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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.

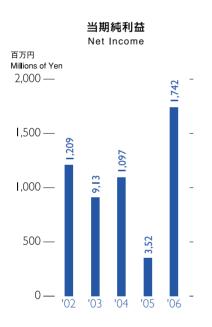
当社グループ連結決算

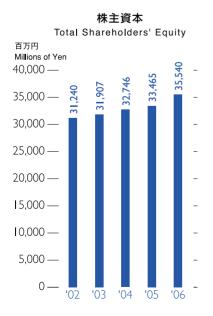
Financial Highlights (Consolidated)

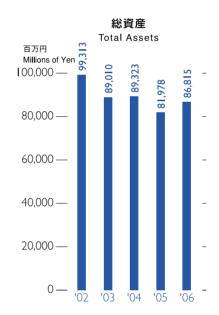
		百万円 /Mi	illions of Yen	前期比増減率(%) Percent change	千ドル Thousands of U.S. dollars
		2005	2006	2005-2006	2006
売上高	Rental revenues and sales of goods	63,975	68,023	6.3	\$ 577,942
営業利益	Operating income	1,404	4,068	189.7	34,563
当期純利益	Net income	352	1,742	394.2	14,805
株主資本	Total shareholders' equity	33,465	35,540	6.2	301,961
総資産	Total assets	81,978	86,815	5.9	737,600
		円/	/Yen	前期比増減率(%) Percent change	ドル /U.S. dollars
		2005	2006	2005-2006	2006
1株当たり当期斜	利益 Net income per share of common stock	11.57	57.41	396.1	\$ 0.48
1株当たり配当	Cash dividends per share of common stock	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.15

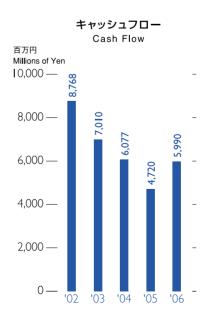
^{*}表示されている米ドル金額は、2006年10月31日現在のおおよその実勢為替レート1ドル=117.70円により換算しています。

Note: U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from yen, for convenience only, at the rate of ¥117.70 = US \$1, the approximate exchange rate on October 31, 2006.









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。 品目、 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。 全国のお客様からのご支持をベースに、 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張させてまいります。

Over forty years of continually challenging the potential of the construction equipment rental business. Always striving to achieve the highest level of service.

Kanamoto's growth has been synonymous with the development of Japan's construction equipment rental business. Whether the concern is products, quality assurance, supply channels, or a state-of-the-art business model developed to meet changing times, helping customers rationalize their operations has always been our foremost goal. With support from customer firms nationwide, Kanamoto will further expand the possibilities for construction equipment rental solutions in the years ahead.

長期経営計画『メタモルフォーゼ』の開始から 3期間が経過してなお、さらに高まる変革への強い意志。

"高収益体質への変身"を目標に、第40期(2004年10月期)にスタートした長期経営計画「メタモルフォーゼ」。5カ年で完遂となる当計画も、残すところ今期を含め2期間となりましたが、目標達成に向けた意志はいまなお高まり続けています。利益重視の運営、大胆なスクラップ&ビルド、顧客第一の強い営業体制の構築とアライアンス戦略などの施策を背景に、前期は連結会計導入後、売上、各利益項目ともに過去最高の実績を計上することができました。そして、この増収増益基調をより長期的に継続させるため、第43期(2007年10月期)から新たに中期経営計画(至2009年10月)を設定し、増収増益の記録更新を目指しています。

Three years have passed since Kanamoto initiated "Metamorphose," the Company's long-term management plan, and our drive to pursue change has grown even stronger.

"Metamorphose" is Kanamoto's long-term management plan, begun during the Company's 40th Business Period (fiscal year ended October 31, 2004) with the goal of shifting the management focus from revenue growth to improving gross margins. Even though Kanamoto will complete the plan in five years, and we've now entered the final two years, our drive to accomplish the objectives we set continues to grow stronger. Against the backdrop of measures such as earnings-focused management, a bold scrap and build program, the creation of a powerful marketing organization where customers are always Number One and Kanamoto's alliance strategy, in the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006, Kanamoto was able to achieve the highest level of operating results for both revenues and earnings since the Company introduced consolidation accounting. To maintain this revenue and earning growth momentum over an even longer period, Kanamoto has prepared a new medium-term management plan for the three business periods from the fiscal year ending on October 31, 2007 through the fiscal year ending in October 2009, with the goal of generating new revenue and earnings records.

長期経営計画「メタモルフォーゼ」および中期経営計画のコンセプト

Long-term management plan "Metamorphose" and Kanamoto's medium-term management plan concept









Metamorphose

利益重視の経営 Earnings-focused management

資<mark>産のロングライフ化</mark> Longer asset lives

スクラップ&ビルドの続行 Continuation of the scrap and build program

<mark>効果的なアライアンス戦略</mark> Effective alliance strategy

中期経営計 Medium-term management plan

Steadily navigate a V-shaped recovery

増収増益の記録更新 New record revenue and earnings

5



Establishing a strong earnings-focused organization and enhancing corporate value under the banner of "Metamorphose," Kanamoto's transformation and evolution plan.

We are pleased to report the operating results of Kanamoto Co., Ltd.'s business activities for the fiscal year ended on October 31, 2006. During this business period, Japan's economy as a whole continued to move from a recovery trend to gradual expansion. Differences in various forms, however, continued to grow, with the gap among regions and yawning gulf in economic strength between the Tokyo metropolitan area and other areas of Japan in particular becoming especially conspicuous. A clearer picture emerged in the construction industry, which is Kanamoto's main customer, as many regions suffered from cutbacks in public works construction, in contrast to major metropolitan areas, which enjoyed substantial benefits from private sector construction investment.

For Kanamoto and the Kanamoto group, which have numerous branches in regional areas, this situation was not always a positive environment. Nevertheless, under the banner of "Metamorphose,"* Kanamoto's long-term five-year plan, the Company was able to achieve earnings in the third year of the plan that surpassed its objectives, a result that reflected our drive to implement improvement efforts at every business office without slackening our pace. In the years ahead,

we will establish a strong earnings-focused organization, and seek to enhance corporate value by progressively developing these improvement measures throughout the Company. We look forward to continuing to receive your unwavering support and encouragement for the Kanamoto group in the future.

K. Kanamoto

Kanchu Kanamoto President and Chief Executive Officer

Note: In February 2007, Kanamoto will establish Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd., a joint business venture headquartered in Shanghai in the People's Republic of China, and began developing an equipment rental business in China. Kanamoto will focus its efforts in creating a business model in China based on the motto "Small start, large growth."

* "Metamorphose" is a German word meaning "transformation and evolution." Just as insects grow bigger and stronger as they repeatedly undergo transformation, so Kanamoto seeks to transform itself into a larger, stronger firm, by breaking out of its traditional form through implementation of its long-term plan. The Company selected "Metamorphose" as an apt title and metaphor for its long-term plan.





建機レンタル事業

Construction Equipment Rental Business

カナモトのコア・コンピタンスとなるのが、この建機レンタル事業です。建築・土木を問わず「あらゆる現場で必要なものすべて」をラインナップ。常にオンリーワンのサービスを提供し、さらなる飛躍を目指すカナモトの原動力が、ここにあります。

他社の追随を許さない、充実のラインナップ

カナモトが保有するレンタルアイテムは、点数にして約460機種40万点。各種ハンドツールやダンプ・トラック、油圧ショベルなどの建設機械はもちろん、仮設資材・ハウス、電源のない現場で必須となる発電機に至るまで、あらゆるご要望に応えるアイテムをご用意しています。

また、多様な機種に加えてサイズバリエーションや、ご要望ごとにカスタマイズしてお貸しするアタッチメントなど各種オプションアイテムも豊富。お客様の機材調達をフルサポートできるよう、ラインナップの充実に努めています。

的確かつスピーディな商品検索

常に最新最速のパフォーマンスを発揮するシステムへ更新している、カナモトの全拠点オンラインネットワーク。このシステムにより日本全国どこからでも、当社の豊富なラインナップから必要な機械を必要な台数だけ即座に照会、お貸し出しいたします。

また、お取り引き現場とレンタル建機の所在地をイントラ上の ナビゲーション地図に表示し、搬入搬出の効率アップも実現。 同システムは、メンテナンスなどのサービス向上にも活かさ れています。

全国に広がるネットワーク

そのすべてで万全のメンテナンス体制を整備

カナモトは全国に約150拠点を展開。グループ企業を合わせると北海道から沖縄まで230以上の拠点を有し、全グループ参画企業への供給体制を整えています。

それを支えているのは、高い技術力を持つ整備員による入念なメンテナンス。「レンタル機の品質」を重視する当社は全営業拠点に整備工場を設置して、いつでも万全の状態にある機械を提供しています。

地域のニーズに根付いた個人向けレンタル

2003年からは、ホームセンター大手の「コメリ社」と業務提携し、個人向けレンタル事業をスタート。新潟・和歌山・秋田・岩手県のコメリ・パワー店のうち、計5店舗にツールレンタルコーナーを設け、工務店や農家の方を中心に小物機械をレンタルしています。提携企業のノウハウを活かしながら、綿密な調査によって各地域のニーズを捉え、新たなビジネスシードを掘り起こしていく。これも「カナモトスタイル」のひとつで、ビジネスフィールドの拡大に大きく寄与する戦略です。

充実した補償制度で 安心」を提供

レンタル中の建機・車両による事故やレンタル建機の盗難といった不測の事態に備え、カナモトでは業界に先駆けて、20 年以上前から総合補償制度を運用してきました。

そして、事故の形態が複雑化し、多様化するお客様のニーズに即応するため、当社は2005年6月に、従来の補償内容を大幅に見直した「新カナモト補償制度」の運用を開始しました。お客様の「声」を可能な限り取り入れた新カナモト補償制度は、これまで以上に柔軟かつ手厚いサービスをご用意しています。

事業部門別売上比率(カナモト単体)

Divisional sales ratio (Non-consolidated)

88.6%

2006年度実績

Fiscal 2006 operating results

レンタル売上 Rental revenues	41,435
販売売上 Sales revenues	12,397
部門合計 Division total	53,832

百万円 / Millions of Yen

The construction equipment rental business is Kanamoto's core competence. For both construction and engineering works, Kanamoto carries a full lineup offering "all of the equipment necessary for any site." Always providing service that makes Kanamoto the only supplier customers need – that's our motivation as we aim for further growth.

A full lineup that is second to none

Kanamoto owns approximately 460 different models and 400,000 rental items. Naturally, this includes various hand tools and construction equipment, such as dump trucks and hydraulic excavators. But Kanamoto also stands prepared with items to satisfy every demand, from temporary housing materials and structures, to electrical generators that are indispensable for sites without a power supply. What's more, in addition to various models Kanamoto also offers a wide selection of sizes, plus optional items such as attachments that enable us to customize and rent equipment to meet every demand. At Kanamoto we continually enhance our product lineup, to provide complete support for customers' equipment and parts procurement needs.

Prompt and precise product search

Kanamoto continually upgrades its online network linking every Kanamoto branch, to ensure its systems demonstrate the fastest possible performance. By utilizing this system, Kanamoto is able to rent the right equipment from its ample lineup, in just the right quantity and for just the period of right time, from any of its branches throughout Japan.

In addition, by displaying a customer's location and Kanamoto's rental construction equipment storage locations on navigation maps on the Company's intranet, Kanamoto uses this system to achieve greater equipment delivery and pickup efficiency. The system is also utilized to enhance maintenance and other services.

A branch office network that covers Japan, with each branch backed by a complete maintenance organization

Kanamoto has developed nearly 150 branches throughout Japan. Together with the other members of the Kanamoto group, we have more than 230 branches stretching from Hokkaido to Okinawa, backed by a supply organization linking each firm. Supporting this network is an elaborate organization, based on maintenance staff who boast the highest technical skills. At Kanamoto we emphasize

"rental equipment quality," and we've established maintenance shops at every branch to provide ensure customers can rent equipment that is always in peak running condition.

Rentals to individuals that are firmly rooted in local needs

In 2003, Kanamoto formed a business alliance with Komeri Co., Ltd., a leading company in Japan's do-it-yourself market, and began operating a rental business for individuals. We set up tool rental corners in five Komeri Power Store branches in Niigata, Wakayama, Akita, and Iwate prefectures, which rent small-scale equipment to construction companies, farmers and individual customers. By taking maximum advantage of Komeri's retailing knowledge and experience, Kanamoto can grasp the needs in each region through detailed research, and uncover the seeds for new businesses. This is one more example of the "Kanamoto style," a strategy that contributes significantly to the expansion of Kanamoto's fields of business.

Providing "peace of mind" with Kanamoto's enhanced compensation system

Kanamoto was ahead of the industry when it established a compensation system for the contingencies of accidents caused by construction equipment and vehicles or the theft of rental construction equipment. For more than 20 years, we've offered a comprehensive compensation system. Yet over the years, the types of accidents have grown more complex, and customers' needs have diversified. To address these changes, we significantly revamped the key components used for this program in the past, and in June 2005 began operation of the "new Kanamoto compensation system." The new Kanamoto compensation system incorporates customers' demands and needs to a much greater extent then previously possible, creating a service that is even more flexible and customer-friendly.

鉄鋼製品販売事業

Steel Products Sales Business

事業部門別売上比率(カナモト単体)

Divisional sales ratio (Non-consolidated)





2006年度実績

Fiscal 2006 operating results

部門合計 Division total

6,485 百万円 / Millions of Yen

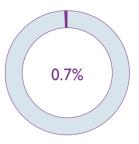
情報機器事業

Information Products Business

事業部門別売上比率(カナモト単体)

Divisional sales ratio (Non-consolidated)





2006年度実績

Fiscal 2006 operating results

レンタル売上 Rental revenues	377
販売売上 Sales revenues	57
部門合計 Division total	435

百万円 / Millions of Yen

インフラ整備をはじめ、われわれの生活の基盤を支える土木・建築に欠かせない鉄鋼資材の販売を手がける鉄鋼事業部。北海道を中心にH形鋼や棒鋼、鋼矢板、単管パイプなどを供給するほか、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」の施工も請負うなど、お客様の業務負担とコストの軽減に寄与しています。

また、昨年10月から、営業の拠点をゼネコン各社が集中する 札幌市中心部に移し、より積極的な活動を展開中。創業から 1980年代半ばまで当社の中核を成していた、カナモトの「礎」 ともいえる当事業は、いまなおビジネスフィールドの拡大を図っています。

Beginning with infrastructure construction, the Steel Sales Division handles sales of the steel materials that are indispensable for the engineering and construction works supporting the foundations of our daily lives. In addition to supplying steel products such as steel bar and steel H-beams, sheet piles and single tube pipes mainly in Hokkaido, the Steel Sales Division handles various specialized works, including construction of ALC (autoclave lightweight concrete) exterior walls and insulation construction, as well as installation of "KT roof system" insulated waterproof roofing. Each of these activities helps customers eliminate complicated procedures and cut costs.

In October 2006, the Steel Sales Division relocated its sales office to central Sapporo, where many general contractors are concentrated, and currently is engaged in more aggressive development activities. As the Company's initial business, the steel products sales business drove the Company's growth from the time Kanamoto was established until the mid-1980s. Today it can proudly be called the "foundation" of Kanamoto, and still seeks ways to expand its business.

1983年にカナモトの"第3の推進力"として開設した情報機器事業部は、当時の最高機種であったIBMPC-ATを日本ではじめてレンタルして以来、ワークステーションからコンピュータ開発支援機器に至るまで、常に最新の機種を提供しています。また、米国のSUN社から世界で二番目の同社ワークステーションレンタル会社として公認されるなど、数々の実績を重ねてきました。

現在では多様化するユーザーニーズニーズに合わせ、PC/PCサーバもさまざまなメーカー・機種を取り揃えているほか、通信関連機器分野ではLANやIP電話など統合通信ネットワークの構築もサポート。今後もハード・ソフト両面において、最適なネットワークソリューションを提供しています。

Kanamoto established its Information Products Division as the third pillar of the Company in 1983. From the IBM PC-AT, which Kanamoto was the first to offer for rent in Japan as the most advanced model of its time, through workstations to computer development support equipment, the Information Products Division has always offered the latest models. As demonstrated by the fact Kanamoto also was the second company in the world certified by Sun Microsystems as a rental firm for Sun workstations, the division has continued to achieve substantial results.

Currently the Information Products Division configures systems to meet customers' diversified needs by utilizing PC/PC servers and various manufacturers' models. The division also supports the construction of integrated telecommunications networks, with solutions ranging from Local Area Networks to IP telephony, in the telecommunications sector. As the computer industry evolves, Kanamoto will continue to offer the most advanced network solutions, from both a hardware and software perspective.

カナモトのアドバンテージ

The Kanamoto Advantage



公共事業費減少に伴い、建設業界全体が設備投資を抑制する傾向にあります。それは同時に、建機のレンタル依存率を 高め、当社の成長を促しています。カナモトは、建機レンタ ルが担う役割の大きさを深く認識し、これからも時代が求め る最適なソリューションを提供していきます。

経営合理化をサポートする建機レンタル

お客様にとって、レンタルは「必要な時」に「必要な機械」を「必要な台数」だけ借りることができる効率的で無駄のないサービス。自社で機械を保有するには、購入資金をはじめ保管場所の確保やメンテナンス費用などの経費が固定化されてしまいますが、レンタルを利用すれば、これら経費の固定化を避け、コストを大幅に削減できるとともに、煩雑な経理処理からも解放されます。

保有する高度な技術はそのままに、新世紀に合致した新しい ビジネスモデルの確立を目指す企業にとって、キャッシュを固 定化させてしまう無駄な設備投資は不要です。カナモトは得 意とする分野で建設会社様のお手伝いをするべく、建機レン タルという経営合理化に有効かつ最適なソリューションを提 供しています。

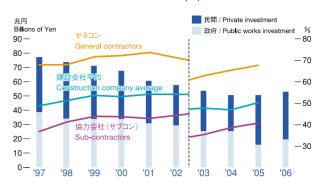
建機業界におけるカナモトの可能性

工事に必要な建機を自社で保有する時代は過ぎ去りました。 自社保有台数は必要最小限にとどめ、レンタルを利用して設 備投資を抑えるという方法は、建設会社各社様における建機 調達の常識的な手法となっています。日本土木工業協会の統 計によると、建設現場でレンタル機が使用される頻度を示す 「建機レンタル依存率」は平均で50.2%。レンタルでの利用が 既に広く浸透している機械などは調査対象外となっているに もかかわらず、引き続き高い水準で推移しています。

今後、発電機や油圧ショベルなど汎用性の高い機械はもとより、大都市圏で需要拡大が大きく見込まれる地盤改良工事に対応した建機などにおいても、レンタル依存率はさらに高まることが予測され、業界でも屈指の商品ラインナップと全国をカバーする拠点ネットワークを有する当社には、業容を拡大する可能性が大きく残されています。

日本の建設総投資と建機レンタル依存率の推移

Change in construction investment in Japan and reliance on construction equipment rentals



As public-works spending declines, the trend throughout Japan's construction industry is to restrain capital investment. The resulting increase in reliance on construction equipment rentals is simultaneously driving Kanamoto's growth. At Kanamoto, we are strongly aware of the magnitude of the role played by construction equipment rentals, and we will continue to provide the optimum solutions required by this new era.

Offering the best selection with a broad range of products and models

Construction equipment rental is an efficient, sensible approach that enables customers to rent "the right equipment" at "the right time" and in "the right quantity." When a company owns equipment itself, not only does it have to use its capital to purchase the equipment, it also must maintain a storage facility and regularly incur expenditures such as maintenance costs. By utilizing equipment rentals, however, companies can avoid these expenditures along with greatly reducing their costs, and do away with complicated accounting procedures.

For firms seeking to establish a new business model that conforms to the new century, taking advantage of the advanced technology possessed by Kanamoto eliminates needless capital investment that ties up cash in fixed assets. To assist construction companies in their areas of specialization, Kanamoto offers construction equipment rentals as an effective, optimum solution for management rationalization.

The possibilities for Kanamoto in the construction equipment industry

The era when companies themselves owned the construction equipment needed for construction projects is long gone. As a means for companies to reduce the quantity of equipment they own to the absolute minimum and control their capital investment, the use of equipment rentals has become the commonsense approach for construction companies when they need to procure construction equipment. According to statistics from the Japan Civil Engineering Contractors' Association, Inc., the average "construction equipment rental utilization rate," which shows the percentage of equipment used at construction sites that is rented, is 50.2%. Even though the survey does not cover many types of equipment that already are being using widely on a rental basis, the utilization rate has remained at a high level.

As demand grows in the future for equipment with a broad range of general applications, such as generators and hydraulic excavators, as well as for construction equipment to support ground improvement works, which are expected to expand substantially in major metropolitan areas, the rental utilization ratio is projected to increase further. For Kanamoto, which boasts the industry's preeminent product lineup and a branch network covering the entire country, there are still plenty of opportunities to expand.

カナモトのアドバンテージ

The Kanamoto Advantage



リアルタイムモニター Real-time monitor



新型橋梁点検車「橋竜」 "Bridge Dragon" new model bridge inspection vehicle



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

ユーザーから寄せられる多様なご要望にお応えするには、 広範かつ質の高い品揃えが必須条件です。また、カナモトは ニーズを" 先取り "する先見性もレンタル企業にとっては生 命線の一つと考え、常に将来を見据えた資産構成を検討し ています。

新たなニーズに応える新商品の開発

現有のラインナップの計画的な更新に加えて、徐々に需要が高まりつつある、あるいは将来的に必須となる新分野の機器を開発することもカナモトの重要な使命です。当社では多分野に渡る機関・企業と技術提携し、新商品の開発に取り組んでいます。

その代表例が、空気中のアスベスト濃度をその場で即座に測定できる「リアルタイムモニター」。最先端のシンクタンクである独立行政法人情報通信総合研究所(旧郵政省通信総合研究所)で開発されたものに、現代のニーズに合わせて改良を加えた機器です。サンプルを検査機関に持ち込み結果が出るまで数週間を要した従来にくらべ、作業効率が大幅にアップ。さらに、現場の安全性の確保についても格段に向上します。

また、北海道産業クラスター形成推進事業で数社と共同開発した新型橋梁点検車「橋竜」もそのひとつです。ブーム先端に搭載した高性能デジタルカメラによって、目視しづらい橋梁裏面の効率的な点検作業が可能に。全国に点在する約67万もの橋の安全に寄与する最新機器として期待されています。

活発化が見込まれる地盤改良工事に向けて

2006年3月に子会社化したフローテクノ株式会社は、地盤改良工法に特化したエンジニアリング会社。同社が有する都市再生型インフラ整備対応の工法や、橋梁の維持・補修工事の新工法などは今後、首都圏での需要拡大が大きく見込まれる技術です。

フローテクノ社によって裏付けされた地盤改良分野における カナモトの確かな技術は、今後首都圏で注目される大深度地 下工事などの新たなニーズに対応するものです。 Maintaining the broadest possible selection of highquality equipment is an absolute must for meeting customers' diverse demands. The foresight that enables Kanamoto to stay "one step ahead" of needs provides a lifeline for equipment rental firms, and we continuously review our asset portfolio with an eye on the future.

