



## ROHM Co., Ltd. Financial Highlights for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016

(From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)

February 4, 2016

### Consolidated Financial Results

(Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen. Any fraction less than the unit is rounded off.)

		'16/3	'15/3	Change from the previous year		'15/3	'16/3 (Projected)	Change from the previous year
		First nine months	First nine months	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Annual	
<b>Net sales</b>	Millions of yen	<b>274,387</b>	275,232	-845	-0.3%	362,772	<b>363,000</b>	+0.1%
<b>Cost of sales</b>	Millions of yen	<b>177,230</b>	178,786	-1,556	-0.9%	235,042	<b>239,000</b>	
<b>Selling, general and administrative expenses</b>	Millions of yen	<b>66,787</b>	64,364	+2,423	+3.8%	88,929	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	Millions of yen	<b>30,369</b>	32,080	-1,711	-5.3%	38,800	<b>34,000</b>	-12.4%
		<b>(11.1%)</b>	(11.7%)			(10.7%)	<b>(9.4%)</b>	
<b>Ordinary income (loss)</b>	Millions of yen	<b>40,664</b>	51,296	-10,632	-20.7%	59,218	<b>40,000</b>	-32.5%
		<b>(14.8%)</b>	(18.6%)			(16.3%)	<b>(11.0%)</b>	
<b>Profit attributable to owners of parent</b>	Millions of yen	<b>31,445</b>	38,290	-6,845	-17.9%	45,296	<b>31,000</b>	-31.6%
		<b>(11.5%)</b>	(13.9%)			(12.5%)	<b>(8.5%)</b>	
Figures in ( ) indicate ratio to sales.								
<b>Net income (loss) per share</b>	yen	<b>295.83</b>	355.18	-59.35	-16.7%	420.16	<b>291.97</b>	
<b>Net income to equity</b>	%					6.4		
<b>Ordinary income to total assets</b>	%					7.3		
<b>Total assets</b>	Millions of yen	<b>834,772</b>	857,801	-23,029	-2.7%	864,380		
<b>Net assets</b>	Millions of yen	<b>734,426</b>	746,773	-12,347	-1.7%	752,433		
<b>Equity ratio</b>	%	<b>87.9</b>	87.0	+0.9		87.0		
<b>Net assets per share</b>	yen	<b>6,938.56</b>	6,922.61	+15.95	+0.2%	6,975.07		
<b>Capital expenditures</b>	Millions of yen	<b>38,474</b>	35,686	+2,788	+7.8%	48,739	<b>65,000</b>	+33.4%
<b>Depreciation</b>	Millions of yen	<b>27,841</b>	23,977	+3,864	+16.1%	34,467	<b>40,800</b>	+18.4%
<b>Research and development costs</b>	Millions of yen	<b>30,522</b>	29,393	+1,129	+3.8%	39,996	<b>40,900</b>	+2.3%
<b>Number of employees</b>	Number	<b>21,078</b>	20,432	+646	+3.2%	20,843		
<b>Foreign exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)</b>	yen/US\$	<b>121.49</b>	107.27	+14.22	+13.3%	110.03		

(Note) The projected data are as of November 5, 2015, based upon assumptions which the company considers reasonable at that time, therefore, the projected data are not intended to guarantee to be achieved by ROHM. Actual results may differ considerably by the changes of environment and so forth.

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Note: This report is a translation of the financial highlights of the Company prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Securities and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. The original version of this report is written in Japanese. In the event of any discrepancies in words, accounts, figures, or the like between this report and the original, the original Japanese version shall govern.



## Financial Report for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016 [Based on Japanese Standard] (Consolidated)

February 4, 2016  
Stock Exchange Listings: Tokyo

Listed Company Name: ROHM CO., LTD.  
 Code No.: 6963 URL <http://www.rohm.com>  
 Company Representative: (Title) President (Name) Satoshi Sawamura  
 Contact Person: (Title) Director, Accounting Headquarters (Name) Eiichi Sasayama TEL +81-75-311-2121  
 Scheduled Date for Submitting the Quarterly Financial Reports February 9, 2016  
 Scheduled Dividend Payment Date -  
 Preparation of Supplementary Briefing Materials for the Quarterly Settlement: Yes  
 Briefing Session for the Quarterly Settlement to Be Held: None

(Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen.)

