



ROHM CO., LTD. Financial Highlights for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010)

February 7, 2011

Consolidated Financial Results

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

		Year ending March 31, 2011	Year ended March 31, 2010	Increase/decrease from the nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010		Year ended March 31, 2010	Year ending March 31, 2011 (Projected)	Increase/decrease from the previous year
		Nine-month period	Nine-month period	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Annual	
Net sales	Millions of yen	262,649	253,286	+9,363	+3.7%	335,640	350,000	+4.3%
Cost of sales	Millions of yen	164,743	174,679	-9,936	-5.7%	229,831	225,500	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Millions of yen	67,330	64,582	+2,748	+4.3%	86,999	89,500	
Operating income	Millions of yen	30,574	14,025	+16,549	+118.0%	18,809	35,000	+86.1%
(Operating income margin)		(11.6%)	(5.5%)	(+6.1%)		(5.6%)	(10.0%)	
Ordinary income	Millions of yen	23,079	12,685	+10,394	+81.9%	17,284	27,000	+56.2%
(Ordinary income margin)		(8.8%)	(5.0%)	(+3.8%)		(5.1%)	(7.7%)	
Net income	Millions of yen	11,614	5,203	+6,411	+123.2%	7,134	12,500	+75.2%
(net income margin)		(4.4%)	(2.1%)	(+2.3%)		(2.1%)	(3.6%)	
Basic net income per share	yen	106.00	47.49	+58.51	+123.2%	65.10	114.09	
Ratio of net income to equity	%					1.0		
Ordinary income to total assets	%					2.1		
Total assets	Millions of yen	766,803	787,053	-20,250	-2.6%	807,339		
Net assets	Millions of yen	674,788	697,809	-23,021	-3.3%	707,718		
Equity ratio	%	87.8	88.4	-0.6		87.4		
Net assets per share	yen	6,142.71	6,349.56	-206.85	-3.3%	6,439.19		
Foregin exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)	yen/US\$	86.86	93.73	-6.87	-7.3%	93.04	80.00	

(Second half 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, 2011 [Based on Japanese Standard] (Consolidated)

February 7, 2011

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 10, 2011

Scheduled Dividend Payment Date:

-

Preparation of Supplementary Briefing Materials for the Quarterly Settlement:

Yes

Briefing Session for the Quarterly Settlement to Be Held:

No

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

1. Consolidated Business Results for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010)

(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, 2011	262,649	3.7	30,574	118.0	23,079	81.9	11,614	123.2
Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010	253,286	-2.0	14,025	-48.9	12,685	-61.0	5,203	13.1

	Basic net income per share		Diluted net income per share	
	Yen		Yen	
Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011	106.00		-	
Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010	47.49		-	

(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, 2011	766,803	674,788	87.8	6,142.71
Year ended March 31, 2010	807,339	707,718	87.4	6,439.19

(Reference) Equity capital
 Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011: 673,031 million yen
 Year ended March 31, 2010: 705,528 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, 2010	-	65.00	-	65.00	130.00
Year ending March 31, 2011	-	65.00	-		
Year ending March 31, 2011 (Estimates)				65.00	130.00

(Note) Revision to estimates of dividends in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011: None

3. Consolidated Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(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	350,000	4.3	35,000	86.1	27,000	56.2	12,500	75.2	114.09

(Note) Revision to figures for consolidated business results forecast in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011: No

4. Others (For details, please refer to "Others" on Page 5 of the Appendix.)

- (1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries during the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2011: None
New company - (Company name:)
Excluded company - (Company name:)
(Note) Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the scope of consolidation during the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011

- (2) Application of Simple Accounting Procedure and Specific Accounting Procedure: None
(Note) Application of simple accounting procedure and specific accounting procedure for compiling consolidated quarterly financial statements

- (3) Changes in Accounting Policies, Procedures, Indication Methods, Etc.
[1] Changes according to revision of accounting standards: Yes
[2] Other changes: None
(Note) Changes in accounting policies, procedures, indication methods, etc. concerned with the preparation of quarterly financial statements to be entered to "Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements"

- (4) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)
[1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury stocks)
The nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 115,300,000 shares
Year ended March 31, 2010 115,300,000 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury stocks
The nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 5,734,113 shares
Year ended March 31, 2010 5,732,200 shares
[3] Average number of shares during the period (Accumulated total of the nine-month period)
The nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 109,566,906 shares
The nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010 109,569,598 shares

* Description Regarding Implementation Status of Quarterly Review Procedures

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

* 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 "Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast" on Page 5 of the Appendix of the Financial Report for the Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2011.

