



**ROHM CO., LTD. Financial Highlights for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2010**  
(From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009)

February 9, 2010

**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	
		31,2010	31,2009	the year ended March 31, 2009		31,2009	31,2010(Projected)	
		Nine-month period	Nine-month period	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Annual	Increase/decrease from the previous year
<b>Net sales</b>	Millions of yen	253,286	258,339	-5,053	-2.0%	317,140	334,000	+5.3%
<b>Cost of sales</b>	Millions of yen	174,679	166,047	+8,632	+5.2%	217,282	227,000	
<b>Selling, general and administrative expenses</b>	Millions of yen	64,582	64,867	-285	-0.4%	89,318	87,000	
<b>Operating income</b>	Millions of yen	14,025	27,424	-13,399	-48.9%	10,540	20,000	+89.8%
<b>(Operating income margin)</b>		(5.5%)	(10.6%)	(-5.1%)		(3.3%)	(6.0%)	
<b>Ordinary income</b>	Millions of yen	12,685	32,510	-19,825	-61.0%	18,544	18,000	-2.9%
<b>(Ordinary income margin)</b>		(5.0%)	(12.6%)	(-7.6%)		(5.8%)	(5.4%)	
<b>Net income</b>	Millions of yen	5,203	4,598	+605	+13.1%	9,837	7,000	-28.8%
<b>(Net income margin)</b>		(2.1%)	(1.8%)	(+0.3%)		(3.1%)	(2.1%)	
<b>Basic net income per share</b>	Yen	47.49	41.97	+5.52	+13.2%	89.76	63.89	
<b>Ratio of net income to equity</b>	%					1.3		
<b>Ordinary income to total assets</b>	%					2.2		
<b>Total assets</b>	Millions of yen	787,053	848,671	-61,618	-7.3%	809,185		
<b>Net assets</b>	Millions of yen	697,809	701,208	-3,399	-0.5%	709,840		
<b>Equity ratio</b>	%	88.4	82.1	+6.3		87.5		
<b>Net assets per share</b>	Yen	6,349.56	6,357.58	-8.02	-0.1%	6,459.81		
<b>Foreign exchange rate</b> (Average yen-dollar rate)	Yen/US\$	93.73	103.50	-9.77	-9.4%	100.62	90.00	

(Last quarter of the fiscal year)

(Note) 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, 2010

February 9, 2010

Listed Company Name: ROHM CO., LTD.

Stock Exchange Listings Tokyo, Osaka

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

Company Representative: (Title) President (Name) Ken Sato

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Scheduled Date for Submitting the Quarterly Financial Reports February 12, 2010

Scheduled dividend payment date -

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

## 1. Consolidated Business Results for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009)

### (1) Consolidated Results of Operations (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, 2010	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010	253,286	-2.0	14,025	-48.9	12,685	-61.0	5,203	13.1
Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009	258,339	-	27,424	-	32,510	-	4,598	-

	Basic net income per share		Diluted net income per share	
	Yen		Yen	
Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010	47.49		-	
Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009	41.97		-	

### (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, 2010	787,053	697,809	88.4	6,349.59
Year ended March 31, 2009	809,185	709,840	87.5	6,459.81

(Reference) Shareholder's equity  
 Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010: 695,712 million yen  
 Year ended March 31, 2009: 707,807 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
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2009	-	65.00	-	65.00	130.00
Year ending March 31, 2010	-	65.00	-		
Year ending March 31, 2010 (Estimates)				65.00	130.00

(Note) Revision to estimates of dividends in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010: None

## 3. Consolidated Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010)

(The percentages [%] shown for Fiscal 2010 figures 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 2010	334,000	5.3	20,000	89.8	18,000	-2.9	7,000	-28.8	63.89

(Note) Revision to estimated figures for consolidated business results in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010: Yes

