



ROHM CO., LTD. Financial Highlights for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2009
(From April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)

February 6, 2009

Consolidated Financial Results

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

		Year ending March	Year ended March	(Reference) Increase/decrease from the nine-month period of		Year ended March	Year ending March 31, 2009	
		31, 2009	31, 2008	the year ended March 31, 2008		31, 2008	(Projected)	
		Nine-month period	Nine-month period	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Annual	Increase/decrease from the previous year
Net sales	Millions of yen	258,339	293,182	-34,843	-11.9%	373,405	315,500	-15.5%
Cost of sales	Millions of yen	166,047	177,648	-11,601	-6.5%	230,839	223,900	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Millions of yen	64,867	55,079	+9,788	+17.8%	75,204	91,600	
Operating income	Millions of yen	27,424	60,455	-33,031	-54.6%	67,361	0	-
(Operating income margin)		(10.6%)	(20.6%)	(-10.0%)		(18.0%)	(0.0%)	
Ordinary income	Millions of yen	32,510	65,574	-33,064	-50.4%	62,796	5,500	-91.2%
(Ordinary income margin)		(12.6%)	(22.4%)	(-9.8%)		(16.8%)	(1.7%)	
Net income	Millions of yen	4,598	39,284	-34,686	-88.3%	31,931	-11,500	-
(Net income margin)		(1.8%)	(13.4%)	(-11.6%)		(8.6%)	(-3.6%)	
Basic net income per share	Yen	41.97	348.06	-306.09	-87.9%	284.66	-104.95	
Ratio of net income to equity	%					4.1		
Ordinary income to total assets	%					6.8		
Total assets	Millions of yen	848,671	950,494			870,972		
Net assets	Millions of yen	701,208	815,395			755,872		
Equity ratio	%	82.1	85.7			86.7		
Net assets per share	Yen	6,357.58	7,311.54			6,895.25		
Foreign exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)	Yen/US\$	103.50	117.57			115.29	90.00	

(Last quarter of the fiscal year)

(Note) 1. The values of "Increase/decrease from the nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008" are for reference since financial figures are calculated in accordance with accounting standards including "Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements" from the consolidated fiscal year ending March 31, 2009.

2. As the projected data is based on 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 Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2009

February 6, 2009

Listed Company Name: ROHM CO., LTD.

Stock Exchange Listings Tokyo, Osaka

Code No.:6963 URL <http://www.rohm.co.jp>

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Scheduled Date for Submitting the Quarterly Financial Reports: February 12, 2009

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

1. Consolidated Business Results for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)

(1) Consolidated Operating Results (Accumulated total)

(The percentages [%] represent changes from the nine-month period of the previous year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009	258,339	—	27,424	—	32,510	—	4,598	—
Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008	293,182	-3.7	60,455	3.5	65,574	0.9	39,284	-5.1

	Basic net income per share		Diluted net income per share	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009	41.97	—	—	—
Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008	348.06	—	—	—

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholder's equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009	848,671	701,208	82.1	6,357.58
Year ended March 31, 2008	870,972	755,872	86.7	6,895.25

(Reference) Shareholder's equity
 Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009: 696,610 million yen
 Year ended March 31, 2008: 755,545 million yen

2. Dividend Details

(Base date)	Dividend per share				
	End of the first quarter	Interim	End of the third quarter	End of year	Annual
Year ended March 31, 2008	—	65.00	—	165.00	230.00
Year ending March 31, 2009	—	65.00	—	—	—
Year ending March 31, 2009 (Estimates)	—	—	—	65.00	130.00

(Note) Revision to estimates of dividends in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009: None
 Commemorative dividend of 100 yen is included in the dividends for the year ended on March 31, 2008.

