



ROHM Co., Ltd. Financial Highlights for the Year Ended on March 31, 2016

May 10, 2016

1. 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		'17/3 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	percentage	Annual	Change from the previous year	First six months	Change from the first six months of the previous year
Net sales	Millions of yen	352,397	362,772	-10,375	-2.9%	343,000	-2.7%	172,000	-9.3%
Cost of sales	Millions of yen	230,662	235,042	-4,380	-1.9%	238,000		118,200	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Millions of yen	88,099	88,929	-830	-0.9%	91,000		46,200	
Operating income (loss)	Millions of yen	33,635 (9.5%)	38,800 (10.7%)	-5,165 (-1.2%)	-13.3%	14,000 (4.1%)	-58.4%	7,600 (4.4%)	-67.6%
Ordinary income (loss)	Millions of yen	36,625 (10.4%)	59,218 (16.3%)	-22,593 (-5.9%)	-38.2%	16,500 (4.8%)	-54.9%	8,700 (5.1%)	-73.4%
Profit attributable to owners of parent	Millions of yen	25,686 (7.3%)	45,296 (12.5%)	-19,610 (-5.2%)	-43.3%	10,000 (2.9%)	-61.1%	5,600 (3.3%)	-78.6%

Figures in () indicate ratio to sales.

Net income (loss) per share	yen	241.91	420.16	-178.25	-42.4%	94.54		52.94	
Net income to equity	%	3.5	6.4	-2.9					
Ordinary income to total assets	%	4.4	7.3	-2.9					
Total assets	Millions of yen	804,134	864,380	-60,246	-7.0%				
Net assets	Millions of yen	706,251	752,433	-46,182	-6.1%				
Equity ratio	%	87.8	87.0	+0.8					
Net assets per share	yen	6,672.33	6,975.07	-302.74	-4.3%				
Capital expenditures	Millions of yen	56,686	48,739	+7,947	+16.3%	51,000	-10.0%	25,550	-3.8%
Depreciation	Millions of yen	38,338	34,467	+3,871	+11.2%	50,000	+30.4%	22,220	+22.3%
Research and development costs	Millions of yen	40,868	39,996	+872	+2.2%	42,100	+3.0%	21,000	+2.5%
Net financial revenue	Millions of yen	2,856	2,388	+468	+19.6%				
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	Millions of yen	(loss) 22	(gain) 17,871	(loss) 17,893					
Foreign exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)	yen/US\$	120.00	110.03	+9.97	+9.1%	110.00		110.00	

(Note) The projected data are based on the information available at the time of release of this report. A number of important factors including business conditions may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected, and therefore, the projected data are not intended to guarantee to be achieved by ROHM.

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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.

1. Consolidated Financial Results (Continued from the previous page)

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

(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		'17/3 (Projected)				
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Change from the previous year	First six months	Change from the first six months of the previous year	
Sales by segment and by region		(Note1)								
ICs		Millions of yen	164,080	169,916	-5,836	-3.4%	160,350	-2.3%	79,517	-9.8%
(Japan)			(47,196)	(48,557)	(-1,361)	(-2.8%)	(52,783)	(+11.8%)	(24,791)	(+1.8%)
(Asia)			(106,084)	(107,481)	(-1,397)	(-1.3%)	(99,133)	(-6.6%)	(50,572)	(-13.3%)
(Americas)			(6,493)	(8,463)	(-1,970)	(-23.3%)	(4,886)	(-24.7%)	(2,375)	(-27.5%)
(Europe)			(4,305)	(5,413)	(-1,108)	(-20.5%)	(3,547)	(-17.6%)	(1,778)	(-18.3%)
Discrete semiconductor devices			126,436	129,047	-2,611	-2.0%	122,021	-3.5%	62,378	-6.9%
(Japan)			(35,992)	(36,942)	(-950)	(-2.6%)	(40,041)	(+11.2%)	(19,981)	(+9.4%)
(Asia)			(74,751)	(76,824)	(-2,073)	(-2.7%)	(67,671)	(-9.5%)	(35,209)	(-13.3%)
(Americas)			(8,544)	(8,112)	(+432)	(+5.3%)	(7,541)	(-11.7%)	(3,911)	(-11.0%)
(Europe)			(7,147)	(7,168)	(-21)	(-0.3%)	(6,767)	(-5.3%)	(3,275)	(-11.9%)
Modules			36,370	36,083	+287	+0.8%	37,794	+3.9%	18,063	-13.9%
(Japan)			(7,718)	(8,099)	(-381)	(-4.7%)	(9,246)	(+19.8%)	(4,397)	(+6.5%)
(Asia)			(25,228)	(24,625)	(+603)	(+2.5%)	(25,507)	(+1.1%)	(12,128)	(-19.8%)
(Americas)			(1,346)	(1,287)	(+59)	(+4.6%)	(1,175)	(-12.7%)	(588)	(-18.9%)
(Europe)			(2,076)	(2,071)	(+5)	(+0.2%)	(1,864)	(-10.2%)	(948)	(-5.6%)
Others			25,510	27,725	-2,215	-8.0%	22,832	-10.5%	12,041	-11.0%
(Japan)			(7,055)	(8,155)	(-1,100)	(-13.5%)	(4,042)	(-42.7%)	(2,206)	(-38.2%)
(Asia)			(14,540)	(15,763)	(-1,223)	(-7.8%)	(15,121)	(+4.0%)	(7,955)	(-0.2%)
(Americas)			(1,779)	(1,678)	(+101)	(+6.0%)	(1,571)	(-11.7%)	(817)	(-9.1%)
(Europe)			(2,135)	(2,128)	(+7)	(+0.3%)	(2,096)	(-1.8%)	(1,062)	(-2.0%)
Total			352,397	362,772	-10,375	-2.9%	343,000	-2.7%	172,000	-9.3%
(Japan)			(97,964)	(101,754)	(-3,790)	(-3.7%)	(106,113)	(+8.3%)	(51,376)	(+2.1%)
(Asia)			(220,605)	(224,694)	(-4,089)	(-1.8%)	(207,434)	(-6.0%)	(105,865)	(-13.3%)
(Americas)			(18,163)	(19,541)	(-1,378)	(-7.1%)	(15,175)	(-16.5%)	(7,693)	(-17.2%)
(Europe)			(15,664)	(16,781)	(-1,117)	(-6.7%)	(14,276)	(-8.9%)	(7,064)	(-11.5%)
Sales by application		(Note2)								
Consumer		%	34.4	34.6	-0.2					
Telecommunications			11.1	12.4	-1.3					
Automotive			28.6	27.2	+1.4					
Industrial			11.1	11.0	+0.1					
Computers and OA			14.8	14.8	0.0					
Major End Products										
Consumer			TV, Recorder/Player, Video Camera, Memory Audio, Microwave Oven, Air Conditioner, Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Air Cleaner, Digital Still Camera, Game Machine, Watch, Electronic Musical Instrument, OEM Sales, Lighting Equipment, etc.							
Telecommunications			Mobile Phone, FAX, Wearable Electronics(excludes Medical Equipment), etc.							
Automotive			Engine Control Unit, Air Bag, Car Navigation, Car Audio, etc.							
Industrial			Medical Equipment, Electrical Measuring Equipment, Machine Tool, Vending Machine, Solar Power, Smart Meter, Security Equipment, Communications Infrastructures, etc.							
Computers and OA			PC, Server, Tablet PC, Printer, Data Storage(DVD, HDD, Semicondutor Memory), Monitor, Terminal, etc.							

(Note1) The above amounts are sales to external customers.

(Note2) Sales by application for '15/3 is modified since the classification method of sales by application is changed from this period.