#### 4. Others

- (1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries during the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2010  
(Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation): None
- (2) Application of Simple Accounting Procedure and Specific Accounting Procedure  
on the Preparation of Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements: None
- (3) Changes in Accounting Policies, Procedures, Indication Methods, Etc. Concerned with the Preparation of Quarterly Financial  
Statements  
(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: No  
[2] Other changes: No
- (4) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)
- [1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury shares)
- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| The nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 | 115,300,000 shares |
| Year ended March 31, 2009                               | 118,801,388 shares |
- [2] Year-end number of treasury shares
- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| The nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 | 5,731,384 shares |
| Year ended March 31, 2009                               | 9,230,546 shares |
- [3] Average number of shares during the period (Consolidated accumulated period of the quarter)
- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| The nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 | 109,569,598 shares |
| The nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009  | 109,573,317 shares |

#### \*Explanation on Adequate Usage of Business Results Forecast

Since the statements regarding the business results forecast accounted for in this financial report are based on current information acquired by ROHM as well as specific legitimate prerequisites, actual business results may be considerably different due to various factors. For prerequisites on business results forecasts and other related subjects, please refer to "3. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast", [Qualitative information: Financial statements and others] on page 5 and "Announcement concerning revision of the business results forecast" which we released today (February 9, 2010).

## [Qualitative information: Financial statements and others]

## 1. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results

Overall condition of business performance

During the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010, the world economy started to show signs of gradual recovery from the sluggishness that predominated since the autumn of 2008. However, in the US and Europe, the slowdown in home sales and the deterioration of the employment environment remained serious and held economies in stagnation. In the US, the economic conditions showed a slight tendency toward improvement in some segments such as the automotive market triggered by economic-stimulus measures, but the unemployment rate remained high, thus the economy could not reach a full-fledged recovery. Also, in Europe, thanks to governmental economic measures, sales in the automotive market turned toward recovery, and exports showed a sign of growth. However, consumption remained slow. In Asia, China's exports to the US and Europe were slow, however, boosted by economic-stimulus measures, personal consumption improved, and mainly the domestic economy showed a pickup trend. In other regions of Asia, exports to China increased, and the economies were robust. In Japan, in addition to the fact that the effects of various economic measures propped up the economy, exports, especially those to Asia, showed signs of recovery and consumer spending started to pick up. Nonetheless, sluggish corporate capital investment and a deterioration of the employment environment, along with the appreciation of yen and deflation since autumn, decreased corporate profits, and consequently affected the economic confidence, thus the economy stopped short of any real improvement.

In the electronics industry, large-scale production adjustments in the fields of personal computers, AV equipment, mobile phones and other products were ended. Also, measures to encourage consumer spending by individual governments and the shift to digitalization made sales of flat screen TVs favorable, while sales of mobile phones to emerging countries increased. However, as a whole, the resilience mode has not been powerful enough.

In the electronic component industry, due to a backlash of demand coordination for electronic components in excess of production adjustments of final products, which original equipment manufacturers have instituted since the autumn of 2008, the market was leaning towards recovery. In the second half, the market moved into its usual seasonal adjustments. Furthermore, affected by the decrease in the number of components caused by a price reduction in personal computers and other products, the economic situation could not reach a full-fledged recovery.

By individual regions, home appliances such as flat-screen TVs and refrigerators were in strong demand in Japan, owing to the effects of various measures such as the upcoming complete switchover to terrestrial digital media broadcasting in 2011 and eco-point systems for home appliances. Sales of personal computers also remained robust due to the spread of laptop PCs and the release of a new operating system. However, the recovery was weak in the audio equipment market, and the mobile phone market also continued to decline due to market saturation and prolonged replacement cycles. The automotive market was weak in this first half, however the market has gone through a recovery phase since the summer centering on hybrid vehicles, thanks to a tax reduction program aimed at promoting purchases of eco-friendly cars. Regarding other Asian regions, production suddenly recovered after the end of inventory adjustments. Exports to the US and European countries, which had been sluggish, started on a gradual recovery trend since autumn and production of flat screen TVs, notebook PCs and mobile phones trended toward recovery. In China, political measures to disseminate home appliances increased demand, and consumer products such as flat-screen TVs registered robust sales. In the US automotive market, the slowdown seemed to have temporarily halted due to car buying assistance measures promoted by the government, but sales decreased considerably compared to the same period in the previous year. In the US, demand for electronic components remained stagnant as well. In Europe, the automotive market tended towards recovery owing to supportive measures designed by the governments, but the production of TV sets in Eastern Europe considerably decreased, and thus, as a whole, the economic recovery was not strong.