3. Consolidated Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

(The percentages [%] represent changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Basic net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Fiscal 2009	315,500	-15.5	0	—	5,500	-91.2	-11,500	—	-104.95

(Note) Revision to estimated figures for consolidated business results in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009: Yes

4. Other

- Major change in subsidiaries during the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation): Yes
 New company 1, (Company name: OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.) Excluded company (Company name:)
 (Note) For details, please refer to "4. Others of [Qualitative Information, Financial Statements and Others]" on Page 6.
- Application of simple accounting procedure and specific accounting procedure on compiling consolidated quarterly financial statement: None
- Changes in accounting policies, procedures, indication methods, etc. concerned with the preparation of quarterly financial statement:
 (Changes to be entered as changes to major conditions for the preparations of consolidated quarterly financial statements)
 [1] Changes according to revision of accounting standards: Yes
 [2] Other changes: None
 (Note) For details, please refer to "4. Others of [Qualitative Information, Financial Statements and Others]" on Page 6.
- Number of shares outstanding (common shares)
 [1] Term-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury shares)
 Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 118,801,388 shares Year ended March 31, 2008 118,801,388 shares
 [2] Term-end number of treasury shares
 Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 9,229,826 shares Year ended March 31, 2008 9,226,835 shares
 [3] Average number of shares during the period (Consolidated accumulated period)
 Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 109,573,317 shares Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008 112,866,171 shares

*Explanation on Adequate Usage of Business Results Forecast

(1) Since the statement regarding the business results forecast accounted for in this financial report is based on current information acquired by ROHM as well as specific legitimate prerequisites, actual business results may be considerably different due to various factors. Regarding prerequisite on business results forecast and other related subjects, please refer to "3. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast of [Qualitative Information, Financial Statements and Others]" on Page 5 and "Announcement concerning revision of the business results forecast" which we released today (February 6, 2009).

(2) Starting this consolidated fiscal year, ROHM is applying the following standards: "Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements" (Accounting Standard No. 12, Issued on March 14, 2007. The Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and "Application Guidelines of Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements" (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.14, Issued on March 14, 2007. Accounting Standards Board of Japan). ROHM is also compiling consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations on Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements."

(Reference) Non-consolidated Business Results Forecast

Non-consolidated Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

(The percentages [%] represent changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Basic net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Fiscal 2009	246,500	-26.0	4,000	-89.0	19,000	-42.8	3,000	-83.4	27.38

(Note) Revisions to estimated figures for non-consolidated business results in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009: Yes

* Explanation on Adequate Usage of Business Results Forecast

Since the statement regarding the business results forecast accounted for in this financial report is based on current information acquired by ROHM as well as specific legitimate prerequisites, actual business results may be considerably different due to various factors. Regarding prerequisite on business results forecast and other related subjects, please refer to “3. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast of [Qualitative Information, Financial Statements and Others]” on Page 5 and “Announcement concerning revision of the business results forecast” which we released today (February 6, 2009).

[Qualitative Information, Financial Statements and Others]

1. Qualitative information regarding consolidated operating results

(Note) Increases/decreases from the nine-month period of the previous year are indicated as a reference.

Overall condition on business performance

During the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009, the global economy went from bad to worse as world-wide financial uncertainty which was originated by the subprime loan problem in the U.S. negatively influenced employment and consumption in various locations. With turmoil in the U.S. automobile industry, conditions deteriorated after the autumn. The economy temporarily showed signs of recovery in the spring as the oil prices showed stability; however, after the summer, the U.S. experienced a sharp downturn in its economy because of growing financial uneasiness as well as a decrease in the value of personal assets and deterioration of the employment environment. Also in Europe, the job market has drastically worsened since the autumn due to ongoing stagnation in personal consumption. In Asia, major countries including China and South Korea saw sluggish economic growth. The Japanese economy also showed a downturn due to slow capital and housing investment, a slowdown in the growth of mining and manufacturing production, deterioration of employment conditions, and progressing appreciation of yen.