2.Relevant information

(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		'17/3 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Change from the previous year	First six months	Change from the first six months of the previous year
Capital expenditures by individual segments									
ICs	Millions of yen	20,973	24,031	-3,058	-12.7%	21,200	+1.1%	8,600	-31.0%
Discrete semiconductor devices		21,991	15,784	+6,207	+39.3%	17,800	-19.1%	9,600	+14.9%
Modules		4,695	4,362	+333	+7.7%	4,500	-4.2%	3,000	+135.1%
Others		1,315	2,188	-873	-39.9%	3,600	+173.6%	1,700	+114.8%
Sales and administrative division		7,709	2,373	+5,336	+224.8%	3,900	-49.4%	2,650	-27.8%
Total		56,686	48,739	+7,947	+16.3%	51,000	-10.0%	25,550	-3.8%
Annual cash dividends									
	yen	130.0	130.0	0.0		100.0		50.0	
(Year-end cash dividends)	(yen)	(65.0)	(85.0)	(-20.0)		(50.0)			
Number of employees									
Domestic	Number	5,463	5,287	+176	+3.3%				
Overseas	Number	15,708	15,556	+152	+1.0%				
Total	Number	21,171	20,843	+328	+1.6%				
(Number of R&D employees)	(Number)	(2,995)	(2,915)	(+80)	(+2.7%)				
Number of consolidated subsidiaries									
	Number	46	46	0					
(Domestic)	(Number)	(12)	(11)	(+1)					
(Overseas)	(Number)	(34)	(35)	(-1)					
Number of affiliated companies									
	Number	3	3	0					
(Number of companies accounted for by equity method)	(Number)	(0)	(0)	(0)					
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries									
	Number	2	2	0					
(Number of companies accounted for by equity method)	(Number)	(0)	(0)	(0)					
Number of shareholders									
	Number	27,446	23,973	+3,473	+14.5%				
Financial institution shareholding ratio	%	22.90	27.09	-4.19					
Foreign shareholding ratio	%	45.13	44.26	+0.87					



Financial Report for the Year Ended March 31, 2016 (Japan GAAP, Consolidated)

May 10, 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 of Annual Meeting of Shareholders June 29, 2016 Scheduled Dividend Payment Date June 30, 2016

Scheduled Date of Securities Report for Submission June 29, 2016

Supplementary Material Prepared for Account Closing: Yes

Financial Results Briefing Available: Yes (For analysts and institutional investors)

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

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations

(The percentages [%] represent change from 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	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	352,397	-2.9	33,635	-13.3	36,625	-38.2	25,686	-43.3
Year ended March 31, 2015	362,772	9.6	38,800	64.2	59,218	64.9	45,296	41.1

(Note) Comprehensive income Year ended March 31, 2016: -13,134 million yen (—%)

Year ended March 31, 2015: 95,245 million yen (63.1%)

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share	Net income to equity	Ordinary income to total assets	Operating income to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	241.91	—	3.5	4.4	9.5
Year ended March 31, 2015	420.16	—	6.4	7.3	10.7

(Reference) Investment loss (-gain) on equity method Year ended March 31, 2016: — million yen

Year ended March 31, 2015: — million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	804,134	706,251	87.8	6,672.33
Year ended March 31, 2015	864,380	752,433	87.0	6,975.07

(Reference) Shareholder's equity Year ended March 31, 2016: 705,774 million yen

Year ended March 31, 2015: 751,937 million yen

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	78,901	-22,436	-33,109	231,802
Year ended March 31, 2015	72,381	-100,638	-8,171	222,668

2. Dividend Details

	Dividend per share					Total annual dividend	Shareholder payout ratio (consolidated)	Dividend on net asset ratio (consolidated)
	End of the first quarter	End of the interim	End of the third quarter	End of year	Annual			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2015	—	45.00	—	85.00	130.00	14,014	30.9	2.0
Year ended March 31, 2016	—	65.00	—	65.00	130.00	13,750	53.7	1.9
Year ending March 31, 2017 (Estimates)	—	50.00	—	50.00	100.00		105.8	

3. Consolidated Financial Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

(The percentages [%] shown for annual figures represent change from the previous year and those for the quarter figures represent change from the same time of 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
Interim	172,000	-9.3	7,600	-67.6	87,00	-73.4	5,600	-78.6	52.94
Annual	343,000	-2.7	14,000	-58.4	16,500	-54.9	10,000	-61.1	94.54

* Note

(1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries During the Year Ended March 31, 2016

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

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

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

(Note) Please refer to “5. Consolidated Financial Statements, (5) Notes on Consolidated Financial Statements (Changes in accounting policies)” on Page 19 of the Financial Report for the Year Ended March 31, 2016 (Appendix).

(3) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)

[1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury stocks)	Year ended March 31, 2016	113,400,000 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2015	113,400,000 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury stocks	Year ended March 31, 2016	7,623,743 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2015	5,596,799 shares
[3] Average number of shares during the period	Year ended March 31, 2016	106,175,361 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2015	107,804,463 shares

(Reference) Summary of non-consolidated operating results

1. Non-consolidated Financial Results for Year Ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1)Non-consolidated Results of Operations (The percentages [%] represent change from the previous year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	307,047	-2.1	8,035	40.8	12,094	-79.7	6,450	-82.4
Year ended March 31, 2015	313,498	11.1	5,707	—	59,711	349.5	36,700	240.9

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	60.75	—
Year ended March 31, 2015	340.43	—

(2)Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	496,342	425,359	85.7	4,021.32
Year ended March 31, 2015	548,790	459,868	83.8	4,265.82

(Reference) Shareholder's equity
Year ended March 31, 2016: 425,359 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2015: 459,868 million yen

*Disclosure Regarding Implementation Status of Auditing Procedures

This financial report is not subject to auditing procedures under Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. At the time of disclosure of this financial report, auditing procedures for the financial statements under Financial Instruments and Exchange Act had not been completed.

*Explanation on Adequate Usage of Financial Results Forecast

Statements on financial results forecasts in this financial report are based on current information that ROHM acquired as well as specific premises that the company judges legitimate, therefore, ROHM makes no promises as to actual results attaining these forecasts. Actual financial results may be considerably different due to various factors. For presuppositional conditions used for financial results forecasts and notes on using the forecasts, please refer to “1. Analysis of Business Results and Financial Conditions (1) Analysis of Business Results,” on Page 5 of the Appendix of the Financial Report for the Year Ended March 31, 2016.

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*Separately attached as supplementary material are "Financial Highlights for the Year Ended on March 31, 2016."

1. Analysis of Business Results and Financial Conditions

(1) Analysis of Business Results

[1] Business Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2016

General Overview of Business Performance

The world economy in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 lost some traction as the slowdown in China and issues elsewhere during the second half of the year dampened the recovery trajectories in the USA, Europe and Japan.

By individual regions, the US economy stayed on a recovery tack, despite signs of declining growth in exports and capital expenditures, as personal spending and housing investment remained strong and the job market continued to improve. Though feeling the effects of China's slowdown, Europe, too, continued its recovery, albeit mild, on the good showing from Germany and the UK. Asia presented a mixed picture. On one side, growth in China slowed because of falling industrial output and capital expenditures, and the Thai economy retracted slightly because of waning domestic demand, while, in India, domestic demand drove an uptick in the economy. Japan made slight gains in the wake of sluggish capital expenditures and personal spending, as business earnings remained good.

In the electronics industry, 4K TVs and high-resolution audio appliances (*1) held firm, while the slump in PCs, tablets and digital still cameras continued and smartphones slid into an adjustment phase after a good showing earlier in the year. 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. Overall, the electronics industry started the year out strongly but slipped into correction mode later in the year.

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 of new ICs, SiC-based power devices and power module products, and sensor-related products via the synergy with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. In current product fields, time and resources were focused on developing and increasing sales of new industry-leading products like the RASMID® series (*2) of ultra-miniaturized components. By market, 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 (*3), the world's first trench MOSFET (*4) made from SiC, ICs for monitoring lithium ion batteries, high voltage DC/DC converters, FeRAM (*5) and highly reliable NOR flash memories (*6). For consumer markets, development focused on power ICs for tablets, wireless communications ICs and microcontroller boards for Wi-SUN (*7), and USB Type-C Power Delivery (*8) controller ICs. Moreover, the ROHM Group 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, and decided to spin off its lighting business as part of the push to hone and consolidate business operations.

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 (*9) 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 strengthen the production system by building new plants in Thailand and Malaysia. Furthermore, the ROHM Group acquired some from the Shiga Factory of a subsidiary of Renesas Electronics Corporation (now ROHM Shiga Co., Ltd.), in preparation for increased demand for MEMS sensors and IGBT (*10) 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 fiscal year ended on March 31, 2016 were 352,397 million yen (a decrease of 2.9% from last year) and operating income was 33,635 million yen (a decrease of 13.3% from last year).