Under these circumstances, with the viewpoint that the market will continue to expand in the medium to long term, the ROHM Group focused on strengthening product lineups for the automotive and electrical markets, flat-screen TV market, information and telecommunication markets and mobile device market, while exerting itself to enforce the sales divisions related to the automotive and electrical markets and to strengthen the system of sales to overseas customers with primary focus on personal computers, mobile phones and flat-screen TVs. In addition, the Group focused on the development of eco-devices with an aim to improve the global environment, and sales of energy-saving and advanced "LED lighting" that can contribute to CO2 reduction. Furthermore, while working to improve management at OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. and constructing a cooperative system with the LSI division of ROHM, the Group finalized the purchase of SiCrystal AG (Germany), a manufacturer of SiC wafers, which are garnering attention as a next-generation material for semiconductors, and Kionix Inc. (US), which is the world's third largest manufacturer of MEMS acceleration sensors, thus pursuing the focus on future product development.

Net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 recorded 253,286 million yen (a decrease of 2.0 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). And, although ROHM thoroughly implemented a policy to reduce fixed expenses, as OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. was on its way to improving profit structure, gross profits marked 78,607 million yen (a decrease of 14.8 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). Furthermore, due to an increase in sales, general and administrative expenses owing to amortization of goodwill, which was accrued as ROHM made OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. and Kionix Inc. its consolidated subsidiaries, operating income was 14,025 million yen (a decrease of 48.9 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

Ordinary income marked 12,685 million yen (a decrease of 61.0 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year), as foreign currency exchange losses had a considerable effect. In addition, restructuring expenses have accrued, and the net income for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 was 5,203 million yen (an increase of 13.1 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year)

Overview of performance in each division

## &lt;Integrated circuits&gt;

Net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 were 141,572 million yen (an increase of 14.3 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the category of ICs, after the abrupt adjustment phase in autumn of 2008, signs of recovery were noticed, but the overall market remained in a severe state. Sales of ICs for mobile phones including LED drivers for overseas markets were robust, but the sales of analog front-end ICs (\*1), display driver ICs and audio related ICs were weak. In the category of audio and visual equipment, sales of power supply ICs, backlight inverter ICs, sound amplifiers, and audio DSPs (\*2) for flat-screen TVs were strong. Sales of power supply ICs for car audios and motor driver ICs for audios and DVD players/recorders were weak as a whole in spite of signs of recovery in autumn. As for game consoles, although sales of power supply ICs were strong, sales of Voice Generation ADPCM Decoder ICs (\*3) and image signal processing ICs decreased. With regards to personal computers, sales of driver ICs for fan motors and motor driver ICs for optical disks slowed down. In general-purpose equipment, sales of EEPROMs, DC/DC converters and reset ICs were sluggish despite promising sales of LDO regulators (\*4) in the second half.

In the area of modular products, sales of AC/DC converters, which had been weak in the first half, gained strength in the second half. But, sales of other power modules and IrDA (\*5) modules were sluggish.

At OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd., sales of the P2ROM™ (\*6) for gaming equipment, which had been strong in the first half, slowed down after summer. Furthermore, LCD driver ICs were affected by tough price competition, as severe conditions continued.