In the electronics industry, during the first half, the production of major equipment including personal computers, mobile phones, and flat-screen TVs continued to be robust on volume terms, supported by growing demand in emerging countries. However, in the second half, in addition to a slowdown in consumption in developed countries, the demand in emerging countries dropped, and the economy remained weak. In the personal computer market, although low-price products had driven the demand, sales growth began to slow down after the summer. The mobile phone market slowed down to a large extent in the second half. Despite a seasonal recovery in the electronics industry during the spring, the market was put into an unprecedented downturn due to drastic deterioration of supply-demand relations accompanied by a slowdown in business sentiment after the autumn and competitive conditions caused by low-priced equipment including mobile phones, personal computers, and flat-screen TVs.

Within individual regions, in Japan, the production of digital AV equipment including flat-screen TVs and digital still cameras was adjusted for the purpose of eliminating excessive inventories, while the mobile phone market also showed continued sluggish demand. In the Asian region, as the world's manufacturing base of electronic equipment - the production of digital AV equipment, mobile phones, and low-priced personal computers was strong in the first half. However, the world-wide downturn in consumption after November put the brakes on the production of electronic equipment. In Europe, the production of flat-screen TVs in Eastern Europe entered the adjustment phase. Also, in the US, a considerable decrease was seen mainly centered on the automotive market.

Under these circumstances, the ROHM group, from the viewpoint that the market would continue to expand in the medium to long term, focused on strengthening sales in the fields of the automotive, electrical and flat-screen TV markets, as well as increasing sales to overseas customers, thus exerting itself to enforce the structure of the sales divisions related to the automotive and electrical markets, and the sales division which focuses on overseas customers. Divisions of sales, development, and production started operating a network system that provides business information on global customers and the contents of business negotiations on a real time basis, focusing on the promotion of IT, and development of ECO-Devices which aim to improve the global environment. In addition, the group is promoting policies for developing as an Integrated Device Manufacturer (IDM) (*1) having stronger competitiveness in the long term with a company-wide effort to improve the management of OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. which ROHM purchased on October 1, 2008 and to construct a cooperative system with the LSI division of ROHM. ROHM is also progressing with an overall cost reduction and review of all aspects of its business with the utmost efforts in order to respond to the drastically changed management environment since last autumn.

Although the ROHM group is steadily promoting the above policies, in regard to the consolidated business results of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009, net sales marked 258,339 million yen (a decrease of 11.9 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). Accordingly, operating income and ordinary income drastically decreased to 27,424 million yen and 32,510 million yen (decreases of 54.6 percent and 50.4 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year), respectively.

Income before income taxes and minority interests for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 marked 15,080 million yen (a decrease of 77.1 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year) as loss on revaluation of investment securities and special severance payments for early retired employees at subsidiaries were allotted on extraordinary losses.

Also, net income for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 recorded 4,598 million yen (a decrease of 88.3 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year) due to the increase in burden with corporate tax by reversal of the deferred tax assets.

*1. Integrated Device Manufacturer (IDM)

The form of semiconductor business in which the company integrates from design to manufacture, sales and support.

Overview for performance in each division

<Integrated circuits>

The net sales for the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 were 123,823 million yen (a decrease of

4.1 percent from the nine-month period of the previous year).

In the category of LSIs, the sales of ICs for mobile phones including LED drivers and ambient light sensor ICs were robust; however, the sales of LCD drivers, audio integrated LSIs for the domestic mobile phone market and power management LSIs were considerably sluggish. For audio equipment, although Voice Generation ADPCM Decoder LSIs (*2) and DC/DC converters (*3) for car AVs were in good demand, sales of motor drivers for car audio systems and sound processors showed weakness. As for flat-screen TVs, power supply LSIs for panel and audio related LSIs experienced aggressive growth, but in the second half, were affected by adjustments in the market. In the game consoles segment, power management LSIs and motor driver LSIs marked strong sales. In personal computers, sales of ICs for fan motors were sluggish and in addition, secondary power supplies which were high in demand in the first half drastically reduced their sales following the autumn. In general purpose equipment, sales of LSIs for various power supplies and EEPROMs saw drastic lower sales.