Ordinary income was 36,625 million yen (a decrease of 38.2% from last year) and profit attributable to owners of parent was 25,686 million yen (a decrease of 43.3% from last year).

*1 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.

*2 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 ($\pm 10\mu\text{m}$).

*3 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 (*11) that are used in body control applications for communication amongst ECUs (*12)

*4 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.

*5 FeRAM (Ferroelectric Random Access Memory)

A nonvolatile memory that retains stored data even when the power is off. Because a ferroelectric capacitor is used as the memory device, chips feature high-speed data writing, high rewriting resistance and low power consumption.

*6 NOR flash memory

Flash memories are a kind of nonvolatile memory that retains stored data even when the power is off. They come in either NAND or NOR architecture. NAND flash memories help reduce costs and are, therefore, used with mobile phones, digital cameras, digital audio devices, etc. NOR flash memories are widely used for automotive electronics, industrial equipment and other devices that require high reliability.

*7 Wi-SUN (Wireless Smart Utility Network)

An international wireless communication standard that uses sub-gigahertz radio frequencies of around 900 MHz. It enables communications over a maximum length of 500 m. It is viewed as the best standard for building smart communities where information is collected from smart meters, etc.

*8 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 USB 3.1, USB Type-C is a new reversible-plug connector.

*9 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.

*10 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.

*11 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.

*12 ECU (Electronic 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 year ended March 31, 2016 were 164,080 million yen (a decrease of 3.4% from last year) and segment income was 7,660 million yen (a decrease of 65.6% from last year).

In the automotive electronics market, sales increased overall, despite an adjustment in power ICs for car AV, as manufacturers newly adopted communication ICs, LCD timing controllers (T-CON) (*13) and power ICs for ECUs, power trains, lamps and car bodies, as well as 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 and power ICs for home appliances sold well, while power ICs for flat panel modules went into an adjustment phase.

In the IT related market, pressure sensors and color sensors were adopted more widely with smartphones, while sales of power ICs for tablets and data storage, accelerometers and general purpose EEPROM (*14) for smartphones fell.

In the industrial equipment market, sales of ICs for factory automation and measuring instruments, HEMS and BEMS (*15), 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 on the other.

*13 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.

*14 EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory)

A nonvolatile memory that retains stored data even when the power is off. It allows data to be erased and overwritten by electrical operations.

*15 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>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2016 were 126,436 million yen (a decrease of 2.0% from last year) and segment income was 21,504 million yen (an increase of 35.2% from last year).

With regard to transistors, sales of power MOSFETs for automotive electronics and home appliances grew steadily. As for diodes, sales of rectifier and Zener 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, while sales of customized power modules slumped. With LEDs, demand for gaming and entertainment products and wearable electronics fell. And, sales of semiconductor lasers for reading optical discs decreased.

<Modules>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2016 were 36,370 million yen (an increase of 0.8% from last year) and segment income was 4,594 million yen (an increase of 120.2% from last year).

With regard to printheads, sales of products for faxes and laser printers 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 year.

Sales of power modules to the automotive electronics market slumped.

<Others>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2016 were 25,510 million yen (a decrease of 8.0% from last year) and segment income was 262 million yen (900 million yen in segment loss last year).

Sales of resistors to the automotive electronics market increased, while sales of resistors for smartphones decreased. Sales of ultra-small tantalum capacitors for smartphones slumped.

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] Prospects for the Next Fiscal Year

Overall Conditions Concerning the Performance Prospects for the Next Fiscal Year

The world economy today juxtaposes the bullish tone of the US economy with concerns over slowing economic momentum in emerging countries and lethargic recoveries in Europe and Japan. The electronics market in the new fiscal year should be a mixed bag with the automotive electronics market growing firmly because of increased use of in-vehicle electronic products, while adjustments are likely to continue in consumer markets, as overall growth should taper off due to stagnated sales of PCs, tablets and digital still cameras, and a slowdown in the smartphone market. Given these circumstances, the ROHM Group will continue to develop products that bring high added-value ahead of market needs and release them at the most opportune time. Moreover, we will continue to build stable product supply systems in preparation for expected long-term growth in the automotive, industrial equipment and other markets, and strive to increase sales and improve our earnings structure through higher product quality and reliability, and by enhancing the efficiency of our production systems.

In consideration of the above-mentioned situations, ROHM forecasts consolidated financial results for the next fiscal year and consolidated sales prospects of individual segments as follows.

<Consolidated financial results forecast>

	Year ended on March 31, 2016 Result	Year ending on March 31, 2017 Forecast	Percent change from the previous year
Net sales	352.3 billion yen	343 billion yen	-2.7%
Operating income	33.6 billion yen	14 billion yen	-58.4%
Ordinary income	36.6 billion yen	16.5 billion yen	-54.9%
Profits attributable to owners of parent company	25.6 billion yen	10 billion yen	-61.1%

<Sales prospects of individual segments>

	Year ended on March 31, 2016 Result	Year ending on March 31, 2017 Forecast	Percent change from the previous year
ICs	164 billion yen	160.3 billion yen	-2.3%
Discrete semiconductor devices	126.4 billion yen	122 billion yen	-3.5%
Modules	363 billion yen	37.7 billion yen	+3.9%
Others	25.5 billion yen	22.8 billion yen	-10.5%

The forecasts are based on an exchange rate of 110 yen to US\$1.

(2) Financial Conditions

Analysis on status of assets, liabilities, net assets and cash flow

Total assets decreased by 60,246 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 804,134 million yen. The main factors that contributed to this were decreases respectively in securities of 27,528 million yen, inventories of 12,680 million yen, investment securities of 10,316 million yen, notes and accounts receivable (trade) of 10,289 million yen, and investments and other assets of 9,867 million yen (including 8,861 million yen in long-term deposits), and increases respectively in intangible assets of 6,290 million yen and property, plants and equipment of 5,150 million yen.

Liabilities decreased by 14,063 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 97,883 million yen. The main factors that contributed to this were decreases respectively in deferred tax liabilities of 5,566 million yen, income taxes payable of 4,742 million yen, non-current liabilities (other) of 1,609 million yen (including 1,599 million yen in long-terms accounts payable), and notes and accounts payable (trade) of 1,304 million yen.

Net assets decreased by 46,182 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 706,251 million yen. The main factors that contributed to this were decreases respectively in foreign currency translation adjustments of 29,795 million yen, purchases of treasury shares of 17,007 million yen and valuation differences on available-for-sale securities of 7,939 million yen, and an increase of 9,648 million yen in retained earnings after recording profit attributable to owners of parent.

As a result, equity ratio increased from the 87.0% of the previous year to 87.8%.

Cash flow for the year ended on March 31, 2016 was as follows.

Cash flow from operating activities was a positive 78,901 million yen, which represents an increase in income of 6,520 million yen from the previous year (positive by 72,381 million yen). The positive factors behind this were reversals of foreign exchange records from a gain to a loss, notes and accounts receivable (trade) from an increase to a decrease, and inventories from an increase to a decrease. The negative factors that affected cash flow came as a decrease in profits before income taxes and a reversal of accounts payable from an increase to a decrease.

Cash flow from investment activities was a negative 22,436 million yen, which represents a decrease in payouts of 78,202 million yen from the previous year (negative by 100,638 million yen). The positive factors behind this were a reversal of time deposits from an increase to a decrease and a decrease in purchases of short-term and long-term investment securities, while the lone negative factor was an increase in purchases of property, plants and equipment.

Cash flow from financing activities was a negative 33,109 million yen, which represents an increase in payouts of 24,938 million yen from the previous year (negative by 8,171 million yen). The negative factors behind this were increases in purchases of treasury shares and cash dividends paid.

After subtracting 14,222 million yen because of the effects of exchange rate changes, cash and cash equivalents increased 9,133 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 231,802 million yen.

Cash flow next year will be considerably affected by planned capital expenditures of 51,000 million yen and depreciation of 50,000 million yen.