Development of new products to address new needs

In addition to regularly updating its existing equipment lineup, another important mission of Kanamoto is developing the equipment to address gradually expanding demand or emerging sectors that will be indispensable in the future. We devote considerable efforts to new product development in cooperation with organizations, firms and technologies spanning diverse fields. A typical example is our "real-time monitor" capable of immediately measuring asbestos concentration in the air at asbestos removal sites. Developed by The National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (formerly the Communications Research Laboratory under Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications), a state-of-the-art think tank, this device has been improved to meet current needs. The real-time monitor has improved work efficiency substantially compared with the past, when firms had to take samples to a research lab and wait several weeks for the results. Even more exciting, the monitor has greatly improved work site safety. Another example is the new "Bridge Dragon," a highly efficient bridge inspection vehicle developed jointly with several companies in the Hokkaido Industrial Cluster Formation Promotion Project. This equipment makes inspection work on the hard-to-reach undersides of bridges efficient and easy, by using a digital camera installed on the tip of a boom. "Bridge Dragon" is expected to become the latest addition to equipment that contributes to the safety of the more than 670,000 bridges throughout Japan.

Focusing on ground improvement works, an increasingly active market

Flowtechno Corporation, which became a subsidiary of Kanamoto in March 2006, is an engineering firm specializing in ground improvement works. Technologies possessed by Flowtechno Corporation, including deep underground construction methods for urban renewal infrastructure construction and new methods for bridge maintenance and repair works, are expected to experience significant growth in demand in the Tokyo metropolitan area in the future. Backed by Flowtechno Corporation's proven technology in the ground improvement sector, Kanamoto is well positioned to meet new needs for the future, including the deep underground works that are attracting greater interest in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

EBITDA+の推移 Change in EBITDA+ 15,000 10,000

EBITDA+=営業利益+減価償却費+支払ファイナンスリース料+割賦手数料+小額資産 EBITDA+= operating income + depreciation and amortization expense + finance lease fee payments + installment payment charges + purchase payments for smallscale construction equipment and inexpensive rental assets

*レンタル資産導入に際しては割賦購入だけではなく、ファイナンスリースも多用していることから 当社ではEBITDA(滅価償却前営業利益)に支払ファイナンスリース料や小額資産を加算した EBITDA*の拡大を重視しています。

Note: Because Kanamoto introduces rental assets by using finance leases as well as installment payment purchases, the Company focuses on growth in the indicator EBITDA+, which adds finance lease fee payments and purchase payments for small-scale construction equipment and inexpensive rental assets to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization).

カナモトは豊富な品揃えと良質なサービスを提供することで、 顧客満足度の向上に努めてきました。これからもお客様にと って最良のレンタルソリューションを提供してまいります。

資産オペレーションの最適化

中長期的に資産構成をより収益性の高いアセットミックスに持っていくことが、カナモトの掲げる重要な経営指標のひとつです。その手法としては、ROI(投下資本回収率)の高い機種に入れ替えるとともに、資産導入を抑えつつ、リーンオペレーションを実施することで、単価維持と減価償却負担の軽減を図ることが有効です。長期経営計画「メタモルフォーゼ」を開始した2004年から本年までの3年間で、この「資産オペレーションの最適化」は着実に効果を現してきています。

将来の収益を生み出す資産戦略

カナモトでは、この数年、定期的なレンタル資産の更新を意識的に早め、国土交通省が推し進める公害対策規制をクリアした機械を前倒しで導入してきました。この結果、当社が現在保有するほとんどすべての建機が、環境に配慮した最新鋭のレンタル資産群となっています。ユーザー企業の利便性の追求はもとより、環境経営の実現というニーズにもお応えするため、カナモトでは毎年150億円超の設備投資を実施しています。この設備投資は言わば将来のための布石。つまり、資産規模に見合う減価償却費負担が毎期生じるものの、今日の膨大な設備投資は将来の収益を獲得するための戦略的な投資であり、償却負担は未来の収益の源泉なのです。当社では従前からEBITDA+(*)を最重要経営指標に掲げており、この戦略は奏功し、現在では競合他社を凌駕する堅固な経営基盤を形成しています。

Kanamoto strives to increase the level of customer satisfaction by providing a full range of products in stock and offering the highest quality service. In the years ahead, we will continue to offer the best rental solutions for our customers.

Optimization of asset utilization

One of the key management indicators Kanamoto has set for itself is creating an asset portfolio with an even more profitable asset mix over the medium to long-term. One means to achieve this effectively is to maintain unit prices and reduce the depreciation burden by replacing equipment with new models that will generate a high ROI (return on investment), and implement lean operations while controlling asset introductions. During the three-year period since 2004, when it launched its long-range management plan "Metamorphose," Kanamoto has steadily demonstrated positive results from such "optimization of asset utilization."

Asset strategy drives future earnings

Over the past several years, Kanamoto has intentionally accelerated the pace of regular rental asset renewals, and introduced ahead of schedule equipment that clears the anti-pollution measures and regulations promoted by Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. As a result, Kanamoto has created an environmentally friendly, state-of-the-art rental asset portfolio encompassing nearly every piece of construction equipment the Company currently owns. To pursue even greater convenience for user firms, as well as respond to the need to achieve environmentally-friendly operations, Kanamoto's investment in capital totals more than 15 billion yen annually. This capital investment is, so to speak, Kanamoto's stepping stone to the future. That's because although the Company incurs an annual depreciation and amortization expense burden corresponding to this level of asset investment, today's large capital investment is a strategic investment to generate an income stream in the future, and the depreciation burden is the source of those future earnings. Kanamoto's performance has vindicated its strategy of emphasizing EBITDA+ as the Company's most important management indicator, and has enabled Kanamoto to create a solid management base that is far superior to those of its competitors.

カナモトのアドバンテージ

The Kanamoto Advantage



カナモトの基幹システムはUNIXを ブラットフォームとしたWebベース のオープンシステムを採用 Kanamoto has adopted a webbased open system built on a UNIX platform for its missioncritical systems

有利子負債の圧縮による財務体質の改善

ストックビジネスであるレンタル事業は、レンタル資産の導入に要する設備投資があるため、もともと他業種に比べ資産構成に占める有利子負債の比率は必然的に高くなる傾向にあります。特に当社では、お客様のニーズに即した機械を毎年、大量に導入しているため、有利子負債比率は同業者と比較しても高い数値を示します。そこで当社では、株主資本の充実を図りつつ、資産導入に際しては毎年キャッシュフローの範囲内での設備投資を目安に、借入だけではなくファイナンスリースも活用することで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きました。この結果、財務の健全性を測る指標のひとつで、株主資本に対する有利子負債の割合を表すD/Eレシオ(デッド・エクイティ・レシオ=有利子負債・株主資本倍率)は、ここ数年間1倍未満で推移しています。

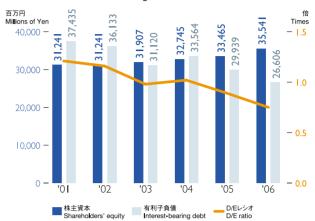
高性能なオンラインネットワーク

膨大な量の資産を経年して運用する建機レンタル事業にとって、資産のクオリティを維持し、かつ、ユーザーの要望に合致した建機を常に取り揃え、必要台数お届けするためには、コンピュータによる管理が必要不可欠となります。カナモトでは毎年、自社のシステム開発に積極的な設備投資を行っており、2004年に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ました。これにより、レンタル資産の在庫管理やメンテナンス・定期検査の実施状況把握のみならず、経理処理や与信管理、そして次期導入機種の選定など、あらゆる社内業務の効率化を実現しています。

1985年に業界に先駆けて全店オンラインネットワークを完成させたカナモト。このオンラインネットワークは、地域特性に応じた顧客ニーズの把握、収益バランスのとれた資産構成など、業務遂行の上で重要な役割を果たしてきました。今後も、情報システムの拡充を図りつつ、経営基盤の強化を図っていきます。

株主資本、有利子負債、D/Eレシオの推移

Change in shareholders' equity, interest-bearing debt and D/E ratio



Financial position improved by reduction of interest-bearing

The equipment rental business is an asset-intensive business that requires substantial capital investment to introduce rental assets. Therefore compared with other businesses, the ratio of interest-bearing debt to the asset portfolio always tends to be high. And because Kanamoto in particular introduces a large quantity of equipment every year to meet customers' needs, compared with other firms in the industry Kanamoto has a high interest-bearing debt ratio.

Consequently, Kanamoto is working to strengthen shareholders' equity, reduce interest-bearing debt and slim down its balance sheet, by limiting capital investment within the scope of its annual cash flow, and utilizing both borrowing and finance leases when introducing assets. As a result, the Company's D/E ratio (debt equity ratio), one indicator for measuring financial health that shows the ratio of interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity, has been below 1.0 for the past several years.

Efficient online network

For a construction equipment rental company, which operates a substantial volume of assets with each passing year, using computers to manage the asset portfolio is an absolute must for maintaining asset quality, continuously providing the right selection of construction equipment to meet users' needs and delivering the quantities of equipment required. At Kanamoto, we aggressively undertake capital investment each year in our own system development, and we completed the migration of all mission-critical systems from a mainframe to an open system in 2004. As a result, not only is Kanamoto able to manage its rental asset inventory and monitor the status of maintenance and periodic inspections in real time, the Company has achieved greater efficiency in all of its internal operations, including accounting processing, credit management and the selection of rental asset models for introduction in subsequent periods.

Kanamoto was a pioneer in the industry when it completed an online network in 1985 linking every branch and the head office. This online network has played a key role for accomplishing activities such as understanding customer needs corresponding to local characteristics, and creating an asset portfolio with the optimal earnings balance. Kanamoto will continue its efforts to expand its information systems and strengthen its management base in the future.







内外の中古マーケットで支持される、 カナモトのメンテナンス技術

当社のレンタル用資産である建機は、数年間に渡る役務を終えた後、その大半が中古建機として売却処分されます。この売却時に評価の対象となるのは、当然のことながら「建機の状態」です。

カナモトでは、ユーザーに快適にご利用いただくため、各営業所に配した整備スタッフが建機の性能を最大限に発揮できるよう常に万全のメンテナンスを実施しています。こうした日々の入念な整備こそが、当社が国内外の中古マーケットで高い評価を獲得している最大の理由。高いメンテナンス技術が、中古売却する際の資産価値低下を抑制しているのです。こうして高品質を維持しながら中古売却した建機のほとんどは海外に輸出されます。中国や東南アジア、中東のほか、北米やオセアニアなどからの需要も拡大傾向にあり、近年経済発展のめざましいBRICs諸国からの問い合わせも増えつつあります。

今後も海外の中古建機需要はますます高まっていくと予想されています。カナモトは、現有のメンテナンス技術に磨きをかけながら、これからも皆様からの信頼にお応えできるよう努めてまいります。

Kanamoto's maintenance technology is supported by the domestic and international used equipment markets

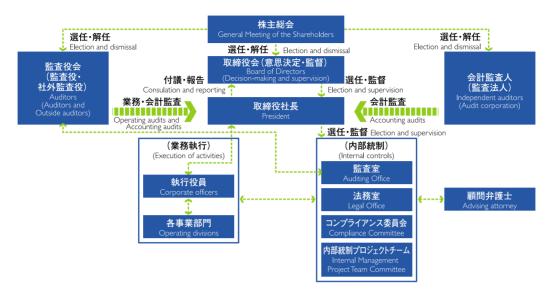
When construction equipment rental assets reach the end of their serviceable rental life after several years, Kanamoto sells the bulk of such assets in the used equipment market. The operating condition of the equipment naturally becomes the subject of careful evaluation when the equipment is sold.

The maintenance staff at each Kanamoto branch regularly performs thorough maintenance, so equipment can demonstrate its peak operating performance and customers know they can use the equipment comfortably and with confidence. This conscientious maintenance is the major reason Kanamoto's used construction equipment earns high marks in the domestic and foreign used construction equipment markets. Our advanced maintenance skills help limit the decline in asset value when used equipment is sold. Nearly every piece of high-quality used construction equipment maintained in this manner and sold by Kanamoto is exported to other countries. In addition to China, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, the demand trends in North America and Oceania are positive as well, and in recent years, inquiries from the BRICs countries, which are achieving remarkable economic development, have also been increasing.

The overseas demand for used construction equipment is expected to continue growing in the future. In the years ahead, we will strive to respond to the trust placed in Kanamoto by all of our stakeholders, while continuing to hone our maintenance capabilities.

カナモトのコーポレートガバナンス体制

Kanamoto's corporate governance organization



経営の透明性の向上、コンプライアンス精神の浸透する 企業風土を目指して

コーポレートガバナンス体制の強化

コーポレートガバナンスは、「企業統治」などと訳され、企業における意志決定の仕組みのことを指しています。1990年代以降、上場企業の不祥事が多発したことから、株主の利益を毀損する行為が行なわれていないかどうか企業運営の監督・監査の重要性が社会的に認識され、注目を集めるようになってきました。

カナモトは、従前から経営の透明性の向上に努めることが、全てのステークホルダーとの信頼関係の構築につながり、ひいては企業の社会的存在価値を高めると考え、そのため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。

具体的には、経営の意思決定に広い意見を取り入れるため 社外取締役を任用しているほか、2001年からは執行役員制 度を導入し、経営の監督責任と執行責任を明確化することで、 経営の透明性向上と意思決定の迅速化を図っています。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。

一方、経営の監査については、当社は監査役会制度を採用しています。監査役会は経営の監査を行なうため、常時、取締役会に参加しているほか、監査室・監査法人と連携して積極的に情報を交換しつつ、業務活動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・妥当性について監査を行なうなど、コーポレートガバナンス体制強化の重要な役割を担っています。

これらの取り組みにより、新しい時代が要請する企業の姿を、 確実に実現しています。

Kanamoto has created a corporate culture to improve transparency and foster compliance awareness

Strengthening Kanamoto's corporate governance system

Frequently interpreted as "management rules" or similar controls, corporate governance refers to a firm's decision-making mechanisms. Because of numerous scandals that have rocked listed companies since the 1990s, society's awareness of the importance of supervision and auditing of corporate operations to prevent conduct harmful to shareholder value has grown, and corporate governance has attracted greater attention.

Kanamoto has always taken steps designed to improve management transparency. In recent years the Company has implemented measures aggressively to strengthen its corporate governance organization, based on the belief such measures will be linked to the formation of mutual trust with every Kanamoto stakeholder and thereby increase the value of Kanamoto's operations to society.

In addition to appointing outside directors, with the goal of incorporating a broad range of opinions into management decision-making, since 2001 Kanamoto has sought to enhance management transparency and accelerate decision-making with the introduction of a corporate officer system, to clarify supervisory authority over operations and responsibility for execution of the Company's businesses. In addition, in January 2006 Kanamoto shortened the term of office for directors to one year from two years, creating a more flexible management organization.

For management audits, Kanamoto has adopted the auditor system. The Audit Committee fulfills an important role for strengthening Kanamoto's corporate governance organization, through activities such as audits concerning the legality and appropriateness of directors' duties throughout the entire Kanamoto group, and internal audits of all business activities, as well as regular participation in Board of Directors meetings and the active exchange of information with the Company's Auditing Section and outside auditing firm, in order to audit management activities.

These efforts will enable Kanamoto to steadily achieve the corporate governance demanded by a new era.

内部統制システムの整備

大企業による巨額の粉飾決算事件が頻発した米国では、失墜した証券取引の信頼を回復するため2002年にSOX法(米国企業改革法)が制定されました。日本でも同様の不正会計を懸念し、2006年5月に新会社法が施行されました。2009年3月期から上場企業には、決算書の正当性およびリスク管理の実践の状況を、経営者が日々の業務でチェックする「内部統制システム」が義務づけられます。また同時に、決算期ごとに経営者が自社の内部統制システムを評価・公開し、監査法人による監査を受けたうえで、有価証券報告書などと一緒に提出することが定められています。

内部統制の目的は、「財務報告の信頼性確保」「業務の効率化」 「法令遵守」「資産の保全」の4つで、最終的には企業価値・株 主価値を向上させることです。カナモトでは、2005年12月に 内部統制プロジェクトチームを発足し、まず「財務報告の信 頼性確保」を最優先事項に掲げ、鋭意作業を進めています。 具体的には、各部署・各現場の業務内容を文書化・フローチャート化してリスクの洗い出しを行った結果を経営者が評価 し、補完が必要と判断される場合は補正・補強をすることで、 透明性が高く、ステークホルダーからの希求に資する企業を 目指しています。

社会とのコミュニケーション

- IR活動の充実、ステークホルダーとの対話

カナモトは、従前から株主・投資家の皆様への情報開示などIR活動を重視し、そのツールとして公平性・透明性の観点からホームページを積極的に活用しつつ、ステークホルダーの皆様が財務情報や企業情報にアクセスしやすい環境を整備してきました。

財務情報の開示については、2004年10月期から四半期ごとの決算発表を実施しているほか、機関投資家・アナリストには、当社の潜在価値を正当に評価していただけるよう、中間・期末決算発表直後の決算説明会をはじめ、スモールミーティング等を暫時開催することで企業価値向上を図っています。

また、ホームページ上では、財務情報だけではなく決算説明会の動画・配布資料のほか、株主様向けの『カナモト・エグザミナー』(年4回発行)、海外投資家向けのアニュアルレポートの掲載など、コンテンツの充実に努めているほか、IR担当部署へのメールによる問い合わせ窓口も設けており、インターネットを通じてステークホルダーの皆様とのコミュニケーションが可能な体制を構築しています。

Kanamoto upgrades its internal controls system

In the wake of multiple fraudulent accounting scandals involving millions of dollars at major corporations, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (U.S. Corporate Reform Act) was enacted in the United States in 2002 in an effort to restore trust in securities transactions, which was severely damaged. Because of concerns regarding similar accounting fraud, a new corporate law was enforced in Japan as well in May 2006. Beginning from the business period ending in March 2009, all listed companies will be obligated to introduce an internal controls system, and senior management will be required to check for accounting irregularities and attest to the validity of financial statements and risk management practices as part of its daily activities. In addition, management will be required to evaluate and disclose its own internal controls system each accounting period, and submit a report, together with the company's financial statements and other documents, after the report has been audited by a certified public accountant.

The four objectives of internal controls are "assuring the reliability of financial reports," "operating efficiency improvements," "observance of laws and regulations" and "preservation of assets," and ultimately, the purpose is to improve corporate value and shareholder value. In December 2005, Kanamoto established an Internal Controls Project Team, which has declared "assuring the reliability of financial reports" to be its top priority and is proceeding vigorously with efforts in this area. Specifically, senior management will evaluate the results of the team's efforts to document and create a flow chart of the activities of each position and work site and clarify risks, and when additional measures are deemed necessary, senior management will take steps to increase transparency by correcting or improving supervision and control, with the goal of ensuring Kanamoto contributes to the wishes of its stakeholders.

Communications with society

- IR activity enhancements, dialogue with stakeholders

Kanamoto has emphasized IR activities, including disclosure of information to shareholders and investors, for many years. The Company has created an environment that enables every stakeholder to access financial and corporate information easily, by actively using Kanamoto's website as an efficient tool from the standpoint of fairness and transparency.

For disclosure of financial information, Kanamoto has released its financial statements on a quarterly basis since the business period ended October 2004, and seeks to increase corporate value by periodically holding small meetings, including financial briefings immediately after the Company's release of interim and fiscal year-end settlement of accounts statements, to enable institutional investors and analysts to accurately evaluate Kanamoto's potential value.

Using the Internet, Kanamoto has created a system enabling the Company to communicate with its stakeholders. This includes not only posting Company financial statements on Kanamoto's website, but measures to enhance the website's contents as well, such as posting videos of its financial statement briefings together with the briefing materials distributed to participants, and adding links to the quarterly editions of Kanamoto Examiner, the Company magazine for shareholders, and Kanamoto's English-language Annual Report for overseas investors. Kanamoto also has established an inquiry window, which anyone can use to contact the Company's IR department by e-mail.



SSL暗号化技術を用い、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 utilizes SSL encryption technology to strengthen the information security system for its IR website

http://www.kanamoto.ne.ip

コンプライアンス精神の浸透

- 社員行動基準ハンドブックの作成、ヘルプラインの設置 コンプライアンスとは、企業が経営活動を行ううえで、法令や規 則などのルール、さらには社会的規範を守ること。カナモトで は、社員行動基準を集約したハンドブックを作成し、全社員に 配布するとともに、イントラネットに情報を掲載し社員がアクセ スしやすい環境を整えることで全社員にコンプライアンス精神 の浸透を図っています。また、2003年には倫理規程を制定し、 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・倫理規程遵守の体制を確立しています。

なお、コンプライアンス委員会には、法令違反や不正行為の 社内通報システムとしてヘルプラインを設置しています。社内 窓口のほか社外にも通報窓口(弁護士事務所)を設けており、 通報者の秘密を厳守し、正義の芽を摘み取ることのない体 制を整えています。これからもステークホルダーの皆様から の信頼にお応えするため、全社を挙げてコンプライアンス精 神の浸透に取り組んでいきます。

個人情報保護の取組み

カナモトの取引は企業間取引が主であるため、取り扱う個人情報は少ないように思われがちですが、ビジネスには必ず人が介在するものであり、また、株主、投資家、仕入先などの個人情報も含めると取り扱う個人情報量は膨大なものになります。そこで、カナモトでは、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うとともに、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。

その一例として、インターネットのセキュリティについては、当社のホームページ利用者から送信される情報はSSL(Secure Socket Layer)暗号化技術を用いるなど、情報セキュリティシステムの強化を図っており、第三者認証機関であるビートラステッド・ジャパンからSureServer証明書の発行を受けています。

Spreading a compliance outlook – Kanamoto's Employee Conduct Standards Handbook and helpline

Compliance is all about observing the rules, including the letter and intent of laws and regulations along with social standards, in the course of pursuing the firm's business activities. At Kanamoto, we've taken steps to foster a compliance outlook in every employee. Together with preparing a handbook detailing the Company's employee conduct standards, which is distributed to every employee, we use Kanamoto's Intranet to disseminate compliance information. This has created an environment where employees can access compliance information easily. During 2003, Kanamoto also enacted ethics guidelines and established an organization for observance of laws and ethics guidelines, centered on a Compliance Committee that includes outside committee members, to disseminate this information to every Kanamoto group company.