In the area of module products, sales of AC/DC converters (*4) and power modules for automobiles recorded brisk activity; however, the sales of IrDA (*5) modules decreased.

At OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd., the order receipt of P2ROM for amusement equipment was robust, but sales of LCD drivers decreased.

ROHM continued to focus its efforts on improving its production system efficiencies, and also tackled sharing a production line with OKI Semiconductor as well as introducing the process using new technology such as nonvolatile logic LSI (*6).

- *2. Voice Generation ADPCM Decoder LSI
LSI for demodulating voice-compressed data in the form of ADPCM and reproducing the sound on speaker.
- *3. DC/DC converter
A circuit which converts the voltage value of the direct current.
- *4. AC/DC converter
Circuit that converts the DC voltage into different voltage levels
- *5. IrDA
Standard for transmitting and receiving data using infrared rays. Widely used for laptop computers and mobile phones.
- *6. Nonvolatile logic LSI
LSI which embeds a nonvolatile logic circuit into a data storage area called the Register located inside the LSI that ROHM has developed.

<Discrete semiconductor devices>

The sales for the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 were 98,433 million yen (a decrease of 18.9 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the transistor and diode category, MOSFET for power equipment and fast recovery diode (*7) for digital AV equipment enjoyed brisk sales in the first half. On the other hand, after the autumn, the sales in this category considerably decreased affected by a rapid and sharp cooling of the market.

LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) enjoyed increased sales with a focus on small-profile products including the world's smallest and thinnest LED, "PICOLED™" as well as white LED, but sales of other LEDs were sluggish.

In laser diodes, sales greatly decreased due to the slowdown of sales of the optical pickup market.

In the areas of production systems, production transfer to overseas plants in Thailand, the Philippines, and Tianjin, China achieved further progress while conversion to highly efficient production lines continued with the objective of enhancing the capability to respond to cost concerns.

- *7. Fast recovery diode
Diode which is equipped with features with faster reverse recovery than a normal diode.

<Passive components>

The sales for the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 were 16,241 million yen (a decrease of 9.6 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In resistors, ultra-small size and ultra-low ohmic resistance-type products recorded strong sales in the first half; however, on top of the impacts caused by intensifying price competition, drastic market deterioration forced severe conditions on sales.

Sales of tantalum capacitors in the first half continuously experienced a favorable increase in the bottom surface electrodes. In addition, strengthening the line-up of compact products resulted in strong sales. Nonetheless in the second half, the sales became stagnant affected by deterioration of the market.

The production system for tantalum capacitors was beefed up at the plant in Thailand, and for a response to the price increase in raw materials, ROHM did its utmost to bring the cost down by constructing a start-to-finish production process of all elements.

<Displays>

The sales for the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 were 19,842 million yen (a decrease of 19.8 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the printheads category, image sensor heads for facsimile machines saw sluggish sales, and sales of small-size thermal printheads for miniaturized-printers which were robust during the first half also decreased in the second half.

LED displays lost sales including a decrease in sales of LED display modules such as dot-matrix type and eight-character numeric displays.

As for production systems, standardization of the production process at ROHM Amagi was integrated to the factory in Dalian, and ROHM did its utmost for stabilization and efficiency improvement of production and cost reduction.

2. Qualitative information regarding consolidated financial conditions

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

Regarding financial status at the end of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009, total assets decreased by 22,301 million yen from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 and amounted to 848,671 million yen. The main factors were increases in tangible fixed assets by 46,813 million yen and in deferred tax assets (fixed assets) by 19,284 million yen respectively, as well as decreases in cash and time deposits by 81,954 million yen.

Liabilities increased by 32,364 million yen from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 and amounted to 147,463 million yen. This was attributable to increases in liabilities for retirement benefits by 15,357 million yen, in notes and accounts payable by 7,213 million yen and in other accounts payable by 6,767 million yen, respectively.

Net asset decreased by 54,664 million yen from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 and amounted to 701,208 million yen. The main factors for this decrease were that foreign currency translation adjustments decreased by 36,987 million yen and retained earnings by 20,360 million yen, respectively.