### 1. Consolidated Financial Results for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)

#### (1) Consolidated Results of Operations (Accumulated total) (The percentages [%] represent change from the same time of the previous year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016	274,387	-0.3	30,369	-5.3	40,664	-20.7	31,445	-17.9
First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2015	275,232	9.1	32,080	72.6	51,296	57.6	38,290	72.3

(Note) Comprehensive income First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016: 15,041 million yen (-83.2%)  
 First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2015: 89,582 million yen (58.7%)

	Net income per share		Diluted net income per share	
	Yen		Yen	
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016	295.83		—	
First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2015	355.18		—	

#### (2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets		Net assets		Equity ratio	
	Millions of yen		Millions of yen		%	
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016	834,772		734,426		87.9	
Year ended March 31, 2015	864,380		752,433		87.0	

(Reference) Shareholder's equity First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016: 733,935 million yen  
 Year ended March 31, 2015: 751,937 million yen

### 2. Dividend Details

	Annual dividend				
	End of the first quarter	Interim	End of the third quarter	End of year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2015	—	45.00	—	85.00	130.00
Year ending March 31, 2016	—	65.00	—		
Year ending March 31, 2016 (Estimates)				65.00	130.00

(Note) Revision to recently disclosed dividend estimates: None

### 3. Consolidated Financial Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(The percentages [%] represent change from the previous year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Net income per share	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen	
Annual	363,000	0.1	34,000	-12.4	40,000	-32.5	31,000	-31.6	291.97	

(Note) Revision to recently disclosed figures for consolidated financial results forecast: None

\*Note

(1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries During the First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year

(Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the scope of consolidation): None

New company - (Company name: )  
 Excluded company - (Company name: )

(2) Application of Specific Accounting Method for Compiling Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statement: None

(3) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Restatement of Revisions

[1] Changes in accounting policies according to revision to accounting standards: Yes  
 [2] Other changes in accounting policies other than items indicated in [1]: None  
 [3] Change in accounting estimates: None  
 [4] Restatement of revisions: None

(Note) Please refer to “2. Items Regarding Summary Information (Note), (3) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Restatement of Revisions” on Page 5 of the Financial Report for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016 (Appendix).

(4) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)

[1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury stocks)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016	113,400,000 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2015	113,400,000 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury stocks	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016	7,623,693 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2015	5,596,799 shares
[3] Average number of shares during the period (Accumulated total of the quarter)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016	106,295,088 shares
	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2015	107,804,777 shares

\*Description Regarding Implementation Status of Quarterly Review Procedures

This quarterly financial report is not applicable to the quarter review procedures based on Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. At the time of disclosure of this quarterly financial report, the review procedure of the quarterly financial statement based on Financial Instruments and Exchange Act had been completed.

\*Explanation on Adequate Usage of Financial Results Forecast

Statements on financial results forecasts in this financial report are valid as of November 5, 2015 and based on information acquired by ROHM as well as specific legitimate premises for making decisions at that time, therefore ROHM makes no promises as to attaining these forecasts.

Actual financial results may be considerably different due to various factors. For conditions and notes used for making prepositions of financial forecasts, please refer to “1. Qualitative Information Regarding Business Results, etc. for the First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year, (3) Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Results Forecast” on Page 4 of the Financial Report for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016 (Appendix).

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\* Separately attached as supplementary material are “Financial Highlights for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016.”

## 1. Qualitative Information Regarding Business Results, etc. for the First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year

## (1) Business Results

General Overview of Business Performance

The world economy in the third quarter of the fiscal year ending in March 2016 held firm on the whole, despite slowing economic growth in China and elsewhere, as mild but sustained upturns in Europe and Japan added to the paced recovery in the USA.

By individual regions, the US economy remained in good shape as the rise in new jobs added to the continuing recovery in personal spending and housing investment, despite signs of declining growth in exports and capital expenditures. Europe stayed on a recovery track in the early part of the quarter thanks to a strong showing by Germany and the UK, but the recovery lost some momentum in the latter half of the quarter because of slowdown of business earnings. In Asia, China's growth rate dropped due to falling industrial production and slowing growth of capital expenditures, and the economy in Thailand slowed due to stagnant domestic demand. On the other hand, domestic demand in India was the driving force behind the mild recovery in their economy, and signs of recovery were seen in Korea in the latter half of the quarter. In Japan, though capital expenditures were sluggish, the economy made slight gains as business earnings stayed in positive territory owing to a persistently weaker yen.

