



ROHM Co., Ltd. Financial Highlights for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2017

(From April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)

February 2, 2017

Consolidated Financial Results		(Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen. Any fraction less than the unit is rounded off.)						
		'17/3	'16/3	Change from the previous year		'16/3	'17/3 (Projected)	Change from the previous year
		First nine months	First nine months	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Annual	
Net sales	Millions of yen	264,445	274,387	-9,942	-3.6%	352,397	347,000	-1.5%
Cost of sales	Millions of yen	176,802	177,230	-428	-0.2%	230,662	233,500	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Millions of yen	61,948	66,787	-4,839	-7.2%	88,099	84,500	
Operating income (loss)	Millions of yen	25,694	30,369	-4,675	-15.4%	33,635	29,000	-13.8%
		(9.7%)	(11.1%)	(-1.4%)		(9.5%)	(8.4%)	
Ordinary income (loss)	Millions of yen	31,093	40,664	-9,571	-23.5%	36,625	31,500	-14.0%
		(11.8%)	(14.8%)	(-3.0%)		(10.4%)	(9.1%)	
Profit attributable to owners of parent	Millions of yen	24,984	31,445	-6,461	-20.5%	25,686	23,500	-8.5%
		(9.4%)	(11.5%)	(-2.1%)		(7.3%)	(6.8%)	
Figures in () indicate ratio to sales.								
Net income (loss) per share	yen	236.20	295.83	-59.63	-20.2%	241.91	222.17	
Net income to equity	%					3.5		
Ordinary income to total assets	%					4.4		
Total assets	Millions of yen	826,256	834,772	-8,516	-1.0%	804,134		
Net assets	Millions of yen	728,823	734,426	-5,603	-0.8%	706,251		
Equity ratio	%	88.1	87.9	+0.2		87.8		
Net assets per share	yen	6,885.72	6,938.56	-52.84	-0.8%	6,672.33		
Capital expenditures	Millions of yen	25,957	38,474	-12,517	-32.5%	56,686	43,000	-24.1%
Depreciation	Millions of yen	29,184	27,841	+1,343	+4.8%	38,338	41,500	+8.2%
Research and development costs	Millions of yen	27,085	30,522	-3,437	-11.3%	40,868	38,000	-7.0%
Number of employees	Number	21,107	21,078	+29	+0.1%	21,171		
Foreign exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)	yen/US\$	107.88	121.49	-13.61	-11.2%	120.00	110.00	(fourth quarter)

(Note) As the projected data are based on the information that ROHM is currently acquiring as well as specific prerequisites judged as legitimate, actual data may be considerably different due to various factors.

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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, 2017 [Based on Japanese Standard] (Consolidated)

February 2, 2017
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 6, 2017
 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, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)

(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, 2017	264,445	-3.6	25,694	-15.4	31,093	-23.5	24,984	-20.5
First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2016	274,387	-0.3	30,369	-5.3	40,664	-20.7	31,445	-17.9

(Note) Comprehensive income First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017: 34,739 million yen (131.0%)
 First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2016: 15,041 million yen (-83.2%)

	Net income per share		Diluted net income per share	
	Yen		Yen	
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017	236.20		—	
First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2016	295.83		—	

(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, 2017	826,256		728,823		88.1	
Year ended March 31, 2016	804,134		706,251		87.8	

(Reference) Shareholder's equity First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017: 728,340 million yen
 Year ended March 31, 2016: 705,774 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, 2016	—	65.00	—	65.00	130.00
Year ending March 31, 2017	—	50.00	—		
Year ending March 31, 2017 (Estimates)				50.00	100.00

(Note) Revision to recently disclosed dividend estimates: None

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

(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	347,000	-1.5	29,000	-13.8	31,500	-14.0	23,500	-8.5	222.17	

(Note) Revision to recently disclosed figures for consolidated financial results forecast: Yes

For revisions to the consolidated business results forecast, please refer to the "Notice of Posting of Non-Operating Income (foreign currency exchange gain) and Revisions to Earnings Forecasts" that was released on February 2, 2017.

