 | \$ 932,330 | |

^{*} For details of Current assets : Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 62 (Note 10).

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, please refer to page 60 (Note 4).

^{*} For details of Others, please refer to page 60 (Note 4).

^{*} For details of Investments and other assets : Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 62 (Note 10).

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

| | Millions of | Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) | |
|--|-------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| As of October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Current liabilities : | | | |
| Short-term bank loans (Note 5) | ¥ 330 | ¥ 339 | \$ 3,440 |
| Current portion of long-term debt (Note 5) | 10,464 | 11,955 | 121,497 |
| Notes and accounts payable, trade | 11,292 | 13,676 | 138,983 |
| Accrued income taxes | 1,449 | 150 | 1,524 |
| Accrued bonuses | 553 | 550 | 5,589 |
| Other current liabilities | 1,498 | 1,725 | 17,532 |
| Total current liabilities | 25,586 | 28,395 | 288,565 |
| Non-current liabilities : | | | |
| Long-term debt (Note 5) | 17,950 | 22,924 | 232,964 |
| Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 6) | 936 | 1,080 | 10,976 |
| Other liabilities (Note 10) | 709 | 1,140 | 11,590 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 19,595 | 25,144 | 255,530 |

Contingent liabilities (Note 7)

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock:

Authorized - 130,000,000 shares (2008)/66,000,000 shares (2007) Issued - 32,872,241 shares (2008/2007) 9,697 9,697 98,544 Capital surplus 10,960 10,960 111,391 Retained earnings 17,334 17,150 174,288 Treasury stock (19)(23)(231) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 4) 1,650 2,002 163 Minority interests 255 2,593 Total shareholders' equity 39,974 38,202 388,235 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity ¥85,155 ¥91,741 \$932,330

^{*} For details of Short-term bank loans, please refer to page 61 (Note 5).

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Current portion of long term debt, please refer to page 61 (Note 5).

^{*} For details of Long-term debt, please refer to page 61 (Note 5).

^{*} For details of Accrued pension and severance costs, please refer to page 61 (Note 6).

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Other liabilities, please refer to page 62 (Note 10).

^{*} For details of Contingent liabilities, please refer to page 61 (Note 7).

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Unrealized holding gain on securities, please refer to page 60 (Note 4).

Consolidated Statements of Income

| | Millions of | yen | Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Revenue | | | |
| Rentals | ¥46,739 | ¥46,296 | \$470,487 |
| Sales | 21,888 | 23,115 | 234,917 |
| | 68,627 | 69,411 | 705,404 |
| Cost of sales | | | |
| Rentals | 33,260 | 33,158 | 336,976 |
| Sales | 16,230 | 17,645 | 179,321 |
| | 49,490 | 50,803 | 516,297 |
| Gross profit | 19,137 | 18,608 | 189,107 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 14,900 | 16,380 | 166,467 |
| Operating income | 4,237 | 2,228 | 22,640 |
| Other income (expenses): | | | |
| Interest and dividend income | 96 | 137 | 1,399 |
| Interest expenses | (338) | (376) | (3,819 |
| Impairment loss (Note 7) | (1) | 0 | (5 |
| Others, net | 1,774 | (111) | (1,128 |
| Income before income taxes and minority interests | 5,768 | 1,878 | 19,087 |
| Income taxes (Note 10): | | | |
| Current | 2,287 | 1,159 | 11,782 |
| Deferred | 410 | (8) | (80 |
| | 2,697 | 1,151 | 11,702 |
| Minority interests in subsidiaries | 36 | 83 | 840 |
| Net income | ¥ 3,035 | ¥ 644 | \$ 6,545 |
| | Yen | U.S. dollars (Note 1) | |
| Years Ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Per share of common stock : | | | |
| Net income | | | |
| Basic | ¥92.40 | ¥19.61 | \$0.20 |
| Diluted | _ | _ | _ |
| Cash dividends applicable to the year | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.20 |

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Impairment loss, please refer to page 61 (Note 8).

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Income taxes, please refer to page 62 (Note 10).

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

| | | Millions of yen | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| Years Ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | Thousands of shares of common stock | Common stock | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Unrealized | U |
| Balance at October 31, 2006 | 32,872 | ¥9,697 | ¥10,960 | ¥14,890 | ¥ | 2,419 |
| Net income | | | | 3,035 | | |
| Cash dividends | | | | (591) | | |
| Other | | | | | | (417) |
| Balance at October 31, 2007 | 32,872 | ¥9,697 | ¥10,960 | ¥17,334 | ¥ | 2,002 |
| Net income | | | | 644 | | |
| Cash dividends | | | | (690) | | |
| Change in scope of consolidation | | | | (138) | | |
| Other | | | | | | (1,839) |
| Balance at October 31, 2008 | 32,872 | ¥9,697 | ¥10,960 | ¥17,150 | ¥ | 163 |

| | Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Years Ended October 31, 2008 | Common stock | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Unrealized holding gain on securities | | |
| Balance at October 31, 2007 | \$98,544 | \$111,391 | \$176,155 | \$ 20,346 | | |
| Net income | | | 6,545 | | | |
| Cash dividends | | | (7,010) | | | |
| Change in scope of consolidation | | | (1,402) | | | |
| Other | | | | (18,696) | | |
| Balance at October 31, 2008 | \$98,544 | \$111,391 | \$174,288 | \$ 1,650 | | |

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

| | Millions of | yen | Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) | |
|--|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| Years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Cash flows from operating activities : | | | | |
| Net income before income taxes and minority interests | ¥ 5,768 | ¥ 1,878 | 19,087 | |
| Adjustments for: | | | | |
| Depreciation expenses | 4,649 | 5,574 | 56,644 | |
| Impairment loss | 1 | 0 | 5 | |
| Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment | 68 | 82 | 832 | |
| Write-down of investments in securities | 11 | 55 | 559 | |
| Gain on sales of investments in securities | (288) | _ | - | |
| Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts | 53 | 109 | 1,107 | |
| Provision for accrued pension and severance costs | 100 | 89 | 901 | |
| Interest and dividend income | (96) | (138) | (1,399 | |
| Interest expenses | 381 | 475 | 4,830 | |
| Decrease in trade receivables | 720 | 493 | 5,006 | |
| Increase in inventories | (28) | (163) | (1,656 | |
| (Decrease) increase in trade payables | (1,127) | 992 | 10,077 | |
| Other | (3,242) | (3,073) | (31,226 | |
| Subtotal | 6,970 | 6,373 | 64,767 | |
| Interest and dividend income received | 90 | 139 | 1,410 | |
| Interest expenses paid | (377) | (484) | (4,922 | |
| Income taxes paid | (2,203) | (2,571) | (26,128 | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 4,480 | 3,457 | 35,127 | |
| Cash flows from investing activities : | | | | |
| Payments for purchase of investment securities | (124) | (223) | (2,270 | |
| Proceeds from sales of investment securities | 528 | 56 | 572 | |
| Payments for purchase of property and equipment | (2,059) | (3,524) | (35,815 | |
| Other | 228 | (434) | (4,410 | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (1,427) | (4,125) | (41,923 | |
| Cash flows from financing activities : | | | | |
| Decrease in short-term bank loans, net | (168) | (136) | (1,387 | |
| Proceeds from long-term debt | 9,550 | 13,960 | 141,870 | |
| Repayments of long-term debt | (10,968) | (10,224) | (103,899 | |
| Repayments of lease obligations | (2,047) | (2,525) | (25,660 | |
| Cash dividends paid | (591) | (690) | (7,010 | |
| Other | (13) | (44) | (447 | |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | (4,237) | 341 | 3,467 | |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (1,184) | (327) | (3,329 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | 18,398 | 17,214 | 174,938 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year held by newly consolidated subsidiaries | _ | 680 | 6,914 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 17,214 | 17,567 | 178,523 | |
| | | | | |

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of presentation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Kanamoto Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Companies Act of Japan and the Financial Instruments Exchange Act of Japan and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which may differ in some material respects from accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Japan.