As an in-house system for reporting violations of the law or employee misconduct, Kanamoto has set up a helpline within the Compliance Committee. Together with a reporting window (attorney's office) maintained outside the Company, Kanamoto has established an organization to strictly protect the confidentiality of reporting individuals and ensure proper conduct is never stifled. In the future, Kanamoto will continue efforts to foster a compliance mentality throughout every Kanamoto group company, to respond to the trust stakeholders have placed in the Company's management and employees.

Efforts to protect personal information

Because the majority of Kanamoto's business transactions are transactions with other firms, one might be tempted to think the volume of personal data handled by the Company is quite small. "Business" is an activity among individuals, however, and the quantity of personal information handled, including personal data on shareholders, investors, suppliers and other parties, has expanded tremendously. Consequently Kanamoto has adopted a Privacy Policy (Personal Data Protection Policy), and established a thorough organization to manage personal information appropriately and respond in the event personal data is leaked outside the Company. As one example, for Internet security Kanamoto has strengthened its information security system with measures such as SSL (Secure Socket Layer) encryption technology for information sent from individuals using Kanamoto's homepage. These measures have earned Kanamoto a SureServer Certificate from Betrusted Japan Co., Ltd., a third-party certification organization.



社内整備講習会の様子 In-house maintenance and repair course

安全衛生の取組み

カナモトでは、全営業拠点に整備工場を併設し、整備スタッフを配置することで、メンテナンスの行き届いた機械をお客様にご利用いただけるよう整備体制の強化に努めてきました。しかし、一方で大型の重機・建機を扱う整備業務では多くの危険も伴います。大多数が軽微な事故で済んでいるものの、昨年だけで14件の労災事故が発生しており、その大半が整備工場で発生しています。

そこで労災予防に重点的に取り組むため、当社では2004年に総務部管掌の安全衛生対策の一機能を安全衛生室として独立・分離し、組織の権限強化を図ることで、全社を挙げて安全衛生体制の強化と労災撲滅に取り組んでいます。具体的には、定期的に社内講習会を開催し、各所への監査・指導を徹底することで、社員の危機管理意識の向上に努めています。これらの活動で、20年以上無災害を続けている6営業拠点を筆頭に、3年以上無災害を継続している拠点数は111拠点にのぼります。

人材育成・開発プログラム

経済・社会の発展に貢献する企業グループを目指すカナモトにとって、会社を担う人材こそが最も重要な資産です。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、従業員一人ひとり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、重点的に整備教育の拡充を図っています。具体的には、有資格者が講師となり若手整備職員に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、資格取得を奨励する社内教育制度を拡充することで、機械が本来の性能を最大限に生かせるようメンテナンス体制の強化に努めています。こうした教育プログラムを充実させることで、より高品質なサービスをお客様に提供できるよう、日々企業努力を重ねています。

整備技術技能・運転技能有資格者数(2007年1月現在)

Number of Repair Qualified Technicians and Operation Qualified Technicians (As of January 2007)

		資格名 Qualification	人数 Number of individuals
	建設機械整備技能士(特級)	Construction Equipment RepairTechnician (Expert)	12
SU S	建設機械整備技能士(1級)	Construction Equipment Repair Technician (First Class)	90
整igin	建設機械整備技能士(2級)	Construction Equipment RepairTechnician (Second Class)	195
1偏 与 技 凸	可搬形発電機整備技術者	Portable Generator Repair Technician	229
整備技術技能資格 iir Onalified Technicians	自動車整備士	Automobile RepairTechnician	293
能容	ガス溶接技能者	Gas Welding Technician	414
格 ia	有機溶剤作業主任者	Organic Solvent Work Manager	31
格 bair	危険物取扱主任者	Hazardous Materials Handling Manager	111
	職業訓練指導員	Vocational Training Instructor	29
S	車両系建設機械運転者	Vehicle-type Construction Equipment Operator	968
miciai miciai	移動式クレーン運転士	Mobile Crane Operator	45
転	移動式クレーン特別教育	Mobile Crane Special Training	85 I
運転技能資格 Operation Qualified Technicians	大型(特殊)免許	Large-scale Equipment (Special) Operating License	272
	玉掛け技能者	Sling Crane Technician	454
perat	フォークリフト運転者	Forklift Operator	159
0	ショベルローダ等運転者	Shovel Loader Operator	14

※資格者数は延べ人数です

Note: Number of qualifications held is total man-qualifications

Approach to safety and health

By establishing facilities staffed by maintenance and repair specialists at every branch, Kanamoto has worked to enhance its maintenance and repair organization and ensure customers can use equipment that has been properly and regularly maintained. Maintenance and repair operations involving large-scale heavy machinery and construction equipment, however, are attended by numerous dangerous conditions. Fortunately the majority of accidental injuries are minor. The majority of accidental injuries are minor. Nevertheless, during the past year alone, Kanamoto experienced 14 worker accidents, most of which occurred at maintenance and repair shops.

Therefore to emphatically address measures to prevent worker accidents, in 2004 Kanamoto separated the management of certain safety and health measures from its Administration Division and established this function as an independent Safety and Health office. By enhancing the office's organizational authority, Kanamoto is focusing on strengthening safety and health systems and eliminating worker accidents at every group company. Specifically, this office works to improve employee crisismanagement awareness by regularly holding in-house training sessions, conducting audits and providing thorough guidance for each location.

As a result of these activities, the number of branches that have achieved a zero accident rate for a continuous period of at least three years has increased to 111 branches, with the best record held by six branches that have not suffered any accidents for a period of at least 20 years.

Human resources training and development programs

For Kanamoto, which seeks to build a corporate group that contributes to economic and social progress, the people who carry out our day-to-day activities are our most important asset. Kanamoto therefore strives to improve each employee's skills and motivation, by implementing organizationally suitable human resources training and development programs for individuals with management duties and those responsible for maintenance and repair.

Given the need for employees to have numerous qualifications for maintenance and repair work in particular, Kanamoto works diligently to broaden maintenance and repair training for individuals engaged in equipment maintenance and repairs. In addition to having qualified individuals serve as instructors to provide in-house maintenance and repair training for young maintenance and repair staff, Kanamoto has taken steps to strengthen its maintenance organization and ensure construction equipment is capable of performing at its original peak efficiency, by expanding the Company's training system to include manufacturer-sponsored maintenance and repair training and encouraging employees to obtain advanced qualifications. By broadening its training programs in this manner, Kanamoto is accumulating valuable experience each and every day that enables us to provide customers with even higher quality services.

CSRレポート CSR Report

公害対策機の導入率

Percentage of Company and rental assets meeting anti-pollution regulations







持続可能な社会の構築へ向けて、多角的な取組みを

環境にやさしいレンタル資産群

排ガス規制というと自動車にばかり目を向けがちですが、自動車同様、実は建設機械についてもこれらの規制が適用されています。

カナモトでは、従前から地球環境への配慮は企業にとって重要な責務であると考え、業界に先駆けて排ガス・騒音などの公害対策クリア機種への資産シフトを計画的に実施してきました。この結果、2006年現在、カナモトが保有するレンタル用資産の実に99%が排ガス・騒音等の公害規制をクリアしています。お客様の利便性を追求することはもちろんですが、社会の環境負荷の低減、お客様の環境経営のお手伝いをさせていただくこともカナモトに課せられた重要な使命です。

Diversified efforts aimed at creating a sustainable society

Environmentally-friendly rental assets

Mention exhaust emissions regulations, and chances are most people will think only of automobiles. Yet in fact, such regulations apply equally to construction equipment as well.

Kanamoto has long regarded consideration of the global environment to be an important corporate obligation. The Company has been well ahead of the industry in implementing a planned shift of assets to models that clear anti-pollution statutes for exhaust gas, noise and other environmentally harmful effects. As a result, as of 2006 fully 99% of Kanamoto's construction equipment rental assets clear pollution regulations for exhaust gas and noise. It goes without saying that Kanamoto always pursues customer convenience, but helping to reduce society's burden on the environment, and assisting customers' environmental management efforts, also are important missions for Kanamoto.

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



※2006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 2006, diesel engines in vehicles adopted for Company service automobiles and other uses are not based on the new standards

レンタルという環境配慮型のビジネス

建設機械のレンタルそのものが、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ご利用いただくサービス。そのため、ご利用いただくほど社会全体の資源の有効活用につながります。しかもカナモトの商品ラインナップは公害対策規制をクリアした機械ばかりですから、同時に工事現場や周辺地域の環境負荷を最小限に抑えることもできるのです。

一般的に、建設工事イコール環境破壊というイメージがもたれがちですが、私たちの生活基盤を支える社会インフラを維持修繕するにも建設工事はやはり必要不可欠なもの。そのためカナモトは、環境規制をクリアした建機を豊富に取り揃えることで、これからも社会全体の省エネ化・省資源化に貢献できるよう企業努力を続けていきます。

営業車両に低燃費・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、 自社の営業車両にも低燃費・低排出の環境規制に対応した 車両の導入を積極的に行なっています。

1998年に営業車両にハイブリット車・プリウスの導入を開始して以来、積極的に低燃費・低排出ガス車の導入を図っており、2006年現在で導入台数は300台以上となりました。

現在では営業車両の80%以上が環境負荷を抑制したエコカーとなっています。

Equipment rental as an environmentally-conscious business

When you think about it, the construction equipment rental business itself can be called an environmentally-conscious business. That's because equipment rentals are a service by which customers use equipment on a time-sharing basis. This means that to the extent customers utilize Kanamoto's construction equipment rental assets, such rentals are linked to more effective use of resources by society as a whole. What's more, because Kanamoto's product lineup includes only equipment that meets anti-pollution measures and regulations, Kanamoto customers can simultaneously keep the environmental burden at construction sites and surrounding areas to a minimum

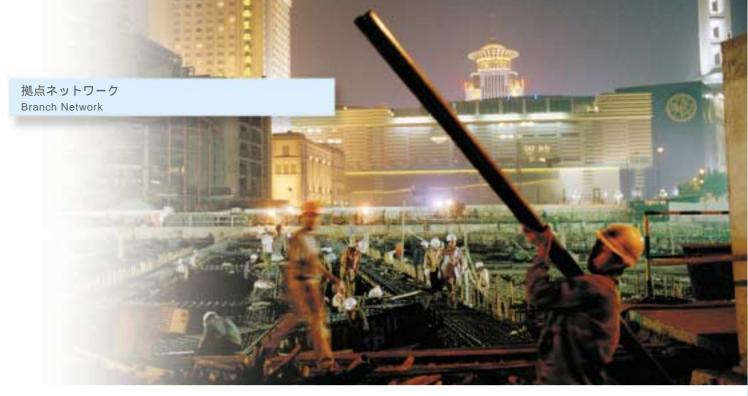
Although people generally tend to have an image in which construction work means environmental destruction, construction work remains necessary and indispensable for maintaining and repairing the social infrastructure that supports our lives. For this reason, Kanamoto will continue its corporate efforts in the future to contribute to lower energy consumption and greater resource conservation by society as a whole, by offering an ample inventory of construction equipment that satisfies environmental regulations.

Aggressive introduction of low-fuel consumption, low-exhaust automobiles for company vehicles

At Kanamoto, not only have we been actively introducing construction equipment to rent to customers, we've also aggressively been introducing automobiles that meet low-fuel consumption and low-exhaust environmental regulations as vehicles for the Company's own use.

Since Kanamoto first began introducing the Prius hybrid automobile as a corporate vehicle in 1998, the Company has actively continued to introduce low-fuel consumption and low-exhaust vehicles. As of 2006, Kanamoto has introduced over 300 such vehicles.

Currently more than 80% of Kanamoto's automobiles for corporate use are environmentally-friendly vehicles that limit the environmental burden.



カナモトの大胆かつ緻密な拠点展開は、さらなる営業力強化、サービスの充実へとつながります。

各地の需要をベースに進める拡大化・充実化 カナモトが現在進めている拠点戦略は、官需に民需がともな

う東名阪の三大都市圏への拠点拡充を第一としながらも、各地の災害復旧の実状や、大規模プロジェクトの需要なども考慮したネットワークを構築するものです。

2006年には、占冠営業所(北海道勇払郡占冠村)、三条営業所(新潟県三条市)、大宮営業所(さいたま市西区)の3拠点を新設。また、2007年年初には千葉新港営業所(千葉市美浜区)を開設し、6月には広島県(広島営業所:広島市安佐南区)に進出することが決定しています。加えて、本年2月に株式会社九州建産の発行済株式の50.1%を取得し、同社を子会社化しました。この関係強化によって九州地区でのさらなる地域浸透、顧客深耕を図ります。今後も効果的な拠点展開を行い、サービスの充実化に努めていきます。

いよいよはじまるカナモトの海外展開

いよいよ、カナモト初となる海外進出が実現しました。当社は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・建築部材の輸出入を事業目的とする『上海金和源設備租賃有限公司』を、上海米源国際貿易有限公司、オリックス株式会社との合弁で設立し、2007年2月から営業を開始しました。中国では北京オリンピックや上海万博などのビッグプロジェクト以降も、道路網や鉄道建設、第二期天然ガスパイプライン敷設といった大型インフラ整備が続き、建機のレンタル需要は今後ますます高まっていく見通しです。当社が培ってきた建機レンタルのノウハウに上海米源の地場顧客管理力、オリックスのファイナンス機能を加え、そのシナジー効果で中国における建機レンタルマーケットの確立を目指します。

カナモトは、今後も日本国内のネットワーク拡充を図るととも に、海外の事業展開も積極的に進めていきます。

Kanamoto's bold, accurately targeted branch development strengthens sales capabilities and helps enhance service.

Pursuing expansion and greater service based on local demand

As construction demand shifts from the public to the private sector, the branch strategy Kanamoto currently is pursuing puts primary emphasis on adding branches in Japan's three major metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. At the same time, the Company is expanding its network in other regions, by carefully considering demand created by disaster recovery work, large-scale projects and other factors.

During 2006, the Company established three new branches in Shimukappu (Hokkaido), Sanjo (Niigata Prefecture) and Omiya (Saitama City). Kanamoto also decided to establish the Chiba Shinminato Branch (Chiba City) in early 2007, and advance into Hiroshima Prefecture in June 2007 by opening a Hiroshima Branch (Hiroshima City). In addition, in February 2007 Kanamoto acquired 50.1% of the outstanding shares of Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd., converting this company to a subsidiary. By strengthening its ties with Kyushu Kensan, Kanamoto will seek to further penetrate the Kyushu Region and deepen its relationship with customers in this region. With plenty of room to grow, Kanamoto will continue its efforts to develop effective branches and enhance service.

Kanamoto begins expansion of its business overseas

Kanamoto is about to finally realize its first step towards establishing a presence overseas. Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd., a joint venture established by Kanamoto together with Shanghai Miyuan International Trading Co., Ltd. and ORIX Corporation in Shanghai in the People's Republic of China, will began operations in February 2007. The new firm will engage in construction equipment rentals, and the import and export of construction equipment and construction materials. Even after completion of major construction projects for the Beijing Olympics and Shanghai Expo, construction equipment rental demand in China is expected to expand gradually in the future as China continues to build large-scale infrastructure projects, including road networks, railway lines and the development of a second natural gas pipeline. The joint venture will work to establish the construction equipment rental market in China, using the synergistic effects from combining the local customer capabilities of Shanghai Jinheyuan, the financial prowess of ORIX Corporation and the construction equipment rental knowledge and experience accumulated by Kanamoto.

In the future, Kanamoto will expands its network in Japan while aggressively pursuing overseas project developments.



当社及び当社グループ営業拠点エリア別内訳 2007年1月現在

Kanamoto and the group companies' operating branches As of January 2007

	カナモト Kanamoto	連結対象会社 Consolidatedcompanies	その他・アライアンスグループ Other companies of alliance group	計 Total
北海道 Hokkaido	57	17	4	78
東 北 Tohoku	43	2	5	50
関東 Kanto	28	I	ı	30
中 部 Chubu	15	_	_	15
近 畿 Kinki	5	7	_	12
中 国 Chugoku	_	_	_	0
四 国 Shikoku	I	_	_	I
九 州 Kyushu	_	9	23	32
沖 縄 Okinawa	_	_	15	15
計 Total	149	36	48	233

アライアンス&アソシエーツ

Alliance and Associates

すべては高水準の顧客満足のために。 カナモトグループの「総合力」が発揮されます。

カナモトアライアンスグループは、当社と連結子会社5社、非連結子会社4社、アライアンス提携会社1社で構成されています。それぞれの強固で円滑な「連動」によって目指すのは、高水準の顧客満足。当社が保有する圧倒的なレンタル資産と、各地の地場有力レンタル会社の絶対的な営業力を合わせて、地域特性に応じた質の高いサービスを提供します。

A focus on achieving the highest level of customer satisfaction with every effort.

That demonstrates the "comprehensive capabilities" of the Kanamoto group.

The Kanamoto alliance group is comprised of the parent company and five consolidated subsidiaries, four non-consolidated subsidiaries and one alliance partner. Through smooth "synchronization" of each firm's strengths, the Kanamoto group aims at achieving the high level of customer satisfaction. By combining Kanamoto's overwhelming inventory of rental assets with the management capabilities of strong local rental companies, Kanamoto provides high-quality service suited perfectly to regional characteristics.





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(3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. (3 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(7拠点)

仮設ユニットハウスの開発と製造・販売を行なっています。

Kanatech Co., Ltd. (7 branches)

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



鹿児島県に本拠を置く会社で、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)

 $Construction\ equipment\ rental\ company\ head quartered\ in\ Kagoshima\ Prefecture.$









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.



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.

株式会社九州建産グループ(グループ企業4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, 4 group companies)

Construction equipment rental company headquartered in Fukuoka Prefecture.





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.

アライアンス提携会社 Alliance companies

町田機工株式会社(15拠点)

沖縄県に本拠を置き、建設機械器具等のレンタル・販売事業を展開しています。 Machida Kikou Co., Ltd. (15 branches)

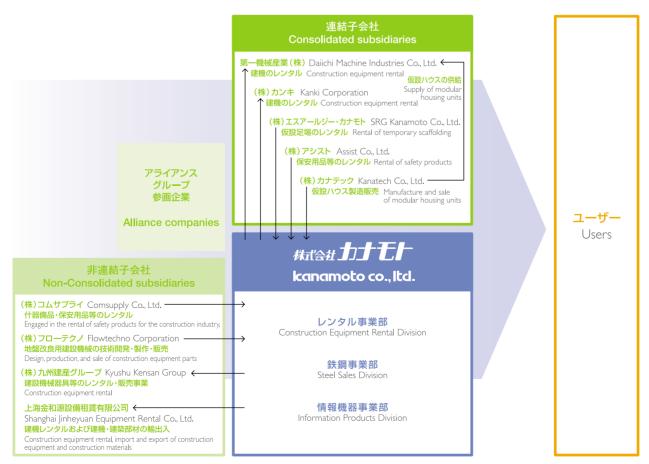
Construction equipment rental company headquartered in Okinawa Prefecture.