In the electronics industry, sales of tablet PCs slumped as diffusion plateaued and sluggishness continued in the existing personal computer and digital still camera markets, while smartphones, 4K TVs (\*1) and high resolution audio devices (\*2) held firm. The automotive electronics market remained steady against falling vehicle sales in Japan, thanks to increased use of in-vehicle electronics and strong vehicle sales in the USA and Europe.

Working within this business environment, the ROHM Group continued to implement important strategies aimed at improving performance in the mid- to long-term. With regards to products, efforts were directed at expanding lineups via the 4 'growth engines' of [1] IC synergy (with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.), [2] SiC-based power devices and power module products, [3] optical devices and related products, and [4] sensor-related products. In current product fields, time and resources were focused on developing and increasing sales of new industry-leading products like the RASMID® series (\*3) of ultra-miniaturized components. More specifically, the ROHM Group strengthened its lineups of major business line ICs and semiconductors for the automotive and industrial equipment markets, both of which are treated as strategic markets. Development moved forward on new products in anticipation of market needs, such as the industry's first communication IC compliant with CXPI (\*4), the world's first trench MOSFET (\*5) as to SiC, lithium ion batteries monitoring ICs, and high voltage DC/DC converters. For consumer markets, development focused on power ICs for tablets, wireless communications ICs and microcontroller boards, and USB Type-C Power Delivery (\*6) controller ICs. Moreover, ROHM acquired Powervation Ltd. (now Rohm Powervation Ltd.), a fabless semiconductor company that develops and sells digital power control ICs to accelerate the development of digital power ICs.

Overseas, the ROHM Group continued efforts to strengthen customer support systems as a means for increasing both sales and market share.

On the production front, the ROHM Group continued to promote RPS (ROHM Production System) activities (\*7) aimed at enhancing both the quality and efficiency of manufacturing, and took steps to add state-of-the-art analog ICs processes as well as to increase the production capacity by building new plants in Thailand and Malaysia. Furthermore, it was decided to acquire the production lines of the Shiga Factory from a subsidiary of Renesas Electronics Corporation in preparation for increased demand for MEMS sensors and IGBT (\*8) power devices. Moreover, quality improvement efforts were undertaken and led to an excellent supplier award from a major automotive electronics manufacturer outside of Japan.

Under these circumstances, consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 were 274,387 million yen (a decrease of 0.3% from the same time last year) and operating income was 30,369 million yen (a decrease of 5.3% from the same time last year).

Ordinary income with foreign currency exchange gains was 40,664 million yen (a decrease of 20.7% from the same time last year) and quarterly net income belonging to parent company shareholders was 31,445 million yen (a decrease of 17.9% from the same time last year).

## \*1 4K TV

A TV with 4 times the pixels of a full high-definition TV.

## \*2 High resolution audio

Media that holds more than 3 times the data and can play back high quality audio closer to the original sound than what was achievable with conventional music CDs.

## \*3 RASMID® (ROHM Advanced Smart Micro Device) Series

The smallest lineup of components in the world, developed utilizing breakthrough manufacturing methods for unprecedented miniaturization and ultra-high dimensional precision ( $\pm 10\mu\text{m}$ ).

## \*4 CXPI (Clock Extension Peripheral Interface)

A next-generation in-vehicle communication standard adopted by the Society of Automotive Engineers of Japan, Inc. (JSAE). Though originated in Japan, efforts are underway to make it an international standard. The interface offers better communication response and reliability than the LINs (\*9) that are used in body control applications for communication amongst ECUs (\*10).

## \*5 MOSFET (Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor)

This type of transistor enables faster switching with less power consumption than bipolar transistors, and is widely used in a

variety of electronic products.

\*6 USB Type-C Power Delivery

A USB power expansion standard for delivering up to 100W of power over USB. It allows for larger devices, such as laptops, to be powered, which is not possible using conventional USB, and speeds up charging time considerably for portables.

Defined under UBS 3.1, USB Type-C is a new receptacle, plug, and cable standard featuring a more compact, reversible and flippable design.

\*7 RPS (Rohm Production System) Activities

A production system centered on improvement activities for integrating higher quality into products, shortening lead time and thoroughly eliminating waste in inventory and other operations at all group plants. ROHM believes that establishing production systems of unparalleled efficiency and quality is essential for strengthening the group's earning structure.