The notes to the consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan but is presented herein as additional information. In order to facilitate the understanding of readers outside Japan, certain reclassifications are given to the consolidated financial statements prepared for domestic purposes.

Translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of the reader, using the approximate exchange rate on October 31, 2008, which was ¥98.40 to US\$1.00. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and significant companies which the Company controls through majority voting rights or the existence of certain conditions. All significant inter-company transactions and accounts are eliminated.

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of which the Company has the ability to excise significant influence over operating and financial policies are stated at cost and the equity method is not applied for the valuation of such investments since they are considered immaterial in the aggregate.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

(c) Securities

Securities except for investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are classified as trading securities, held-to-maturity securities or other securities. Trading securities are carried at fair value. Held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortized cost. Marketable securities classified as other securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of taxes. Non-marketable securities classified as other securities are carried at cost. Cost of securities sold is determined by the moving average method.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated principally at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined principally by the last-in, first-out method.

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is mainly computed at rates based on the estimated useful lives of

assets on the declining-balance method.

The principal estimated useful lives range from 5 to 10 years for rental equipment and from 10 to 34 years for buildings and structures

(f) Accrued pension and severance costs

To provide for employees' severance indemnities and pension payments, net periodic pension and severance costs are computed based on the projected benefit obligation and the pension plan assets.

The actuarial assumption adjustment is to be amortized by the straight-line method beginning the following fiscal year over a period of 10 years, which is less than the average remaining years of service of the active participations in the plans.

See Note 6 for the method of accounting for the separation of the substitutional portion of the benefit obligation from the corporate portion of the benefit obligation under Welfare Pension Fund Plan.

(g) Leases

All leases are accounted for as operating leases. Under Japanese accounting standards for leases, finance leases that deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are to be capitalized, while other finance leases are permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information is disclosed in the notes to the lessee's financial statements.

(h) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred taxes and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed based on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS assumes that outstanding convertible bonds were converted into common stock at the beginning of the period at the current conversion price.

(j) Appropriation of retained earnings

Under the Companies Act of Japan, the appropriation of retained earnings with respect to a financial period is made by resolution of the shareholders at a general meeting held subsequent to the close of the financial period and the accounts for that period do not, therefore, reflect such appropriations.

(k) Reclassification of accounts

Certain of the 2007 accounts have been reclassified to confirm with the 2008 financial statement presentation.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

(1) Reconciliations of cash shown in the consolidated balance sheets and cash and cash equivalents shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows as of October 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

| | Millions | Thousands of U.S. dollars | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Cash | ¥ 11,914 | ¥ 14,070 | \$ 142,991 |
| Less: Time deposits with maturities | | | |
| exceeding three months | _ | (203) | (2,070) |
| Add: Short-term highly liquid | | | |
| investments with maturities | | | |
| not exceeding three months | 5,300 | 3,700 | 37,602 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | ¥ 17,214 | ¥ 17,567 | \$ 178,523 |

- (2) The following tables summarize significant non-fund transactions for the year ended October 31, 2008:
 - (a) Breakdown of major assets and liabilities of companies that are newly included in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended October 31, 2008 due to the acquisition of shares
 - (i) Acquisition of shares of Toyo Industry Co., Ltd. for the year ended October 31, 2008

 The following table summarizes the breakdown of Toyo Industry Co., Ltd.'s assets and liabilities when it was initially consolidated following the acquisition of all of the shares, the acquisition cost, cash and cash equivalents held by Toyo Industry Co., Ltd., and net cash and cash equivalents increased by the acquisition of the shares of Toyo Industry Co., Ltd.:

| | Millions of yen | U.S. dollars |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| | 2008 | 2008 |
| Current assets | ¥ 949 | \$ 9,649 |
| Non-current assets | 733 | 7,448 |
| Current liabilities | (662) | (6,724) |
| Long-term liabilities | (364) | (3,695) |
| Negative goodwill | (244) | (2,486) |
| Acquisition cost of Toyo Industry Co., Ltd. 's shares | 412 | 4,192 |
| Cash and cash equivalents held by Toyo | | |
| Industry Co., Ltd. | (181) | (1,835) |
| Net cash and cash equivalents paid for the | | |
| acquisition of the Toyo Industry Co., Ltd.'s | | |
| shares | ¥ 231 | \$ 2,357 |

4. Short-term investments and investments securities

At October 31, 2008, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries did not possess any securities classified as trading securities or held-to-maturity securities. Securities classified as other securities are included in "short-term investments" and "investments securities-others" in the consolidated balance sheets.

a) The components of unrealized gain or loss on marketable securities classified as other securities at October 31, 2008 were as follows:

| | Millions of yen | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|--|--|
| | Acquisition | Carrying | Unrealized | | |
| October 31, 2008 | costs | value | gain (loss) | | |
| Unrealized gain: | | | | | |
| Stock | ¥1,160 | ¥1,486 | ¥325 | | |
| Other | _ | _ | | | |
| | 1,160 | 1,486 | 325 | | |
| Unrealized loss: | | | | | |
| Stock | 607 | 556 | (50) | | |
| Other | 54 | 54 | 0 | | |
| | 661 | 610 | (50) | | |
| Total | ¥1,821 | ¥2,096 | ¥275 | | |
| | | | | | |

| | Thous | sands of U.S. d | ollars |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| October 31, 2008 | Acquisition costs | Carrying value | Unrealized gain (loss) |
| Unrealized gain: | | | |
| Stock | \$11,790 | \$15,098 | \$3,308 |
| Other | _ | _ | _ |
| | 11,790 | 15,098 | 3,308 |
| Unrealized loss: | | | |
| Stock | 6,167 | 5,655 | (512) |
| Other | 548 | 548 | 0 |
| | 6,715 | 6,203 | (512) |
| Total | \$18,505 | \$21,301 | \$2,796 |

The components of unrealized gain or loss on marketable securities classified as other securities at October 31, 2007 were as follows:

| | | Willion or you | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| | Acquisition | Carrying | Unrealized | |
| October 31, 2007 | costs | value | gain (loss) | |
| Unrealized gain: | | | | |
| Stock | ¥ 1,527 | ¥4,909 | ¥3,382 | |
| Other | _ | _ | _ | |
| | 1,527 | 4,909 | 3,382 | |
| Unrealized loss: | | | | |
| Stock | 39 | 35 | (4) | |
| Other | 103 | 87 | (16) | |
| | 142 | 122 | (20) | |
| Total | ¥ 1,669 | ¥5,031 | ¥3,362 | |
| | | | | |

Non-marketable securities classified as other securities at October 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to ¥232 million (\$2,358 thousand) and ¥271 millions respectively.

b) Sales of securities classified as other securities with aggregate gain and loss are summarized as follows:

| | Millions | Millions of yen | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | October 31, 2007 | October 31, 2008 | October 31, 2008 |
| Sales proceeds | ¥524 | ¥44 | \$449 |
| Aggregate gain | 288 | 1 | 10 |
| Aggregate loss | _ | 1 | 14 |

The redemption schedule for bonds with maturity dates at October 31, 2008 was summarized as follows:

| 31, 2006 was sum | Millions of yen | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| October 31, 2008 | Due in one year or less | Due after one year through five years | Due after five years through ten years | Due after ten years |
| Corporate bonds | ¥— | ¥— | ¥— | ¥ — |
| Other | _ | _ | _ | 54 |
| Total | ¥— | ¥— | ¥— | ¥54 |
| | | Thousands of U.S. dollars | | |
| October 31, 2008 | Due in one year or less | Due after one year through five years | Due after five years through ten years | Due after ten years |
| Corporate bonds | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$ - |
| Other | _ | _ | _ | 548 |
| Total | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$548 |

The redemption schedule for bonds with maturity dates at October 31, 2007 was summarized as follows:

| | | Millions | s of yen | |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|------------------------|
| October 31, 2007 | Due in one year or less | | Due after five years through ten years | Due after ten years |
| Corporate bonds | ¥— | ¥— | ¥— | ¥ — |
| Other | _ | _ | _ | 87 |
| Total | ¥— | ¥— | ¥— | ¥87 |