The ROHM Group continued to focus its efforts on cost reduction and improvement of production efficiency at OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd., and to work on sharing existing production lines of the ROHM Group with OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

- \*1. Analog front-end IC for mobile phone  
IC that converts analog signals received with an antenna into digital signals that can be processed within a mobile phone.
- \*2. Audio DSP (digital sound processor)  
A dedicated processor for audio equipment that digitally processes audio signals.
- \*3. Voice Generation ADPCM Decoder LSI  
An LSI for demodulating voice-compressed data in the form of ADPCM and for reproducing audio via speakers.
- \*4. LDO (Low Drop Out) regulator  
A circuit for outputting a desired constant voltage from a certain input voltage. LDO stands for Low Drop Out type, which suffers minimal loss in conversion.
- \*5. IrDA  
Infrared Data Association, a standard for transmitting and receiving data using infrared rays, widely used for laptop computers and mobile phones.
- \*6. P2ROM™ (Production Programmed ROM)  
OKI Semiconductor's unique non-volatile memory, on which customer programs and data are written at the factory before shipment. It is used for game consoles and can be shipped in a shorter amount of time compared to general-use mask ROMs.

## &lt;Discrete semiconductor devices&gt;

Net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 were 81,312 million yen (a decrease of 17.4 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the transistor and diode product group, fast recovery diodes (\*7) and Zener diodes had brisk sales, but sales of other leading products such as bipolar transistors and small-signal diodes declined.

Concerning the market of LEDs (light emitting diodes), sales of high-intensity full-color LEDs for amusement equipment increased considerably and showed relatively healthy results.

As for laser diodes, overall sales declined considerably, although the sales of dual-wavelength lasers for CD/DVD showed a trend toward improvement due to some new product releases.

In the area of production systems, production transfers continued to overseas plants of the ROHM Group in Thailand, the Philippines, and Tianjin, China. Furthermore, with the objective of enhancing the Group's ability to respond to cost concerns, ROHM strived for improved production efficiency.

- \*7. Fast recovery diode  
A diode that is equipped with features for faster reverse recovery than a normal diode.

## &lt;Passive components&gt;

Net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 were 13,635 million yen (a decrease of 16.0 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the resistors product family, the recovery continued to be slow, however in the second half, the market was on a readjustment path centering on resistors for automobile component markets.

Within our tantalum capacitors, bottom-surface electrodes for notebook PCs experienced a favorable increase in sales, but from the beginning of the second half, the demand for game consoles posted weak results.

The production system for tantalum capacitors was continuously strengthened at ROHM Group plant in Thailand and efforts for cost reduction were exerted.

## &lt;Displays&gt;

Net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 were 16,765 million yen (a decrease of 15.5 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the printhead product family, overall sales decreased mainly in the fields of image sensor heads for facsimile machines and multifunction printers and small-size thermal printheads for miniaturized printers.

Regarding LED displays, sales of LED display modules such as eight-character numeric displays, which had been stagnant, started to recover. In addition, sales of dot matrix-type LED display modules enjoyed brisk sales growth.

LED lighting, which is expected to be an energy-saving light source of the next generation and contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, is gradually growing its sales figures as commercial facilities and office buildings have started to adopt this illumination system.

As for production systems, enforcement of a production control processes and improvement of production efficiency at the plant of the ROHM Group in Dalian, China progressed with efforts to reduce cost.

## 2. Qualitative information regarding consolidated financial conditions

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

Under the financial conditions of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010, total assets decreased 22,132 million yen from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, amounting to 787,053 million yen. This was attributable to respective decreases in securities of 21,895 million yen and tangible fixed assets of 21,099 million yen, as well as respective increases in notes and accounts receivable of 17,962 million yen and goodwill of 15,253 million yen.

Liabilities decreased 10,101 million yen from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, amounting to 89,243 million yen. The main factors for this decrease were decreases in other accounts payable of 10,026 million yen and the allowance for restructuring expenses of 4,080 million yen, and an increase in notes and accounts payable of 6,481 million yen.