\*8 IGBT

Short for Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor, a semiconductor that combines the best features of a MOSFET and bipolar transistor, making it ideal for power control applications.

\*9 LIN (Local Interconnect Network)

An in-vehicle communication standard for multiplex communications advocated primarily by auto manufacturers in Europe as a means for reducing the costs of in-vehicle networks.

\*10 ECU (Electric Control Unit)

The microcontroller that electrically controls in-vehicle systems for powering a vehicle. ECUs are mounted on many cars and especially on luxury vehicles.

Overview of Performance by Segment

<ICs>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 were 127,755 million yen (a decrease of 1.4% from the same time last year) and segment income was 8,530 million yen (a decrease of 53.7% from the same time last year).

In the automotive electronics market, sales increased overall, despite an adjustment in power ICs for car navigation systems, as manufacturers newly adopted power ICs for ECUs, power trains, lamps and car bodies, communication ICs and LCD timing controllers (T-CON) (\*11), and expanded use of LED driver ICs and display driver ICs for instrument clusters overseas.

In the digital AV field, LED driver ICs and power ICs for TVs sold well, while power ICs for flat panel modules went into an adjustment phase. In the IT related markets, pressure sensors, color sensors, and LED driver ICs were adopted more widely with smartphones, while sales of power ICs for tablets and data storage, and accelerometers fell.

In the industrial equipment market, sales of ICs for factory automation and measuring instruments, HEMS and BEMS (\*12), and communication infrastructure grew steadily, but sales of power ICs for POS and lighting products went into an adjustment phase.

With regard to group company Lapis Semiconductor Co., Ltd., memory ICs for gaming devices fell on the one hand, but sales of display drivers for high resolution TVs increased considerably on the other.

\*11 LCD timing controller (T-CON)

ICs that generate and control the signals needed to light up the LCDs used by TVs, PC monitors, car infotainment systems, etc.

\*12 HEMS (Home Energy Management System)/BEMS (Building Energy Management System)

A HEMS is a system for managing energy consumption in a home. A BEMS is a similar system, but for buildings. Though they serve different targets, both systems connect power meters, solar power systems, storage batteries, home appliances and other equipment over a network, visualize power consumption and economically manage equipment, using sensors and IT.

<Discrete Semiconductor Devices>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 were 97,681 million yen (a decrease of 0.4% from the same time last year) and segment income was 17,041 million yen (an increase of 27.7% from the same time last year).

With regard to transistors, sales of power MOSFETs for automotive electronics and home appliances grew steadily. As for diodes, sales of power diodes for automotive electronics were firm. Regarding power devices, sales of SiC devices and modules for solar power systems and EV (Electric Vehicle) onboard chargers grew considerably, while sales of customized power modules slumped. With LEDs, demand for gaming devices and wearable electronics fell. And, sales of semiconductor lasers for reading optical discs decreased.

<Modules>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 were 29,319 million yen (an increase of 9.7% from the same time last year) and segment income was 4,224 million yen (an increase of 196.4% from the same time last year).

With regard to printheads, sales of products for faxes decreased, but sales for mini-printers used for mobile payment terminals and other applications increased.

As for optical modules, sales of ultra-small sensor modules for smartphones and wearable electronics increased greatly especially in the early part of the quarter.

Sales of power modules to the automotive electronics market slumped.

<Others>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 were 19,631 million yen (a decrease of 5.9% from the same time last year) and segment income was 790 million yen (against a segment loss of 515 million yen in the same time last year).

Sales of resistors to the automotive electronics market increased, while sales of ultra-small tantalum capacitors for smartphones grew steadily, only to enter an adjustment phase in the latter half of the quarter.

With regard to LED lighting products, sales slumped because of competitive pricing and other factors.

Sales mentioned above were to customers outside of the ROHM Group.

(2) Financial Conditions

At the end of the first nine months of the fiscal year ending in March 2016, total assets of the ROHM Group decreased by 29,608 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, to 834,772 million yen. The primary factors behind this were decreases respectively of 21,291 million yen in securities, 8,754 million yen in investments and other assets (of which 8,385 million yen were long-term deposits), 8,564 million yen in inventories, 2,318 million yen in notes and accounts receivable (trade) and 2,072 million yen in investment securities, and increases respectively of 7,579 million yen in intangible assets and 4,299 million yen in property, plant and equipment.