As a consequence, the equity ratio decreased from 86.7 percent at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 to 82.1 percent.

In addition, cash flow status was as follows.

Cash flow from operating activities during the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 recorded a plus of 55,992 million yen. The main increase factors were income before income taxes and minority interests of 15,080 million yen and depreciation and amortization of 34,029 million yen, as well as a decrease in notes and accounts receivable by 13,620 million yen. The main decrease factor was 10,377 million yen of the payment of income taxes.

Cash flow from investing activities during the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 marked a minus of 82,710 million yen. The main increase factor was revenue from selling and paying-off of securities and investment securities of 38,059 million yen and the main decrease factors were purchases of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation of 81,460 million yen and purchases of tangible fixed assets of 39,039 million yen.

Cash flow from financing activities during the consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 recorded a minus of 27,634 million yen. This was mainly attributable to the payment of dividends of 25,202 million yen.

Consequently, cash and cash equivalents decreased from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 by 76,565 million yen and, furthermore, affected by a negative 158 million yen that accompanies revision on the extent of consolidation, the balance as of the end of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 recorded 248,991 million yen.

3. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast

Overall conditions concerning the performance prospects for the year ending March 31, 2009

The global financial uncertainty, which has arisen from the subprime loan problem in the U.S., has had a severe effect on employment and consumption in various parts of the world and is growing more serious daily with ever-worsening business confidence.

In the electronics market, as sluggish final demand and adjustment of inventory have brought substantial production adjustment, at ROHM the current condition of receiving orders dipped considerably from the estimate as of November, 2008. In addition, the progress of yen appreciation which surpasses the prediction as well as the effect of continuous pressure for price reduction continues to place the business environment under extremely harsh conditions.

In order to respond to the drastic deterioration of the business environment, the ROHM group not only undertakes a cost reduction as well as an inventory reduction with the utmost energy, but also exerts company-wide efforts on improvement of the business of OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. and creating business cooperation with the LSI business of ROHM.

With those conditions in mind, the consolidated business results forecast for the year ending March 31, 2009 are as follows:

Net sales:	315,500 million yen (15.5 percent down from the previous fiscal year)
Operating income	0 million yen
Ordinary income:	5,500 million yen (91.2 percent down from the previous fiscal year)
Net loss	11,500 million yen

The forecasts are based on an exchange rate of ¥ 90 to US\$1.

4. Others

- (1) Major change in subsidiaries during the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation)

(One Company Newly Added)

OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

The company has fallen under a specified subsidiary of ROHM by the acquisition of its share from OKI Electric Industry Co., Ltd. as of October 1, 2008.

- (2) Application of a simple accounting procedure and specific accounting procedure for compiling consolidated quarterly financial statements:

There is no relevant item.

- (3) Changes in accounting policies, procedures, indication methods, etc. concerned with the preparation of quarterly financial statements

[1] Starting this consolidated fiscal year, ROHM is applying the “Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements” (Accounting Standard No. 12, Issued on March 14, 2007, The Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and “Application Guidelines of Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements” (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.14, Issued on March 14, 2007, Accounting Standards Board of Japan). ROHM is also compiling consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with the “Regulations on Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements.”

[2] Revision to standards and methods of evaluation of inventories

Inventories owned by ROHM with the purpose of ordinary sales have mainly been calculated by the cost accounting method of moving-averages. However, in accordance with the application of “Accounting Standard Regarding Evaluation of Inventories” (Accounting Standard No. 9, Issued on July 5, 2006, The Accounting Standards Board of Japan), ROHM chiefly uses the cost accounting method of moving-averages (method of writing down book values based on decreasing profitability regarding the values on the balance sheet).

The impact of this change on gains and losses is minor.

The effect on segment information is described in the relevant areas.