カナモトアライアンス & アソシエーツ

Alliance and Associates



株式会社金本商店設立(改組、北海道室蘭市)	1964.10	Kanamoto Shoten Co., Ltd. established (Reorganization in Muroran, Hokkaido)	
金本善中代表取締役社長就任	1704.10	Zenchu Kanamoto appointed President and Representative Director	
営業拠点展開を開始(北海道)	1971.10	Began development of sales branch network (Hokkaido)	
社名を株式会社カナモトに変更	1972.12	Company name changed to Kanamoto Co., Ltd.	
北海道外初の拠点として青森県に進出	1979. 9	Advanced into Aomori Prefecture with the first office located outside of Hokkaido	
金本太中(現名誉会長)代表取締役社長就任	1981. 9	Taichu Kanamoto (Currently honorary chairman) appointed President and Representative Director	
秋田県に進出	1982. 3	Advanced into Akita Prefecture	
第三者割当増資(40万株・額面50円)	10	Third-party allocation of shares (400 thousand shares; par value 50 yen)	
岩手県に進出	11	Advanced into Iwate Prefecture	
千葉県に進出	1983. 7	Advanced into Chiba Prefecture	
第3の営業部門、情報機器事業部を開設(北海道苫小牧市)	9	Launched Computer and Peripheral Equipment Division as the company's third operating division (Tomakomai, Hokkaido)	
群馬県に進出	1985. 2	Advanced into Gunma Prefecture	
宮城県に進出	7	Advanced into Miyagi Prefecture	
全店オンラインネットワーク完成	11	Completed on-line computer system network linking all branches	
神奈川県に進出	1986. 6	Advanced into Kanagawa Prefecture	
福島県に進出	1987. 7	Advanced into Fukushima Prefecture	
栃木県に進出	1988.12	Advanced into Tochigi Prefecture	
ほぽ北海道地区全域に拠点配置	1989. 6	Branches located in nearly all regions of Hokkaido	
新潟県に進出	9	Advanced into Niigata Prefecture	
札幌証券取引所に上場 山形県に進出	1991. 6	Listed on the Sapporo Stock Exchange Advanced into Yamagata Prefecture	
埼玉県に進出	7	Advanced into Saitama Prefecture	
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	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 Completed Information Products Division Ofuna Technocenter	
株式分割 1 : 1.1 1株当り2円50銭増配、年間配当10円	1992.10	Completed 1:1.1 stock split Increased dividend by ¥2.5 per share and paid annual dividend of ¥10	
スイス・フラン建ワラント債を発行(6,000万SFr)	1993. 8	Issued Swiss franc-denominated warrants (SFr60 million)	
株式分割1:1.5 年間配当10円	10	Completed 1:1.5 stock split, paid annual dividend of ¥10	
長野県に進出	12	Advanced into Nagano Prefecture	
愛知県に進出	1994. 1	Advanced into Aichi Prefecture	
公募増資(200万株) 海外IR説明会を開始	4	Increased capital through public offering (2 million shares) Began conducting overseas IR briefings	
大阪府に進出 スイス・フラン建転換社債を発行(1億SFr)	7	Advanced into Osaka Prefecture Issued Swiss franc-denominated convertible bonds (SFr100 million)	
株式分割 1:1.3 年間配当10円	10	Completed 1:1.3 stock split Paid annual dividend of ¥10	
富山県に進出	1995. 4	Advanced into Toyama Prefecture	
札幌証券取引所の貸借銘柄に選定される	8	Designated as a loan transaction stock for the Sapporo Stock Exchange	
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	10	Advanced into Fukui Prefecture Completed 1:1.1 stock split Increased annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥12	
公募增資(200万株) 東京証券取引所市場第二部上場	1996. 3	Increased capital through public offering (2 million shares) Listed on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange	
石川県に進出	5	Advanced into Ishikawa Prefecture	
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	6 10	Relocated head office functions in Sapporo, Chuo Ward Conversion of first unsecured convertible bonds (¥10 billion) Advanced into Ibaraki Prefecture Compileted 1:11 tetrak pulit Ibaryanasıd onnual dividend by Y2 to Y14	
株式分割 1:1.1 1株当り2円増配、年間配当14円	10	Completed 1:1.1 stock split Increased annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥14	
三重県に進出	12	Advanced into Mie Prefecture	

東京証券取引所の信用銘柄に選定される	1997. 4	Designated as a stock for margin trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange	
株当り2円増配、年間配当16円	10	Increased annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥16	
ユーロドル建普通社債発行(42,000千米ドル)	11	Issued Eurodollar-denominated straight corporate bonds (US\$42 million)	
ストックオプション制度の導入	1998. 1	Introduced stock option program	
東京証券取引所市場第一部指定	4	Stock elevated to the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange	
金本寛中、代表取締役 社長に就任	6	Kanchu Kanamoto appointed President and Representative Director	
5期以上の連続増配で東京証券取引所から表彰される	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	
1株当り2円増配、年間配当18円	10	Increased ordinary annual dividend by ¥2 to ¥18	
株式会社SRGカナモト設立	1999. 8	Established SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd.	
設立35周年記念配当1円、年間配当19円	10	Paid a total annual dividend of $\$19$, including a commemorative per-share dividend of $\$1$ to commemorate Kanamoto's 35th-year anniversary	
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ボン転換社債50億円を発行(スイス)	11	Construction completed on the Kanamoto Hamamatsucho K Building (Tokyo) Issued ¥5 billion denominated zero-coupon bond (Switzerland)	
第2回ストックオプション実施	2000. 1	Implemented second stock option program	
町田機工株式会社とアライアンス締結	3	Concluded an alliance with Machida Kikou Co., Ltd.	
株式会社カナテックに仮設ハウス製作事業を移管 年間配当18円	10	Transferred temporary housing production business to Kanatech Co., Ltd. Paid annual ordinary dividend of ¥18 per share	
コミットメントファシリティー設定開始(道内初)	11	Established commitment facility (first in Hokkaido)	
株式会社九州建産とアライアンス締結	12	Concluded an alliance with Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd.	
執行役員制度導入	2001. 1	Introduced corporate officer system	
株式会社カナモト四国設立	6	Established Kanamoto Shikoku Co., Ltd.	
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	11	Opened Hassamu Megastation Converted Daiichi Machine Industries Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary	
東京都内に営業所を開設	2002. 2	Established sales office in Tokyo	
シンジケート・ローン契約を提結(70億円)	6	Concluded syndicated loan (7 billion yen)	
兵庫県に進出	11	Advanced to Hyogo Prefecture	
株式会社タニグチを合併	2003. 8	Merged with Taniguchi Co., Ltd.	
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	11	Converted Daiichi Machine Industries Co., Ltd. into a wholly-owned subsidiary Start of "Metamorphose" long-range management plan	
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)	12	Kanamoto honored with the IR Excellent Firm Award from the Japan Association for Individual Investors (JAII) (fourth company to receive the award)	
株式会社カナモト四国を完全子会社化(2004年4月に合併)	2004. 1	Converted Kanamoto Shikoku Co., Ltd. into a wholly-owned subsidiary	
株式会社金谷リースから建機レンタル事業の営業権を譲受	5	Received the operating rights to the construction equipment rental business of Kanaya Lease	
中野モータース株式会社から建機レンタル業務を継承	7	Succeeded to the construction equipment rental business of Nakano Motors	
株式会社カンキを子会社化	9	Converted Kanki Corporation into a subsidiary	
敦賀建機リース株式会社と業務提携 手形債権の流動化を実施 (総枠120億円) 設立40周年記念配当1円、年間配当19円	10	Kanamoto concluded an alliance with Tsuruga Kenki Lease Co., Ltd. Executed ¥12.0 billion 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	
地盤改良エンジニアリング会社のフローテクノ株式会社を子会社化	2006. 3	Converted Flowtechno Corporation, a ground improvement engineering company, into a subsidiary	
海外初進出となる上海金和源設備レンタル有限会社を設立	8	Established Shanghai Jinheyuan Equipment Rental Co., Ltd., a joint venture company to manage Kanamoto's first foray in a foreign market	
公募増資(260万株)	9	Increased capital through a public stock offering (2.6 million shares)	
株式会社レンタルテーオーから建機レンタル用資産および 営業権を譲受	2007. 2	Received construction equipment rental equipment assets and goodwill from TO Ogasawara Co., Ltd.	
株式会社九州建産を子会社化		Converted Kyushu Kensan Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary	

株式会社力士干土

本計所在地

北海道札幌市中央区大通東3丁目1番地19

1964年(昭和39年)10月28日

96億9,671万円(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

毎年10月31日(年1回)

607億5,300万円(2006年10月期)

従業員数

1,183名 (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 株式会社北海道銀行 株式会社北洋銀行 北海道信用農業協同組合連合会 農林中央金庫 株式会社第四銀行 住友信託銀行株式会社

日本トラスティ・サービス信託銀行信託口 オリックス株式会社 金本太中 金本三郎 日本マスタートラスト信託銀行信託口 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 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 新キャタピラー三菱株式会社 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 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.

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 32 872 241

Fiscal Year-end

October 31

Revenues

¥60,753 million (Fiscal year ended October 2006)

Number of Employees

1,183

(Excluding directors and temporary or parttime workers)

Principal Businesses

computer peripherals.

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

Primary Lenders

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

Principal Shareholders

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

Primary Customers

Aichi Corporation Isuzu Motors Limited

ITOCHU CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD.

ITOCHU Corporation OBAYASHI CORPORATION Kajima Corporation

Komatsu Ltd. PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. SAKAI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.

SHIMIZU CORPORATION SHIN CATERPILLAR MITSUBISHI LTD.

Taisei Corporation Takenaka Corporation

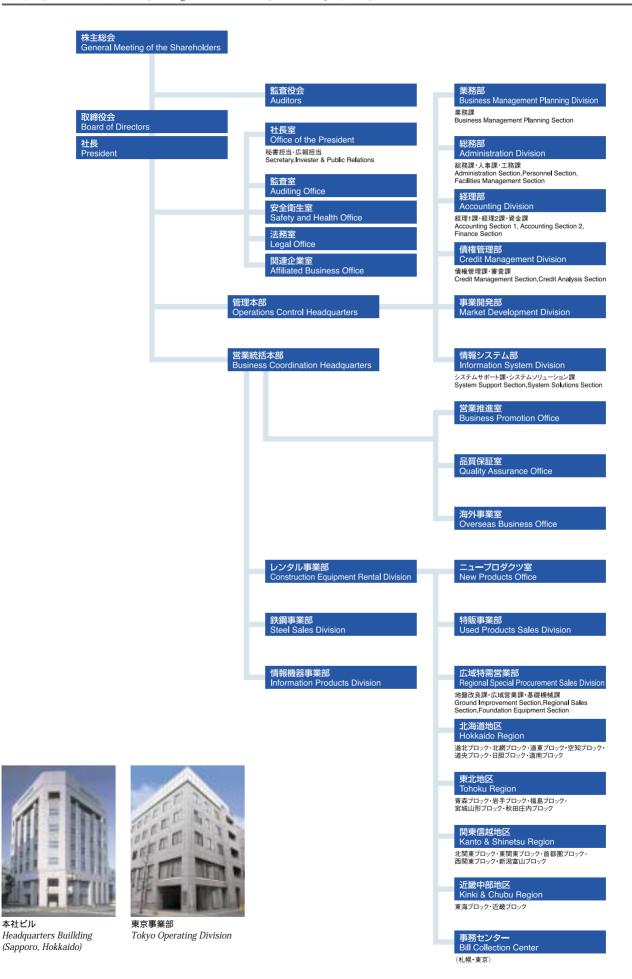
TADANO Ltd. TSURUMI MANUFACTURING Co.,Ltd.

Denyo Co., Ltd TOA CORPORATION TODA CORPORATION Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd. HANWA CO., LTD.

Hino Motors Ltd HOKUETSU INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

MAEDA CORPORATION MITSUI & CO., LTD

Mitsubishi Fuso Track and Bus Corporation



取締役 Directors



金本 寛中* Kanchu Kanamoto* 代表取締役社長 CFO



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



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



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 President of Kanatech Co., Ltd.



平田 政一* Masakazu Hirata * 取締役執行役員 Division Manager. Used Products Sales 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, Research & Investment Division



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



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 Regional Manager, Hokkaido Region
Construction Equipment Rental



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 Regional Manager, Tohoku Region
Construction Equipment Rental



佐藤 幸夫 Yukio Sato 取締役 [(株)カンキ代表取締役社長] President of Kanki Corporation



川村 雄一 Yuichi Kawamura 取締役



袴田 美智也 Michiya Hakamata 取締役





奥村 敏三 Toshizo Okumura 堂勤監杏沿 Standing Corporate Auditor



澤田 紳六 Shinroku Sawada 堂勤監查沿 Standing Corporate Auditor



金本 栄中 Eichu Kanamoto 堂勤監查得 Standing Corporate Auditor



橋本 昭夫 何か ドロス Akio Hashimoto 監查役 Outside Corporate Auditor



辻 清宏 Kiyohiro Tsuji 監査役 Outside Corporate Auditor



鍬田 信知 Nobutomo Kuwata 監査役 Outside Corporate Auditor

執行役員 Corporate Officers



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信越地区統括部長 Regional Manager, Kanto & Shinetsu Region Construction Equipment Rental



麻野 裕一 Yuichi Asano 債権管理部長 Division Manager Credit Management Division



椋梨 直樹 Naoki Mukunashi 海外事業室長 Manager, Overseas Business Office

(注1)* 印の取締役は、執行役員を兼任しております。 (注2)川村雄一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)監査役の橋本昭夫及び辻清宏及び鍬田信知は、会社法第2条

第16号に定める社外監査役であります。 1.Asterisk indicates directors who hold the additional post of corporate

1.Asterisk indicates unecurs with how the conficer.
2. Yuichi Kawamura 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 and Nobutomo Kuwata are outside auditors as stipulated by Article 2-16 of the Company Law.

財務セクション

2005(平成17)年11月1日から2006(平成18)年10月31日まで

第42期事業報告書 連結財務の状況 個別財務の状況 重要な会計方針



第42期事業報告書

[2005(平成17)年11月1日から2006(平成18)年10月31日まで]

営業の状況

当社グループの経営成績

■経済環境

当連結会計年度におけるわが国経済は好調を続ける機械製造など輸出関連産業も、原油高止まりの影響から秋口には減速しましたが、大企業を中心に最高益を確保するなど、企業収益の改善に伴う設備投資や雇用環境の回復から底堅く推移し、景気は回復基調から緩やかな拡大局面に入りました。景気回復効果は大都市や特定富裕層に集中し、一方で各種税金控除の廃止や社会保険料の引き上げなど増え続ける個人負担により必ずしも景気回復が実感として感じられないなど、あらゆる場面で二極化が進んだ格差景気となりました。

当社グループのユーザーである建設業界でも同様で、首都圏など人口が多く民需も堅調な地域については大いに潤いましたが、地方では厳しい環境が続きました。

経営の経過及び成果

■建設関連事業

このような環境のなかで、当社グループは主力事業の建機レンタルが大都市圏で官民ともに需要が拡大するなど、それぞれの地域状況に沿ったユーザーニーズに的確に対応し全体的には堅調に推移しました。同事業による販売についても、当初計画を上回る収入を確保しました。

当社グループ全体の建設関連事業における通期連結業績につきましては、売上高が611億02百万円(対前年同期比5.6%増) 営業利益は38億12百万円(同216.7%増)と増収増益となりました。また、当社の当該事業部門単体では、レンタル売上は対前年同期比5.7%増の414億35百万円、販売売上は同4.6%増の123億97百万円、合計で538億32百万円、対前年同期比で5.4%増となっています。

当社の建機レンタル売上を地域別に見ると、北海道地区は建設総投資額が毎年減少しているにもかかわらず前年同期と変わらない売上を確保。一方、東北地区も北海道地区と同様に厳しい環境にありましたが、県庁所在地の再開発プロジェクトなどを確実に受注した結果、東北地区は同13.7%増と前期同様好調に推移しました。また、関東信越地区は好調な首都圏に加え、新潟県の災害復旧特需と北関東での民間設備需要と各地各様の需要を取り込めたことから同7.0%増、近畿中部地区は大阪の需要回復と株式会社カンキとの相乗効果から同6.8%増となるなど、全国的に営業努力が実って堅調な結果を得られました。なお、「北海道」対「本州その他」の地域の比率は35.3%:64.7%でした。

当期の拠点新設閉鎖は、新設は占冠営業所(北海道勇払郡占冠村)、三条営業所(新潟県三条市)、大宮営業所(さいたま市西区)の3カ所、閉鎖は金沢営業所(石川県金沢市)の1拠点にとどまり、当社の営業拠点数は148拠点となりました。

一方、当事業の連結子会社の状況については、第一機械産業株式会社は建機レンタルが好調に推移するなか災害復旧需要などもあって、売上高は前年同期比12.3%増、株式会社エスアールジー・カナモトは札幌圏内ではマンション建築工事向け足場が、また地方では橋梁工事向け足場がそれぞれ好調に推移し、売上高は対前年同期比26.0%増、株式会社アシストは利益率の高いレンタル商材に特化する施策効果により、当初目標よりも低まったものの売上高は対前年同期比1.3%増となりました。経営再建中の株式会社カンキは、建機レンタル事業に経営資源を集中するなど事業の再構築を図ったことにより、売上高は対前年同期比6.0%減でした。株式会社カナテックは、資材在庫、完成品在庫の管理体系を整理するなど改善を進めた結果、売上高は対前年同期比31.2%増となりました。

■鉄鋼関連事業

鉄鋼関連事業におきましては、普通鋼材の販売価格の急落などもありましたが、札幌市内のマンション等民間建築の駆け込み需要と苫東地区 (苫小牧市)の民間設備投資需要から、取扱高も順調に推移しました。この結果、鉄鋼関連事業の売上高は64億85百万円(同13.8%増)となりました。

■情報通信関連・その他の事業

情報通信関連・その他の事業におきましては、パソコンレンタルの需要は堅調だったものの、レンタル料金の低廉化によって対前年同期比では2.9%減。しかし一方で、中古機販売が同39.6%増と好調に推移した商品販売がレンタルをカバーし、全体の売上高は同1.2%増の4億35百万円となりました。

セグメント別売上高

単位:百万円

			単位: 日万円
事業分野	第41期 平成17年10月期	第42期 平成18年10月期	前期比増減率(%)
建設関連事業	57,844	61,102	5.6
鉄鋼関連事業	5,699	6,485	13.8
情報通信関連 その他の事業	430	435	1.2
合計	63,975	68,023	6.3

当該事業年度(2006年10月期 通期)の連結経営成績の結果

単位:百万円 括弧内は対前年同期比増減(%)

	前期	当該期	
売上高	63,975 (4.3)	68,023 (4.3)	
営業利益	1,404(25.2)	4,068 (189.7)	
経常利益	1,550(11.4)	3,788(144.4)	
当期純利益	352(67.9)	1,742(394.2)	

中長期的な会社の経営戦略

長期経営計画『メタモルフォーゼ』(2003年11月~2008年10月)は3期間を経過しましたが、この間の経営環境は地方を中心に厳しい状況が続きました。ただ、利益構造の構築、財務体質の改善を柱に推進してきた施策効果は漸次具現化してきております。当初業績計画をやや下回る進捗状況ではありますが、引続き利益重視の経営を実践して一層の業績拡大とマーケットに評価される『強いカナモト』を目指しています。

(1)利益重視のレンタル用資産構成の継続

最新型公害対策機への入替で短期化していた運用期間の適正化を継続するほか、収益率の高い機種を優先的に増強するなど、利益率向 上に努めます。

(2)大胆なスクラップ&ビルドの実施

新設出店は首都圏及び大都市圏周辺を優先、地方は現状維持を基本とします。当社グループ未出店地区については、あらゆる情報、機会をとらえ積極的に進出を検討していく方針であります。また、業績の伸長可能性、採算性をよく吟味して拠点閉鎖・統合を続けます。

(3)顧客第一の強い営業体制の構築とアライアンス

新カナモト総合補償制度、災害発生時の緊急要請対応契約締結など、企業規模を最大限に生かしたサービスの提供と、ユーザーニーズに 直結した商品の提供により、顧客信頼度が高くかつ地域社会に根ざした企業を目指します。

また、北海道から沖縄まで網羅する当社グループ企業並びにアライアンス(提携)企業との企業連携を強化してシナジー効果を高めてまいります。

「メタモルフォーゼ」数値目標

		2008年10月期
連	売上高	70,980百万円
連結の業績	経常利益	4,560百万円
績	1株当たり当期純利益	67.87円
単体の	売上高	63,670百万円
単体の業績(当社)	経常利益	4,500百万円
当社	EBITDA ⁺	19,960百万円



次期[2007 (平成19)年10月期] の見通し

日本経済は業績回復の著しいメガバンクに代表されるように、大手企業を中心に好業績を収め回復に向かっております。しかし一方で、原油価格の高騰や金利上昇等の懸念材料もあり、また今後の景気を占う先行指数を見ましても、順調な景気拡大について必ずしも楽観できるものではなく、不透明感もでてきた状況といえます。

当社を取り巻く環境、すなわち建設需要動向をみますと、首都圏などの活発な地域では現状の好調な官民需要に加え、羽田新滑走路建設などの大型プロジェクトが徐々に動き出してきているほか、中京地区や関西地区などの大都市圏でも需要が回復してきています。ただし、北海道地区、東北地区をはじめとする「地方」については、依然と厳しさが続くものと予想されます。

次期の予想については、前回見直した計画を若干上方修正しておりますが、景気減速も視野に建設需要動向に大きな改善はないとの前提に たっての予想数値といたしました。

人員と営業所用地の確保の問題でやや遅れていました首都圏や名古屋、大阪を中心とした拠点新設を急ぎつつ、現在の基調を大きく振幅拡大させ収益増大につなげられるよう努めてまいります。

次期(2007年10月期)の連結業績予想

	単位:百万円 技	舌弧内は対前年同期比増減(%)	
	前期	当該機	
売上高	35,530 (2.9)	68,570 (0.8)	
営業利益	2,940 (2.3)	4,230 (4.0)	
経常利益	2,870 (2.5)	4,020 (6.1)	
当期純利益	1,830(74.5)	2,360(35.4)	

次期(2007年10月期)個別業績予想(カナモト単体)

	単位:百万円 1	括弧内は対前年同期比増減(%)
	中間期予想	通期予想
売上高	32,010 (4.0)	61,540 (1.3)
営業利益	2,610 (4.6)	3,900 (5.0)
経常利益	2,700 (5.1)	4,000 (7.0)
当期純利益	1,770(85.3)	2,410(40.1)

連結財務諸表

連結貸借対照表

		1期末 .10.31)	第42期末 (2006.10.31)		
(単位;百万円)	金額 構成比(%)		金額	構成比(%)	
資産の部					
流動資産	30,718	37.5	35,732	41.2	
現金及び預金	14,111		18,398		
受取手形及び売掛金	14,329		14,959		
たな卸資産	538		560		
建設機材	1,469		1,193		
繰延税金資産	318		391		
その他	873		752		
貸倒引当金	923		523		
固定資産	51,258	62.5	51,083	58.8	
有形固定資産	43,538	53.1	43,123	49.7	
レンタル用資産	9,811		9,358		
建物及び構築物	6,501		6,631		
機械装置及び運搬具	792		720		
土地	26,140		25,906		
建設仮勘定	_		246		
その他	292		259		
無形固定資産	688	8.0	536	0.6	
連結調整勘定	435		-		
のれん	_		395		
その他	252		141		
投資その他の資産	7,031	8.6	7,423	8.5	
投資有価証券	5,753		6,224		
繰延税金資産	302		_		
その他	1,754		1,874		
貸倒引当金	778		674		
資産合計	81,977	100.0	86,815	100.0	

会社法にお	ける会計	について
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2006年5月施行の会社法により、以下のような対応をとっています。

「資本の部」が廃止され、「純資産の部」が新設されました。これは貸借対照表上、 資産性を持つものを「資産の部」、負債性を持つものを「負債の部」に記載し、そ れらに該当しないものを資産と負債との差額として「純資産の部」に記載するも のです。これにより、会社の支払能力などの財政状態を、より適切に表示すること が可能となります。

期中における剰余金の変動は、新設された「株主資本等変動計算書」で説明さ れるため、「未処分利益」の計算区分が廃止されました。

新設された「株主資本等変動計算書」は、貸借対照表の純資産の部の中で、主として、皆様に帰属する株主資本について、その一会計期間における変動事由と 変動額をご報告するために作成する計算書類です。