Net assets decreased 12,031 million yen from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, amounting to 697,809 million yen. The main factors for this decrease were decreases in foreign currency translation adjustments of 8,461 million yen and shareholders' equity of 9,054 million yen (due to payment of dividends), and an increase in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities of 5,420 million yen.

Consequently, equity ratio increased to 88.4 percent from the 87.5 percent of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

In addition, cash flow status was as follows.

Cash flow from operating activities for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 increased by 30,049 million yen (an increase of 55,992 million yen from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). This was mainly attributable to increases in depreciation and income before taxes and minority interests, and decrease factor of increase in notes and accounts receivable.

Cash flow from investing activities for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 decreased by 28,494 million yen (a decrease of 82,710 million yen from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). This was mainly caused by decreases in expenses for the purchase of subsidiary shares that accompanied a revision on our scope of consolidation and purchases of tangible fixed assets, and increases in revenue from selling and paying off securities and investment securities.

Cash flow from financing activities for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 decreased by 14,387 million yen (a decrease of 27,634 million yen from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). This was due to a decrease in the payment of dividends.

Consequently, cash and cash equivalents decreased by 19,903 million yen after a decrease due to the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents of 7,070 million yen. The balance as of the end of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 was 242,306 million yen.

## 3. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast

### Overall conditions concerning the performance prospects for the year ending March 31, 2010

Although the business environment in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 (from April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009) was tough due to a deteriorating global employment situation mainly seen in Europe and America, overall sales were robust as the electronics markets in Asia continued to be in a recovery trend. Regarding profits, in addition to the fact that sales began to show healthy movement, ROHM succeeded with continuous improvements to production efficiency, consequently business performance slightly surpassed the business forecast that we released last November.

In view of the consolidated fourth quarter of the year ending March 31, 2010 (from January 1, 2010 to March 31, 2010), we cannot be optimistic about business because of uncertainties and seasonal adjustment factors. Based on the progress in business performance during this nine-month period, we reviewed and subsequently revised the business results forecast of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010 that we released previously as follows.

#### Business results forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010 (Consolidated)

Net sales	334,000 million yen (Increase by 5.3 percent from the year ended March 31, 2009)
Operating income	20,000 million yen (Increase by 89.8 percent from the year ended March 31, 2009)
Ordinary income	18,000 million yen (Decrease by 2.9 percent from the year ended March 31, 2009)
Net income	7,000 million yen (Decrease by 28.8 percent from the year ended March 31, 2009)

The exchange rate used for the last quarter of the year ending March 31, 2010 is ¥90 to US\$1.

4. Others

- (1) Major change in subsidiaries during the nine-month period (Changes to designated subsidiaries involving changes to the extent of consolidation)

There is no relevant item.

- (2) Application of simple accounting procedure and specific accounting procedure on the preparation of 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

There is no relevant item.

## 5. Consolidated Financial Statements for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2010

## (1) Consolidated quarterly balance sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010  (December 31, 2009)	Abstract of consolidated balance sheets of the end of the previous fiscal year (March 31, 2009)
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and time deposits	241,908	247,960
Notes and accounts receivable trade	81,953	63,991
Securities	21,398	43,293
Commodities and Products	19,588	22,241
Products in progress	39,625	44,859
Raw materials and inventories	22,747	22,300
Prepaid pension cost	3,026	3,409
Deferred tax assets	6,450	7,986
Refundable income taxes	735	2,433
Others	5,911	6,207
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-372	-497
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>442,972</b>	<b>464,187</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		
Buildings and structures	206,968	210,215
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	466,930	463,466
Tools and furniture	43,448	43,593
Land	85,015	84,391
Construction in progress	15,646	16,412
Accumulated depreciation	-556,869	-535,839
<b>Total tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>261,140</b>	<b>282,239</b>
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>		
Goodwill	34,659	19,406
Others	4,250	3,055
<b>Total intangible fixed assets</b>	<b>38,909</b>	<b>22,462</b>
<b>Investments and other assets</b>		
Investment securities	34,959	29,877
Deferred tax assets	3,788	4,091
Others	5,995	6,680
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-712	-352
<b>Total investments and other assets</b>	<b>44,031</b>	<b>40,296</b>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>344,081</b>	<b>344,998</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>787,053</b>	<b>809,185</b>