[3] Application of “Immediate Management Regarding Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statement”

Starting with the consolidated accounting period of the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2009, ROHM is applying the “Immediate Management Regarding Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statement” (Report on Responding to Business Practice No.18, Issued on May 17, 2006, Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and adding necessary revisions at the consolidated accounting closing.

The impact of this change on gains and losses is minor.

The effect on segment information is described in the relevant areas.

5. Consolidated Financial Statements for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2009

(1) Consolidated Quarterly Balance Sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008)	Abstract of consolidated balance sheets of the end of the previous fiscal year (March 31, 2008)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	241,262	323,216
Notes and accounts receivable trade	85,925	79,655
Securities	38,355	38,141
Commodities and Products	25,540	22,088
Products in progress	45,993	31,849
Raw materials and inventories	26,372	21,479
Prepaid pension cost	3,797	4,439
Deferred tax assets	11,340	9,963
Refundable income taxes	460	394
Others	7,690	5,144
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-383	-474
Total current assets	486,355	535,897
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and structures	202,351	193,270
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	458,094	447,519
Tools and furniture	45,470	39,017
Land	83,468	62,350
Construction in progress	22,845	16,947
Accumulated depreciation	-520,408	-514,097
Total tangible fixed assets	291,822	245,009
Intangible fixed assets	6,153	3,423
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	32,142	76,216
Deferred tax assets	22,880	3,596
Others	9,704	7,190
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-388	-362
Total investments and other assets	64,339	86,641
Total fixed assets	362,315	335,074
Total assets	848,671	870,972

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008)	Abstract of consolidated balance sheets of the end of the previous fiscal year (March 31, 2008)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable trade	24,890	17,677
Other accounts payable	32,363	25,596
Accrued income taxes	3,267	6,154
Deferred tax liabilities	862	780
Allowance for loss on liquidation of affiliates	2,244	—
Others	14,991	12,566
Total current liabilities	78,620	62,775
Long-term liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	50,566	49,827
Liabilities for retirement benefits	16,195	838
Others	2,081	1,658
Total long-term liabilities	68,842	52,324
Total liabilities	147,463	115,099
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	674,757	695,117
Treasury stock-at cost	-91,970	-91,953
Total shareholders' equity	772,160	792,537
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	330	1,901
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-75,880	-38,893
Total valuation and translation adjustments	-75,550	-36,991
Minority interests	4,598	326
Total net assets	701,208	755,872
Total of liabilities and net assets	848,671	870,972

(2) Consolidated Quarterly Statements of Income
(Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009)

	(Unit: millions of yen)
	Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008)
Net sales	258,339
Cost of sales	166,047
Gross profit	92,292
Selling, general and administrative expenses	64,867
Operating income	27,424
Non-operating income	
Interest income	5,004
Foreign currency exchange gain	899
Others	752
Total non-operating income	6,657
Non-operating expenses	
Investment loss on equity method	1,347
Others	225
Total non-operating expenses	1,572
Ordinary income	32,510
Extraordinary gains	
Gain on sale of fixed assets	134
Gain on sale of investment securities	183
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	57
Revenue from subsidies	232
Total extraordinary gains	608
Extraordinary losses	
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets	5
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	236
Impairment loss	2,404
Loss by narrowing down fixed asset	232
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	7,818
Special severance payments for early retired employees	5,095
Transfer from allowance for loss on liquidation of affiliates	2,244
Total extraordinary losses	18,037
Income before income taxes and minority interests	15,080
Income taxes-current	7,765
Income tax-deferred	2,701
Total income taxes	10,467
Minority interests	14
Net income	4,598