(Reference) Changes in cash-flow indicators

	Year ended March 31, 2012	Year ended March 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2016
Equity ratio	86.0%	87.7%	87.9%	87.0%	87.8%
Equity ratio on a market value basis	59.7%	53.2%	65.8%	102.6%	62.4%
Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing liability	0.008/year	0.002/year	0.001/year	0.001/year	0.001/year
Interest coverage ratio	2,716.4	7,662.4	39,528.7	12,423.8	20,574.1

(Computation) Equity ratio = Equity/Total assets

Equity ratio on a market value basis = Aggregate market value of shares/Total assets

Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing liability = Interest-bearing liability/Cash flow

Interest coverage ratio = Cash flow/Interest payment

(Note 1) All financial figures are calculated on a consolidated base.

(Note 2) The total value of shares is based on the number of shares outstanding excluding treasury shares.

(Note 3) Cash flow from operating activities is used for cash flow.

(Note 4) Interest-bearing loans include all loans recorded on the consolidated balance sheet for which interest is being paid.

(3) Basic Policy for Profit Distribution and Dividends for the Year Ended March 31, 2016 and Year Ending March 31, 2017

[1] Basic Policy for Profit Distribution

In the semiconductor and electronic component business, the ROHM Group wants to meet shareholder expectations by improving results from a long-term perspective via forward-looking investment in equipment, plants, R&D and M&A.

While continuing efforts to achieve sustainable growth on the one hand, the ROHM Group believes it necessary to improve our overall corporate value on the other by balancing our financial condition and capital demand with investor expectations when exploring ways to share profits.

Given our current situation, the ROHM Group is returning all free cash flow * to shareholders every year for the three year from March 2015 to March 2017. To do this, the ROHM Group will buy back our own shares and take other steps in each fiscal year that allow us to flexibly return profits to shareholders via stable and continuous dividends at a targeted consolidated payout ratio of 30% or more.

Regarding the market environment surrounding the ROHM Group, market growth in the mid- to long-term can be expected alongside continued computerization and informatization. However, global competition will intensify due to global-scale restructuring and a shakeout of the industry. In order to maintain growth and increase business performance under these circumstances, it is imperative that ROHM develop unique products and enhance cost competitiveness. Therefore, the ROHM Group will be making every effort to further improve our corporate value, which includes making the capital investments necessary to enhance our technological strengths in development and manufacturing from which we draw a competitive advantage, and proactively investing in tie-ups, M&A and other strategic businesses in which we can expect a synergistic effect with group operations and a return on investment.

- * To calculate our free cash flow, the ROHM Group simply adds depreciation to the profits attributable to the owners of the parent company, and subtracts investments in property, plants and equipment, and capital expenditures for M&A.

[2] Profit Distribution for the Year Ended March 31, 2016

In consideration of the financial results of the current fiscal year, the year-end dividend will be 65 yen per share. As a result, the annual dividend, with 65 yen per share added as an interim dividend, is scheduled to be 130 yen per share.

[3] Schedule of Profit Distribution for the Year Ending March 31, 2017

In consideration of our performance projections for the new fiscal year, our cash flow situation and our policy of returning profits to shareholders via stable and continuous dividends, we are planning a 100 yen per share annual dividend for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017, divided equally into interim and year-end dividends of 50 yen per share.

[4] Retirement of Treasury Stock

The ROHM Group considers a maximum 5% of the total outstanding shares as its treasury stock holdings, and, in principle, any amount beyond this limit is retired at the end of every fiscal year. In line with this policy, we plan to retire 2,200,000 shares of treasury stock, which equate to about 1.94% of all outstanding shares existing as of March 31, 2016, on May 31. The Group always keeps treasury stocks on hand in order to ensure management flexibility for merger and acquisition activity and other needs as required.

(4) Company Business Risks

The following are risks that may have a significant impact on the financial status and operating results of the ROHM Group. References to future events are based on judgments made by the ROHM Group at the end of current fiscal year.

[1] Risks Associated with Market Changes

The semiconductor and electronics component industries are subject to sharp and abrupt changes in market conditions in the short term, caused by factors such as the production trends of end-set manufacturers, which readily fluctuate according to the sales performance of electronic products, automotive products, and industrial equipment, as well as competition in prices and technology development with rival companies. Prices are especially susceptible to sudden drops due to the supply-demand relationship, while competition from emerging Asian manufacturers tends to cause instability with regard to maintaining and increasing sales and ensuring profits.

[2] Exchange Risks

The ROHM Group has expanded its stronghold in global development, production, and sales. Therefore, the financial statements prepared in each local currency are converted into Japanese yen in order to prepare consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, even if the values in local currencies remain the same, the profits and losses on the consolidated financial statements may be affected by the exchange rates at the time of conversion.

While conducting production activities in Japan, Asian countries, the US, and European countries, the ROHM Group sells its products on the world market. This means different currencies are used between production and sales bases, and consequently exchange rate fluctuations exert a continual influence on the ROHM Group. Generally, a strong Japanese yen conversion adversely affects our business performance, while a weak yen conversion has a favorable impact.

[3] Risks of Product Defects

As stated in the Company Mission, the ROHM Group places top priority on quality, and develops products subject to stringent quality control standards. However, this does not guarantee that defective products will never be produced or that claims arising from product defects will never be sought by buyers in the future. If a buyer should make a claim for defects regarding ROHM products, company performance may be adversely affected.

[4] Legal Risks

In order to manufacture products distinguishable from those of other companies, the ROHM Group develops various new technologies, cultivates expertise, and manufactures and sells products worldwide based on these proprietary technologies. The ROHM Group has a division that specializes in the strict supervision of in-house activities in order to ensure that the technologies and proprietary knowledge used by the Group do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of other companies such as patent rights. In addition, in all business fields in which the ROHM Group is involved, the Group complies with all relevant laws and regulations with respect to the utilization and handling of exhaust air, drainage, harmful materials, waste treatment, surveys on soil/underground water pollution, and the protection of the environment, health, and safety. However, the Group may incur legal responsibilities in this respect due to unexpected events, which may possibly have an adverse influence on financial results.

[5] Natural Disasters and Geopolitical Risks

The ROHM Group performs development, manufacturing, and sales activities not only in Japan but also worldwide. To distribute the associated risks, the Group locates production lines at different bases. However, these production bases may be damaged due to earthquake, typhoon, flooding, other natural disasters, political uncertainty or international conflicts. Financial results could be adversely affected by stalled product supply or considerable changes in electronics markets due to these unforeseen events.

[6] Mergers and Acquisitions Risks

The ROHM Group, taking into account future business prospects, considers it necessary to investigate and implement mergers and acquisitions worldwide with a focus on entering new fields that are relevant to our existing business, and to always make the utmost efforts to improve corporate value and expand the size of our business. In conducting mergers and acquisitions, we thoroughly study, review, and deliberate matters before any acquisitions are made. Nonetheless, due to unexpected circumstances or significant changes in market forces after an acquisition, an acquired business may not progress as expected and we may suffer losses in some cases as a result.

[7] Research and Development Risks

At present, new technologies and products are being developed and diffused in different electronics fields. ROHM Group, as a part of electronics related industry, continually faces stiff competition in technology and product development and therefore must exert ourselves day and night in the research and development of materials and products in order to produce new products and technologies. Consequently, our research and development expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2016 were approximately 12 percent of our consolidated sales.

In these research and development activities, plans may be considerably delayed, and the opportunity to introduce them into the market missed, for example, due to a lack of technical capabilities or the ability to develop new products. And, there is also the possibility that the new products we develop may not receive favorable acceptance by the market as anticipated. If this occurs, it may affect our business performance.