5. Short-term bank loans and long-term debt

The annual average interest rates applicable to short-term bank loans outstanding at October 31, 2008 and 2007 were 1.67% and 1.85%, respectively.

| z007 2008 2008 Long-term debt at October 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following: Framework of the following: Secured Secu | _ | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
|---|--|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following: Loans from banks and insurance companies, maturing through 2018: Secured ¥ - ¥ - \$ - Unsecured 24,691 28,979 294,504 Unsecured ontes of consolidated subsidiaries, maturing through 2012: - 148 1,504 Obligations under installment purchases, maturing through 2013: 3,723 5,752 58,453 28,414 34,879 354,461 Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Secured ¥ + - \$ - Unsecured 24,691 28,979 294,504 Unsecured notes of consolidated subsidiaries, maturing through 2012: - 148 1,504 Obligations under installment purchases, maturing through 2013: 3,723 5,752 58,453 28,414 34,879 354,461 Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following: Loans from banks and insurance companies, maturing through | | | |
| Unsecured 24,691 28,979 294,504 Unsecured notes of consolidated subsidiaries, maturing through 4 1,504 2012: - 148 1,504 Obligations under installment purchases, maturing through 2013: 3,723 5,752 58,453 28,414 34,879 354,461 Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | = | ¥ _ | ¥ _ | s – |
| 2012: — 148 1,504 Obligations under installment purchases, maturing through 2013: 3,723 5,752 58,453 28,414 34,879 354,461 Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | Unsecured Unsecured notes of consolidated | | 28,979 | T |
| chases, maturing through 2013: 3,723 5,752 58,453 28,414 34,879 354,461 Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | , , | _ | 148 | 1,504 |
| 28,414 34,879 354,461 Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | Obligations under installment pur- | | | |
| Less current portion 10,464 11,955 121,497 | chases, maturing through 2013: | 3,723 | 5,752 | 58,453 |
| | | 28,414 | 34,879 | 354,461 |
| ¥17,950 ¥22,924 \$232,964 | Less current portion | 10,464 | 11,955 | 121,497 |
| | | ¥17,950 | ¥22,924 | \$232,964 |

Aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt subsequent to October 31, 2008 are as follows:

| Year ending October 31 | Millions of yen | U.S. dollars |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2009 | ¥11,955 | \$121,497 |
| 2010 | 9,545 | 97,005 |
| 2011 | 6,972 | 70,851 |
| 2012 | 4,408 | 44,790 |
| 2013 and thereafter | 1,999 | 20,318 |
| | ¥34,879 | \$354,461 |

6. Accrued pension and severance costs

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have established a defined-benefit pension system (cash balance system) and defined contribution pension system. Other consolidated subsidiaries have adopted termination allowance plans. In addition, when an employee retires or leaves the Company, in some cases the Company pays an additional retirement amount that is not covered by the reserve for accrued employees retirement benefit when using actuarial accounting based on retirement benefit accounting.

In addition, during the consolidated fiscal year under review two consolidated subsidiaries transferred their termination allowance plans to a defined contribution corporate pension plan. There was no monetary affect (projected benefit obligation) from this change. The projected benefit obligation and funded status including a portion of the governmental welfare program at October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Projected benefit obligation | ¥(4,206) | ¥(4,519) | \$(45,928) |
| Plan assets | 3,278 | 2,317 | 23,547 |
| Unrecognized actuarial assump- | | | |
| tion adjustment | (8) | 1,122 | 11,405 |
| Accrued pension and severance | | | |
| costs | ¥ (936) | ¥(1,080) | \$(10,976) |

In computing projected benefit obligation, several simplified methods are permitted to small companies, and certain subsidiaries have adopted such methods.

The components of net periodic pension and severance costs for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| the years chaed october of, 2 | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------|--|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Service cost | ¥ 306 | ¥ 309 | \$ 3,148 | |
| Interest cost | 83 | 82 | 834 | |
| Expected return on plan assets | (122) | (128) | (1,303) | |
| Amortization of prior service cost | (845) | _ | _ | |
| Amortization of actuarial losses | 17 | 40 | 405 | |
| Contributions to welfare pension | | | | |
| fund | _ | 20 | 204 | |
| Net periodic pension and sever- | | | | |
| ance costs | ¥(561) | ¥ 323 | \$ 3,288 | |
| The assumptions used were as | follows: | | | |
| Discount rate | | | 2.0% | |
| Expected rate of return on plan asse | ts | | 4.0% | |
| Method of attributing benefit to per | iods of service | Strai | ght-line basis | |
| Amortization period for actuarial as | sumption adjusti | ment | 10 years | |

7. Contingent liabilities

At October 31, 2008, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries were contingently liable as follows:

| | Millions of yen/ Thousands of RMB | Thousands of U.S. dollars/ RMB |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | 2008 | 2008 |
| Guarantees of loans | ¥ 165 | \$ 1,678 |
| | RMB 221,989 | RMB 221,989 |
| Trade notes discounted | 186 | 1,888 |
| Factoring of trade notes with recourse | ¥1,165 | \$11,835 |

8. Impairment loss

During this fiscal year the Kanamoto Group incurred an impairment loss on the following asset group.

| Location | Use | Asset |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| Tomakomai City, Hokkaido | Dormant assets | Land |

Asset groupings used by the Kanamoto Group to apply asset impairment accounting are based on the block classified as the smallest segment for which profitability can be determined regularly by business.

Specifically, dormant assets are grouped as units that generate independent cash flow.

For certain dormant assets for which the asset value was less than book value, the Company reduced book value to the recoverable value, and accounted for the reduction as an impairment loss (¥490 thousand, \$5 thousand) under other income (expenses). This amount was all for land.

The recoverable value for this asset group is measured according to net sales price, and the land is evaluated using the inheritance tax assessment value based on the land tax assessment value or other amount as a base.

9. Leases

Lease payments under finance leases for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 were \pm 6,449 million (\$65,541 thousand) and \pm 7,881 million, respectively.

Pro forma information on leased property such as acquisition costs, accumulated depreciation, obligations under finance leases, depreciation expenses, interest expenses on finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee on an "as if capitalized" basis for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007, was as follows:

| 2007, was as follows: | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Millions of yen | |
| | Rental | Machinery and | Total |
| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | equipment | equipment | |
| Acquisition costs | ¥36,375 | ¥116 | ¥36,491 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 14,913 | 90 | 15,003 |
| Net book value | ¥21,462 | ¥ 26 | ¥21,488 |
| | Thou | sands of U.S. d | ollars |
| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Rental equipment | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| Acquisition costs | \$369,663 | \$1,179 | \$370,842 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 151,554 | 915 | 152,469 |
| Net book value | \$218,109 | \$ 264 | \$218,373 |
| | | Millions of yen | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
| Obligations under finance leases | : | | |
| Due within one year | | ¥ 5,746 | \$ 58,397 |
| Due after one year | | 15,155 | 154,017 |
| Total | | ¥20,901 | \$212,414 |
| | | Millions of yen | |
| For the year ended October 31, 2007 | Rental equipment | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| Acquisition costs | ¥45,501 | ¥255 | ¥45,756 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 19,203 | 192 | 19,395 |
| Net book value | ¥26,298 | ¥ 63 | ¥26,361 |
| | | Millions of yen | |
| Obligations under finance leases | : | | |
| Due within one year | | ¥ 7,485 | |
| Due after one year | | 18,551 | |
| Total | | ¥26,036 | |

Depreciation expenses and interest expenses, which are not reflected in the consolidated statements of income, computed by the straight-line method and the interest method were ¥5,178 million (\$52,624 thousand) and ¥585 million (\$5,948 thousand), respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2008 and ¥6,823 million and ¥745 million, respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2007.

The minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Millions of yen | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Due within one year | ¥2,068 | \$21,020 |
| Due after one year | 3,413 | 34,682 |
| Total | ¥5,481 | \$55,702 |
| For the year ended October 31, 2007 | Millions of yen | |
| Due within one year | ¥1,858 | |
| Due after one year | 4,153 | |
| Total | ¥6,011 | |
| | | |

10. Income taxes

The difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

| | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Statutory tax rate | 40.4% | 40.4% |
| Effect of: | | |
| Net operating losses of subsidiaries | 1.1 | 8.1 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Inhabitants tax per capital | 1.6 | 5.3 |
| Goodwill amortization amount excluded | | |
| from expenses | 2.3 | 4.1 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Effective tax rate | 46.8% | 61.3% |

The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities at October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| , | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | | |
| Depreciation expenses | ¥ 268 | ¥ 286 | \$ 2,908 |
| Impairment loss | 241 | 241 | 2,445 |
| Accrued bonuses for employees | 223 | 222 | 2,258 |
| Provisions for doubtful accounts | 150 | 276 | 2,807 |
| Accrued pension and | | | |
| severance costs | 377 | 436 | 4,434 |
| Net operating loss carry forwards | 1,410 | 1,660 | 16,873 |
| Others | 555 | 433 | 4,395 |
| Sub total | 3,224 | 3,554 | 36,120 |
| Less valuation allowance | (1,823) | (2,111) | (21,452) |
| Total deferred tax assets | 1,401 | 1,443 | 14,668 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | | |
| Net unrealized gain on securities | 1,358 | 131 | 1,336 |
| Net deferred tax assets | ¥ 43 | ¥ 1,312 | \$ 13,332 |

Net deferred tax assets were disclosed as follows:

| | Millions of yen | | U.S. dollars |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------|
| | 2007 2008 | | 2008 |
| Current assets | ¥ 360 | ¥ 257 | \$ 2,611 |
| Non-current liabilities | (317) | 1,055 | 10,721 |
| | ¥ 43 | ¥1,312 | \$13,332 |
| | | | |

11. Supplemental cash flow information

Non-cash investing and financing activities for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Non-cash investing and financing activities: | | | |
| Additions to obligations under installment purchases | ¥ 2,120 | ¥ 3,410 | \$ 34,656 |
| installment purchases | ¥ 2,120 | ¥ 3,410 | \$ 34 |

12. Segment information

Business segment information for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

| Mi | lions | of | ven |
|----|-------|----|-----|
| | | | |

| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Construction related business | Steel related business | Information and communication related and other business | Total | Eliminations and corporate items | Consolidated |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Sales | | | | | | |
| Outside customers | ¥62,802 | ¥6,098 | ¥511 | ¥69,411 | ¥ – | ¥69,411 |
| Intersegment | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Total | 62,802 | 6,098 | 511 | 69,411 | _ | 69,411 |
| Operating expenses | 60,628 | 6,064 | 451 | 67,143 | 40 | 67,183 |
| Operating profit | ¥ 2,174 | ¥ 34 | ¥ 60 | ¥ 2,268 | ¥ (40) | ¥ 2,228 |
| Identifiable assets | ¥63,365 | ¥1,948 | ¥581 | ¥65,894 | ¥25,847 | ¥91,741 |
| Depreciation | 5,372 | 4 | _ | 5,376 | 198 | 5,574 |
| Impairment loss | 0 | _ | _ | 0 | _ | 0 |
| Capital expenditures | 11,302 | 3 | _ | 11,305 | 75 | 11,380 |

| | | | Thousands of | U.S. dollars | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Construction related business | Steel related business | Information and communication related and other business | Total | Eliminations and corporate items | Consolidated |
| Sales | | | | | | |
| Outside customers | \$638,234 | \$61,973 | \$5,197 | \$705,404 | \$ - | \$705,404 |
| Intersegment | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Total | 638,234 | 61,973 | 5,197 | 705,404 | _ | 705,404 |
| Operating expenses | 616,139 | 61,631 | 4,582 | 682,352 | 411 | 682,763 |
| Operating profit | \$ 22,095 | \$ 342 | \$ 615 | \$ 23,052 | \$ (411) | \$ 22,641 |
| Identifiable assets | \$643,953 | \$19,799 | \$5,901 | \$669,653 | \$262,677 | \$932,330 |
| Depreciation | 54,593 | 38 | _ | 54,631 | 2,013 | 56,644 |
| Impairment loss | 5 | _ | _ | 5 | _ | 5 |
| Capital expenditures | 114,861 | 27 | _ | 114,888 | 764 | 115,652 |

| | Millions of yen | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| For the year ended October 31, 2007 | Construction related business | Steel related business | Information and communication related and other business | Total | Eliminations and corporate items | Consolidated |
| Sales | | | | | | |
| Outside customers | ¥63,072 | ¥5,121 | ¥ 434 | ¥68,627 | ¥ – | ¥68,627 |
| Intersegment | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Total | 63,072 | 5,121 | 434 | 68,627 | _ | 68,627 |
| Operating expenses | 59,017 | 5,131 | 402 | 64,550 | (160) | 64,390 |
| Operating profit | ¥ 4,055 | ¥ (10) | ¥ 32 | ¥ 4,077 | ¥ 160 | ¥ 4,237 |
| Identifiable assets | ¥52,363 | ¥1,403 | ¥ 750 | ¥54,516 | ¥30,639 | ¥85,155 |
| Depreciation | 4,616 | 3 | 10 | 4,629 | 20 | 4,649 |
| Impairment loss | 1 | _ | _ | 1 | _ | 1 |
| Capital expenditures | 4,689 | 22 | _ | 4,711 | 1,481 | 6,192 |

13. Subsequent events

On January 29, 2009, the company's shareholders approved the payment of a cash dividend of ¥10.00 (\$0.10) per share to shareholders of record at October 31, 2008, or a total payment of ¥328 million (\$3,338 thousand).

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

ASSETS

| | Millions of y | Millions of yen | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| As of October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Current assets: | | | |
| Cash and time deposits | ¥ 11,115 | ¥ 12,190 | \$ 123,879 |
| Notes receivable, trade | 2,256 | 2,106 | 21,404 |
| Accounts receivable, trade | 10,826 | 10,537 | 107,086 |
| Negotiable securities | 5,300 | 3,700 | 37,602 |
| Inventories | 227 | 260 | 2,642 |
| Deferred income taxes (Note 6) | 356 | 235 | 2,391 |
| Other current assets | 1,246 | 1,505 | 15,291 |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts | (435) | (411) | (4,181 |
| Total current assets | 30,891 | 30,122 | 306,114 |
| Property and equipment : | | | |
| Rental equipment | 35,613 | 36,099 | 366,861 |
| Buildings | 12,166 | 12,425 | 126,273 |
| Structures | 4,167 | 4,339 | 44,094 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,307 | 5,377 | 54,649 |
| Less : Accumulated depreciation | (40,541) | (39,922) | (405,711 |
| | 16,712 | 18,318 | 186,166 |
| Land | 25,996 | 28,000 | 284,547 |
| Construction in progress | 46 | 683 | 6,944 |
| Total property and equipment | 42,754 | 47,001 | 477,657 |
| Investments and other assets : | | | |
| Investment securities | | | |
| -Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 3) | 2,650 | 3,511 | 35,678 |
| -Others (Note 3) | 5,250 | 2,273 | 23,095 |
| Deferred income taxes (Note 6) | _ | 1,233 | 12,534 |
| Other assets | 2,354 | 2,953 | 30,010 |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts and reserve for investments | (996) | (1,692) | (17,194 |
| Total investments and other assets | 9,258 | 8,278 | 84,123 |
| Total assets | ¥ 82,903 | ¥ 85,401 | \$ 867,894 |

^{*} For details of Current assets : Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 69 (Note 6).

^{*} For details of Investments and other assets : Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 69 (Note 6).