(3) Consolidated Quarterly Statements of Cash Flows

	(Unit: millions of yen)
	Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008)
Operating Activities	
Income before income taxes and minority interests	15,080
Depreciation and amortization	34,029
Impairment loss	2,404
Increase(-decrease) in net liability for retirement benefits	-24
Increase(-decrease) in prepaid pension cost	639
Interest and dividends income	-5,337
Foreign currency exchange loss (-gain)-net	2,620
Investment loss (-gain) on equity method	1,347
Revaluation loss(-gain) on securities/investment securities	7,818
Decrease (-increase) in notes and accounts receivable -trade	13,620
Decrease (-increase) in inventories	-2,352
Increase (-decrease) in notes and accounts payable -trade	-6,012
Others -net	-3,239
Interest and dividends -received	5,776
Income taxes -refunded (-paid)	-10,377
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>55,992</u>
Investing Activities	
Decrease (-increase) in time deposits	4,279
Purchase of securities and investment securities	-4,109
Revenue from selling and paying-off of securities and investment securities	38,059
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	-39,039
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	176
Purchases of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation	-81,460
Others -net	-617
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>-82,710</u>
Financing Activities	
Purchases of treasury share	-16
Dividends paid	-25,202
Purchases for repayment of short-term debt	-2,370
Others -net	-44
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>-27,634</u>
Effect of Exchange Rate changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>-22,213</u>
Net Increase(-decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>-76,565</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Term	325,715
Increase(-decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Accompanying Revision on Extent of Consolidation	-158
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Nine-Month Period	<u>248,991</u>

Starting this consolidated fiscal year, ROHM is applying the “Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements” (Accounting Standard No. 12, Issued on March 14, 2007, The Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and “Application Guidelines of Accounting Standards Regarding Quarterly Financial Statements” (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.14, Issued on March 14, 2007, Accounting Standards Board of Japan). ROHM is also compiling consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with “Regulations on Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements.”

(4) Note on Going Concern

No applicable items

(5) Segment Information

[Industry segments]

Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)

The main operations of the ROHM group are the manufacturing and sales of electronic components. As the percentage of the total net sales of all segments and the total of the operating income and the asset of all segments exceeds 90% respectively, consequently the disclosure of industry segments information has been omitted.

[Geographical segments]

Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total	Eliminations/ Corporate	Consolidated
Sales							
(1) Sales to customers	97,177	139,739	10,048	11,375	258,339	-	258,339
(2) Inter-area transfer	147,426	150,849	594	307	299,179	(299,179)	-
Total sales	244,603	290,588	10,643	11,682	557,519	(299,179)	258,339
Operating income (-loss)	15,880	19,253	-105	-298	34,728	(7,304)	27,424

(Notes) 1. Countries and areas are segmented based on their geographical proximity.

2. Major countries and areas that belong to segments other than Japan are as follows:

Asia: China, Singapore, Taiwan

Americas: United States

Europe: Germany

3. Changes in the method of accounting procedure

(Standards and methods of evaluation of inventories)

As stated in “4. Others, (3) Changes in accounting policies, procedures, indication methods, etc. concerned with the preparation of quarterly financial statements”, starting with the consolidated accounting period of the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2009, ROHM is applying “Accounting Standards Regarding Evaluation of Inventory Assets” (Accounting Standard No. 9, Issued on July 5, 2006, The Accounting Standards Board of Japan). The impact of this change on the operating income of the geographical segments information is minor.

(Immediate management regarding accounting procedures of foreign subsidiaries in compiling consolidated financial statements)

As stated in “4. Others, (3) Changes in accounting policies, procedures, indication methods, etc. concerned with the preparation of quarterly financial statements”, starting with the consolidated accounting period of the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2009, the “Immediate Management Regarding Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statement,” (Report on Responding to Business Practice No.18, Issued on May 17, 2006, Accounting Standards Board of Japan) is being applied. The impact of this change on the operating income of the geographical segments information is minor.