連結の範囲等に関する事項

(1)連結の範囲に関する事項

連結子会社の状況

連結子会社の数:5社

連結子会社の名称:(株)アシスト、(株)エスアールジー・カナモト、(株)カナテック、第一機械産業(株)、(株)カンキ

非連結子会社の状況

非連結子会社の数:3社

非連結子会社の名称:(株)ロムサプライ(株)カンキメンテナンス、フローテクル株)

連絡の範囲から除いた理由:非連絡子会社は小規模であり総資産・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、いずれも連絡財務諸表に重要な影響を及ぼしていな

なお、(株)カンキメンテナンスは平成18年10月3日に会社清算結了いたしました。

(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

会社の名称:(株)ロムサプライ、(株)カンキメンテナンス、(株)アクティブテクノロジー、(株)アクティブパワー

持分法を適用しない理由

連結純損益、持分に見合う額、及び連結剰余金(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)アクティブパワーは平成18年1月18日に、また(株)カンキメンテナンスは平成18年10月3日に会社清算結了いたしました。

(3)連結子会社の事業年度等に関する事項

(株)カンキ以外の連結子会社の決算日は8月31日であります。

連結財務諸表の作成に当たっては、8月31日現在の財務諸表を使用し、連結決算日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。

負債の部 流動負債 26,137 31.9 28,571 32 支払手形及び買掛金 10,837 12,419 短期借入金 577 497 1年以内返済予定の長期借入金 10,718 10,077 未払法人税等 555 1,365 賞与引当金 515 511	1) tt(%) 2.9
負債の部 流動負債 26,137 31.9 28,571 32 支払手形及び買掛金 10,837 12,419 短期借入金 577 497 1年以内返済予定の長期借入金 10,718 10,077 未払法人税等 555 1,365 賞与引当金 515 511	2.9
流動負債 26,137 31.9 28,571 32 支払手形及び買掛金 10,837 12,419 短期借入金 577 497 1年以内返済予定の長期借入金 10,718 10,077 未払法人税等 555 1,365 賞与引当金 515 511	
支払手形及び買掛金 10,837 12,419 短期借入金 577 497 1年以内返済予定の長期借入金 10,718 10,077 未払法人税等 555 1,365 賞与引当金 515 511	
短期借入金 577 497 1年以内返済予定の長期借入金 10,718 10,077 未払法人税等 555 1,365 賞与引当金 515 511	3.3
1年以内返済予定の長期借入金10,077未払法人税等5551,365賞与引当金515511	3.3
未払法人税等5551,365賞与引当金515511	3.3
賞与引当金 515 511	3.3
	3.3
仍吕常上리兴수	3.3
役員賞与引当金 – 5	3.3
未払金 2,464 2,676	3.3
その他 467 1,017	3.3
固定負債 22,303 27.2 20,192 23	
長期借入金 18,643 16,031	
退職給付引当金 1,525 1,681	
役員退職慰労引当金 110 129	
長期未払金 1,968 2,107	
その他 55 242	
負債合計 48,440 59.1 48,763 56	5.2
少数株主持分	
少数株主持分 71 0.1 –	_
資本の部	
資本金 8,596 10.5 -	-
資本剰余金 9,720 11.8 -	-
利益剰余金 13,691 16.7 -	-
その他有価証券評価差額金 1,643 2.0 -	-
自己株式 186 0.2 -	-
資本合計 33,465 40.8 -	-
負債・少数株主持分及び資本合計 81,977 100.0 -	_
(純資産の部)	
株主資本 35,540 40).9
資本金 9,696 11	1.2
資本剰余金 10,960 12	2.6
利益剰余金 – – 14,889 17	7.2
自己株式 6 ().1
	2.8
その他有価証券評価差額金 – – 2,418	
•	0.1
- 1111	3.8
負債純資産合計 - 86,815 100	

連結損益計算書

		1期	第42期	
	<u> </u>	2005.10.31)		2006.10.31)
(単位;百万円)	金額	構成比(%)	金額	構成比(%)
売上高	63,975	100.0	68,023	100.0
レンタル売上高	42,985		46,058	
商品売上高	20,989		21,965	
売上原価	48,735	76.2	49,745	73.1
レンタル売上原価	31,949		32,697	
商品売上原価	16,785		17,048	
売上総利益	15,240	23.8	18,278	26.9
販売費及び一般管理費	13,835	21.6	14,210	20.9
営業利益	1,404	2.2	4,068	6.0
営業外収益	716	1.1	315	0.5
受取利息	3		2	
受取配当金	57		40	
その他	655		272	
営業外費用	570	0.9	595	0.9
支払利息	353		357	
株式交付費	-		14	
その他	217		222	
経常利益	1,550	2.4	3,788	5.6
特別利益	121	0.2	394	0.6
特別損失	545	8.0	729	1.1
税金等調整前当期純利益	1,125	1.8	3,453	5.1
法人税、住民税及び事業税	858	1.3	1,767	2.6
法人税等調整額	97	0.1	77	0.1
少数株主利益	11	0.0	21	0.0
当期純利益	352	0.6	1,742	2.6

連結キャッシュ・フロー計算書

	第 41期 (2004.11.1~2005.10.31)	第42期 (2005.11.1~2006.10.31)
(単位;百万円)	金額	金額
営業活動によるキャッシュ・フロー	10,219	8,414
投資活動によるキャッシュ・フロー	11	489
財務活動によるキャッシュ・フロー	7,833	3,635
現金及び現金同等物の増加額	2,374	4,289
現金及び現金同等物の期首残高	11,734	14,108
現金及び現金同等物の期末残高	14,108	18,398

連結株主資本等変動計算書 (2005.11.1~2006.10.31)

	株 主 資 本			評価・換	算差額等				
(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	その他有価証券 評価差額金	評価·換算 差額等合計	少数株主持分	純資産合計
2005年10月31日残高	8,596	9,720	13,691	186	31,822	1,643	1,643	71	33,536
連結会計年度中の変動額									
新株の発行	1,099	1,097			2,197				2,197
剰余金の配当			268		268				268
剰余金の配当(中間配当)			268		268				268
利益処分による役員賞与			7		7				7
当期純利益			1,742		1,742				1,742
自己株式の取得				11	11				11
自己株式の処分		143		192	335				335
株主資本以外の項目の連結会計 年度中の変動額(純額)						775	775	21	796
連結会計年度中の変動額合計	1,099	1,240	1,198	180	3,718	775	775	21	4,515
2006年10月31日残高	9,696	10,960	14,889	6	35,540	2,418	2,418	92	38,051

個別財務諸表

個別貸借対照表

全額 構成比(%)		第41期末 (2005.10.31)			2期末 .10.31)
資産の部 流動資産 28,665 36.3 32,984 39.5 現金及び預金 13,230 17,461 受取手形 2,583 2,876 売掛金 10,665 10,734 商品 253 259 建設機材 1,207 968 貯蔵品 58 61 前払費用 227 243 繰延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 -	(単位;百万円)				構成比(%)
流動資産 28,665 36.3 32,984 39.5 現金及び預金 13,230 17,461 2,876					
現金及び預金 13,230 17,461 受取手形 2,583 2,876 売掛金 10,665 10,734 商品 253 259 建設機材 1,207 968 貯蔵品 58 61 前払費用 227 243 繰延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 - 関係会社貸付金 500 100 その他 543 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建 物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社人財費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期部払費用 49 47 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385		28,665	36.3	32,984	39.5
受取手形 2,583 2,876 売掛金 10,665 10,734 商品 253 259 建設機材 1,207 968 貯蔵品 58 61 前払費用 227 243 繰延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 - 関係会社貸付金 500 100 その他 543 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建 物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社長期貸付金 - 800 庭艦熊東生職長での他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社長期貸付金 - 800 庭艦熊東生職長での他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 庭艦熊東生職長での他の込に準がる離 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	現金及び預金				
商品 253 259 建設機材 1,207 968 貯蔵品 58 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 6	受取手形				
建設機材 1,207 968 貯蔵品 58 61 前払費用 227 243 線延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 - 関係会社貸付金 500 100 456 100 456 100 456 100 100 456 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	売掛金	10,665		10,734	
貯蔵品 58 61 前払費用 227 243 繰延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 - 関係会社貸付金 500 100 その他 543 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 9,087 建物 5,344 5,462 44 構築物 903 933 696 933 機械及び装置 773 696 696 40 車輌運搬具 2 1 1 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246	商品	253		259	
前払費用 227 243 繰延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 - 関係会社貸付金 500 100 その他 543 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 9.8 建物 5,344 5,462 4年 構築物 903 933 696 933 機械及び装置 773 696 696 696 696 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12<	建設機材	1,207		968	
繰延税金資産 367 384 未収消費税 28 - 100 100 その他 543 350 100 456 100 100 456 100 100 456 100 100 456 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	貯蔵品	58		61	
未収消費税 28 - 関係会社貸付金 500 100 その他 543 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 9.8 建物 5,344 5,462 4.8 <td< td=""><td>前払費用</td><td>227</td><td></td><td>243</td><td></td></td<>	前払費用	227		243	
関係会社貸付金 500 100 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建 物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産賃帳 更賃債権 その他これらに準ずる債権 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 終延税金資産 479 50 長期差入保証金 - 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 負倒引当金 321 385	繰延税金資産	367		384	
その他 543 350 貸倒引当金 1,001 456	未収消費税	28		-	
貸倒引当金 1,001 456 固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建 物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1	関係会社貸付金	500		100	
固定資産 50,372 63.7 50,530 60.5 有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建 物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 確職、更生職、その他におらに準ずる債権 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	その他	543		350	
有形固定資産 42,622 53.9 42,308 50.6 レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建物 5,344 5,462 精築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産職、更生職、その他におに買する職 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	貸倒引当金	1,001		456	
レンタル用資産 9,453 9,087 建物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 11,029 出資金 7 8 8 関係会社株式 979 1,029 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 6 破職、更生職、その他にからに準ずる職権 320 197 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 47 保険積立金 55 59 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 20 その他 787 19 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	固定資産	50,372	63.7		60.5
建物 5,344 5,462 構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 確職、更生職、その他にからに準ずる職権 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	有形固定資産	42,622	53.9	42,308	50.6
構築物 903 933 機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 確職、更生職、その他にれらに準ずる職 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 資倒引当金 321 385	レンタル用資産	9,453		9,087	
機械及び装置 773 696 車輌運搬具 2 1 工具器具及び備品 275 246 土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 確職、更生職、その他にれらに準ずる職 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	建物	5,344		5,462	
車輌運搬具 2 1 1 246 246 25,869 25,634 2266 25,634 2266 25,634 2266 25,634 2266 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 2	構築物	903		933	
工具器具及び備品 275 246 土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産熊更生熊人の他におに挙する熊 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	機械及び装置	773		696	
土 地 25,869 25,634 建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 1,029 出資金 7 8 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 6 破産機、更生債権、その他にわらに準ずる債権 320 197 197 長期前払費用 49 47 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 50 保険積立金 55 59 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	車輌運搬具	2		1	
建設仮勘定 - 246 無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産性更生性、その他にからに準ずる機 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	工具器具及び備品	275		246	
無形固定資産 187 0.2 147 0.2 投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 確職、更生職、その他にれるに準する職 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貨倒引当金 321 385	土 地	25,869		25,634	
投資その他の資産 7,562 9.6 8,074 9.7 投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産主要機 その他にれるに準ずる債権 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 負倒引当金 321 385	建設仮勘定	-		246	
投資有価証券 5,684 6,115 関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 磁産(重要) 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	無形固定資産	187	0.2	147	0.2
関係会社株式 979 1,029 出資金 7 8 関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産 職 更生 職 その他にからに 準ずる 債権 320 197 長期前 払費用 49 47 繰延税金 資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	投資その他の資産	7,562	9.6		9.7
出資金78関係会社長期貸付金-500破産機乗生機様、その他これらに準ずる債権320197長期前払費用4947繰延税金資産47950保険積立金5559長期差入保証金-998その他78719貸倒引当金321385	投資有価証券	5,684		6,115	
関係会社長期貸付金 - 500 破産 順更生 順 その他にれるに準ずる 順権 320 197 長期前払費用 49 47 繰延税金資産 479 50 保険積立金 55 59 長期差入保証金 - 998 その他 787 19 貸倒引当金 321 385	関係会社株式	979		1,029	
破産債権、更生債権、その他これらに準ずる債権320197長期前払費用4947繰延税金資産47950保険積立金5559長期差入保証金-998その他78719貸倒引当金321385	出資金	7		8	
長期前払費用4947繰延税金資産47950保険積立金5559長期差入保証金-998その他78719貸倒引当金321385	関係会社長期貸付金	-		500	
繰延税金資産47950保険積立金5559長期差入保証金-998その他78719貸倒引当金321385	破産債権、更生債権、その他これらに準ずる債権	320		197	
保険積立金5559長期差入保証金-998その他78719貸倒引当金321385	長期前払費用	49		47	
長期差入保証金-998その他78719貸倒引当金321385	繰延税金資産	479		50	
その他78719貸倒引当金321385	保険積立金	55		59	
貸倒引当金 321 385	長期差入保証金	-		998	
	その他	787		19	
投資損失引当金 480 565	貸倒引当金	321		385	
	投資損失引当金				
資産合計 79,037 100.0 83,514 100.0	資産合計	79,037	100.0	83,514	100.0

	笠 4 /	· #0±	等 4 7	###±	
		1期末 .10.31)	第42期末 (2006.10.31)		
(単位;百万円)	金額	構成比(%)	金額	構成比(%)	
負債の部					
流動負債	24,082	30.5	26,234	31.4	
支払手形	7,214		8,246		
買掛金	2,425		2,522		
1年内返済予定の長期借入金	10,555		9,935		
未払金	2,389		2,562		
未払費用	227		236		
未払法人税等	530		1,291		
未払消費税等	_		193		
預り金	30		33		
賞与引当金	448		437		
役員賞与引当金	-		5		
設備関係支払手形	133		340		
その他	127		428		
固定負債	21,052	26.6	18,903	22.6	
長期借入金	17,590	20.0	15,120	22.0	
長期未払金	1,876		2,030		
退職給付引当金	1,506		1,663		
役員退職慰労引当金	79		90		
負債合計	45,134	57.1	45,138	54.0	
<u> </u>	45,154	37.1	43,130	34.0	
資本の部					
資本金	8,596	10.9	_	_	
資本剰余金	9,720	12.3	_	_	
資本準備金	9,720	12.0	_	_	
利益剰余金	14,135	17.9	_	_	
利益準備金	1,375	17.7	_	_	
任意積立金	11,831		_	_	
当期未処分利益	928		_	_	
その他有価証券評価差額金	1.637	2.0			
自己株式	1,037	0.2		_	
資本合計	33,903	42.9		_	
負債資本合計	79,037	100.0			
只使其个口口	17,031	100.0	_		
純資産の部					
株主資本	_	_	35,962	43.1	
資本金	_	_	9,696		
資本剰余金	_	_	10,960	13.1	
資本準備金	_	_	10,817	10.1	
その他資本剰余金	_	_	143		
利益剰余金	_	_	15,310	18.4	
利益準備金	_	_	1,375	10.4	
その他利益剰余金		_	13,935		
自己株式	_	_	13,733	0.0	
評価・換算差額等	_	_	2,414	2.9	
その他有価証券評価差額金	_	_	2,414	4.7	
たの他有側並分評測を領金 純資産合計	_	_		46.0	
無具度百計 負債純資産合計	_	_	38,376 83,514	100.0	
只貝們貝住口可	_		03,314	100.0	

個別損益計算書

	第4	1期	第42期		
	(2004.11.1	2005.10.31)	(2005.11.1~	2006.10.31)	
(単位;百万円)	金額	構成比(%)	金額	構成比(%)	
売上高	57,202	100.0	60,753	100.0	
売上原価	43,789	76.5	44,904	73.9	
売上総利益	13,413	23.5	15,849	26.1	
販売費及び一般管理費	11,886	20.8	12,133	20.0	
営業利益	1,526	2.7	3,715	6.1	
営業外収益	923	1.6	561	0.9	
営業外費用	489	0.9	537	0.9	
経常利益	1,960	3.4	3,739	6.1	
特別利益	69	0.1	360	0.6	
特別損失	837	1.4	809	1.3	
税引前当期純利益	1,192	2.1	3,289	5.4	
法人税、住民税及び事業税	833	1.4	1,684	2.7	
法人税等調整額	249	0.4	114	0.1	
当期純利益	609	1.1	1,720	2.8	
前期繰越利益	587		_		
中間配当額	268		_		
当期未処分利益	928		_		

株主資本等変動計算書 (2005.11.1~2006.10.31)

		株主資本								評価・換				
		資:	本 剰 余	: 金		利:	益 剰 余	金						
	資本金		"			その	他利益剰	余金		占⊐# +	株主資本	その他	評価・換算	純資産 合計
	買平並	[本 壶 _{資本準備金}	その他 資本剰余金	資本剰余金 合計	利益準備金		別途積立金	床爬門皿	利益剰余金 合計	自己株式	合計	有 証分 評価差額金	差額等合計	
(単位:百万円)			201111111			圧縮積立金		剰余金	""					
2005年10月31日残高	8,596	9,720		9,720	1,375		11,831	928	14,135	186	32,265	1,637	1,637	33,903
事業年度中の変動額														
新株の発行	1,099	1,097		1,097							2,197			2,197
固定資産圧縮積立金の積立						19		19						
剰余金の配当								268	268		268			268
剰余金の配当(中間配当)								268	268		268			268
利益処分による役員賞与								7	7		7			7
当期純利益								1,720	1,720		1,720			1,720
自己株式の取得										11	11			11
自己株式の処分			143	143						192	335			335
株主資本以外の項目の事業年度 中の変動額(純額)												776	776	776
事業年度中の変動額合計	1,099	1,097	143	1,240		19		1,155	1,175	180	3,696	776	776	4,472
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	2,414	2,414	38,376

重要な会計方針

重要な会計方針等

(1)会計処理基準に関する事項

重要な資産の評価基準及び評価方法

イ. 有価証券

その他有価証券

時価のあるため:連結会計年度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算定)時価のないにの: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

八.たな卸資産の評価基準及び評価方法

商品:後入先出法による低価法 貯蔵品:最終仕入原価法 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10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。

繰延資産の処理方法

株式交付費:支出時に全額費用として処理しております。

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

ロー賞与引当金: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。

7、役員賞与引当金:役員賞与の支給に充てるため、当連結会計年度末において発生していると認められる額を計上しております。

二. 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。

ホ.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。

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。

重要なヘッジ会計の方針

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。 ロ、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。

こ. 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 へ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。

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。

(2) 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 おけます

(3)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。

- (4) 当連結会計年度は入会社計算規則(平成18年2月7日 法務省令第13号)に基づいて、連結計算書類を作成しております。
- (5)会計方針の変更

(固定資産の減損に係る会計基準) 当連結会計年度より「固定資産の減損に係る会計基準」(「固定資産の減 損に係る会計基準の設定に関する意見書」(企業会計審議会 平成14年8 月9日)) 及び「固定資産の減損に係る会計基準の適用指針」(企業会計基 平成 15年 10月31日 企業会計基準適用指針第6号)を適用し 準委員会

ておばす。 これにより、税金等調整前当期純利益は594,568 千円減少しておばす。 なお、減損損失累計額については、各資産の金額から直接控除しておりま

(役員賞与に関する会計基準)

役員賞与は従来、株主総会の利益処分案決議により未処分利益の減少とし て会計処理しておりましたが、当連結会計年度から、「役員賞与に関する会

計基準」(平成17年11月29日企業会計基準第4号)に基づき、発生時に 費用処理することとしておけます。この結果、従来の方法と比較して、営業利益、経常利益及び税金等調整前当期純利益はそれぞれ5,500千円減少して おはす

(貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準)

当連結会計年度より「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準」 (企業会計基準委員会 平成 17年 12月9日 企業会計基準第5号)及び 「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準等の適用指針」(企業 会計基準委員会 平成 17年 12月9日 企業会計基準適用指針第8号)を 適用しております。

従来の資本の部の合計に相当する金額は、37,959,606 千円であります なお、当連結会計年度における連結貸借対照表の純資産の部については 会社計算規則(平成18年2月7日 法務省令第13号)により作成しておりま

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

42,824,941 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。

27,162 千円

株式会社三菱東京UFJ銀行ほか

347 861 千円

(3)受取手形割引高

(4) 債権譲渡契約に基づく債権流動化

債権譲渡契約に基づく債権流動化を行っております。 受取手形 5,734,296 千円 なお、受取手形の譲渡残高には、当社に遡及権の及ぶものが 1,244,278 千円 含まれております。

連結損益計算書に関する注記

当連結会計期間において、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
神奈川県鎌倉市 石川県金沢市 北海道室蘭市 ほか計5件	遊休資産	±	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ッグ 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

遊休貞産に ノいては選出したキャッシュ・ノローを主み口9 単位 としてそれぞれ/リ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 (594,568 千円) として特別損失に計上しました。 その内訳は、土地 594,568 千円であります。

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

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 の株式数	当連結会計年度 増加株式数	当連結会計年度 減少株式数	当連結会計年度末 の株式数
普通株式	30,253 千株	2,619 千株	- 千株	32,872 千株

(注)発行済株式の総数の増加は、公募による新株の発行による増加 2,600 千株 (平成 18 年9月)及び第三者割当による新株の発行による増加 19 千株(平 成18年10月)を実施したことによる増加分であります。

(2) 自己株式の数に関する事項

株式の種類	前連結会計年度末	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	の株式数
普通株式	400 千株	12 千株	400 千株	13 千株

- (注)自己株式の数の増加12千株は、単元未満株式の買取りによる増加分、減少 400千株は、自己株式の処分による減少であります。 剰余金の配当に関する事項

配当金支払額等

イ. 平成 18年 1月27日開催第 41 回定時株主総会決議による配当に関する事

配当金の総額 268.677 千円 1株当たり配当金額 基準日: 平成 17年 10月31日

効力発生日: 平成 18年1月27日 ロ. 平成 18年6月9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 268.622 壬円 1株当たり配当金額 基準日: 平成 18年4月30日