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

| | Millions of | Millions of yen | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| As of October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Current liabilities : | | | | |
| Current portion of long-term bank loans | ¥ 8,818 | ¥ 9,251 | \$ 94,014 | |
| Notes payable, trade | 7,660 | 8,493 | 86,307 | |
| Accounts payable, trade | 2,457 | 2,299 | 23,361 | |
| Notes payable, other | 175 | 619 | 6,292 | |
| Accounts payable, other | 2,212 | 2,684 | 27,278 | |
| Accrued income taxes | 1,406 | _ | _ | |
| Accrued bonuses | 500 | 487 | 4,953 | |
| Other current liabilities | 531 | 420 | 4,269 | |
| Total current liabilities | 23,759 | 24,253 | 246,474 | |
| Non-current liabilities : | | | | |
| Long-term bank loans | 14,926 | 18,334 | 186,321 | |
| Long-term accounts payable, other | 2,353 | 2,891 | 29,381 | |
| Accrued pension and severance costs | 929 | 1,001 | 10,175 | |
| Other liabilities | 148 | 479 | 4,864 | |
| Total non-current liabilities | 18,356 | 22,705 | 230,741 | |

Contingent liabilities (Note 3)

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock :

| Authorized - 130,000,000 shares (2008)/66,000,000 shares (2007) | | | |
|---|----------|---------|-----------|
| Issued - 32,872,241 shares (2008/2007) | 9,697 | 9,697 | 98,544 |
| Capital surplus | 10,960 | 10,960 | 111,391 |
| Retained earnings | 18,150 | 17,644 | 179,310 |
| Treasury stock | (19) | (22) | (231) |
| Unrealized holding gain on securities | 2,000 | 164 | 1,665 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 40,788 | 38,443 | 390,679 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | ¥ 82,903 | ¥85,401 | \$867,894 |

^{*} For details of Contingent liabilities, please refer to page 68 (Note 3).

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

| | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) | |
|--|-----------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| Years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Rentals | ¥42,634 | ¥40,519 | \$411,782 | |
| Sales | 18,943 | 19,955 | 202,791 | |
| | 61,577 | 60,474 | 614,573 | |
| Cost of sales | | | | |
| Rentals | 30,953 | 30,373 | 308,673 | |
| Sales | 13,761 | 14,499 | 147,342 | |
| | 44,714 | 44,872 | 456,015 | |
| Gross profit | 16,863 | 15,602 | 158,558 | |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 12,850 | 13,141 | 133,544 | |
| Operating income | 4,013 | 2,461 | 25,014 | |
| Other income (expenses): | | | | |
| Interest and dividend income | 103 | 138 | 1,407 | |
| Interest expenses | (313) | (347) | (3,527) | |
| Impairment loss (Note 7) | (1) | 0 | (5) | |
| Others, net | 2,252 | (1,012) | (10,286) | |
| Income before income taxes | 6,054 | 1,240 | 12,603 | |
| Income taxes (Note 6): | | | | |
| Current | 2,204 | 983 | 9,996 | |
| Deferred | 419 | 73 | 742 | |
| | 2,623 | 1,056 | 10,738 | |
| Net income | ¥ 3,431 | ¥ 184 | \$ 1,865 | |
| | Yen | | U.S. dollars (Note 1) | |
| Years Ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Per share of common stock : | | | | |
| Net income | | | | |
| Basic | ¥104.44 | ¥5.59 | \$0.06 | |
| Diluted | _ | _ | _ | |
| Cash dividends applicable to the year | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.20 | |

 $^{^{\}star}$ For details of Impairment loss, please refer to page 68 (Note 4).

^{*} For details of Income taxes, please refer to page 69 (Note 6).

Non-Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(November 1. 2007 - October 31, 2008)

| | | Millions of yen | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Years Ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 | Thousands of shares of common stock | Common stock | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Unrealized holding gain on securities |
| Balance at October 31, 2006 | 32,872 | ¥9,697 | ¥10,960 | ¥15,311 | ¥ 2,414 |
| Net income | | | | 3,431 | |
| Cash dividends | | | | (592) | |
| Other | | | | | (414) |
| Balance at October 31, 2007 | 32,872 | ¥9,697 | ¥10,960 | ¥18,150 | ¥ 2,000 |
| Net income | | | | 184 | |
| Cash dividends | | | | (690) | |
| Other | | | | | (1,836) |
| Balance at October 31, 2008 | 32,872 | ¥9,697 | ¥10,960 | ¥17,644 | ¥ 164 |
| | | Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) | | | |
| Year Ended October 31, 2008 | | Common stock | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Unrealized holding gain on securities |
| Balance at October 31, 2007 | | \$98,544 | \$111,391 | \$184,455 | \$ 20,323 |
| Net income | | | | 1,865 | |
| Cash dividends | | | | (7,010) | |
| Other | | | | | (18,658) |
| Balance at October 31, 2008 | | \$98,544 | \$111,391 | \$179,310 | \$ 1,665 |

Notes To Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of presentation of non-consolidated financial statements

The non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Kanamoto Co., Ltd. (the "Company") in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Companies Act of Japan and the Financial Instruments Exchange Act of Japan and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which may differ in some material respects from accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Japan. The notes to the non-consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan but is presented herein as additional information

In order to facilitate the understanding of readers outside Japan, certain reclassifications are given to the non-consolidated financial statements prepared for domestic purposes.

Translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of the reader, using the approximate exchange rate on October 31, 2008, which was ¥98.40 to US\$1.00. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The non-consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the same accounting policies as those discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements except that investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost.

3. Contingent liabilities

| 3 | Millions of yen/ Thousands of RMB | Thousands of U.S. dollars/ RMB | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | 2008 | 2008 | |
| Guarantees of loans | ¥ 694 | \$ 7,052 | |
| | RMB 221,989 | RMB 221,989 | |
| Factoring of trade notes with recourse | ¥1,165 | \$11,835 | |

4. Impairment loss

During this fiscal year the Company incurred an impairment loss on the following asset group.

| Location | Use | Asset |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| Tomakomai City, Hokkaido | Dormant assets | Land |

Asset groupings used by the Company to apply asset impairment accounting are based on the block classified as the smallest segment for which profitability can be determined regularly by business.

Specifically, dormant assets are grouped as units that generate independent cash flow.

For certain dormant assets for which the asset value was less than book value, the Company reduced book value to the recoverable value, and accounted for the reduction as an impairment loss (¥490 thousand, \$5 thousand) under other income (expenses). This amount was all for land.

The recoverable value for this asset group is measured according to net sales price, and the land is evaluated using the inheritance tax assessment value based on the land tax assessment value or other amount as a base.

5. Leases

Lease payments under finance leases for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 were ¥5,557 million (\$56,469 thousand) and ¥7,058 million, respectively.

Pro forma information on leased property such as acquisition costs, accumulated depreciation, obligations under finance leases, depreciation expenses, interest expenses on finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee on an "as if capitalized" basis for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007, was as follows:

| 2007, was as follows. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Millions of yen | |
| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Rental equipment | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| Acquisition costs | ¥31,614 | ¥116 | ¥31,730 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 12,859 | 90 | 12,949 |
| Net book value | ¥18,755 | ¥ 26 | ¥18,781 |
| | Thou | sands of U.S. de | ollars |
| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Rental equipment | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| Acquisition costs | \$321,278 | \$1,179 | \$322,457 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 130,677 | 915 | 131,592 |
| Net book value | \$190,601 | \$ 264 | \$190,865 |
| | | Millions of yen | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
| Obligations under finance leases | : | | |
| Due within one year | | ¥ 5,034 | \$ 51,155 |
| Due after one year | | 13,121 | 133,346 |
| Total | | ¥18,155 | \$184,501 |
| | | Millions of yen | |
| For the year ended October 31, 2007 | Rental equipment | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| Acquisition costs | ¥40,639 | ¥256 | ¥40,895 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 17,674 | 192 | 17,866 |
| Net book value | ¥22,965 | ¥ 64 | ¥23,029 |
| | | Millions of yen | |
| Obligations under finance leases | : | | |
| Due within one year | | ¥ 6,773 | |
| Due after one year | | 15,876 | |
| Total | | | |

Depreciation expenses and interest expenses, which are not reflected in the non-consolidated statements of income, computed by the straight-line method and the interest method were ¥4,389 million (\$44,604 thousand) and ¥484 million (\$4,916 thousand), respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2008 and ¥6,087 million and ¥640 million, respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2007.

The minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| For the year ended October 31, 2008 | Millions of yen | U.S. dollars |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Due within one year | ¥1,928 | \$19,598 |
| Due after one year | 3,252 | 33,047 |
| Total | ¥5,180 | \$52,645 |
| | | |

| For the year ended October 31, 2007 | Millions of yen |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Due within one year | ¥1,660 |
| Due after one year | 3,767 |
| Total | ¥5,427 |

6. Income taxes

The difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

| | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Statutory tax rate | 40.4% | 40.4% |
| Inhabitants tax per capital | 1.4 | 7.6 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Change in allowance for investment loss | _ | 11.9 |
| Change in allowance for doubtful accounts | _ | 22.8 |
| Other | 0.9 | (8.0) |
| Effective tax rate | 43.3% | 85.2% |

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at October 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

| , | Millions of yen | | Thousands of U.S. dollars |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| _ | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | | |
| Depreciation expenses | ¥ 261 | ¥ 270 | \$ 2,749 |
| Accrued bonuses for employees | 202 | 197 | 2,001 |
| Provisions for doubtful accounts | 125 | 528 | 5,364 |
| Accrued pension and | | | |
| severance costs | 375 | 404 | 4,111 |
| Impairment loss | 240 | 240 | 2,445 |
| Others | 690 | 630 | 6,391 |
| Subtotal-deferred tax assets | 1,893 | 2,269 | 23,061 |
| Valuation reserve | (240) | (671) | (6,817) |
| Total deferred tax assets | 1,653 | 1,598 | 16,244 |
| | | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | |
| Unrealized holding gain on | | | |
| securities | 1,356 | 130 | 1,318 |
| Net deferred tax assets | ¥ 297 | ¥ 1,468 | \$ 14,925 |

7. Subsequent events

On January 29, 2009, the company's shareholders approved the payment of a cash dividend of ¥10.00 (\$0.10) per share to shareholders of record at October 31, 2008, or a total payment of ¥328 million (\$3,338 thousand).

監査報告書 Audit Reports

独立監査人の監査報告書

株式会社カナモト 取締役会 御中 平成20年12月19日

新日本有限責任監査法人 指定有限責任社員 業務執行社員 公認会計士 森川 潤一 指定有限責任社員 業務執行社員 公認会計士 齊藤揮誉浩

当監査法人は、会社法第444条第4項の規定に基づき、株式会社カナモトの平成19年11月1日から平成20年10月31日までの連結会計年度の連結計算書類、すなわち、連結貸借対照表、連結損益計算書、連結株主資本等変動計算書及び連結注記表について監査を行った。この連結計算書類の作成責任は経営者にあり、当監査法人の責任は独立の立場から連結計算書類に対する意見を表明することにある。

当監査法人は、我が国において一般に公正妥当と認められる監査の基準に準拠して監査を行った。監査の基準は、当監査法人に連結計算書類に重要な虚偽の表示がないかどうかの合理的な保証を得ることを求めている。監査は、試査を基礎として行われ、経営者が採用した会計方針及びその適用方法並びに経営者によって行われた見積りの評価も含め全体としての連結計算書類の表示を検討することを含んでいる。当監査法人は、監査の結果として意見表明のための合理的な基礎を得たと判断している。

当監査法人は、上記の連結計算書類が、我が国において一般に公正妥当と認められる企業会計の基準に準拠して、株式会社カナモト及び連結子会社から成る企業集団の当該連結計算書類に係る期間の財産及び損益の状況をすべての重要な点において適正に表示しているものと認める。

会社と当監査法人又は業務執行社員との間には、公認会計士法の規定により記載すべき利害関係はない。

以上

新日本有限責任監査法人の監査報告書は、当社財務諸表(2008年10月期[邦文])に対して発行されているものです。

Report of the Independent Public Accountants

December 19, 2008

Kanamoto Co., Ltd. Board of Directors

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC Representative and Partner Certified Public Accountant Junichi Morikawa Representative and Partner Certified Public Accountant Kiyohiro Saito

We have audited the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets and the related consolidated schedules of Kanamoto Company, Ltd. for the consolidated accounting fiscal year, from November 1, 2007 through October 31, 2008, for the purpose of reporting under the provisions of Article 444 paragraph 4 of the Company Law. With respect to the aforementioned Consolidated Statements and the supporting consolidated schedules, our audit was limited to the documented matters based on the accounting records of the Company. Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and related consolidated schedules was the responsibility of the management of Kanamoto Company, Ltd. Our responsibility as a Third-party Auditor was limited solely to independently issuing a statement of opinion concerning the consolidated financial statements and related consolidated schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the auditing standards, procedures and practices generally applied in Japan. Those standards, procedures and practices require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance the Consolidated Financial Statements are free of material misrepresentations of the Company's financial position and operating results. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. An audit also includes assessing the representations in the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, including the accounting principles and procedures adopted by management and significant estimates made by management.

In our opinion the Consolidated Financial Statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position and operating results of the corporate group composed of Kanamoto Company, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiary companies during the period reported in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the corporate accounting principles generally applied in Japan. There are no interests between the Company and Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC or its Partners that should be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountant Law.

The audit reports concerning the Company's financial position (financial statements in Japanese for the 12 months ended October 31, 2008) are prepared by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

監査報告書

Report of the Audit Committee

監査役会の監査報告書

監査報告書

当監査役会は、平成19年11月1日から平成20年10月31日までの第44期事業年度の取締役の職務の執行に関して、各監査役が作成した監査報告書に基づき、審議のうえ、本監査報告書を作成し、以下のとおり報告いたします。

1. 監査役及び監査役会の監査の方法及びその内容

監査役会は、監査の方針、職務の分担等を定め、各監査役から監査の実施状況及び結果について報告を受けるほか、取締役等及び会計監査人からその職務の執行状況について報告を受け、必要に応じて説明を求めました。

各監査役は、監査役会が定めた監査役監査の基準に準拠し、監査の方針、職務の分担等に従い、取締役、内部監査部門その他の使用人等と意思疎通を図り、情報の収集及び監査の環境の整備に努めるとともに、取締役会その他重要な会議に出席し、取締役及び使用人等からその職務の執行状況について報告を受け、必要に応じて説明を求め、重要な決裁書類等を閲覧し、本社及び主要な事業所において業務及び財産の状況を調査いたしました。また、取締役の職務の執行が法令及び定款に適合することを確保するための体制その他株式会社の業務の適正を確保するために必要なものとして会社法施行規則第100条第1項及び第3項に定める体制の整備に関する取締役会決議の内容及び当該決議に基づき整備されている体制(内部統制システム)の状況を監視及び検証いたしました。子会社については、子会社の取締役及び監査役等と意思疎通及び情報の交換を図り、必要に応じて子会社から事業の報告を受けました。

以上の方法に基づき、当該事業年度に係る事業報告及びその附属明細書について検討いたしました。

さらに、会計監査人が独立の立場を保持し、かつ、適正な監査を実施しているかを監視及び検証するとともに、会計監査人からその職務の執行状況について報告を受け、必要に応じて説明を求めました。また、会計監査人から「職務の遂行が適正に行われることを確保するための体制」(会社計算規則第159条各号に掲げる事項)を「監査に関する品質管理基準」(平成17年10月28日企業会計審議会)等に従って整備している旨の通知を受け、必要に応じて説明を求めました。

以上の方法に基づき、当該事業年度に係る計算書類(貸借対照表、損益計算書、株主資本等変動計算書及び個別注記表)及びその 附属明細書並びに連結計算書類(連結貸借対照表、連結損益計算書、連結株主資本等変動計算書及び連結注記表)について検討い たしました。