(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010  (December 31, 2009)	Abstract of consolidated balance sheets of the end of the previous fiscal year (March 31, 2009)
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Notes and accounts payable trade	22,203	15,722
Other accounts payable	18,166	28,192
Accrued income taxes	2,392	1,017
Deferred tax liabilities	1,284	3,704
Allowance for restructuring expenses	1,931	6,011
Others	12,114	13,676
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>58,091</b>	<b>68,325</b>
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>		
Deferred tax liabilities	16,841	14,832
Liabilities for retirement benefits	10,989	12,216
Others	3,320	3,969
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>31,151</b>	<b>31,019</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>89,243</b>	<b>99,344</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		
Common stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	636,068	679,996
Treasury stock-at cost	-57,100	-91,973
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>768,341</b>	<b>777,395</b>
<b>Valuation and translation adjustments</b>		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	5,588	168
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-78,217	-69,756
<b>Total valuation and translation adjustments</b>	<b>-72,629</b>	<b>-69,587</b>
<b>Minority interests</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,033</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>697,809</b>	<b>709,840</b>
<b>Total of liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>787,053</b>	<b>809,185</b>

(2) Consolidated quarterly statements of income  
(Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008)	Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 To December 31, 2009)
Net sales	258,339	253,286
Cost of sales	166,047	174,679
Gross profit	92,292	78,607
Selling, general and administrative expenses	64,867	64,582
Operating income	27,424	14,025
Non-operating income		
Interest income	5,004	951
Investment gain on equity method	-	223
Foreign currency exchange gain	899	-
Others	752	1,004
Total non-operating income	6,657	2,178
Non-operating expenses		
Investment loss on equity method	1,347	-
Foreign currency exchange loss	-	3,463
Others	225	54
Total non-operating expenses	1,572	3,518
Ordinary income	32,510	12,685
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sales of fixed assets	134	57
Gain on sales of investment securities	183	-
Gain on revaluation of affiliate companies' shares	-	133
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	57	82
Revenue from subsidies	232	-
Total extraordinary gains	608	273
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sales/disposal of fixed assets	5	33
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	236	199
Impairment loss	2,404	170
Loss by narrowing down fixed asset	232	-
Loss on sales of affiliate companies' shares	-	52
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	7,818	21
Loss on revaluation of affiliate companies' shares	-	175
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts of affiliate companies	-	419
Special severance payments for early retired employees	5,095	213
Transfer from allowance for loss on liquidation of affiliates	2,244	-
Restructuring expenses	-	1,987
Settlement paid	-	470
Total extraordinary losses	18,037	3,742
Income (-loss) before income taxes and minority interests	15,080	9,216
Income taxes-current	7,765	4,875
Income taxes-deferred	2,701	-593
Total income taxes	10,467	4,281
Minority interests (-loss)	14	-268
Net income (-loss)	4,598	5,203