効力発生日: 平成 18年7月18日 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期になる **‡**,00

平成 19年1月26日開催第42回定時株主総会において次のとおり付議いたし ます。

配当金の総額 295.732 千円 1株当たり配当金額 基準日: 平成 18年10月31日 効力発生日: 平成19年1月29日

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 22 銭 (2) 1株当たり当期純利益

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 関係会社株式 移動平均法に

移動平均法による原価法

関係会社株式 移動平均法による原価法 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 建設機材の評価基準及び評価方法 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。 たな卸資産の評価基準及び評価方法 商品:後入先出法による低価法 貯蔵品:最終仕入原価法

(2)固定資産の減価償却の方法 有形固定資産

行が回に見た 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、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

無形固定資産

連物:31年~34年 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。 長期前私費用:定額法 (3)繰延資産の処理方法 株式交付費:支出時に全額費用として処理しております。 (4)引当金の計上基準 資倒引当金: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察 し、回収不能見込額を計上しております。 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。 役員賞与引当金:役員賞与の支給に充てるため、当事業年度末におけて発生 していると認められる額を計上しております。 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。 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 期末要支給額を引当ております。 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 期末要支給額を引当ております。 役員退職配分引き金:役員の退職配分金の支出に備えるため、内規に基づく 期末要支給額を引当ております。 役員限職配分引き金:そ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。 (5)リース取引にの処理方法 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。

ます。 (6) 重要なヘッジ会計の方法 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注す。 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 田」でおります。

人金利思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けます。 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けます。 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けます。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っておけます。

きるものと想定できるため、ヘッシ子取性の評価を有略しくがは9。まに、玉州へ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基本となる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) 当事業年度より、全社計算規則(平成18年2月7日 法務省令第13号)に基づいて、計算書類を作成しております。
(9) 会計方針の変更(固定資産の減損に係る会計基準)(「固定資産の減損に係る会計基準)当事業年度より「固定資産の減損に係る会計基準」(「固定資産の減損に係る会計基準の適用指針」(企業会計事基準委員会 平成15年10月31日 企業会計基準適用指針前(企業会計基準委員会 平成15年10月31日 企業会計基準適用指針前(企業会計基準委員会 平成15年10月31日 企業会計基準適用指針前(企業会計基す。これにより、税引前当期純利益は594,568千円減少しております。(役員賞与に関する会計基準)役員賞与に関する会計基準)役員賞与に関する会計基準)役員賞与に関する会計基準)(平成17年11月29日企業会計基準第4号)に基づき、発生時に費用処理することとしております。この結果、従来の方法と比較して「営業利益、経常利益及び税引前当期純利益はそれぞれ5,500千円減少しております。(貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準)当事業年度より「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)及び「貸借対照表の純資産の部の表示に関する会計基準第5号)を適用しております。

す。 従来の資本の部の合計に相当する金額は、38,376,112 千円であます。 なお、当事業年度における貸借対照表の純資産の部については、会社計算規則(平成18年2月7日 法務省令第13号)により作成しておます。

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

5,044 十円 3,569 千円
8,613 千円

(2)有形固定資産の減価償却累計額 (3)偶発債務

40.266.877 千円

(3) 偶発債務 従業員及び関係会社の金融機関借入に対し債務保証を行っておます。 従業員の銀行借入金に対する債務保証(株式会社-菱東京UFI銀行団が) 27、 株式会社アシストの借入に対する債務保証 10、 株式会社カナテックの借入に対する債務保証 200、 株式会社カナキの借入に対する債務保証 1,008、 フローテクノ株式会社の借入に対する債務保証 100、 (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。 短期会社の発展 27,162 千円 10,000 千円 200,000 千円 1,008,000 千 100,000 千円

567.668 千円

(4) 関係云社に対する正式損権、関係は人のこのうとの、 短期金銭債務 支払手形及び買掛金 (5) 債権譲渡契約に基づく債権流動化 債権譲渡契約に基づく債権流動化を行っております。 四四五年

受取手形 5,734,296 千円なお、受取手形の譲渡残高には、当社に遡及権の及ぶものが1,244,278 千円含

損益計算書に関する注記 (1)関係会社との取引高

売上高 仕入高 440,733 千円 1,895,474 千円 は八同 営業取引以外の取引高 (2)減損損失 292,303 千円

"がアスス 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

場所	用途	種	類
神奈川県鎌倉市 石川県金沢市 北海道室蘭市 ほか計5件	遊休資産	±	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プログを基礎としておます。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(594,568千円)として特別損失に計上しました。その内訳は、土地594,568千円であます。

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算定しており、不 動産鑑定評価基準等を基礎として評価しております。

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

株式の種類	前事業年度末	当事業年度増加	当事業年度減少	当事業年度末
	の株式数	株式数	株式数	の株式数
普通株式	400 千株	12 千株	400 千株	13千株

(注)自己株式の数の増加12千株は、単元未満株式の買取りによる増加分、自己株式の数の減少400千株は、自己株式の処分による減少分であります。

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ます。 繰延税金資産 賃倒引当金資金算入限度超過額 186,301 千円

員倒引当金損金算人限度趋適額 186,301 十円 102,760 千円 退職給付引当金超過額 663,311 千円 役員退職慰労引当金損金算人限度超過額 36,465 千円 賞与引当金損金算入限度超過額 179,049 千円 演補價數超過否認 274,669 千円 減損損失 240,205 千円 投資損失引当金否認 228,329 千円 投資損失引当金否認 342,036 千円 228,329 千円 342,036 千円 2,253,130 千円 その他

繰延税金資産小計 評価性引当額 181,376 千円 2,071,754 千円 繰延税金資産合計

繰延税金負債 その他有価証券評価差額金 1,636,377 千円 435,376 千円 繰延税金資産の純額

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 (1)事業年度の未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

	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	36,236,228 千円	16,177,904 千円	20,058,323 千円
工具器具及び備品	275,184	184,247	90,936
合 計	36.511.412	16.362.152	20.149.260

(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

5 815 719 壬円 1年内 13,838,896 千円 19.654,616 千円 合計

合計 19,654,616 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 5,812,109 千円
減価償却費相当額 5,344,449 千円
支払利息相当額 595,986 千円
(4) 減価償却費相当額の算定方法
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
1,528,033 千円

1年内 1,938,033 千円 4,808,904 千円 1年超 6 746 938 壬円

1株当たり情報に関する注記

1,167円90銭 (1)1株当たり純資産額 (2)1株当たり当期純利益



November 1, 2005 - October 31,2006

Report of Operating Results and Financial Position for the 42nd Business Period

Consolidated Financial Position

Non-consolidated Financial Position

Note 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.

Note 2

Kanamoto uses a variety of techniques when introducing rental assets. In addition to purchasing assets by installments, the Company also uses finance leases (including operating leases), which are an off-balance sheet item (details are provided in the notes to the accounting statements).

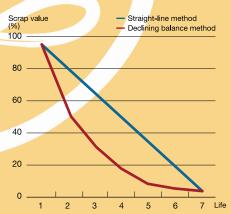
Accordingly, please refer to the balance sheets (description page 44, 56) and the Supplemental Information (details of tangible fixed assets published on page 53, 60) concerning the amount of rental assets introduced in the fiscal year under review, and to the balance sheets (description page 44, 56) and the note on finance leases (including operating leases) in the notes to the balance sheets (description page 53, 60) concerning depreciation and amortization expense.

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

Under Japan's current accounting system, large variances between actual asset values and book values can occur in asset value assessments. One reason is the fact durable lives are stipulated by the Tax Code. For assets handled by Kanamoto in particular, implementing planned rental assets introductions suitable to the size of its business and keeping balance sheet depreciation and amortization expense uniform are extremely difficult because the durable lives established by law are different for each equipment model.

Accordingly, to achieve results more closely approximating the market-value accounting concept, Kanamoto also introduces assets by utilizing both operating leases and finance leases in an effort to equalize depreciation and amortization expense.

Comparison of straight-line method and declining balance method



Operating results

Summary of consolidated fiscal year operating results

During the consolidated fiscal year, Japan's economy began slowing in early autumn, as crude oil prices fluctuated at a high level. Even export-related industries such as machinery manufacturing, which had continued to achieve solid growth, were affected by this environment. Nevertheless, the economy remained steady, buoyed by a recovery in capital investment and the positive employment environment accompanying the improvement in corporate profits, including record earnings centered on Japan's largest enterprises. Because of this recovery trend, the economy entered a gradual expansionary phase. In every aspect, however, this was an expansion characterized by sharp contrasts that progressed along bipolar lines. The economic recovery did not always feel like a true recovery, because the effects of the economic recovery were concentrated in major metropolitan areas and specific high-income, high-wealth brackets, for example, while the burden on most individuals, on the other hand, continued to grow as a result of government measures that included the elimination of various income tax deductions and higher social insurance premiums.

An identical phenomenon affected the Kanamoto Group's customers in the construction industry as well, as heavily populated regions such as the Tokyo metropolitan area benefited from strong private sector demand, while local regions continued to struggle under a tough environment.

Given this environment, revenues for the Kanamoto group overall remained steady. In Kanamoto's main business in the construction equipment rental industry, the Company responded accurately to customers' needs as dictated by respective local conditions, including the growth in demand in both the public and private sectors in major metropolitan areas. The Company also achieved revenues from equipment sales that exceeded the Company's initial plan.

As a result, revenues for the consolidated fiscal year ended October 31, 2006 increased 6.3% from the previous consolidated fiscal year level to \$68,024 million. Operating income jumped 189.7% year-on-year to \$4,069 million, ordinary income rose 144.4% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year to \$3,788 million and net income increased 394.2% year-on-year to \$1,743 million.

Businesses related to the Construction Equipment Rental Division

In the construction-related businesses of the entire Kanamoto group, revenues and earnings both were higher. For the consolidated fiscal year under review, consolidated revenues increased 5.6% from the previous consolidated fiscal year to \$61,102 million, and operating income rose 216.7% year-on-year to \$3,812 million. For Kanamoto's Construction Equipment Rental Division on a standalone basis, rental revenues increased 5.7% year-on-year to \$41,435 million, revenues from sales rose 4.6% year-on-year to \$12,397 million, and total revenues increased 5.4% from the previous consolidated fiscal year to \$53,832 million.

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

Looking at the Company's construction equipment rental revenues by region, total construction investment in the Hokkaido Region has been declining each year. Nevertheless, for the fiscal year under review, construction equipment rental net revenues were unchanged from the previous fiscal year. In addition, although the Tohoku Region is confronting the same harsh environment as the Hokkaido Region, revenues in the Tohoku Region were strong as well, because of firm orders received for redevelopment projects and other works for prefectural government office locations, and rose 13.7%

compared with the previous fiscal year.

Moreover, the division's nationwide sales efforts bore fruit and produced strong results. This included a 7.0% year-on-year increase in revenues in the Kanto & Shinetsu Region as a result of meeting the demand for disaster recovery special procurement in Niigata Prefecture and the private sector equipment demand in the northern Kanto Region and various other areas, as well as the brisk demand in the Tokyo metropolitan area, and revenue growth of 6.8% over the previous fiscal year in the Kinki-Chubu Region as the result of recovering demand in Osaka and the synergistic effects with Kanki Corporation. The percentage of revenues accounted for by Hokkaido and by Honshu and other regions was 35.3% and 64.7%, respectively.

During the consolidated fiscal year under review, Kanamoto opened three new branches in Shimukappu (Shimukappu, Hokkaido), Sanjo (Sanjo City, Niigata Prefecture) and Omiya (Saitama City), and closed the Kanazawa Branch (Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture). As a result, at the end of the period Kanamoto had 148 branches.

< Consolidated subsidiaries >

Daiichi Kikai Co., Ltd. enjoyed steady growth of construction equipment rentals, including demand for disaster restoration work. As a result, revenues grew 12.3% over the previous fiscal year, and operating income increased \$127.5 million year-on-year. Both revenues and earnings were new records.

SRG Kanamoto Co., Ltd. increased rentals of temporary scaffolding for condominium construction projects in the Sapporo area and for bridge construction work in other areas, respectively. Revenues expanded 26.0% from the previous consolidated fiscal year, and the company substantially reduced its operating loss by 80.5% from the previous consolidated fiscal year level.

At Assist Co., Ltd., revenues were up 1.3% year-on-year, and operating income rose 135.2% from the previous consolidated fiscal year, as the result of measures to specialize in rental products boasting high profit margins. Both revenues and earnings were below the company's initial objectives, however.

At Kanki Corporation, which is restructuring its management, revenues were 6.0% lower than in the previous consolidated fiscal year, as the result of efforts to restructure its business. These efforts included focusing management resources on the construction equipment rental business. The company also substantially improved operating income by ¥47.9 million year-on-year, even though its cost burden for investment in rental equipment assets was substantially higher. The company posted a net loss, however, reflecting the cost burden from greatly enhancing its rental equipment assets and the cost to open a new branch in Himeji.

Kanatech Co., Ltd. achieved a 31.2% increase in revenues compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year, as a result of implementing improvements that included enhancements to its materials stock and finished product inventory management system. Operating income improved by \$146.0 million compared to the previous consolidated fiscal year.

Businesses related to the Steel Sales Division

Orders handled by the Steel Sales Division remained strong as a result of urgent demand for private sector construction, including condominiums in Sapporo, as well as private sector capital investment demand in the Tomakomai East district (Tomakomai, Hokkaido). Despite also being affected by a sharp drop in sale prices for general steel materials, revenues grew by 13.8% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year to \$6,485 million, and operating income jumped 77.8% year-on-year to \$44 million.

Business related to the Information Products Division and

Other Businesses

Although rental demand for personal computers grew at a steady pace, revenues for the Information Products Division edged down 2.9% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year, as rental fees also fell. On the other hand, revenues from sales of used

devices increased 39.6% year-on-year. Revenues for the entire division rose 1.2% year-on-year to \$219 million, and operating income climbed 54.6% compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year to \$31 million.

Fiscal Year ended October 31, 2006 Consolidated Operating Results

(Million yen; % change from prior year)	Income	Income	Net Income
	,	3,788 144.4 1,550 -11.4	1,743 394.2 352 -67.9

Medium to long-term corporate management strategies

The Company has now completed the third period of its long-range management plan "Metamorphose" (November 2003 - October 2008). During this past three-year period, the harsh management environment centered on the regions where the Company conducts its businesses has continued. Nevertheless, the Company is gradually realizing the results of measures it has promoted centered on reorganization of its earnings profile and improvement of its financial position. Although progress is somewhat slower than in the original operating plan, by continuing to practice earnings-focused management and further expand operating results, the Company seeks to build a "strong Kanamoto" that will be evaluated positively by the market.

Maintain an earnings-focused rental equipment asset portfolio

In addition to replacing its large rental assets with the latest emissions-controlled models, and extending rental periods for such assets, the Company will seek to improve profit margins by also strengthening its emphasis on equipment boasting high returns.

Execute a bold scrap and build program

The Company has adopted a fundamental approach of giving priority to establishing new branches in the Tokyo metropolitan area and regions surrounding other large metropolitan areas, while maintaining its existing branch network in other regions. In areas where the Kanamoto group has not yet opened branches, the Company's policy is to investigate moving aggressively into a region after analyzing all pertinent information and available opportunities. The Company also will carefully scrutinize the possibilities for expanding operating results and improving the profitability of each branch, and continue to close and integrate branches.

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

Kanamoto seeks to be a firm that enjoys a high level of customer trust and is firmly rooted in its local communities. The Company pursues this objective by offering services that take maximum advantage of its dominant size, such as Kanamoto's comprehensive compensation system and agreements with local governments to

respond to urgent requests following a disaster, and offering products that are linked directly to customers' needs.

Moreover, the Kanamoto group forms a network reaching from Hokkaido to Okinawa. The Company will continue to strengthen cooperation among all Kanamoto group firms, and increase the synergistic effects from this approach.

Outlook for the next consolidated fiscal year (Business Period ending October 2007)

Japan's economy is poised to achieve a recovery that will produce strong operating results centered on major companies, as exemplified by the remarkable business recovery at Japan's megabanks. On the other hand there also remain matters of concern, such as the sharp jump in crude oil prices and higher interest rates. Moreover, a review of the leading indicators pointing toward the economy's future direction makes it impossible to be completely optimistic regarding a robust business expansion. Overall, conditions can be said to have fostered a sense of uncertainty.

Turning to the environment surrounding Kanamoto and the trend in construction demand, in dynamic regions such as the Tokyo metropolitan area the recovery is being supported by the current strong levels of public and private sector demand, as well as the gradual commencement of work on large-scale projects such as construction of a new runway at Haneda Airport. Demand also has recovered in metropolitan areas in other regions, including the Chukyo and Kansai regions. In Japan's less populated areas such as the Hokkaido Region and Tohoku Region, however, tough economic conditions are expected to continue.

Although the Company has revised slightly upwards the plan reviewed in the previous period, based on the possibility of slowing growth and the assumption of no significant improvement in the construction demand trend, Kanamoto has made no major changes in its outlook for the next consolidated fiscal year.

Kanamoto will continue its urgent drive to establish new branches, mainly in the Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka metropolitan areas where the Company was somewhat late in expanding because of the challenges faced in securing personnel and branch locations, and seek to strongly link the current positive surge in economic momentum to earnings growth.

Fiscal Year ending October 31, 2007 Projected Consolidated Operating Results

(Million yen; % change from prior year)	Revenues		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Net Income	
Interim period	35,530	2.9	2,940	2.3	2,870	2.5	1,830	
Full year	68,570	0.8	4,230	4.0	4,020	6.1	2,360	

Consolidated Balance Sheets

ASSETS	Millio	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note1	
As of October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 14,109	¥ 18,398	\$ 156,315
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	14,329	14,959	127,097
Inventories	539	560	4,760
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	319	392	3,329
Other current assets	2,346	1,946	16,536
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(923)	(523)	(4,450)
Total current assets	30,719	35,732	303,587
Property and equipment:			
Rental equipment	38,229	37,784	321,021
Buildings and structures	15,912	16,562	140,713
Machinery and equipment	5,364	5,450	46,301
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(42, 107)	(42,825)	(363,848)
•	17,398	16,971	144,187
Land	26,141	25,906	220,103
Construction in progress	0	247	2,094
Total property and equipment	43,539	43,124	366,384
Investments and other assets:			
Investment securities			
- Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 3)	5	55	468
- Others (Note 3)	5,748	6,169	52,413
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	302	_	_
Other assets	2,443	2,411	20,482
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(778)	(675)	(5,734)
Total investments and other assets	7,720	7,960	67,629
Total assets	¥ 81,978	¥ 86,816	\$ 737,600

⁽Note)

* For details of Current assets: Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 54 (Note 9).

* For details of Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, please refer to page 49 (Note 3).

* For details of Others, please refer to page 49 (Note 3).

* For details of Investments and other assets: Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 54 (Note 9).

No. Current liabilities Short-term bank loans (Note 4)	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Millio	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note1)	
Short-term bank loans (Note 4) ¥ 577 ¥ 498 \$ 4,228 Current portion of long-term debt (Note 4) 12,602 11,574 98,336 Notes and accounts payable, trade 10,838 12,419 105,517 Accrued income taxes 556 1,365 11,601 Accrued bonuses 516 512 4,348 Other current liabilities 1,049 2,203 18,715 Total current liabilities 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities Long-term debt (Note 4) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized—66,000,000 shares 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Re	As of October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 4) 12,602 11,574 98,336 Notes and accounts payable, trade 10,838 12,419 105,517 Accrued income taxes 556 1,365 11,601 Accrued bonuses 516 512 4,348 Other current liabilities 1,049 2,203 18,715 Total current liabilities 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities Long-term debt (Note 4) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities (Note 6) 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares 8,597 9,697 82,385 Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890	Current liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payable, trade 10,838 12,419 105,517 Accrued income taxes 556 1,365 11,601 Accrued bonuses 516 512 4,348 Other current liabilities 1,049 2,203 18,715 Total current liabilities: 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities: Long-term debt (Note 4) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities (Note 6) 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares 1ssued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6)	Short-term bank loans (Note 4)	¥ 577	¥ 498	\$ 4,228
Accrued income taxes 556 1,365 11,601 Accrued bonuses 516 512 4,348 Other current liabilities 1,049 2,203 18,715 Total current liabilities: 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities: 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized—66,000,000 shares 5,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783	Current portion of long-term debt (Note 4)	12,602	11,574	98,336
Accrued income taxes 556 1,365 11,601 Accrued bonuses 516 512 4,348 Other current liabilities 1,049 2,203 18,715 Total current liabilities: 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities: 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized—66,000,000 shares 5,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783	Notes and accounts payable, trade	10,838	12,419	105,517
Other current liabilities 1,049 2,203 18,715 Total current liabilities 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities: Second of the person and severance costs (Note 5) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288<		556	1,365	11,601
Total current liabilities 26,138 28,571 242,745 Non-current liabilities: Long-term debt (Note 4) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Accrued bonuses	516	512	4,348
Non-current liabilities: Long-term debt (Note 4) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6)	Other current liabilities	1,049	2,203	18,715
Long-term debt (Note 4) 20,269 17,618 149,682 Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Total current liabilities	26,138	28,571	242,745
Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities (Note 6) 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Non-current liabilities:			
Accrued pension and severance costs (Note 5) 1,526 1,682 14,288 Other liabilities (Note 9) 509 893 7,591 Total non-current liabilities (Note 6) 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Long-term debt (Note 4)	20,269	17,618	149,682
Total non-current liabilities 22,304 20,193 171,561 Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock:		1,526	1,682	14,288
Contingent liabilities (Note 6) Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized–66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Other liabilities (Note 9)	509	893	7,591
Shareholders' equity: Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Total non-current liabilities	22,304	20,193	171,561
Common stock: Authorized-66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Contingent liabilities (Note 6)			
Authorized-66,000,000 shares Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Shareholders' equity:			
Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005) 8,597 9,697 82,385 Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Common stock:			
Capital surplus 9,720 10,960 93,125 Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Authorized-66,000,000 shares			
Retained earnings 13,692 14,890 126,505 Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005)	8,597	9,697	82,385
Treasury stock (187) (6) (54) Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Capital surplus	9,720	10,960	93,125
Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3) 1,643 2,419 20,550 Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Retained earnings	13,692	14,890	126,505
Minority interests 71 92 783 Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Treasury stock	(187)	(6)	(54)
Total shareholders' equity 33,465 38,052 323,294	Unrealized holding gain on securities (Note 3)	1,643	2,419	20,550
	Minority interests	71	92	783
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity ¥ 81,978 ¥ 86,816 \$ 737,600	Total shareholders' equity	33,465	38,052	323,294
	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥ 81,978	¥ 86,816	\$ 737,600

LIADILITIES AND SHADEHOLDEDS FOLIS

⁽Note)

* For details of Short-term bank loans, please refer to page 51 (Note 4).