Liabilities decreased by 11,601 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, to 100,345 million yen. The primary factors behind this were decreases respectively of 3,104 million yen in accounts payable (other), 2,760 million yen in income taxes payable, 1,960 million yen in notes and accounts payable (trade), 1,410 million yen in miscellaneous non-current liabilities (of which 1,413 million yen was from long-term accounts payable), and 1,135 million yen in deferred tax liabilities.

Net assets decreased by 18,007 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, to 734,426 million yen. This owed primarily to a decrease of 17,006 million yen due to our purchase of treasury shares, decreases respectively of 14,224 million yen in foreign currency translation adjustments and 2,574 million yen in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities, and an increase of 15,407 million yen in retained earnings that were posted as quarterly net income belonging to parent company shareholders.

As a result, equity ratio increased from the 87.0% from the end of the previous fiscal year, to 87.9%.

(3) Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Results Forecast

Consolidated financial results at the end of the third quarter topped projections made on November 5, 2015 owing to positive performances in the automotive electronics and overseas consumer products markets, cost reductions promoted via RPS activities and other ways, and better-than-expected exchange rates that trended towards a weaker yen. Nevertheless, it is increasingly unclear how markets and exchange rates will behave in the fourth quarter, therefore no changes have been made to the consolidated results forecasts for the year that were announced in our “Financial Report for the First Six Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2016.”

Rohm will revise its results forecasts as future performance trends require us to do so.

## 2. Items Regarding Summary Information (Note)

### (1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries During the First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year

None

### (2) Application of Specific Accounting Procedure for Compiling Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statement

None

### (3) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Restatement of Revisions

Change in accounting policies

(Application of Accounting Standard for Business Combination, Etc.)

As of the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2016, the ROHM Group is applying the ABSJ Statement No. 21 (Accounting Standard for Business Combination), ABSJ Statement No. 22 (Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements) and ABSJ Statement No. 7 (Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures) of September 13, 2013. This has required ROHM to post changes in the equity we have in group subsidiaries as capital surplus and to change how we record consolidated expenses in years in which acquisition costs are generated. Moreover, for business combinations effectuated on or after the start of first quarter, we have changed to reflecting the distribution review of acquisition costs determined by tentative accounting in quarterly consolidated financial reports of the quarter in which the business combination took place. In addition, we have changed how we indicate quarterly net income and other data, and began indicating minority interests as non-controlling interests. To reflect these changes in indication practices, we reorganized the consolidated quarterly and annual financial statements for the first nine months of the fiscal year ended in March 2015 and entire year ended on March 31, 2015.

These new accounting practices will be applied progressively from the start of first quarter as specified in Art. 58-2 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Combination, Art. 44-5 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements) and in Art. 57-4 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures.

As a result, operating income, ordinary income and income before income taxes and minority interests decreased each by 447 million yen in the first nine months of the current fiscal year.



## 3. Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements

## (1) Consolidated Quarterly Balance Sheet

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the accounting year ended March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2015)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015)
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	280,756	282,553
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	76,721	74,403
Electronically recorded monetary claims - operating	2,132	3,719
Securities	42,998	21,707
Merchandise and finished goods	31,962	28,630
Work in process	38,975	36,495
Raw materials and supplies	29,405	26,653
Deferred tax assets	9,374	8,572
Income taxes receivable	546	826
Other	10,794	10,170
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 292	- 264
Total current assets	523,376	493,469
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	221,833	220,513
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	511,008	508,234
Tools, furniture and fixtures	51,459	51,932
Land	64,039	65,305
Construction in progress	18,746	27,026
Accumulated depreciation	- 635,793	- 637,420
Total property, plant and equipment	231,293	235,592
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	33	6,299
Other	5,368	6,680
Total intangible assets	5,401	12,980
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	73,462	71,390
Net defined benefit asset	1,948	2,487
Deferred tax assets	3,836	2,610
Other	25,457	16,703
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 394	- 462
Total investments and other assets	104,309	92,729
Total non-current assets	341,003	341,302
Total assets	864,380	834,772