[Sales to foreign customers]

Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total
I Sales to foreign customers	141,747	9,262	10,582	161,591
II Net sales				258,339
III Sales to foreign customers as a percentage of net sales	54.9 %	3.6 %	4.1 %	62.6 %

- (Notes)
1. Countries and areas are segmented based on their geographical proximity.
 2. Major countries and areas that belong to each segment are as follows:
 - Asia: China, Singapore, Taiwan
 - Americas: United States
 - Europe: Germany
 3. Sales to foreign customers consist of export sales of ROHM and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries and sales (other than exports to Japan) of the overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

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

No applicable items

(Reference)

Financial Statements of the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ended March 31, 2008

(1) Consolidated Statements of Income of the Nine-Month Period

Period	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To December 31, 2007) (Not subject for review)
Accounts	
	Millions of yen
Net sales	293,182
Cost of sales	177,648
Gross profit	115,534
Selling, general and administrative expenses	55,079
Operating income	60,455
Non-operating income	9,739
Interest income	9,095
Others	644
Non-operating expenses	4,620
Foreign currency exchange losses	3,358
Others	1,262
Ordinary income	65,574
Extraordinary gains	1,546
Extraordinary losses	1,283
Income before income taxes and minority interests	65,837
Income taxes-current	20,917
Income taxes-deferred	5,610
Minority interests	25
Net income	39,284

(2) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of the Nine-Month Period

Accounts	Period	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To December 31, 2007) (Not subject for review)
		Millions of yen
I Operating Activities		
1. Income before income taxes and minority interests		65,837
2. Depreciation and amortization		40,620
3. Interest and dividends income	-	9,234
4. Foreign currency exchange losses (-gains)-net		1,908
5. Increase(-decrease) in net liability for retirement benefits		400
6. Decrease (-increase) in notes and accounts receivable -trade		985
7. Decrease (-increase) in inventories		4,817
8. Increase (-decrease) in notes and accounts payable -trade	-	2,102
9. Others -net		647
Sub-total		103,881
10. Interest and dividends -received		9,287
11. Income taxes -refunded	-	17,055
Net cash provided by operating activities		96,113
II Investing Activities		
1. Decrease (-increase) in time deposits	-	7,170
2. Purchase of securities and investment securities	-	43,316
3. Proceeds from sales and repayments of securities and investment securities		51,234
4. Purchases of tangible fixed assets	-	35,313
5. Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets		220
6. Others -net	-	1,060
Net cash used in investing activities	-	35,405
III Financing Activities		
1. Purchases of treasury share	-	24,048
2. Dividend paid	-	13,563
3. Others -net	-	1
Net cash used in financing activities	-	37,614
IV Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	4,940
V Net Increase (-decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		18,152
VI Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Term		312,178
VII Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Nine-Month Period		330,330

(3) Segment Information

[Geographical segments]

Consolidated nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007)

(Not subject for review) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total	Eliminations/ Corporate	Consolidated
Sales							
(1) Sales to customers	108,725	161,737	9,926	12,794	293,182	-	293,182
(2) Inter-area transfer	163,831	170,242	637	163	334,875	(334,875)	-
Total sales	272,556	331,979	10,563	12,958	628,058	(334,875)	293,182

[Sales to foreign customers]

Consolidated nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007)

(Not subject for review) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total
I Sales to foreign customers	162,478	10,388	11,889	184,756
II Net sales				293,182
III Sales to foreign customers as a percentage of net sales	55.4 %	3.5 %	4.1 %	63.0 %

6. Others

Actual sales by product category

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category		Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008) (To December 31, 2008)		Consolidated nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007) (To December 31, 2007) (Not subject for review)	
		Sales	Sales as a percentage of net sales	Sales	Sales as a percentage of net sales
Electronic components	Integrated circuits	123,823	47.9 %	129,088	44.0 %
	Discrete semiconductor devices	98,433	38.1	121,383	41.4
	Passive components	16,241	6.3	17,965	6.1
	Displays	19,842	7.7	24,745	8.5
Total		258,339	100.0	293,182	100.0

(Notes) Major products included in each category are as follows:

Product category		Major products
Electronic components	Integrated circuit	Monolithic ICs, Power Modules, Photo Link Modules
	Discrete semiconductor devices	Transistors, Diodes, Light Emitting Diodes, Laser Diodes
	Passive components	Resistors, Capacitors
	Displays	Thermal Heads, Image Sensor Heads, LED Displays, Others