* For details of Current portion of long term debt, please refer to page 51 (Note 4).

* For details of Long-term debt, please refer to page 51 (Note 4).

* For details of Accrued pension and severance costs, please refer to page 51 (Note 5).

* For details of Other liabilities, please refer to page 53 (Note 8).

* For details of Contingent liabilities, please refer to page 52 (Note 6).

* For details of Unrealized holding gain on securities, please refer to page 49 (Note 3).

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Millio	Millions of yen		
Years Ended October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006	
Revenue				
Rentals	¥ 42,986	¥ 46,059	\$ 391,322	
Sales	20,989	21,965	186,620	
	63,975	68,024	577,942	
Cost of sales				
Rentals	31,950	32,697	277,801	
Sales	16,785	17,048	144,844	
	48,735	49,745	422,645	
Gross profit	15,240	18,279	155,297	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,836	14,210	120,733	
Operating income	1,404	4,069	34,564	
Other income (expenses):				
Interest and dividend income	61	43	364	
Interest expenses	(353)	(358)	(3,040)	
Impairment loss (Note 7)	0	(595)	(5,052)	
Others, net	14	295	2,506	
Income before income taxes and minority interests	1,126	3,454	29,342	
Income taxes (Note 9):				
Current	859	1,768	15,020	
Deferred	(97)	(78)	(662)	
	762	1,690	14,358	
Minority interests in subsidiaries	12	21	178	
Net income	¥ 352	¥ 1,743	\$ 14,806	

	Υ	U.S. dollars (Note1)	
Years Ended October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006
Per share of common stock :			
Net income			
Basic	¥ 11.57	¥ 57.41	\$ 0.49
Diluted	_	_	_
Cash dividends applicable to the year	18.00	18.00	0.15

⁽Note)
* For details of Impairment loss, please refer to page 52 (Note 7).
* For details of Income taxes, please refer to page 54 (Note 9).

Versil Ended October 31, 20006 and 2005 20006 Cash flows from operating activities: Net income before income taxes and minority interests X 1,126 X 3,454 Net income before income taxes and minority interests X 1,126 X 3,454 Adjustments for: Deprectation expenses 5,211 4,793 Impairment loss — 595 Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment 147 52 Write-down of investments in securities 85 — - 685 — Gain on sales of investments in securities 85 — - 6800 (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 164 (25) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 164 (25) 175 166 183 185 — — 600 (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 164 (21) 141 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 297 156 164 (21) 400 Expanded (21	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note1	ns of yen	Million			
Net income before income taxes and minority interests ¥ 1,126 ¥ 3,454 Adjustments for: 3 4,793 Impairment loss - 595 Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment 147 52 Write-down of investments in securities 85 - Gain on sales of investments in securities (364) (25) Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts (690) (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Increase paid (61 43 <th>2006</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2005</th> <th>Years Ended October 31, 2006 and 2005</th>	2006	2006	2005	Years Ended October 31, 2006 and 2005		
Net income before income taxes and minority interests ¥ 1,126 ¥ 3,454 Adjustments for: 3 4,793 Impairment loss - 595 Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment 147 52 Write-down of investments in securities 85 - Gain on sales of investments in securities (364) (25) Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts (690) (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Increase (decrease) and provided by operating activities (1,129) 8,414 Cash flows from investing activit				Cash flows from operating activities :		
Adjustments for : Depreciation expenses 5,211 4,793 Impairment loss - 595 Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment 147 52 Write-down of investments in securities 85 - 6 Gain on sales of investments in securities (364 (25) Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts (690 (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 Interest and dividend income (611 (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in inventories (1,672 (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received (1,672 (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received (417 (400) Interest expenses paid (417 (400) Interest expenses paid (417 (400) Interest expenses paid (672 (958) Net cash provided by operating activities (1,189 (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Proceeds from sales of investment securities (1,189 (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities (1,189 (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities (1,189 (466) Proceeds from since from financing activities (1,189 (466) Cash flows from financing activities (1,189 (466) Cash flows from financing activities (1,145) Cash flows fro	\$ 29,342	¥ 3,454	¥ 1,126			
Impairment loss						
Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment 147 Write-down of investments in securities 85 Cain on sales of investments in securities (364) (25)	40,719	4,793	5,211	Depreciation expenses		
Write-down of investments in securities 85 — Gain on sales of investments in securities (364) (25) Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts (690) (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (417) (400) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from financing activities	5,052	595	_	Impairment loss		
Gain on sales of investments in securities (364) (25) Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts (690) (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest particular (672)	445	52	147	Loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment		
Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts (690) (503) Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs 297 156 Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest expenses paid (61 43 Interest expenses paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of investment securities 1,189 (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other	_	_	85	Write-down of investments in securities		
Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: 29 (466) Proceeds from investing activities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities: 11 (489) Cash flows from financing activities: 1	(211)	(25)	(364)			
Interest and dividend income (61) (43) Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities (672) (958) Net cash from investing activities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities (11) (489) Cash flows from financing activities (11) (489) Cash flows from financing activities (11,425) (11,453) Repayments of long-term debt 7,900 8,200 Proceeds from long-term debt (11,425) (11,453) Repayments of long-term debt (11,425) (11,453) Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issuance of new stocks - 2,182 Cash dividends paid (567) (537) Other (5) 324 Net cash used in financing activities (7,833) (3,636) Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 2,375 4,289 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year 11,734 14,109	(4,273)	(503)	(690)	Provision (reversal of provision) for allowance for doubtful accounts		
Interest expenses 421 400 Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568 1,581 Other (1,672 (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672 (958) Net cash provided by operating activities (672 (958) Net cash provided by operating activities (1,189 (466) Proceeds from investing activities (1,189 (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485 (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities (11) (489) Cash flows from financing activities Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net (99 (80) Proceeds from long-term debt (7,900 8,200 Repayments of long-term debt (11,425 (11,453) Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issuance of new stocks - 2,182 Cash dividends paid (567) (537) Other (5) 324 Net cash used in financing activities (7,833) (3,636) Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 2,375 4,289 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year 11,734 14,109	1,323	156	297	Provision (reversal of provision) for accrued pension and severance costs		
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables 9,151 (630) Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: ** Payments for purchase of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities: ** Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net (99) (80) Proceeds from long-term debt 7,900 8,200 Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issu	(364)	(43)	(61)	Interest and dividend income		
Decrease (increase) in inventories 164 (21) Increase (decrease) in trade payables (2,568) 1,581 Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: ** Payments for purchase of investment securities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities: ** (11) (489) Cash flows from financing activities: ** ** ** Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net (99) (80) Proceeds from long-term debt (11,425) (11,453) Repayments of long-term debt (11,425) (3,404	400	421	Interest expenses		
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	(5,355)	(630)	9,151	Decrease (increase) in trade receivables		
Other (1,672) (80) Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: Payments for purchase of investment securities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities: 1 (489) Cash flows from financing activities: Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net (99) (80) Proceeds from long-term debt (7,900) 8,200 Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issuance of new stocks - 2,182 Cash dividends paid (567) (537) Other (5) 32	(181)	(21)	164	Decrease (increase) in inventories		
Subtotal 11,247 9,729 Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: ** Payments for purchase of investment securities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities: (11) (489) **Cash flows from financing activities: ** (11) (489) **Cash flows from financing activities: ** (99) (80) Proceeds from long-term debt 7,900 8,200 Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issuance of new stocks - 2,182 Cash dividends paid (567) (537) Other (5) 324	13,439	1,581	(2,568)	Increase (decrease) in trade payables		
Interest and dividend income received 61 43 Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: Payments for purchase of investment securities (1,189) (466) Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities (11) (489) Cash flows from financing activities: Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net (99) (80) Proceeds from long-term debt 7,900 8,200 Repayments of long-term debt (11,425) (11,453) Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issuance of new stocks - 2,182 Cash dividends paid (567) (537) Other (5) 324 Net cash used in financing activities (7,833) (3,636) Net increase	(674)	(80)	(1,672)	Other		
Interest expenses paid (417) (400) Income taxes paid (672) (958) Net cash provided by operating activities 10,219 8,414 Cash flows from investing activities: Payments for purchase of investment securities Proceeds from sales of investment securities 1,386 1,353 Payments for purchase of property and equipment (485) (2,248) Other 277 872 Net cash used in investing activities (11) (489) Cash flows from financing activities: Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net (99) (80) Proceeds from long-term debt 7,900 8,200 Repayments of long-term debt (11,425) (11,453) Repayments of lease obligation (3,637) (2,272) Proceeds from issuance of new stocks - 2,182 Cash dividends paid (567) (537) Other (5 324 Net cash used in financing activities (7,833) (3,636) Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 2,375 4,289 Cash and cash e	82,666	9,729	11,247	Subtotal		
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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year 11,734 14,109	(30,892)					
	36,444	4,289	2,375	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
	119,871	14,109	11,734	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year ¥ 14.109 ¥ 18.398	\$ 156,315	¥ 18,398	¥ 14,109	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Thousands of		Millions of yen			
shares of		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Unrealized holding gain on securities	
P. I	00.050	V 0 507	V 0 700	V 10 014	V 000	
Balance at October 31, 2004	30,253	¥ 8,597	¥ 9,720	¥ 13,914	¥ 698	
Net income				352		
Cash dividends				(567)		
Bonuses to directors and auditors				(7)		
Other					945	
Balance at October 31, 2005	30,253	8,597	9,720	13,692	1,643	
Issuance of new stock	2,619	1,100	1,097			
Net income				1,743		
Cash dividends				(537)		
Bonuses to directors and auditors				(7)		
Other			143		776	
Balance at October 31, 2006	32,872	¥ 9,697	¥ 10,960	¥ 14,891	¥ 2,419	

		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note1)				
Years Ended October 31, 2006 and 2005	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Unrealized holding gain on securities		
Balance at October 31, 2005	\$ 73,039	\$ 82,586	\$ 116,326	\$ 13,963		
Issuance of new stock	9,346	9,320				
Net income			14,806			
Cash dividends			(4,565)			
Bonuses to directors and auditors			(62)			
Other		1,219		6,587		
Balance at October 31, 2006	\$ 82,385	\$ 93,125	\$ 126,505	\$20,550		

1. Basis of presenting 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 Company Law of Japan and the Securities and Exchange Law 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, 2006, which was ¥117.70 to US\$1.00. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, or 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 right or 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 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 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 building 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 5 for the method of the 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 Company Law 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 2005 accounts have been reclassified to confirm with the 2006 financial statement presentation.

3. Short-term investments and investments securities

At October 31, 2006, 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, 2006 were as follows:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Millions of yen			
October 31, 2006	Acquisition costs	Carrying value	Unrealized gain (loss)	
Unrealized gain:				
Stock	¥ 1,551	¥ 5,641	¥ 4,090	
Other	15	15	_	
	1,566	5,656	4,090	
Unrealized loss:				
Stock	81	74	(7)	
Other	146	123	(23)	
	227	197	(30)	
Total	¥ 1,793	¥ 5,853	¥ 4,060	

		nousands of U.S. do	llars
October 31, 2006	Acquisition costs	Carrying value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Unrealized gain:			
Stock	\$ 13,175	\$ 47,926	\$ 34,751
Other	131	131	0
	13,306	48,057	34,751
Unrealized loss:			
Stock	690	629	(61)
Other	1,236	1,048	(188)
	1,926	1,677	(249)
Total	\$ 15,232	\$ 49,734	\$ 34,502

The components of unrealized gain or loss on marketable securities classified as other securities at October 31, 2005 were as follows:

		Millions of yen	
October 31, 2005	Acquisition costs	Carrying value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Unrealized gain:			
Stock	¥ 1,544	¥ 4,348	¥ 2,804
Other	10	10	_
	1,554	4,358	2,804
Unrealized loss:			
Stock	99	84	(15)
Other	988	959	(29)
	1,087	1,043	(44)
Total	¥ 2,641	¥ 5,401	¥ 2,760

Non-marketable securities classified as other securities at October 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$315 million (\$2,679 thousand) and \$346 million respectively.

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

	Million	Millions of yen	
	October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005	October 31, 2006
Sales proceeds	¥ 1,325	¥ 958	\$ 11,254
Aggregate gain Aggregate loss	25 -	363 -	211

c) The redemption schedule for bonds with maturity dates at October 31, 2006 was summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen			
October 31, 2006	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	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 15	_
Other	_	_	_	¥ 83
Total	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 15	¥ 83

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
October 31, 2006	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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131	_
Other	_	_	_	\$ 702
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ 702

The redemption schedule for bonds with maturity dates at October 31, 2005 was summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen			
tober 31, 2005	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
orporate bonds	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	_
Other	_	_	950	_
Гotal	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 950	_

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

The annual average interest rates applicable to short-term bank loans outstanding at October 31, 2006 and 2005 were 1.34%.

		Millions of yen	
Long-term debt at October 31, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:	2005	2006	2006
Loans from banks and insurance companies, maturing through 2014:			
Secured	¥ -	¥ -	\$ -
Unsecured	29,362	26,109	221,824
Obligations under installment purchases, maturing through 2010:	3,509	3,083	26,194
	32,871	29,192	248,018
Less current portion	12,602	11,574	98,336
•	¥ 20,269	¥ 17,618	\$ 149,682
Aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt subsequent to October 31, 2006 are as follows:		Millions of yen	Thousands of
Year ending October 31		Willions of yell	U.S. dollars
2007		¥ 11,574	\$ 98,336
2008		7,907	67,183
2009		5,273	44,800
2010		3,026	25,710
2011 and thereafter		1,412	11,989
		¥ 29.192	\$ 248.018

5. Accrued pension and severance costs

An employee whose employment is terminated is entitled, in most cases, to pension payments or lump-sum severance indemnities, the amounts of which are determined by reference to the basic rate of pay, length of service and the conditions under which the termination occurs.

The company has established contributory defined benefit pension plans pursuant to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law of Japan, which cover a portion of the governmental welfare pension program, under which the contributions are made jointly by the Company and their employees, and which include an additional portion representing the substituted non-contributory pension plans. In addition, certain subsidiaries have maintained lump-sum severance indemnity plans.

The projected benefit obligation and funded status including a portion of the governmental welfare program at October 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2005	2006	2006	
Projected benefit obligation	¥ (4,382)	¥ (4,702)	\$ (39,950)	
Plan assets	2,979	3,136	26,645	
Unrecognized actuarial assumption adjustment	(123)	(116)	(983)	
Accrued pension and severance costs	¥ (1,526)	¥ (1,682)	\$ (14,288)	

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, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	2006
Service cost	¥ 407	¥ 320	\$ 2,723
Interest cost	91	84	717
Expected return on plan assets	(95)	(114)	(971)
Amortization of actuarial losses	112	15	123
Sub total	515	305	2,592
Net periodic pension and severance costs	¥ 515	¥ 305	\$ 2,592

The assumptions used were as follows:

Discount rate	2.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.0%
Method of attributing benefit to periods of service	Straight-line basis
Amortization period for actuarial assumption adjustment	10 years

6. Contingent liabilities

 $At \ October \ 31, \ 2006, \ the \ Company \ and \ its \ consolidated \ subsidiaries \ were \ contingently \ liable \ as \ follows:$

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2006
Guarantees of loans	¥ 27	\$ 231
Trade notes discounted	348	2,955
Factoring of trade notes with recourse	1,244	10,572

7. Impairment loss

 $\label{thm:continuity} \mbox{During this fiscal year the Kanamoto Group incurred an impairment loss on the following asset groups.}$

Location	Use	Asset
Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture Muroran City, Hokkaido Five other locations	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 (¥595 million, \$5,052 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.

8. Leases

Lease payments under finance leases for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 were ¥6,472 million (\$54,984 thousand) and ¥6,569 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, 2006 and 2005, was as follows:

		Millions of yen		Th	ousands of U.S. dol	lars
For the year ended October 31, 2006	Rental equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total	Rental equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total
Acquisition costs	¥ 39,777	¥ 313	¥ 40,090	\$ 337,955	\$ 2,660	\$ 340,615
Accumulated depreciation	17,229	194	17,423	146,378	1,651	148,029
Net book value	¥ 22,548	¥ 119	¥ 22,667	\$ 191,577	\$ 1,009	\$ 192,586

	Millions of yen	U.S. dollars
Obligations under finance leases:		
Due within one year	¥ 6,356	\$ 53,999
Due after one year	15,869	134,827
Total	¥ 22,225	\$ 188,826

		Millions of yen	
For the year ended October 31, 2005	Rental equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total
Acquisition costs	¥ 37,626	¥ 351	¥ 37,977
Accumulated depreciation	14,079	196	14,275
Net book value	¥ 23,547	¥ 155	¥ 23,702

	Millions of yen
Obligations under finance leases:	
Due within one year	¥ 5,778
Due after one year	17,311
Total	¥ 23,089

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 \$5,913 million (\$50,234 thousand) and \$677 million (\$5,754 thousand), respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2006 and \$5,960 million and \$773 million, respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2005.

The minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

For the year ended October 31, 2006	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Due within one year	¥ 2,151	\$ 18,274
Due after one year	5,381	45,720
Total	¥ 7,532	\$ 63,994

For the year ended October 31, 2005	Millions of yen
Due within one year	¥ 1,665 3.838
Due after one year Total	¥ 5,503

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

9. Income taxes

The difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

	2005	2006
Statutory tax rate	40.4%	40.4 %
Effect of:		
Net operating losses of subsidiaries	11.9	0.9
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3.0	1.2
Inhabitants tax per capital	8.1	2.7
Impairment loss	_	4.0
Other	4.2	(0.3)
Effective tax rate	67.6%	48.9 %

The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities at October 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2005	2006	2006	
Deferred tax assets:				
Depreciation expenses	¥ 319	¥ 280	\$ 2,380	
Impairment loss	_	240	2,041	
Accrued bonuses for employees	208	209	1,775	
Provisions for doubtful accounts	322	207	1,759	
Accrued pension and severance costs	607	671	5,697	
Net operating loss carry forwards	1,340	1,348	11,449	
Others	495	578	4,917	
Sub total	3,291	3,533	30,018	
Less valuation allowance	(1,558)	(1,722)	(14,631)	
Total deferred tax assets	1,733	1,811	15,387	
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Net unrealized again on securities	1,115	1,641	13,939	
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 618	¥ 170	\$ 1,448	
Net deferred tax assets were disclosed as follows:				
Current assets	¥ 319	¥ 392	\$ 3,329	
Investments and other assets	302	_	_	
Non-current liabilities	(3)	(222)	(1,881)	
	¥ 618	¥ 170	\$ 1,448	

10. Supplemental cash flow information

Non-cash investing and financing activities for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	2006
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Additions to obligations under installment purchases	¥ 1,538	¥ 2,005	\$ 17,032

11. Segment information

Business segment information for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

	Millions of yen					
For the year ended October 31, 2006	Construction related business	Steel related business	Information and communication related and other business	Total	Eliminations and corporate items	Consolidated
Sales						
Outside customers Intersegment	¥ 61,103 -	¥ 6,485	¥ 436 -	¥ 68,024 -	¥ - -	¥ 68,024 -
Total	61,103	6,485	436	68,024	_	68,024
Operating expenses	57,290	6,441	404	64,135	(180)	63,955
Operating profit	¥ 3,813	¥ 44	¥ 32	¥ 3,889	¥ 180	¥ 4,069
Identifiable assets	¥ 53,583	¥2,065	¥ 764	¥ 56,413	¥ 30,403	¥ 86,816
Depreciation	4,758	2	11	4,771	22	4,793
Impairment Loss	251	_	_	251	343	595
Capital expenditures	4,664	1	_	4,665	735	5,400
			Thousands o	f U.S. dollars		
For the year ended October 31, 2006	Construction related business	Steel related business	Information and communication related and other business	Total	Eliminations and corporate items	Consolidated
Sales						
Outside customers	\$ 519,137	\$ 55,102	\$ 3,703	\$ 577,942	\$ -	\$ 577,942
Intersegment	- 510 107	-	- 200	-	_	-
Total	519,137	55,102	3,703	577,942	(1.500)	577,942
Operating expenses	486,744	54,728	3,439	544,911	(1,533)	543,378
Operating profit	\$ 32,393	\$ 374	\$ 264	\$ 33,031	\$ 1,533	\$ 34,564
Identifiable assets	\$ 455,255	\$ 17,543	\$ 6,493	\$ 479,291	\$ 258,310	\$ 737,601
Depreciation	40,427	16	88	40,531	188	40,719
Impairment Loss Capital expenditures	2,136 39,630	- 8	_	2,136 39,638	2,916 6,242	5,052 45,880
Capital experiultures		0		33,030	0,242	43,000
			Millions	of yen		
For the year ended October 31, 2005	Construction related business	Steel related business	Information and communication related and other business	Total	Eliminations and corporate items	Consolidated
Sales						
Outside customers Intersegment	¥ 57,845	¥ 5,700	¥ 430	¥ 63,975	¥ -	¥ 63,975
Total	57,845	5,700	430	63,975	_	63,975
Operating expenses	56,641	5,675	410	62,726	(155)	62,571
Operating profit	¥ 1,204	¥ 25	¥ 20	¥ 1,249	¥ 155	¥ 1,404
Identifiable assets	¥ 53,992	¥ 1,661	¥ 845	¥ 56,498	¥ 25,480	¥ 81,978
Depreciation	4,975	2	8	4,985	226	5,211
Capital expenditures	4,264	58	_	4,322	345	4,667
capital experiences	1,201	00		1,0~~	0.10	1,007

12. Subsequent events
On January 26, 2007, the company's shareholders approved the payment of a cash dividend of ¥ 9.00 (\$0.08) per one share to shareholders of record at October 31, 2006, or a total payment of \$296 million (\$2,512 thousand).