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the accounting year ended March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2015)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015)
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	11,764	9,804
Electronically recorded obligations - operating	8,026	7,249
Accounts payable - other	19,282	16,178
Income taxes payable	6,638	3,878
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1
Other	23,948	23,692
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>69,660</b>	<b>60,806</b>
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	29,617	28,481
Net defined benefit liability	9,251	9,051
Other	3,416	2,006
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>42,286</b>	<b>39,539</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>111,946</b>	<b>100,345</b>
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	599,518	614,925
Treasury shares	- 50,141	- 67,147
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>738,750</b>	<b>737,150</b>
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	24,442	21,868
Foreign currency translation adjustment	- 7,308	- 21,532
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	- 3,948	- 3,551
<b>Total accumulated other comprehensive income</b>	<b>13,186</b>	<b>- 3,215</b>
Non-controlling interests	496	491
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>752,433</b>	<b>734,426</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>864,380</b>	<b>834,772</b>

## (2) Consolidated Quarterly Statement of Income and Consolidated Quarterly Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Consolidated quarterly statement of income)

(First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)
Net sales	275,232	274,387
Cost of sales	178,786	177,230
Gross profit	96,445	97,156
Selling, general and administrative expenses	64,364	66,787
Operating income	32,080	30,369
Non-operating income		
Interest income	1,207	1,491
Foreign exchange gains	17,032	7,660
Other	1,134	1,265
Total non-operating income	19,374	10,417
Non-operating expenses		
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	81	63
Other	77	59
Total non-operating expenses	159	122
Ordinary income	51,296	40,664
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of non-current assets	135	137
Gain on insurance adjustment	2,426	-
Total extraordinary income	2,562	137
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sales of non-current assets	12	31
Loss on abandonment of non-current assets	416	544
Impairment loss	1,000	123
Loss on valuation of investment securities	5	4
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and associates	-	58
Special retirement expenses	-	114
Total extraordinary losses	1,435	876
Income before income taxes and minority interests	52,423	39,926
Income taxes - current	13,179	6,977
Income taxes for prior periods	384	-
Income taxes - deferred	530	1,486
Total income taxes	14,093	8,464
Profit	38,329	31,461
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	38	16
Profit attributable to owners of parent	38,290	31,445

## (Consolidated quarterly statement of comprehensive income)

(First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)
Profit	38,329	31,461
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	9,387	- 2,574
Foreign currency translation adjustment	41,554	- 14,242
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	311	396
Total other comprehensive income	51,252	- 16,420
Comprehensive income	89,582	15,041
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	89,491	15,043
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	90	- 2

## (3) Note on Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statement

(Note on going concern)

No applicable items

(Note in case of significant change in amount of shareholders' equity)

In line with a Board of Directors resolution from their meeting on April 30, 2015, ROHM acquired 2,025,800 shares of treasury stock. As a result, owned treasury shares increased in value to 16,998 million yen in the first nine months of the current fiscal year.

(Segment information etc.)

[Segment information]

The First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014)

## 1. Information on net sales, profits or losses by individual reportable segments

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on consolidated quarterly statement of income (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal				
Sales								
Sales to customers	129,567	98,075	26,730	254,373	20,859	275,232	-	275,232
Inter-segment sales or transfer	2,131	3,107	175	5,414	42	5,457	-5,457	-
Total	131,699	101,183	26,905	259,787	20,902	280,689	-5,457	275,232
Segment profit (-loss)	18,443	13,344	1,425	33,213	-515	32,697	-616	32,080

(Note) 1. "Others" is an operational segment that is not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, tantalum capacitors, and lightings.

2. The adjusted amount of the segment profit or loss, minus 616 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of minus 770 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 153 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

3. For segment profits or loss, adjustments are made using the operating income of the consolidated quarterly statement of income.

## 2. Information on impairment loss of non-current assets or goodwill of individual reportable segments

(Significant impairment loss on non-current assets)

An impairment loss was recorded for non-current assets in the module segment. The related impairment losses for the first nine months of the current fiscal year were 931 million yen.

The First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)

## Information on net sales, profits or losses by individual reportable segments

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on consolidated quarterly statement of income (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal				
Sales								
Sales to customers	127,755	97,681	29,319	254,756	19,631	274,387	-	274,387
Inter-segment sales or transfer	1,922	2,722	78	4,722	37	4,760	-4,760	-
Total	129,678	100,403	29,397	259,479	19,668	279,147	-4,760	274,387
Segment profit (-loss)	8,530	17,041	4,224	29,796	790	30,586	-216	30,369

(Note) 1. "Others" is an operational segment that is not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, tantalum capacitors, and lightings.

2. The adjusted amount of the segment profit or loss, minus 216 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of minus 651 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 435 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

3. For segment profits or loss, adjustments are made using the operating income of the consolidated quarterly statement of income.