*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: None
 [2] Other changes in accounting policies other than items indicated in [1]: None
 [3] Change in accounting estimates: None
 [4] Restatement of revisions: None

(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, 2017	111,200,000 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2016	113,400,000 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury stocks	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017	5,424,549 shares
	Year ended March 31, 2016	7,623,743 shares
[3] Average number of shares during the period (Accumulated total of the quarter)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017	105,775,985 shares
	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2016	106,295,088 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 based on current information acquired by ROHM as well as specific legitimate premises for making decisions, 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 5 of the Financial Report for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2017 (Appendix)

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* Separately attached as supplementary material are "Financial Highlights for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2017."

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

On the whole, the world economy in the first nine months of the fiscal year ending in March 2017 continued its mild recovery, despite the uncertain outlook and fears that came with the Brexit decision and the trends tied to the US presidential election, as the pallbearer western economies held firm, the Japanese economy kept on a steadfast recovery track and the Chinese economy began showing signs of a pickup.

By individual regions, the economic picture was as follows. The US economy held firm as the jobs situation and personal consumption continued to improve. In Europe, the economy rebounded slightly thanks to good business performance and an improving jobs market. In China, industrial output and personal consumption improved thanks to pumping measures by the Chinese government, while mild recoveries advanced in India and Thailand. As for Japan, while capital investment and personal consumption were sluggish on the one hand, the unemployment situation continued to improve and both housing investment and exports were up on the other. Moreover, though the sharp appreciation of the yen weighed on corporate performance in the first half of the year, exchange rates reversed and depreciated the yen in the second half of the year to the benefit of businesses that export products and services.

The electronics industry was as follows. The automotive electronics market was bullish, despite a slowdown that was seen in the US, as Japan showed signs of a turnaround, the markets in Europe, China and India improved, and car manufacturers increased their use of in-vehicle electronics. As for the industrial equipment market, adjustments characterized the first half of the year, but the latter half of this year was bolstered by the recovery in the Chinese economy and other positive factors. As for consumer products, the smartphone market improved on a strong uptick in sales of new products, while PC, TV and other consumer product markets remained challenged.

Working within this business environment, the ROHM Group continued to implement important strategies aimed at boosting sales to overseas customers and strengthening product lineups for new markets and the automotive and industrial equipment markets, which are expected to grow in the mid- to long-term. Accordingly, time and resources were directed at developing and combining new products and technologies into [1] analog solutions, [2] power solutions, [3] sensor solutions and [4] mobile solutions that were then offered to customers. The ROHM Group also pushed ahead with 'production innovation' and other efforts necessary for achieving 'zero defects' by continuing its RPS (ROHM Production System) activities (*1) and promoting technological development needed to build a state-of-the-art quality management system.

In terms of product development for the automotive and industrial equipment markets, the ROHM Group developed high efficiency power ICs for mild hybrid vehicles (*2), the world's smallest power ICs for ADAS (Advanced Driver Assistance System) modules, SiC-MOSFETs (*3) that are capable of withstanding 1,700 V, chip resistors of improved sulfuration resistance, and SiC Schottky barrier diodes (*4) of high surge resistance. For the communication equipment market, which includes smartphones, ROHM developed a 6-axis accelerometer-gyroscope combo sensor of the lowest level of power consumption in the industry, a pulse wave sensor of the highest power-saving performance in the industry, a 3-color LED of the smallest size in the industry, and various wireless communication modules that support Wi-SUN FAN (*5).

On the production front, ROHM transferred its lighting business as a part of business selection and concentration plans, and took more steps to strengthen production systems for future growth, by integrating the front-end process of semiconductor production acquired from Renesas Electronics Corp. (present ROHM Shiga Co., Ltd.), and building and starting up new factories in Thailand and Malaysia.

Moreover, ROHM signed a basic agreement with the Kyoto Prefectural Government, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine and Fukushima SiC Applied Engineering, Inc. to research and develop medical devices for boron neutron capture therapy using ROHM's SiC-MOSFET, and elected to donate research facilities and equipment for this project to Kyoto Prefecture as a part of the company's social contribution activities.