[8] Other Risks and Our Corporate Risk Management System

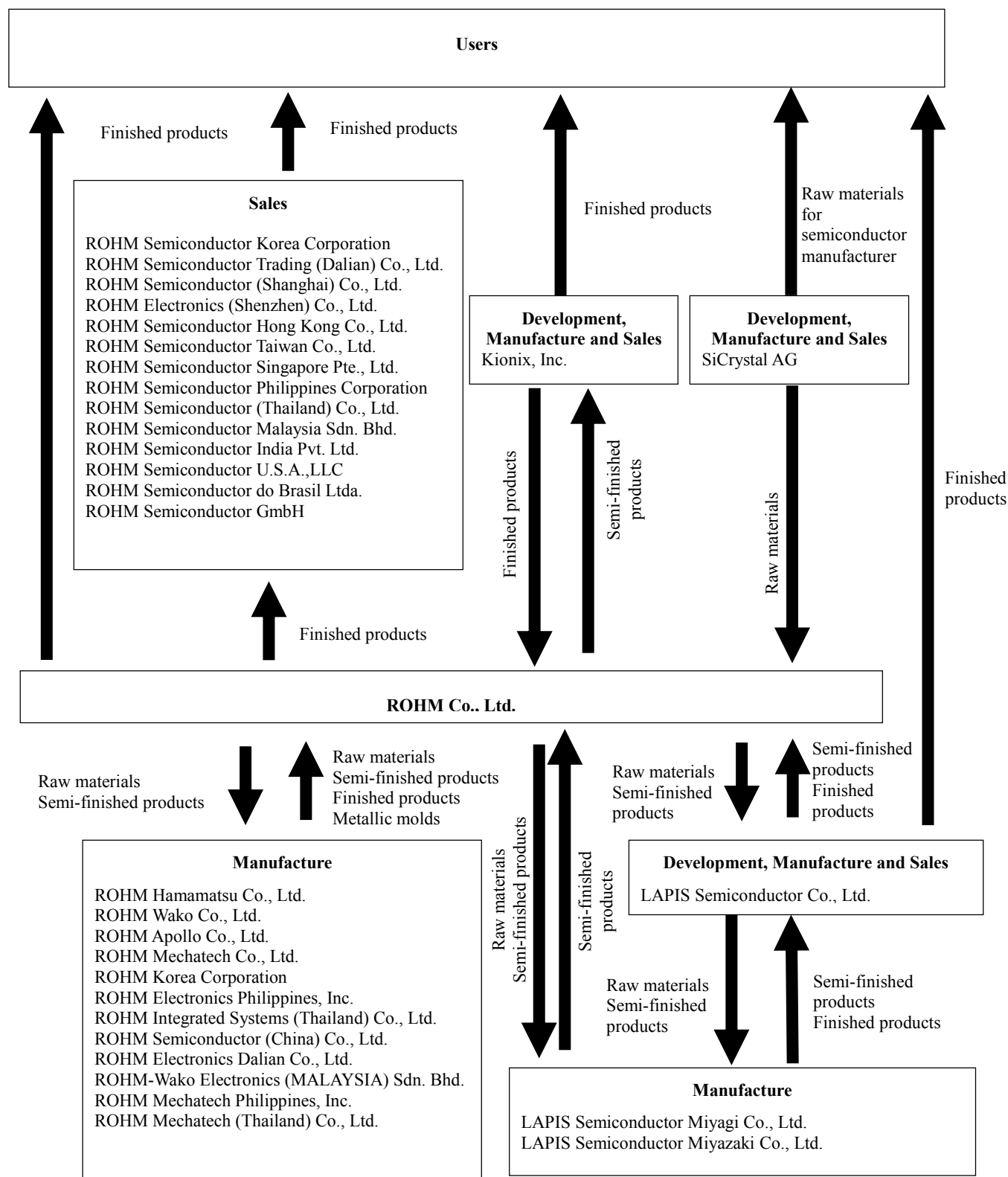
In addition to the above-mentioned risks, there are various other factors that may influence our financial situation and business performance, such as risks related to logistics, material and energy procurement, security leaks, and information systems. In response, the ROHM Group has been making company-wide efforts to enhance its risk management system in order to avert these risks and, in their event, minimize their impact. To identify, analyze, control, and manage significant risks that may arise in the course of executing business within the Group, ROHM organized the “Risk Management and BCM Committee” under the CSR Committee with the President serving as the chairman. Along with overseeing the activities of the main departments that control risks, the committee crafts and enforces across the company Business Continuity Plans (BCP) so that ROHM is proactive and prepared for possible risks.

2. Status of the ROHM Group

The ROHM Group consists of ROHM Co., Ltd., 48 consolidated subsidiaries (13 in Japan and 35 outside Japan) and 3 affiliated companies (1 in Japan and 2 outside Japan). We are a comprehensive electronic component manufacturer, whose principal business is the manufacture and sales of electronic components.

A group diagram and information on affiliated companies are given below.

As these subsidiary companies are doing business across multiple segments, it is complicated to describe by individual segments. Therefore, segments are indicated as one package.



3. Management Policies

(1) ROHM's Basic Management Policy

The ROHM Group believes that, in creating and improving our overall corporate value, promoting the development of innovative products and high-quality manufacturing within our corporate business activities will both improve customer satisfaction and contribute to society. Those results will in turn boost employee confidence and pride, and inspire new challenges. Moreover, the added-values created by these business activities should be allocated in appropriate proportions to all constituents, including shareholders, employees, and stakeholders of local communities, while retained earnings should be allotted to business investment and efforts to increase competitive strength. To pursue this objective, it is also crucial to obtain the understanding and cooperation of all those with a stake in the company's performance. Therefore, since making the ROHM Group more attractive to stakeholders is one of the important missions of company management, these activities are incorporated into operations throughout the ROHM Group and seriously undertaken for the CSV (Created Shared Value) they deliver.

With these perspectives, the ROHM Group has committed itself to developing market-leading products by focusing on high value-added system ICs, power devices, optical module-related products, and sensor devices for digital information appliances, mobile electronic equipment, industrial equipment and automotive components, where further market expansion is expected. As a fundamental policy, the Group pursues a stable supply of high quality, cost-competitive products in high volume through optimal utilization of its distinctive production technologies that will help to maintain a leading position in the global semiconductor and electronic components market.

(2) Targeted Management Indicators

The ROHM Group carefully tracks profit indexes including operating profit margin and EBITDA*, as well as indexes for indicating investment efficiency such as asset turnover ratio.

The Group is also making the utmost efforts to improve ROE by increasing profits attributable to the owners of the parent company.

* EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization)

This index tracks earnings before taxes, interests paid and depreciation costs. This index is commonly used around the world for comparing corporate earning power.

(3) Mid- to Long-term Corporate Strategies

In order to build the foundations for mid- to long-term growth needed to serve continuously globalizing markets, the ROHM Group is promoting the following growth strategies.

<1> ROHM's 4 Growth Solutions

The ROHM Group achieved good results via the "4 Growth Engines" that guided our business strategy, namely [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. Now, because of current market and technology trends, the ROHM Group is newly shaping that success into the following "4 Solutions."

[1] Analog Solutions

With car electronics evolving at lightning speed and IoT reaching new bounds, the ROHM Group will be developing advanced analog solutions fused with digital technologies, such as high-performance power management ICs incorporated with digital control capabilities and multifunctional LED driver ICs. We will also expand the reference business in and around the automotive and industrial equipment markets by cooperating with leading processor manufacturers.

[2] Power Solutions

Because of the growing needs to conserve and more efficiently use energy, the ROHM Group had been developing and strengthening lineups of SiC devices of smaller sizes and greatly reduced power loss compared to conventional Si semiconductors. These products have been adopted for a variety of applications centered around the automotive and industrial equipment markets. We will, therefore, be promoting the best power solutions for customers by combining our core analog power technologies with high-performance power ICs, IGBTs, power MOSFETs, etc.

[3] Sensor Solutions

The market for sensor-related devices is expanding on the increased use of detection technologies, therefore the ROHM Group will be applying its production technologies and sensor control technologies to strengthening lineups of sensor-related devices such as MEMS accelerometers, brightness sensing devices and thin film piezo devices(*). Moreover, we will address the diversity of IoT needs and other markets by combining these devices with wireless communication and control technologies.

* Thin film piezo devices

Piezo devices convert applied pressure into voltage and vice-versa. They are used for sensors and other oscillation circuits.

[4] Mobile Solutions

With smartphones trending towards increasingly higher functionality and wearable electronics markets growing, the ROHM Group will be using the broad scope of technologies we have fostered as a semiconductor manufacturer to develop the world's smallest devices, which will include upgrading our lineups of products in our innovative RASMID ® series of components that deliver both dramatic miniaturization and ultra-high dimensional precision.