## (3) Consolidated quarterly statement of cash flow

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008)	Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 To December 31, 2009)
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Income before income taxes and minority interests	15,080	9,216
Depreciation	34,029	35,278
Impairment loss	2,404	170
Amortization of goodwill	-	3,883
Increase (-decrease) in net liability for retirement benefits	-24	-1,208
Increase (-decrease) in prepaid pension cost	639	382
Increase (-decrease) in allowance for restructuring expenses	-	-4,072
Interest and dividends income	-5,337	-1,236
Foreign currency exchange loss (-gain)-net	2,620	455
Investment loss on equity method (-gain)	1,347	-223
Revaluation loss (-gain) on securities/investment securities	7,818	196
Decrease (-increase) in notes and accounts receivable -trade	13,620	-17,738
Decrease (-increase) in inventories	-2,352	7,703
Increase (-decrease) in notes and accounts payable -trade	-6,012	6,246
Increase (-decrease) in other accounts payable	-	-8,013
Others -net	-3,239	-685
Interest and dividends -received	5,776	1,295
Interest expenses	-	-13
Income taxes -refunded (-paid)	-10,377	-1,587
Net cash used by operating activities	55,992	30,049
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Decrease (-increase) in time deposits	4,279	-4,347
Purchase of securities and investment securities	-4,109	-305
Revenue from selling and paying-off of securities and investment securities	38,059	15,988
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	-39,039	-16,004
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	176	98
Expense from purchase of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation	-81,460	-22,340
Expense from sales of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation	-	-60
Others -net	-617	-1,523
Net cash used in investing activities	-82,710	-28,494
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Purchases of treasury share	-16	-13
Dividends paid	-25,202	-14,244
Purchases for repayment of short-term debt	-2,370	-
Others -net	-44	-130
Net cash used in financing activities	-27,634	-14,387
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-22,213	-7,070
Net Increase(-Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-76,565	-19,903
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Fiscal Year	325,715	262,210
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	248,991	242,306

## (4) Note on going concern

No applicable items

## (5) Segment information

[Industry segments]

The nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008) and the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009)

The main operations of the ROHM Group are the manufacturing and sales of electronic components. Since the Group does not have any segment subject to disclosure other than such operations, the disclosure of industrial segment information has been omitted.

[Geographical segments]

Nine-month period of the year ended 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

Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total	Eliminations/ Corporate	Consolidated
Sales							
(1) Sales to customers	109,784	124,586	9,267	9,648	253,286	-	253,286
(2) Inter-area transfer	134,792	154,629	387	226	290,036	(290,036)	-
Total sales	244,577	279,216	9,655	9,874	543,323	(290,036)	253,286
Operating income (- loss)	-193	20,104	-325	-609	18,976	(4,951)	14,025

(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 and Korea

Americas: United States

Europe: Germany

3. Changes in the method of accounting procedure

Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009

(Accounting standards regarding evaluation of inventory assets)

Starting with the consolidated accounting period of the first quarter of the year ended 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 for the preparations of consolidated financial statements)

Starting with the consolidated accounting period of the first quarter of the year ended March 31, 2009, the "Immediate Management Regarding Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements" (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]

Nine-month period of the year ended 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 %

Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total
I Sales to foreign customers	139,384	10,744	8,330	158,458
II Net sales				253,286
III Sales to foreign customers as a percentage of net sales	55.0 %	4.3 %	3.3 %	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 and Korea

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 of significant change in amount of shareholders' equity

ROHM, at the Board of Directors Meeting held on May 11, 2009, has decided to cancel a part of its treasury shares based on the provision of Chapter 178 of the Companies Act and accordingly, on May 29, 2009, the company canceled them as follows.

[1] Type of shares that were canceled	Common share
[2] Number of shares that were canceled	3,501,388 shares
[3] Total amount of shares that were canceled	34,886 million yen

## 6. Others

Actual sales by product category

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category		Consolidated nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2010 〔 From April 1, 2009 To December 31, 2009 〕		Consolidated nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2009 〔 From April 1, 2008 To December 31, 2008 〕	
		Order received	Percent distribution	Order received	Percent distribution
Electronic components	Integrated circuits	141,572	55.9 %	123,823	47.9 %
	Discrete semiconductor devices	81,312	32.1	98,433	38.1
	Passive components	13,635	5.4	16,241	6.3
	Displays	16,765	6.6	19,842	7.7
Total		253,286	100.0	258,339	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