2. 監査の結果

- (1) 事業報告等の監査結果
 - ①事業報告及びその附属明細書は、法令及び定款に従い、会社の状況を正しく示しているものと認めます。
 - ②取締役の職務の執行に関する不正の行為又は法令もしくは定款に違反する重大な事実は認められません。
 - ③内部統制システムに関する取締役会決議の内容は相当であると認めます。また、当該内部統制システムに関する取締役の職務 の執行についても、指摘すべき事項は認められません。
- (2) 計算書類及びその附属明細書の監査結果
 - 会計監査人新日本有限責任監査法人の監査の方法及び結果は相当であると認めます。
- (3) 連結計算書類の監査結果
 - 会計監査人新日本有限責任監査法人の監査の方法及び結果は相当であると認めます。

平成20年12月26日

株式会社力ナモト 監査役会 常勤監査役 奥村 納 六 常勤監査役 澤田 # 六 常勤監査役 金本 # 中 監 査 役 橋 本 昭 夫 監 査 役 数 田 信 知

(注)監査役橋本昭夫、監査役辻清宏及び監査役鍬田信知は、会社法第2条第16号及び第335条第3項に定める社外監査役であります。

以 上

株式会社カナモト監査役会の監査報告書は、当社財務諸表(2008年10月期[邦文])に対して発行されているものです。

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has received the audit reports prepared by each of the auditors concerning the business performance of the directors during the 44th Business Period from November 1, 2007 through October 31, 2008. After discussing the audit results based on the reports, we have prepared this Audit Report and report as follows.

1. Procedures and details of the audits by the Auditors and the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee establishes the audit policies, allocation of duties and other matters, and receives reports concerning the implementation of audits and the audit results from each of the auditors as well as reports from the directors and the independent auditors concerning the execution of their duties, and requests explanations as necessary.

Each of the auditors investigated business and financial conditions at the head office and main branches of the Company through discussions with directors, the internal audit sections and other employees, and worked to gather information and establish an audit environment. They also attended the meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings, received reports from the directors, other managers and employees concerning the execution of their duties, requested explanations when necessary and reviewed documents concerning matters such as important decisions, in accordance with the auditor and audit standards prescribed by the Audit Committee and the audit policies and the duties of their office.

The auditors also reviewed and verified the details of the Board of Directors resolutions concerning systems to ensure the execution of the directors' duties complies with the law and the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the establishment of other systems prescribed by Article 100 paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of the Company Law Enforcement Regulations as the systems necessary to ensure appropriate activities by joint-stock corporations, and the conditions of the system (internal controls system) created based on said resolutions. The auditors also hold discussions and exchange information with the directors of the subsidiary companies, and received business reports from the subsidiaries as necessary.

Based on the above procedures, the Audit Committee investigated the Report of Business Operations and the supporting schedules pertaining to the business period. In addition, the independent auditors investigated and verified whether the auditors maintained an independent standpoint and implemented proper audits, and the Audit Committee received reports concerning the auditors' execution of their duties from the independent auditors and requested explanations as necessary. In addition, the Audit Committee received notification from the independent auditors that the "systems to ensure duties are performed appropriately" (as described in each of the items under Article 159 of the Corporate Accounting Regulations) have been established in accordance with the "Standards for Quality Control of Audits" (Business Accounting Council, October 28, 2005), and requested explanations as necessary.

Based on the above procedure, we have reviewed the Accounting Statements for the fiscal year (Balance Sheet, Statement of Income, Statement of Changes in Net Assets and notes) and the supporting schedules and the Consolidated Accounting Statements (Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets, and consolidated notes).

2.Result of audit

- (1) Result of audit Report of Business Operations etc.
 - (i) The Business Report and its supporting schedules fairly represent the condition of the Company in accordance with the laws of Japan and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.
 - (ii) We have determined that there were no serious occurrences of dishonest or false activity or violations of any laws or the Company's Articles of Incorporation by any of the directors in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of their offices.
 - (iii) In our opinion, the details of the Board of Directors resolutions concerning the internal controls system are appropriate. We also have determined that there are no matters that should be highlighted as a concern with regard to the directors in carrying out their duties concerning the internal controls system.
- (2) Result of audit of the Accounting Statements and the supporting schedules. In our opinion, the audit procedures and audit results received from the independent public accounting firm Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC are appropriate.
- (3) Result of audit of the Consolidated Accounting Statements. In our opinion, the audit procedures and audit results received from the independent public accounting firm Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC are appropriate.

December 26, 2008

Audit Committee, Kanamoto Company, Ltd.

Standing Corporate Auditor
Standing Corporate Auditor
Standing Corporate Auditor
Standing Corporate Auditor

(Note) Auditor Akio Hashimoto, Auditor Kiyohiro Tsuji and Auditor Nobutomo Kuwata are Outside Auditors as provided by Article 2 paragraph 16 and Article 335 paragraph 3 of the Company Law.

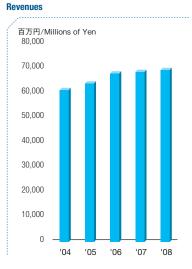
The audit reports concerning the Company's financial position (financial statements in Japanese for the 12 months ended October 31, 2008) are prepared by Audit Committee of Kanamoto Co., Ltd.



グラフで見る5年間(連結)

Performance at a Glance (Consolidated)

売上高

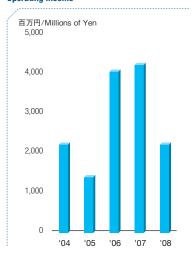


■ キャッシュフロー

- 株価キャッシュフロー倍率 **PCFR**



営業利益 **Operating Income**



■ 減価償却前営業利益

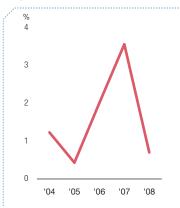
EBITDA

EBITDA倍率 **EBITDA Ratio**

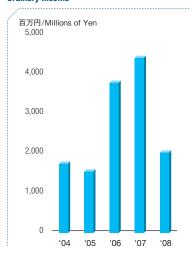


·総資産利益率

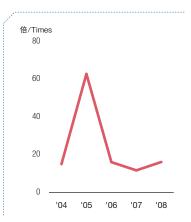
ROA



経常利益 **Ordinary Income**

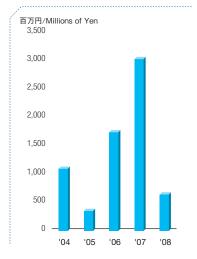


一株価収益率

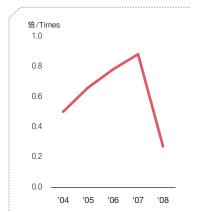


当期利益

Net Income



·株価純資産倍率



キャッシュフロー

株価キャッシュフロー倍率 CF=当期純利益+減価償却費-(配当+役員賞与) PCFR=株式時価総額÷CF=株価÷1株当たりCF

減価償却前営業利益

EBITDA=営業利益+減価償却費

EBITDA倍率=(期末株式時価総額+有利子負債-期末非営業資産時価)÷EBITDA

株価収益率 PER=期末株式時価総額÷当期純利益

株価純資産倍率

PBR=ROE×PER

純資産

自己資本比率

自己資本比率=自己資本÷総資産

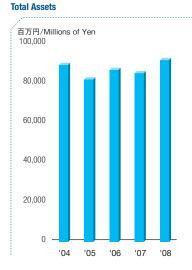
自己資本利益率

ROE=当期純利益÷自己資本 =一株当たり当期純利益(EPS)÷一株当たり純資産(BPS)

総資産利益率

ROA=当期純利益÷総資産

総資産



■ 純資産

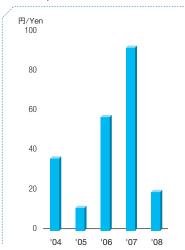
Net Assets

自己資本比率 **Capital Adequacy Ratio**

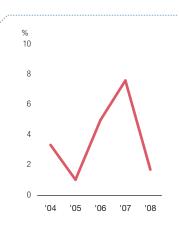


1株当り当期利益(EPS)

Net Income per Share of Common Stock



- 自己資本利益率



Cash Flow

CF = Net income + Depreciation expense - (Cash dividends + Bonuses to directors and auditors)