<2> Enhancement Strategies for the Automotive, Industrial Equipment and New Markets

The automotive market, which is seeing increased computerization, and the industrial equipment market, which continues to grow at a steady pace, require a stable supply of high quality, high reliability products – all of which the ROHM Group can extremely provide. In the automotive and industrial equipment markets, ROHM aims to raise its sales ratio by strengthening its production systems. Also, in the IoT and other markets where growth is expected, the ROHM Group will aggressively reclaim markets by making use of the semiconductor technologies that it has cultivated.

<3> Sales Enhancement Strategy for Overseas Customers

Markets are globalizing at an almost delirious speed, therefore the ROHM Group is strengthening sales activities to capture and keep overseas customers not only in Europe and the USA but also in Asia and other emerging countries where markets are growing. We are building systems to cover the full gamut of services from product configuration to development, sales and technical support, which will enable us to meet a wide range of needs of overseas customers and achieve our aim of increasing both sales and shares of overseas markets.

<4> Production Innovation

To stably grow our business over the mid- to long-term, the ROHM Group will be configuring its network of production sites to quickly supply products all around the world. We will also be using RPS (Rohm Production System) activities to reduce waste and enhance efficiency, and will be looking to cut costs by shortening lead-times and further improving quality in all aspects of operations. Moreover, to make “Zero Defects” a reality, we will be developing technologies and investing in equipment needed to build a state-of-the-art quality management system.

(4) Priority Issues

Though there are concerns about slower growth in China and elsewhere, there are also bright spots in the world economy such as improved personal spending and more jobs in the USA.

The electronics industry is expected to see continued growth over the mid- to long-term because of expansion in the digital home appliance and IoT markets and increased use of electronics in automobiles, but this will also bring greater competition when it comes to pricing and technologies. This will likely augment the pressure to supply internationally competitive products, which means that new products and technologies will have to be developed for global markets and costs will have to be reduced across the board.

Understanding the circumstances, the ROHM Group will direct efforts at developing high value-added products that anticipate industry needs in a wide range of markets, including automotive electronics, industrial equipment, information and communications, and mobile devices.

Moreover, in order to serve expanding overseas markets, the ROHM Group will continue to strengthen our development and sales structures around the world.

In addition, we will continue to strengthen CSV activities as a contribution to the realization of a sustainable society, and our risk management system in order to maintain business intact in the face of potential and actual risks.

4. Basic Thinking Behind the Selection of Accounting Standards

The accounting practices of the ROHM Group comply with Japanese accounting standards.

In preparation for the future use of international accounting standards, the ROHM Groups is doing related research and analyses, and working to identify differences from Japanese accounting standards, but no decision has been made yet as to when the ROHM Group will conform internal accounting practices with international accounting standards.

5. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Unit : millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (March 31, 2016)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	280,756	280,933
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	76,721	66,432
Electronically recorded monetary claims - operating	2,132	3,903
Securities	42,998	15,470
Merchandise and finished goods	31,962	28,139
Work in process	38,975	35,319
Raw materials and supplies	29,405	24,204
Deferred tax assets	9,374	8,451
Income taxes receivable	546	940
Other	10,794	9,962
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 292	- 186
Total current assets	523,376	473,570
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	221,833	224,913
Accumulated depreciation	- 147,755	- 149,653
Buildings and structures, net	74,078	75,259
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	511,008	501,757
Accumulated depreciation	- 444,219	- 434,134
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	66,788	67,623
Tools, furniture and fixtures	51,459	49,934
Accumulated depreciation	- 43,818	- 42,700
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	7,640	7,234
Land	64,039	66,161
Construction in progress	18,746	20,165
Total property, plant and equipment	231,293	236,443
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	33	5,777
Other	5,368	5,914
Total intangible assets	5,401	11,691
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	73,462	63,146
Net defined benefit asset	1,948	1,297
Deferred tax assets	3,836	2,492
Other	25,457	15,590
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 394	- 98
Total investments and other assets	104,309	82,428
Total non-current assets	341,003	330,564
Total assets	864,380	804,134

(Unit : millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (March 31, 2016)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	11,764	10,460
Electronically recorded obligations - operating	8,026	7,525
Accounts payable - other	19,282	19,300
Income taxes payable	6,638	1,896
Deferred tax liabilities	-	35
Provision for loss on business liquidation	-	442
Other	23,948	22,691
Total current liabilities	69,660	62,352
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	29,617	24,016
Net defined benefit liability	9,251	9,706
Other	3,416	1,807
Total non-current liabilities	42,286	35,530
Total liabilities	111,946	97,883
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	599,518	609,166
Treasury shares	- 50,141	- 67,148
Total shareholders' equity	738,750	731,391
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	24,442	16,503
Foreign currency translation adjustment	- 7,308	- 37,103
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	- 3,948	- 5,016
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	13,186	- 25,616
Non-controlling interests	496	476
Total net assets	752,433	706,251
Total liabilities and net assets	864,380	804,134

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

(Consolidated statement of income)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
Net sales	362,772	352,397
Cost of sales	235,042	230,662
Gross profit	127,729	121,734
Selling, general and administrative expenses	88,929	88,099
Operating income	38,800	33,635
Non-operating income		
Interest income	1,703	2,037
Dividend income	690	822
Foreign exchange gains	17,871	-
Other	669	619
Total non-operating income	20,935	3,480
Non-operating expenses		
Foreign exchange losses	-	22
Bad debts expenses	-	108
Settlement package	3	287
Other	514	71
Total non-operating expenses	518	490
Ordinary income	59,218	36,625
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of non-current assets	310	147
Subsidy income	-	218
Gain on insurance adjustment	2,487	-
Total extraordinary income	2,797	366
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sales of non-current assets	12	133
Loss on abandonment of non-current assets	868	594
Impairment loss	5,875	2,021
Loss on reduction of non-current assets	-	218
Loss on valuation of investment securities	8	4
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	10	-
Loss on liquidation of business	-	1,867
Provision for loss on business liquidation	-	442
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and associates	-	58
Special retirement expenses	-	113
Total extraordinary losses	6,776	5,454
Profit before income taxes	55,239	31,537
Income taxes - current	13,382	5,318
Income taxes for prior periods	384	-
Income taxes - deferred	- 3,869	517
Total income taxes	9,897	5,835
Profit	45,342	25,702
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	45	16
Profit attributable to owners of parent	45,296	25,686

(Consolidated statement of comprehensive income)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
Profit	45,342	25,702
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	11,095	-7,939
Foreign currency translation adjustment	38,530	-29,829
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	277	-1,068
Total other comprehensive income	49,903	-38,836
Comprehensive income	95,245	-13,134
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	95,150	-13,116
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	95	-17

(3) Consolidated Statement of Shareholder's Equity

Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Unit : millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current period	86,969	102,403	561,002	-50,125	700,250
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			1,305		1,305
Restated balance	86,969	102,403	562,307	-50,125	701,555
Changes of items during period					
Dividends of surplus			-8,085		-8,085
Profit attributable to owners of parent			45,296		45,296
Purchase of treasury shares				-15	-15
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	-	-	37,211	-15	37,195
Balance at end of current period	86,969	102,403	599,518	-50,141	738,750

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of current period	13,347	-45,788	-4,825	-37,266	404	663,387
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			599	599		1,904
Restated balance	13,347	-45,788	-4,225	-36,667	404	665,292
Changes of items during period						
Dividends of surplus						-8,085
Profit attributable to owners of parent						45,296
Purchase of treasury shares						-15
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	11,095	38,480	277	49,853	92	49,946
Total changes of items during period	11,095	38,480	277	49,853	92	87,141
Balance at end of current period	24,442	-7,308	-3,948	13,186	496	752,433

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Unit : millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current period	86,969	102,403	599,518	-50,141	738,750
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies					-
Restated balance	86,969	102,403	599,518	-50,141	738,750
Changes of items during period					
Dividends of surplus			-16,038		-16,038
Profit attributable to owners of parent			25,686		25,686
Purchase of treasury shares				-17,006	-17,006
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	-	-	9,647	-17,006	-7,359
Balance at end of current period	86,969	102,403	609,166	-67,148	731,391