Though sales increased to our pleasure in strategic areas like the automotive and industrial equipment markets and overseas smartphone markets, consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017 were 264,445 million yen (a decrease of 3.6% from the same time last year) due to the yen appreciating far more than was seen at the same time last year. And, despite aggressive efforts to enhance production efficiency and cut back on costs via RPS activities, the impact of this decrease in sales resulted in an operating income of 25,694 million yen (a decrease of 15.4% from the same time last year).

After figuring in foreign exchange gains, ordinary income was 31,093 million yen (a decrease of 23.5% from the same time last year) and quarterly net income belonging to parent company shareholders was 24,984 million yen (a decrease of 20.5% from the same time last year).

*1 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.

*2 Mild hybrid vehicle

Unlike full hybrid vehicles that can run even with the engine stopped, a mild hybrid uses the engine as the primary power source and is assisted by a comparatively small battery and a motor for driving the engine at startup, etc. A mild hybrid system is advantageous because it is simpler and less costly than a full hybrid system.

- *3 MOSFET (Short for Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor)
This type of transistor enables faster switching with less power consumption than bipolar transistors (*6), and is widely used in a variety of electronic products.
- *4 Schottky barrier diode
A diode that utilizes the characteristics of a Schottky junction formed by contact of metal and a semiconductor. It is mainly used for switching power supplies and the like as voltage drop in the forward direction is low and switching speed is fast.
- *5 Wi-SUN FAN (Wireless Smart Utility Network Field Area Network)
A new international wireless communication standard for IoT promoted by the Wi-SUN Alliance. Wi-SUN FAN reduces power consumption by interconnecting meters and sensors and allowing multi-hop networking in order to enable advanced metering, smart grids for power distribution automation, infrastructure management, intelligent road transit systems, smart street lighting and other components of a smart city.
- *6 Bipolar transistor
A 3-terminal semiconductor in which N-type semiconductors and P-type semiconductors have a P-N-P or N-P-N junction structure. Primarily used for current amplification and switching.

Overview of Performance by Segment

<ICs>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 were 120,812 million yen (a decrease of 5.4% from the same time last year) and segment income was 7,081 million yen (a decrease of 17.0% from the same time last year).

In the automotive electronics market, sales of power ICs and CD driver ICs for car AV went through an adjustment, while greater adoption of power ICs for car bodies, isolated gate driver ICs (*7) for powertrains, and LED driver ICs and power ICs for instrument panels translated into increased sales.

In the industrial equipment market, sales of LCD driver ICs for HEMS and BEMS (*8), and power ICs for factory automation and measuring instruments grew steadily, while sales of power ICs and motor driver ICs for office equipment and POS, and LCD timing controller ICs (*9) for interfaces went through an adjustment.

In the consumer electronics segment, the use of color sensors for smartphones and other products, and USB Power Delivery Type-C (*10) controller ICs increased, and power ICs for home appliances sold well, but sales of power ICs and other products for PCs and audio equipment decreased.

With regard to group company LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., sales of microcontrollers for power meters and memory ICs for portable gaming devices and other applications increased, while sales of display driver ICs for high resolution TVs decreased.

- *7 Isolated gate driver IC
A gate driver IC drives power semiconductors like IGBT (*11), but by incorporating an isolated element in a gate driver, external isolating components that are critical to protecting people and systems have become unnecessary.
- *8 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.
- *9 LCD timing controller IC (T-CON)
An IC that generates and controls the signals needed to light up the LCDs used for TVs, PC monitors, car infotainment systems, etc.
- *10 USB Power Delivery Type-C
A USB power expansion standard for delivering up to 100W of power over USB. It powers laptops and other devices that could not be driven over conventional USB, and shortens charging time considerably for portables.
USB Type-C is a new connector standard defined in USB 3.1.
- *11 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.

<Discrete Semiconductor Devices>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 were 97,373 million yen (a decrease of 0.3% from the same time last year) and segment income was 16,959 million yen (a decrease of 0.5% from the same time last year).