PCFR = Total market capitalization ÷ CF = Stock Price ÷ Cash flow per share of common stock

EBITDA Ratio
EBITDA = Operating income + depreciation and amortization expense EBITDA ratio = (Total market capitalization at end of business period + interest-bearing debt - market value of non-trade assets at end of business period) ÷ EBITDA

 $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{PER}}}$ PER = Total market capitalization at end of period \div Net Income

PBR

PBR = ROE × PER

Net Assets

Capital Adequacy Ratio
Capital Adequacy Ratio = Shareholders' equity ÷ Total assets

ROE

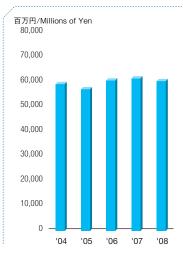
ROE = Net income ÷ Shareholders' equity = EPS ÷ BPS

ROA = Net income ÷ Total assets

グラフで見る 5 年間 (個別)

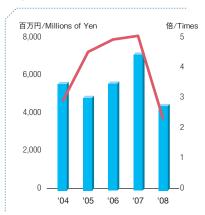
Performance at a Glance (Non-consolidated)

売上高 Revenues



■ キャッシュフロー

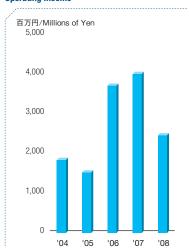
一株価キャッシュフロー倍率 PCFR



一自己資本利益率 ROE

% 10 8 6 4 2 0 104 '05 '06 '07 '08

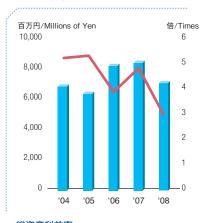
営業利益 Operating Income



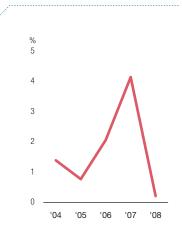
■ 減価償却前営業利益

EBITDA

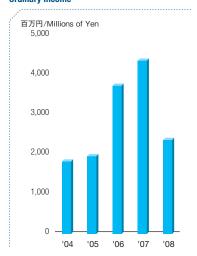
- EBITDA倍率 EBITDA Ratio



一総資産利益率 ROA



経常利益 Ordinary Income



■EBITDA+

EBITDA+

- EBITDA+倍率 EBITDA+ Ratio

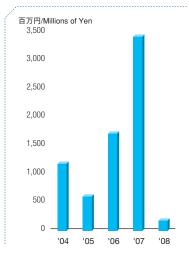


1株当たり配当

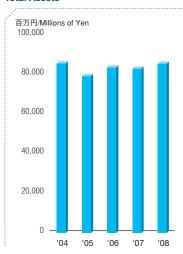
Dividend per Share of Common Stock



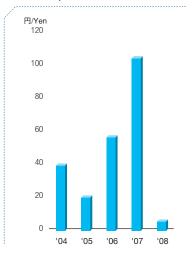
当期利益 **Net Income**



総資産 **Total Assets**



1株当り当期利益 (EPS) Net Income per Share of Common Stock

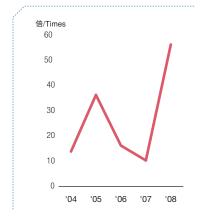


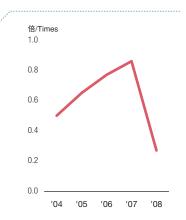
株価収益率





■ 純資産







株価キャッシュフロー倍率 CF=当期純利益+減価償却費-(配当+役員賞与) PCFR=株式時価総額÷CF=株価÷1株当たりCF

減価償却前営業利益

EBITDA倍率

EBITDA=営業利益+減価償却費

EBITDA倍率=(期末株式時価総額+有利子負債-期末非営業資産時価)÷EBITDA

EBITDA+

EBITDA+倍率

EBITDA=営業利益+減価償却費

EBITDA倍率=(期末株式時価総額+有利子負債-期末非営業資産時価)÷EBITDA

株価収益率

PER=期末株式時価総額÷当期純利益

株価純資産倍率

PBR=ROE×PER

白己資本比率

自己資本比率=自己資本÷総資産

自己資本利益率

ROE=当期純利益÷自己資本

=一株当たり当期純利益(EPS)÷一株当たり純資産(BPS)

総資産利益率

ROA=当期純利益÷総資産

1株当たり配当

*2004年10月の期末配当の10円のうち1円は設立40周年記念配当です *2007年10月の期末配当のうち2円は特別配当です

Cash Flow

PCFRCF = Net income + Depreciation expense - (Cash dividends + Bonuses to directors and auditors)

PCFR = Total market capitalization ÷ CF = Stock Price ÷ Cash flow per share of

common stock

EBITDA EBITDA Ratio

EBITDA = Operating income + depreciation and amortization expense
EBITDA ratio = (Total market capitalization at end of business period + interestbearing debt - market value of non-trade assets at end of business period) ÷ EBITDA

FBITDA+

EBITDA+ Ratio

EBITDA+ Ratio

EBITDA+ = Operating income + Depreciation expense + Other depreciation and amortization expense+ Low-price rental assets, and others
EBITDA+ is an indicator used only for the construction equipment rental business and excludes steel products and information products

PER

PER = Total market capitalization at end of period ÷ Net Income

PBR

PBR = ROE × PER

Net Assets

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Capital Adequacy Ratio = Shareholders' equity ÷ Total assets

ROE

ROE = Net income ÷ Shareholders' equity = EPS ÷ BPS

ROA = Net income ÷ Total assets

Dividend per Share of Common Stock

The 2004 cash dividend of \pm 19 included a one-time commemorative dividend of \pm 1 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Company's founding. The 2007 cash dividend of \pm 20 included a special dividend of \pm 2.

株式情報

Stock Information

株式取扱情報(2009年1月31日現在)

資本金

96億96百万円(払込済資本金)

発行株数

32,872千株(発行済株式総数)

事業年度

11月1日から翌年10月31日まで

株主総会

毎年 1月中

同総会議決権行使株主確定日

毎年 10月31日

期末配当金受領株主確定日

毎年 10月31日

中間配当金受領株主確定日

毎年 4月30日

公告の掲載

当社ホームページ、日本経済新聞*

*当社公告の掲載につきましては、当社ホームページ(http://www.kanamoto.co.jpまたはhttp://www.kanamoto.ne.jp) に掲載いたします。 なお、やむを得ない事由により、ホームページに公告を掲載することができない 場合は、日本経済新聞に掲載いたします。

株主名簿管理人及び特別口座の口座管理機関

三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社

同事務取扱場所

三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社 証券代行部 東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目4番5号

同郵便物送付先及び電話照会先

三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社 証券代行部 〒137-8081 東京都江東区東砂7丁目10番11号 電話 0120-232-711(フリーダイヤル)

Stock Information (As of January 31, 2009)

Shareholders' equity

¥9,696 million (paid-in capital)

Number of shares issued

32,872 thousand

Fiscal year-end

October 31

Regular General Meeting of the Shareholders

During January of each year

Date of record with respect to voting rights at a Regular

General Meeting

October 31

Date of record for distribution of year-end dividends

October 31

Date of record for distribution of interim dividends

April 30

Method of public notice

Kanamoto's website, Nihon Keizai Shinbun*

*Public notices of Kanamoto Co., Ltd. will be released on Kanamoto's website (http://www.kanamoto.co.jp and http://www.kanamoto.ne.jp). When the Company cannot make electronic notification because of unavoidable reasons, the public notices of the Company will be published in the Nihon Keizai Shinbun.

Transfer agent

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation

Administrative Office

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation Transfer Agent Division

4-5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Mailing address and telephone number

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation Transfer Agent Division

 $\overline{}$ 137-8081 10-11, Higashisuna 7-chome, Koto-ku, Tokyo

TEL: 0120-232-711 (free dial)



kanamoto.co.jp

〒060-0041 北海道札幌市中央区大通東3丁目1番地19 1-19, Odori Higashi 3-chome Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0041 Japan