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of current period	24,442	-7,308	-3,948	13,186	496	752,433
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies						-
Restated balance	24,442	-7,308	-3,948	13,186	496	752,433
Changes of items during period						
Dividends of surplus						-16,038
Profit attributable to owners of parent						25,686
Purchase of treasury shares						-17,006
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	-7,939	-29,795	-1,068	-38,802	-20	-38,823
Total changes of items during period	-7,939	-29,795	-1,068	-38,802	-20	-46,182
Balance at end of current period	16,503	-37,103	-5,016	-25,616	476	706,251

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	55,239	31,537
Depreciation	34,467	38,338
Impairment loss	5,875	2,021
Gain on insurance claim	- 2,487	-
Amortization of goodwill	33	245
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	475	617
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit asset	- 72	- 525
Increase (decrease) in provision for loss on business liquidation	-	442
Interest and dividend income	- 2,394	- 2,860
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	- 10,806	5,178
Loss (gain) on valuation of short-term and long-term investment securities	18	4
Loss (gain) on sales of non-current assets	- 297	- 13
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable - trade	- 3,810	5,299
Decrease (increase) in inventories	- 1,534	7,392
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable - trade	- 2,938	35
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - other	5,321	- 1,936
Other, net	3,236	- 733
Subtotal	80,326	85,043
Proceeds from insurance income	2,487	-
Interest and dividend income received	2,335	2,714
Interest expenses paid	- 5	- 3
Income taxes (paid) refund	- 12,762	- 8,852
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	72,381	78,901
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease (increase) in time deposits	- 53,711	34,779
Purchase of short-term and long-term investment securities	- 17,794	- 6,173
Proceeds from sales and redemption of short-term and long-term investment securities	13,034	11,426
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	- 40,271	- 54,211
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	1,843	900
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	-	- 8,626
Other, net	- 3,737	- 531
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	- 100,638	- 22,436
Cash flows from financing activities		
Purchase of treasury shares	- 15	- 17,006
Cash dividends paid	- 8,085	- 16,038
Other, net	- 70	- 64
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	- 8,171	- 33,109
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	18,705	- 14,222
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	- 17,722	9,133
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	240,391	222,668
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	222,668	231,802

(5) Notes on Consolidated Financial Statements

(Note on going concern)

No applicable items

(Changes in accounting policies)

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

As of the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2016, the Rohm Group is applying the Accounting Standard for Business Combination (ABSJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013), Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements (ABSJ Statement No. 22, September 13, 2013), and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures (ABSJ Statement No. 7, September 13, 2013). With these new practices, differences caused by changes to Rohm's interests in controlled subsidiaries are recorded as capital surplus and acquisition-related costs are recorded as costs of the fiscal year in which they were generated. Furthermore, in regards to business combinations effectuated on or after the beginning of any given fiscal year, adjustments made to allocations of acquisition costs due to provisional accounting practices are to be reflected in the consolidated financial statement of the fiscal year in which the date of business combination falls. Additionally, changes are being made to how net income and other information for the term are indicated, and minority interests are to be newly presented as non-controlling interests. In order to reflect the changes in the concerned representations, we have rearranged information in the consolidated financial statement of the previous fiscal year.

In the consolidated statement of cash flow, cash flows related to acquisition costs for subsidiary shares resulting from changes in the scope of consolidation are listed under "cash flows from operating activities."

The Rohm Group is applying the new accounting practices from the beginning of this term in line with the transitional provisions set forth in 58-2 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Combination, 44-5 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements and 57-4 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures.

As a result, operating income, ordinary income and profits before income taxes for this fiscal year have each been decreased by 439 million yen. Also, the impact on per-share information is noted in the concerned data.

(Changes in Data Representation)

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

Because of its increased monetary importance, "settlement package" that was included under "other -- non-operating expenses" in the previous fiscal year has been separately listed as of this fiscal year. Moreover, "provision of allowance for doubtful accounts" and "taxes and dues" that were separately listed under "non-operating expenses" in the previous fiscal year have been included under "other -- non-operating expenses" as of this fiscal year, because of their decreased monetary weight. In order to reflect the changes in the concerned representations, we have rearranged information in the consolidated financial statements of the previous fiscal year.

As a result, 3 million yen included under "other -- non-operating expenses" in the consolidated statement of income of the previous fiscal year has been rearranged as "settlement package," and the 111 million and 316 million yen presented as "provision of allowance for doubtful accounts and taxes and dues -- non-operating expenses" were rearranged under "other -- non-operating expenses."

(Notes on consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity)

Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

1. Classifications and total number of shares outstanding and classifications and numbers of treasury stocks

(Unit: Thousand shares)

	At the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2015	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2015	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2015	Number of shares on March 31, 2015
Shares outstanding				
Common shares	113,400	-	-	113,400
Total	113,400	-	-	113,400
Treasury shares				
Common shares (Note)	5,594	2	-	5,596
Total	5,594	2	-	5,596

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 2 thousand units of treasury stocks came from the purchase of odd stock.

2. Notes on dividends

(1) Dividend paid

(Resolution)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 27, 2014	Common shares	3,234 million yen	30.00 yen	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2014
Board of Directors' meeting November 6, 2014	Common shares	4,851 million yen	45.00 yen	September 30, 2014	December 5, 2014

(2) Of the dividends whose base date belongs to the year ended March 31, 2016, those whose dates of effect are after the end of the year

(Resolution)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Assets available for dividends	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 26, 2015	Common shares	9,163 million yen	Retained earnings	85.00 yen	March 31, 2015	June 29, 2015

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

1. Classifications and total number of shares outstanding and classifications and numbers of treasury stocks

(Unit: Thousand shares)

	At the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2016	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2016	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2016	Number of shares on March 31, 2016
Shares outstanding				
Common shares	113,400	-	-	113,400
Total	113,400	-	-	113,400
Treasury shares				
Common shares (Note)	5,596	2,026	-	7,623
Total	5,596	2,026	-	7,623

(Note) The increase of 2,026,000 common shares of treasury stock derives from the purchase of 2,025,000 treasury shares and 1,000 fractional shares by the Board of Directors.

2. Notes on dividends

(1) Dividend paid

(Resolution)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 26, 2015	Common shares	9,163 million yen	85.00 yen	March 31, 2015	June 29, 2015
Board of Directors' meeting November 5, 2015	Common shares	6,875 million yen	65.00 yen	September 30, 2015	December 4, 2015

(2) Of the dividends whose base date belongs to the year ended March 31, 2016, those whose dates of effect are after the end of the year

(Resolution, scheduled meeting)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Assets available for dividends	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 29, 2016	Common shares	6,875 million yen	Retained earnings	65.00 yen	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2016

(Segment information)

1. Segment information

(1) Overview of reportable segments

The reportable segments of the ROHM Group are units of the group for which separated financial information is available, and which is the subject of the periodical review by the board of directors for the purpose of deciding the distribution of management resources and evaluating business performance.

The ROHM Group is a comprehensive manufacturer of electronic components, and sets up operational divisions by individual product categories at its headquarters. Each operational division draws up comprehensive production plans and business strategies for both domestic and overseas operations, and develops global production activities. Therefore, from a management standpoint, the group attaches great importance to the supervision of profits and losses by operational segments organized as operational divisions of individual product categories. For this reason, the group is consolidating operational segments in consideration of characteristics of the products each operational division is manufacturing and similarities of production process, and setting up three reportable segments as “ICs,” “Discrete Semiconductor Devices,” and “Modules.”

In the “ICs” segment, products such as analog ICs, logic ICs, memory ICs and ASICs are manufactured and foundry business operations are conducted.

Products manufactured in the “Discrete Semiconductor Devices” segment include diodes, transistors, light-emitting diodes, and laser diodes.

Products of the “Modules” segment include printheads, optical modules, and power modules.

(2) Calculating method of amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual reportable segment information

Accounting processing for each reported operating segment is basically identical to accounting standards used for compiling consolidated financial statements.

Profits of reportable segments are operating income. “Internal sales between individual segments or amount transferred” are calculated based on market price.

Although assets of common categories such as sales and administrative expenses, are included in “Adjustments,” depreciation costs derived from these assets are allocated to individual segments according to in-house standards to calculate individual segment profits.