With regard to transistors, sales for car audio systems and PCs decreased, but sales of power MOSFETs to the automotive, industrial equipment and consumer products markets grew steadily. As for diodes, a similar decrease in sales was seen with PC applications, but sales of diodes for automotive electronics were strong. Regarding power devices, sales of IGBTs to the automotive electronics market grew greatly and sales of SiC devices for solar power systems were solid. However, sales of LEDs for amusement devices and sales of semiconductor lasers for reading optical disks were sluggish.

<Modules>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 were 30,216 million yen (an increase of 3.1% from the same time last year) and segment income was 1,860 million yen (a decrease of 56.0% from the same time last year).

With regard to printheads, sales of printheads for mini-printers used for CAT terminals and other devices, and sales for laser printers went through an adjustment.

As for optical modules, sales of sensor modules for wearable electronics decreased on the one hand, while sales of sensor modules for smartphones and LED units for onboard automotive light sources grew on the other.

<Others>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 were 16,043 million yen (a decrease of 18.3% from the same time last year) and segment income was 1,276 million yen (an increase of 61.6% from the same time last year).

Sales of resistors were strong thanks to demand from automotive electronics markets. Sales of tantalum capacitors for smartphones and PCs were sluggish.

Sales of LED lighting products declined as a result of ROHM's withdrawal from business.

Sales mentioned above in "Overview of Performance by Segment" 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 2017, total assets of the ROHM Group increased by 22,122 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, to 826,256 million yen. The primary factors behind this were decreases respectively in property, plants and equipment of 4,314 million yen and inventories of 3,616 million yen on the one hand and increases in each notes and accounts receivable (trade) of 16,756 million yen and investment securities of 15,734 million yen on the other.

Liabilities decreased 450 million yen from the close of the previous fiscal year, to 97,433 million yen. The primary factors behind this were increases respectively in income taxes payable of 3,096 million yen and notes and accounts payable (trade) of 1,243 million yen, and decreases in each accounts payable (other) of 3,355 million yen and other current liabilities of 1,332 million yen.

Net assets increased 22,572 million yen from the close of the previous fiscal year, to 728,823 million yen. The primary factors behind this were increases respectively in shareholders' equity of 12,815 million yen that resulted from posting quarterly profits attributable to owners of the parent, and valuation differences on available-for-sale securities of 7,875 million yen.

As a result, equity ratio increased from the 87.8% from the end of the previous fiscal year, to 88.1%.

(3) Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Results Forecast

Performance for the first nine months of the year ending on March 31, 2017 exceeded our previously announced forecasts because sales to the automotive, industrial equipment and smartphone markets stayed strong, exchange rates depreciated the yen greater than expected and costs were reduced by RPS activities. In the fourth quarter, since a seasonal adjustment is expected in the electronics market and exchange rates should depreciate the yen more than first projected, we have revised our performance forecasts for the year that were announced in November 2016 as follows.

These figures are premised on an exchange rate of 1 USD = 110 JPY.

<Consolidated Annual Financial Forecast>

	Year Ended on March 31, 2016	Year Ending on March 31, 2017		Percent Change From the Previous Year
		Previous Forecast (Declared on November 1, 2016)	Current Forecast (Declared on February 2, 2017)	
Sales	352,300 million yen	334,000 million yen	347,000 million yen	-1.5 %
Operating income	33,600 million yen	23,500 million yen	29,000 million yen	-13.8 %
Ordinary income	36,600 million yen	16,500 million yen	31,500 million yen	-14.0 %
Quarterly profits attributable to parent company shareholders	25,600 million yen	12,000 million yen	23,500 million yen	-8.5 %

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

None

(4) Additional information

(Application of Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)

As of the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2017, ROHM has been applying the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability on Deferred Tax Assets (Guidance No. 26 of the Accounting Standards Board of Japan, March 28, 2016).

3. Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Quarterly Balance Sheet

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	End of the accounting year ended March 31, 2016 (March 31, 2016)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 (December 31, 2016)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	280,933	279,784
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	66,432	83,188
Electronically recorded monetary claims - operating	3,903	4,942
Securities	15,470	21,162
Merchandise and finished goods	28,139	21,064
Work in process	35,319	37,220
Raw materials and supplies	24,204	25,762
Deferred tax assets	8,451	7,326
Income taxes receivable	940	461
Other	9,962	9,259
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-186	-713
Total current assets	473,570	489,458
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	224,913	231,790
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	501,757	514,680
Tools, furniture and fixtures	49,934	51,206
Land	66,161	66,433
Construction in progress	20,165	14,820
Accumulated depreciation	-626,488	-646,802
Total property, plant and equipment	236,443	232,129
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	5,777	5,664
Other	5,914	5,101
Total intangible assets	11,691	10,765
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	63,146	78,880
Net defined benefit asset	1,297	1,775
Deferred tax assets	2,492	1,940
Other	15,590	11,409
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-98	-102
Total investments and other assets	82,428	93,902
Total non-current assets	330,564	336,797
Total assets	804,134	826,256

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	End of the accounting year ended March 31, 2016 (March 31, 2016)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 (December 31, 2016)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	10,460	11,703
Electronically recorded obligations - operating	7,525	8,233
Accounts payable - other	19,300	15,945
Income taxes payable	1,896	4,992
Deferred tax liabilities	35	7
Provision for loss on business liquidation	442	224
Other	22,691	21,359
Total current liabilities	62,352	62,466
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	24,016	23,626
Net defined benefit liability	9,706	10,202
Other	1,807	1,137
Total non-current liabilities	35,530	34,966
Total liabilities	97,883	97,433
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	609,166	602,609
Treasury shares	-67,148	-47,775
Total shareholders' equity	731,391	744,206
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	16,503	24,378
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-37,103	-35,859
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-5,016	-4,385
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	-25,616	-15,866
Non-controlling interests	476	482
Total net assets	706,251	728,823
Total liabilities and net assets	804,134	826,256

(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, 2017)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)
Net sales	274,387	264,445
Cost of sales	177,230	176,802
Gross profit	97,156	87,642
Selling, general and administrative expenses	66,787	61,948
Operating income	30,369	25,694
Non-operating income		
Interest income	1,491	1,658
Dividend income	766	747
Foreign exchange gains	7,660	2,708
Other	498	506
Total non-operating income	10,417	5,621
Non-operating expenses		
Settlement package	1	148
Other	120	73
Total non-operating expenses	122	222
Ordinary income	40,664	31,093
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of non-current assets	137	201
Gain on sales of investment securities	-	177
Total extraordinary income	137	378
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sales of non-current assets	31	49
Loss on abandonment of non-current assets	544	89
Impairment loss	123	-
Loss on valuation of investment securities	4	0
Loss on liquidation of business	-	267
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and associates	58	-
Special retirement expenses	114	97
Total extraordinary losses	876	504
Profit before income taxes	39,926	30,967
Income taxes - current	6,977	6,568
Income taxes for prior periods	-	1,731
Income taxes - deferred	1,486	-2,333
Total income taxes	8,464	5,966
Profit	31,461	25,001
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	16	17
Profit attributable to owners of parent	31,445	24,984

(Consolidated quarterly statement of comprehensive income)
 (First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)
Profit	31,461	25,001
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	-2,574	7,874
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-14,242	1,232
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	396	630
Total other comprehensive income	-16,420	9,737
Comprehensive income	15,041	34,739
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	15,043	34,734
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	-2	5

(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 May 10, 2016, ROHM retired 2,200,000 shares of treasury stock on May 31, 2016. As a result, both retained earnings and treasury shares decreased by 19,377 million yen in the first nine months of the year ending on March 31, 2017.

(Segment information etc.)

[Segment information]

The First Nine Months of the Fiscal Year ended 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	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, 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, adjustments are made using the operating income of the consolidated quarterly statement of income.

The First Nine Months of the Current Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)

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	120,812	97,373	30,216	248,402	16,043	264,445	-	264,445
Inter-segment sales or transfer	2,056	4,767	20	6,845	70	6,915	-6,915	-
Total	122,869	102,141	30,237	255,247	16,113	271,360	-6,915	264,445
Segment profit	7,081	16,959	1,860	25,900	1,276	27,177	-1,482	25,694

- (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, minus 1,482 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of minus 1,058 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of minus 424 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).
3. For segment profits, adjustments are made using the operating income of the consolidated quarterly statement of income.