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

ASSETS	Millio	Millions of yen		
As of October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006	
Current assets :				
Cash and time deposits	¥ 13,231	¥ 17,461	\$ 148,355	
Notes receivable, trade	2,584	2,877	24,443	
Accounts receivable, trade	10,665	10,734	91,199	
Inventories	254	259	2,202	
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	368	385	3,266	
Other current assets	2,564	1,724	14,650	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,001)	(456)	(3,876)	
Total current assets	28,665	32,984	280,239	
Property and equipment:				
Rental equipment	36,016	35,734	303,598	
Buildings	11,276	11,763	99,943	
Structures	3,839	3,988	33,884	
Machinery and equipment	5,138	5,210	44,265	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(39,515)	(40,267)	(342,115)	
	16,754	16,428	139,575	
Land	25,869	25,634	217,793	
Construction in progress	0	247	2,095	
Total property and equipment	42,623	42,309	359,463	
Investments and other assets:				
Investment securities				
- Subsidiaries and affiliates	979	1,029	8,745	
- Others	5,685	6,115	51,955	
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	479	51	433	
Other assets	1,409	1,978	16,800	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts and reserve for investments	(802)	(951)	(8,081)	
Total investments and other assets	7,750	8,222	69,852	
Total assets	¥ 79,038	¥ 83,515	\$ 709,554	

⁽Note)
* For details of Current assets: Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 62 (Note 6).
* For details of Investments and other assets: Deferred income taxes, please refer to page 62 (Note 6).

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Millio	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note1)	
As of October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006
Current liabilities :			
Current portion of long-term bank loans	¥ 10,555	¥ 9,935	\$ 84,409
Notes payable, trade	7,214	8,247	70,067
Accounts payable, trade	2,426	2,522	21,432
Notes payable, other	133	340	2,892
Accounts payable, other	2,389	2,563	21,774
Accrued income taxes	531	1,292	10,973
Accrued bonuses	448	438	3,719
Other current liabilities	387	898	7,628
Total current liabilities	24,083	26,235	222,894
Non-current liabilities :			
Long-term bank loans	17,590	15,120	128,462
Long-term accounts payable, other	1,877	2,030	17,247
Accrued pension and severance costs	1,506	1,664	14,134
Other liabilities	79	90	767
Total non-current liabilities	21,052	18,904	160,610
Contingent liabilities (Note 3)			
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock:			
Authorized-66,000,000 shares			
Issued-32,872,241 shares (2006) /30,243,241 shares (2005)	8,597	9,697	82,385
Capital surplus	9,720	10,960	93,125
Retained earnings	14,136	15,311	130,083
Unrealized holding gain on securities	(187)	(6)	(54)
Treasury stock	1,637	2,414	20,510
Total shareholders' equity	33,903	38,376	326,050
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥ 79,038	¥ 83,515	\$ 709,554

⁽Note)
* For details of Contingent liabilities, please refer to page 60 (Note 3)

Non-consolidated Statements of Income

	Millio	Millions of yen		
Years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005	2005	2006	2006	
Revenue				
Rentals	¥ 39,607	¥ 41,813	\$ 355,250	
Sales	17,596	18,941	160,926	
	57,203	60,754	516,176	
Cost of sales				
Rentals	29,976	30,483	258,987	
Sales	13,814	14,422	122,532	
	43,790	44,905	381,519	
Gross profit	13,413	15,849	134,657	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,887	12,133	103,087	
Operating income	1,526	3,716	31,570	
Other income (expenses):				
Interest and dividend income	67	48	406	
Interest expenses	(317)	(327)	(2,775)	
Impairment loss (Note 4)	_	(595)	(5,052)	
Others, net	(83)	448	3,802	
Income before income taxes	1,193	3,290	27,951	
Income taxes (Note 6)				
Current	834	1,684	14,309	
Deferred	(250)	(114)	(973)	
	584	1,570	13,336	
Net income	¥ 609	¥ 1,720	\$14,615	

	,	U.S. dollars (Note1)	
	2005	2006	2006
Per share of common stock :			
Net income			
Basic	¥ 20.16	¥ 56.67	\$ 0.48
Diluted	_	_	_
Cash dividends applicable to the year	18.00	18.00	0.15

⁽Note)
* For details of Impairment loss, please refer to page 60 (Note 4).
* For details of Income taxes, please refer to page 62 (Note 6).

Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Thousands of		Million	s of yen	
Years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005	shares of common stock	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Unrealized holding gain on securities
Balance at October 31, 2004 Net income	¥ 30,253	¥ 8,597	¥ 9,720	¥ 14,101 609	¥ 698
Cash dividends				(567)	
Bonuses to directors and auditors				(7)	
Other					939
Balance at October 31, 2005	30,253	8,597	9,720	14,136	1,637
Issuance of new stock	2,619	1,100	1,097		
Net income				1,720	
Cash dividends				(537)	
Bonuses to directors and auditors				(7)	
Other			143		777
Balance at October 31, 2006	¥ 32,872	¥ 9,697	¥ 10,960	¥ 15,311	¥ 2,414

		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note1)			
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Unrealized holding gain on securities	
Balance at October 31, 2005	\$ 73,039	\$ 82,586	\$ 120,095	\$ 13,913	
Issuance of new stock	9,346	9,320			
Net income			14,615		
Cash dividends			(4,565)		
Bonuses to directors and auditors			(62)		
Other		1,219		6,597	
Balance at October 31, 2006	\$ 82,385	\$ 93,125	\$ 130,083	\$ 20,510	

1. Basis of presenting 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 Company Law of Japan and the Securities and Exchange Law 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, 2006, which was ¥117.70 to US\$1.00. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, or 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) 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 liabilitiesMillions of yenThousands of U.S. dollarsAt October 31, 2006¥ 1,345\$ 11,429Guarantees of loans¥ 1,345\$ 11,429Factoring of trade notes with recourse1,24410,572

4. Impairment loss

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

Location	Use	Asset
Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture Muroran City, Hokkaido Five other locations	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 (¥595 million, \$5,052 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

Total

Lease payments under finance leases for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$5,812 million (\$49,381 thousand) and \$6,030 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, 2006 and 2005, was as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
For the year ended October 31, 2006	Rental equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total	Rental equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total
Acquisition costs	¥ 36,236	¥ 275	¥ 36,511	\$ 307,869	\$ 2,338	\$ 310,207
Accumulated depreciation	16,178	184	16,362	137,450	1,565	139,016
Net book value	¥ 20,058	¥ 91	¥ 20,149	\$ 170,419	\$ 773	\$ 171,192

Obligations under finance leases:Millions of yenThousands of U.S. dollarsDue within one year¥ 5,816\$ 49,411Due after one year13,839117,578

Millions of yen

Rental Machinery and Total

For the year ended October 31, 2005	Rental equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total
Acquisition costs	¥ 34,441	¥ 308	¥ 34,749
Accumulated depreciation	13,279	174	13,453
Net book value	¥ 21,162	¥ 134	¥ 21,296

Obligations under finance leases:

Millions of yen
¥ 5,326
15,327
¥ 20,653

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 \$5,344 million (\$45,407 thousand) and \$596 million (\$5,064 thousand), respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2006 and \$5,475 million and \$709 million, respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2005.

The minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

For the year ended October 31, 2006	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Due within one year	¥ 1,938	\$ 16,466
Due after one year	4,809	40,857
Total	¥ 6,747	\$ 57,323
For the year ended October 31, 2005	Millions of yen	
Due within one year	¥ 1,476	
Due after one year	3,376	
Total	¥ 4,852	

¥ 19,655

\$ 166,989

6. Income taxes

The difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the years ended October 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

	2005	2006
Statutory tax rate	40.4%	40.4%
Inhabitants tax per capita	7.3	2.7
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2.5	1.0
Asset impairment loss	_	4.2
Other	(3.4)	(0.6)
Effective tax rate	46.8%	47.7%

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at October 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2005	2006	2006	
Deferred tax assets:				
Depreciation expenses	¥ 312	¥ 275	\$ 2,334	
Accrued bonuses for employees	181	179	1,521	
Provisions for doubtful accounts	203	186	1,583	
Accrued pension and severance costs	600	663	5,636	
Asset impairment loss	_	240	2,041	
Others	661	710	6,029	
Subtotal-deferred tax assets	1,957	2,253	19,143	
Valuation reserve	_	(181)	(1,541)	
Total deferred tax assets	1,957	2,072	17,602	
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealized holding gain on securities	1,110	1,636	13,903	
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 847	¥ 436	\$ 3,699	

7. Subsequent events

On January 26, 2007, the company's shareholders approved the payment of a cash dividend of ¥ 9.00 (\$0.08) per one share to shareholders of record at October 31, 2006, or a total payment of ¥296 million (\$2,513 thousand).

独立監査人の監査報告書

謄本

平成18年12月16日

株式会社カナモト 取締役会 御中

新日本監査法人

指定社員 業務執行社員 公認会計士 森川 潤一

指定社員

^{揖正任員} 公認会計士 石若 保志 業務執行社員

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17年11月1日から平成18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、連結損益計算書及び連結株主資本等変動計算書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。

通品階級

会計方針の変更に記載されているとおり、会社は当連結会計年度より「固定資産の減損に係る会計基準」を適用しているため、当該会計基準により財務諸表を作成している。

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

新日本監査法人の監査報告書は、当社財務諸表(2006年10月期「邦文])に対して発行されているものです。

Audit Report by Third-party Auditor

Board of Directors Kanamoto Company, Ltd.

Shin Nihon & Co.

Representative and Partner Certified Public Accountant Junichi Morikawa Representative and Partner Certified Public Accountant Yasushi Ishiwaka

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets, of Kanamoto Company, Ltd. for the consolidated fiscal year from November 1, 2005 to October 31, 2006 for the purpose of reporting under the provisions of Article 444 Paragraph 4 of the Company Law. Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements 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 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 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.

Supplemental Information

As described in the changes in accounting principles, beginning from the current consolidated accounting fiscal year Kanamoto Company, Ltd. will apply the Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets, and the financial statements have been prepared according to this accounting standard.

There are no interests between the Company and Shin Nihon & Co. 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, 2006) are prepared by Shin Nihon & Co.

監查報告書

Report of the Audit Committee

監査役会の監査報告書

謄本

監查報告書

当監査役会は、平成17年11月1日から平成18年10月31日までの第42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、審議の上、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、監査役会で定めた監査の方針、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

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。

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。

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18年12月25日

株式会社カナモト 監査役会 常勤監査役 奥村 敏三 常勤監査役 澤田 紳六 監 査 役 橋本 昭夫 監 査 役 辻 清宏

(注)監査役の橋本昭夫及び監査役の辻 清宏は、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(2006年10月期[邦文])に対して発行されているものです。

Audit Report

The Audit Committee has received the reports of the audit procedures and results concerning the business performance of the directors during the 42nd Business Period from November 1, 2005 through October 31, 2006 prepared by each of the auditors. After discussing 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

Each of the auditors attends the meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings, receives business reports from the directors and other managers, reads documents concerning matters such as important decisions, and investigates the conditions of the business and financial conditions at the head office and the main branches, and also requests copies of accounting and other documents, explanations of such documents and management reports from the subsidiary companies to the extent considered necessary, in accordance with the policies specified by the Board of Directors and the duties of their office. The auditors also receive the report and explanations of the independent auditors, and carry out the procedures determined to be necessary for matters such as investigation of accounting documents and related documents.

For matters such as transactions between directors and business competitors, transactions between directors and the company that may be detrimental to the company's profitability, undocumented uses of profits by the company, unusual or uncustomary transactions with a shareholder, and purchases and sale of the company's stock, in addition to the audit procedures indicated above the auditors may request reports from the directors and other managers as they deem necessary and conduct an investigation into the details of the circumstances surrounding the transactions in question.

2. Result of audit

- (1) In our opinion, the audit procedures and audit results received from the independent public accounting firm Shin Nihon & Company are appropriate.
- (2) The Report of Business Operations fairly represents the condition of the company in accordance with the laws of Japan and the Articles of Incorporation of the company.
- (3) We have examined the proposal for distribution of net income in consideration of the financial condition of the company and other circumstances surrounding the business, and determined that there are no matters that should be highlighted as a concern.
- (4) We have examined the related documents and determined that there are no matters that should be highlighted as a concern.
- (5) 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 including business activities concerning the subsidiary companies.

Furthermore, we have determined that no director violated the duties and responsibilities of his office concerning matters such as transactions between directors and business competitors, transactions between directors and the company that may be detrimental to the company's profitability, undocumented uses of profits by the company, unusual or uncustomary transactions with a shareholder, and purchases and sale of the company's stock.

December 25, 2006

Audit Committee, Kanamoto Company, Ltd.

Standing Corporate Auditor
Standing Corporate Auditor
Outside Auditor

Note) Outside Auditors Akio Hashimoto and Kiyohiro Tsuji are outside auditors as stipulated by Article 2-16 and Article 335, Paragraph 3 of the Company Law.



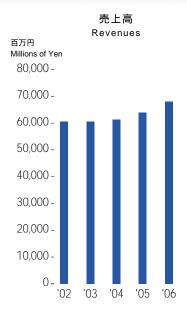
2007年1月26日に、2名の新メンバーが加わった当社監査役会

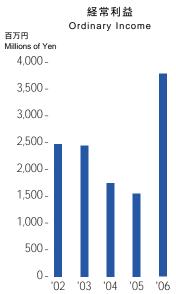
Kanamoto's Audit Committee, which was expanded with the addition of two new members on January 26, 2007

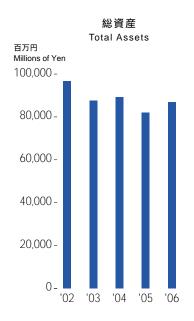
The audit reports concerning the Company's financial position (financial statements in Japanese for the 12 months ended October 31, 2006) are prepared by Audit Committee of Kanamoto Co., Ltd.

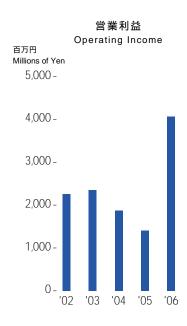
グラフで見る5年間(連結)

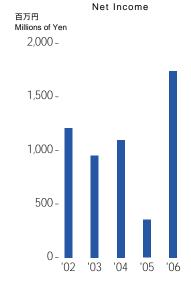
At a Glance (Consolidated)



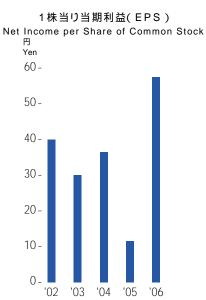








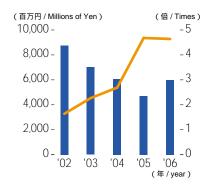
当期利益



キャッシュフロー Cash Flow

株価キャッシュフロー倍率 PCFR

CF=当期純利益+減価償却費-(配当+役員賞与) CF - 当物配列画・水画画の理・(配当・及真員 -) PCFR - 株式時価総額・CF - 株価・1株当たIJCF 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



減価償却前営業利益 EBITDA

EBITDA倍率 EBITDA Ratio

EBITDA = 営業利益 + 減価償却費 EBITDA = 呂栗州益 + 減(咖膚却資 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 = Operating income + depreciation and

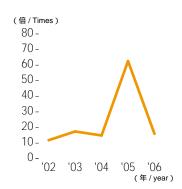
amortization expense

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**



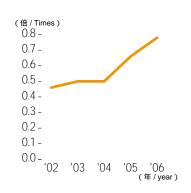
株価収益率 PER

PER = 期末株式時価総額 ÷ 当期純利益 PER = Total market capitalization at end of period Net Income



株価純資産倍率 PBR

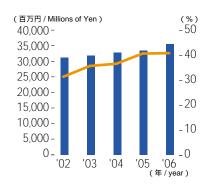
PBR = ROE × PER PBR = ROE × PER



株主資本 Shareholders Equity

株主資本比率 Shareholders Equity Ratio

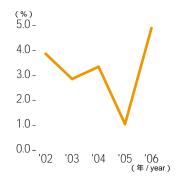
株主資本比率 = 株主資本÷総資産 Shareholders Equity Ratio = Shareholders equity Total assets



株主資本利益率 ROE

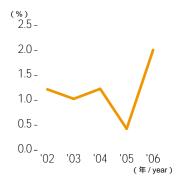
ROE = 当期純利益÷株主資本 = 一株当たり当期純利益(EPS)÷一株当たり純資産(BPS)

ROE = Net income Shareholders equity = EPS



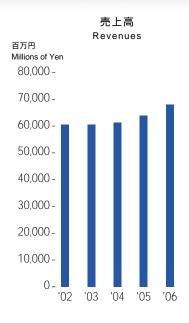
総資産利益率 ROA

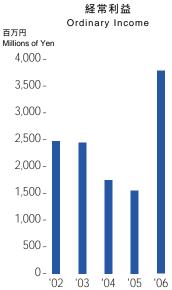
ROA = 当期純利益÷総資産 ROA = Net income Total assets

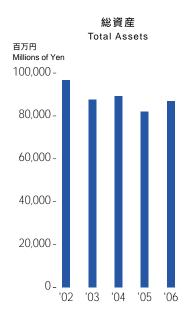


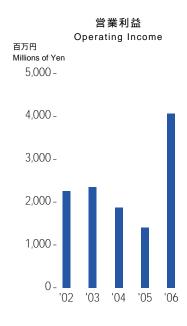
グラフで見る5年間(個別)

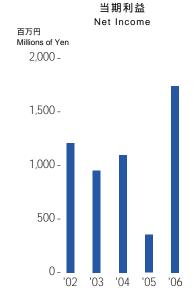
At a Glance (Non-consolidated)

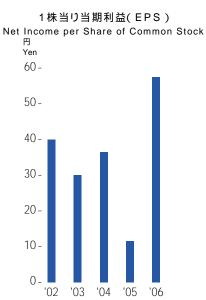








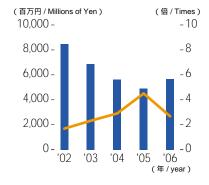




キャッシュフロー Cash Flow

株価キャッシュフロー倍率 PCFR

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 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



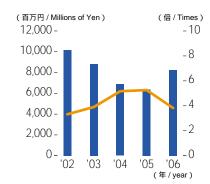
減価償却前営業利益 EBITDA

EBITDA倍率 EBITDA Ratio

EBITDA = 営業利益 + 減価償却費 EBITDA = ニネベニ・水川順の日 EBITDA = = (期末株式時価総額 + 有利子負債 - 期末 非営業資産時価) ÷ EBITDA EBITDA = Operating income + depreciation and

EBITDA = Operating income + depictuation 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) + FBITDA



EBITDA+ EBITDA+

EBITDA⁺倍率 EBITDA⁺ Ratio

EBITDA+=EBITDA+設備投資同等物 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+

BITDA+ = Operating income + Depreciation expense + Other depreciation and amortization expense + Low-price rental assets, and others

EBITDA+ is an indicator used only for the construction

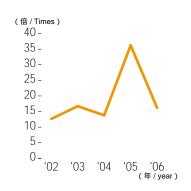
equipment rental business and excludes steel products and information products



株価収益率 PFR

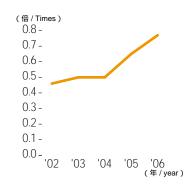
PER = 期末株式時価総額÷当期純利益 PER = Total market capitalization at end of period÷

Net Income



株価純資産倍率 PBR

PBR = ROE × PER PBR = ROE × PER



株主資本 Shareholders Equity

株主資本比率 Shareholders Equity Ratio

株主資本比率 = 株主資本 ÷ 総資産 Shareholders' Equity Ratio = Shareholders' equity + Total assets



株主資本利益率 ROE

ROE = 当期純利益÷株主資本

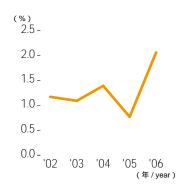
=一株当たり当期純利益(EPS)÷一株当たり純資 産(BPS)

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



総資産利益率 ROA

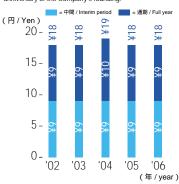
ROA = 当期純利益÷総資産 ROA = Net income + Total assets



1株当たり配当 Dividend per

Share of Common Stock

*2004年10月の期末配当の10円の751円は設立40周年記念配当です。 The 2004 cash dividend of ¥19 included a one-time commemorative dividend of ¥1 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Company's founding.



株主メモ (2007年1月31日現在)

資 96億9,671万円(払込済資本金) 32,872千株(発行済株式総数) 発 行 決 期 毎年10月31日 年1回) 主 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 利益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 4月30日 毎年 掲 載 当社ホームページ、日本経済新聞*

お手持ちの株券に関するお手続きのほか、住所、名義、届出印、 配当金の振込み口座などの変更をご希望の場合は、下記く株主 名簿管理人 > 宛てにご連絡をいただきたく、お願いいたします。 なお、株券を証券会社に預託されている場合は、当該証券会社 へご連絡下さいますようお願い致します。

株 主 名 簿 管 理 人 三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社

郵 便 物 送 付 先 〒171 - 8508

および電話照会先 東京都豊島区西池袋1丁目7番7号

E菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社 証券代行部 電話 0120-707-696(フリーダイヤル)

同 取 三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社 全国各支店 野村證券株式会社 全国本支店

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。

Shareholder Information (As of January 31, 2007)

Shareholders' equity

9,696,710,000 yen (paid-in capital)

Number of shares issued

32,872,241 shares

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

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 Shimbun*

Shareholders with wish to complete procedures pertaining to their share certificates, and shareholders who wish to change information such as their address, name, notification seal and bank account for dividend transfers, are requested to please contact the transfer agent indicated below.

If you have deposited your share certificates with a securities brokerage firm, please contact the brokerage firm.

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation

7-7, West Ikebukuro 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation Transfer Agent Division

TEL: 0120-707-696 (free dial)

Commission offices

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation All branches Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. All branches

*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 Shimbun.



*1:2003年11月のカナモトの株価(¥496)を100とする Kanamoto's share price as of November 2003 (¥496) assumed as 100. *2:2003年11月の日経平均株価(¥10,100.57)を100とする Nikkei Stock Average as of November 2003 (¥10,100.57) assumed as 100.

^{*} 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。







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kanamoto co., Itd.

http://www.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