(3) Information regarding amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual reportable segment information
Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on Consolidate financial statements (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal				
Sales								
Sales to customer	169,916	129,047	36,083	335,047	27,725	362,772	-	362,772
Inter-segment sales or transfer	2,712	4,495	208	7,415	62	7,478	-7,478	-
Total	172,628	133,542	36,291	342,462	27,787	370,250	-7,478	362,772
Segment profit (-loss)	22,286	15,909	2,086	40,282	-900	39,382	-581	38,800
Segment asset	115,788	95,930	19,992	231,710	21,651	253,362	611,018	864,380
Other items								
Depreciation	14,076	17,113	1,665	32,855	2,482	35,337	-870	34,467
Amortization of goodwill	33	-	-	33	-	33	-	33
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	24,031	15,784	4,362	44,177	2,188	46,366	2,373	48,739

(Note)

- “Others” is an operational segment that is not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, printheads, optical modules, tantalum capacitors, power modules, and lightings.
- Adjustments are as follows.

[1] The adjusted amount of the segment profit (loss), -581 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of -1,061 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 479 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

[2] The adjusted amount of 611,018 million yen in segment assets contains corporate assets of 613,406 million yen that have not been allocated to individual segment information and a downward adjustment of non-current assets of -2,388 million yen. Corporate assets do not belong to reported segments, consisting of cash and deposits of 280,756 million yen, notes and accounts receivable (trade) of 76,721 million yen, and land of 64,039 million yen.

[3] Adjustments to increases in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets apply to non-current assets of common categories such as sales and administrative expenses.

3. Segment profits or losses are adjusted with operating income on consolidated financial statements.

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on Consolidate financial statements (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal				
Sales								
Sales to customer	164,080	126,436	36,370	326,887	25,510	352,397	-	352,397
Inter-segment sales or transfer	2,549	3,583	94	6,226	50	6,276	-6,276	-
Total	166,629	130,019	36,464	333,113	25,560	358,674	-6,276	352,397
Segment profit (-loss)	7,660	21,504	4,594	33,760	262	34,022	-387	33,635
Segment asset	121,215	92,589	20,507	234,312	16,780	251,092	553,042	804,134
Other items								
Depreciation	17,526	16,676	2,321	36,524	2,820	39,345	-1,007	38,338
Amortization of goodwill	245	-	-	245	-	245	-	245
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	20,973	21,991	4,695	47,661	1,315	48,977	7,709	56,686

(Note)

1. "Others" is an operational segment that is not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, printheads, optical modules, tantalum capacitors, power modules, and lightings.
2. Adjustments are as follows.
 - [1] The adjusted amount of the segment profit (loss), -387 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of -959 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 572 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).
 - [2] The adjusted amount of 553,042 million yen in segment assets contains corporate assets of 555,521 million yen that have not been allocated to individual segment information and a downward adjustment of non-current assets of -2,479 million yen. Corporate assets do not belong to reported segments, consisting of cash and deposits of 280,933 million yen, notes and accounts receivable (trade) of 66,432 million yen, and land of 66,161 million yen.
 - [3] Adjustments to increases in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets apply to non-current assets of common categories such as sales and administrative expenses.
3. Segment profits or losses are adjusted with operating income on consolidated financial statements.

2. Relevant information

Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(1) Information on individual products and services

As the classification of products and services is identical to reportable segment classification, it has been omitted.

(2) Information on individual regions

[1] Sales

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Japan	China	Others	Total
101,754	121,770	139,247	362,772

(Note) Sales are based on the location of customers, and categorized by country.

[2] Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Japan	China	Thailand	Philippines	Others	Total
127,822	26,649	33,613	27,319	15,888	231,293

(3) Information on individual significant customers

Since there are no customers who account for more than 10 percent of sales to external customers in the consolidated statement of income, this section has been omitted.

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1) Information on individual products and services

As the classification of products and services is identical to reportable segment classification, it has been omitted.

(2) Information on individual regions

[1] Sales

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Japan	China	Others	Total
97,964	115,789	138,644	352,397

(Note) Sales are based on the location of customers, and categorized by country.

[2] Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Japan	China	Thailand	Philippines	Others	Total
142,074	22,332	30,642	24,286	17,107	236,443

(3) Information on individual significant customers

Since there are no customers who account for more than 10 percent of sales to external customers in the consolidated statement of income, this section has been omitted.

3. Information regarding impairment loss of non-current assets of individual reportable segments

Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note)	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal			
Impairment loss	205	3,732	1,342	5,280	394	201	5,875

(Note) The amount in "Others" is mainly the amount accrued in the mold business.

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note)	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal			
Impairment loss	1,196	-	598	1,794	2	224	2,021

(Note) The amount in "Others" is mainly the amount accrued in the tantalum capacitors business.

4. Information regarding depreciation amount of goodwill and undepreciated balance of individual reportable segments

Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal			
Balance at end of current period	33	-	-	33	-	-	33

(Note) “Depreciation of goodwill” has been omitted, as similar information is disclosed in “1. Segment information (3) Information regarding amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual reportable segment information.”

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal			
Balance at end of current period	5,777	-	-	5,777	-	-	5,777

(Note) “Depreciation of goodwill” has been omitted, as similar information is disclosed in “1. Segment information (3) Information regarding amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual reportable segment information.”

5. Information regarding profits of negative goodwill of individual reportable segments

Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

There is no relevant information.

Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

There is no relevant information.

(Per share data)

	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2016
Net assets per share	6,975.07 yen	6,672.33 yen
Net income per share	420.16 yen	241.91 yen

- (Note) 1. Net income per share after adjustment of residual securities for the year ended March 31, 2016 has been omitted as there are no residual securities.
2. As reported in “Changes in accounting policies,” transitional provisions in the Accounting Standard for Business Combination and other applicable accounting standards have been applied.
As a result, the net assets and net income per share of the reported fiscal year decreased 4.16 yen and 4.14 yen, respectively.
3. The basis for the calculation of the net assets per share is as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2016
Total net assets	752,433 million yen	706,251 million yen
Amount deducted from the total of net assets	498	477
(Minority interests included in the above amount)	(496)	(476)
Year-end net assets from common shares	751,935	705,773
Year-end number of common shares used to calculate net assets per share	107,803 thousand shares	105,776 thousand shares

4. The basis for the calculation of the net income per share is as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit attributable to owners of parent	45,296 million yen	25,686 million yen
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	2	1
Amount attributable to common shareholders	45,294	25,685
Average number of common shares during the year	107,804 thousand shares	106,175 thousand shares

(Significant subsequent events)

(Retirement of Treasury Shares)

At their meeting on May 10, 2016, the Board of Directors decided to retire a portion of the treasury shares in the company's possession at the end of March 2016 in accordance with the provisions set forth in Art. 178 of the Companies Act.

1. Reason for Retirement

The Rohm Group sets 5% of the total number of outstanding shares as the maximum number of retained treasury shares and, as a rule, retires any shares above this amount every fiscal year.

The Rohm Group will continue to retain the remaining treasury shares on hand to ensure business flexibility for M&A and other actions as needed.

2. Type of shares to retire Common shares
 3. Number of shares to retire 2,200,000 shares (About 1.94% of all outstanding shares issued prior to cancellation)
 4. Scheduled date of retirement May 31, 2016

6. Others

(1) Orders

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 To March 31, 2015)		Year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 To March 31, 2016)	
	Order received	Order backlog	Order received	Order backlog
ICs	167,935	25,287	165,476	26,684
Discrete semiconductor devices	129,339	20,305	126,656	20,525
Modules	36,851	6,846	35,910	6,387
Total of reportable segments	334,126	52,439	328,044	53,596
Others	27,357	3,676	25,584	3,750
Total	361,483	56,116	353,628	57,347

(Note) The above amounts do not contain consumption tax and the like.

(2) Transfer of Directors

[1] Candidate Auditors

Director Ken Sato

[2] Retiring Auditors

Director Jun Iida

[3] Candidate Auditors

Auditor (Standing Auditor) Hiroyuki Nii (Outside Auditor)

Auditor (Part-time Auditor) Hidero Chimori (Outside Auditor)

[4] Retiring Auditors

Auditor (Standing Auditor) Hideo Iwata (Outside Director)

Auditor (Part-time Auditor) Yasuhito Tamaki (Outside Director)