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* “Financial Highlights for the First Nine-Month Period of the Year Ending March 31, 2011” are attached separately as supplementary briefing materials.

1. Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results, etc. for the nine-month period of this fiscal year

(1) Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results

Overall condition of business performance

During the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011, the world economy continued the recovery trend from the sluggishness that had predominated since 2008. However the unemployment rate remained at a high level, while concern over financial crisis in Europe reignited. As a result, the world economy was in an unstable state.

As for individual regions, in the US, despite recovery in personal consumption and a strong industrial turnaround, the housing market remained sluggish. In addition, the unemployment rate hasn't changed, draining the overall strength of the economy to recover.

In Europe, driven by strong exports mainly to Asian countries, the individual economies of most major countries continued the recovery trend. However, unemployment rate stayed at high level, and volatile economic conditions triggered by financial problems in Ireland, Greece, Portugal, and Italy have not been solved.

In Asian countries, although concern for inflation was mounting in China, personal consumption remained robust, and the Chinese economy remained in healthy state. Nonetheless, the pace of economic expansion slowed down slightly. Other Asian regions also enjoyed robust economies as their exports to China increased. However, due to deteriorating exports to developed countries, the pace of moving into favorable economic condition slowed down similar to China. In Japan, exports - particularly exports to Asian countries - which were on an increasing trend in the first half, gradually started to slow down. In the area of personal consumption, the number of new cars sold decreased after the government's purchase promoting plan ended in autumn, putting the Japanese economy in a weak state. Furthermore, although the number of new housing starts recovered, the unemployment rate did not improve, while the serious appreciation of the yen and deflation continued. For these reasons, Japan's economy was in stagnant situation.

Within the electronics industries, in the first half, mobile phones, mainly smart phones, enjoyed robust sales, and sales of flat-screen TVs remained favorable thanks to the continuation of measures to encourage consumer spending by individual governments. Sales of personal computers grew due to growing markets of emerging countries and an increase in sales of tablet PCs. Automotive market continued to expand steadily and recorded robust sales. However, after the summer, in addition to seasonal adjustment, the market was affected by economic downturns in developed countries.

In the electronic components industry, demand was strong as well, driven by robust production of end products in the first half. Nonetheless after the summer, increasing anxiety over the economic conditions pushed the market into a declining trend.

In individual regions, beginning in Japan, the sales of automobile and flat-screen TVs were strong in the first half, but after the summer, automobile sales drastically decreased due to progressive appreciation of the yen and the discontinuation of purchase assisting measures by the government. In other Asian countries, in the first half, the sales of low-priced notebook PCs and flat-screen TVs were strong due to high demand from emerging countries, including China; and the recovery in the US market. But after the summer, this segment of the market rapidly contracted due to production adjustments that were triggered by increasing inventories. The uptrend in the smartphone market continued while other mobile phones went through an adjustment period.

In the US, the market picked up in the first half mainly due to the favorable sales of personal computers, flat-screen TVs, and smartphones, but sales slowed down after the summer.

In Europe, exports to countries outside the euro-region remained robust, influenced by the depreciation of the euro, but the markets within the region remained sluggish.

Under these circumstances, 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 reinforcing its sales system to non-Japanese customers. This task has been accomplished by establishing additional sales bases in inland China and increasing the number of FAEs (*1), while striving to improve organizational structure in order to promptly respond to the shifts in the global market.

In the field of SiC power devices, which offer a significant improvement in power conversion efficiency compared to existing semiconductors, ROHM started mass-production of Schottky barrier diode in April and the world's first DMOSFET transistor (*2) in December. In addition, the Group developed motor-embedded SiC module for electric vehicles, continuing to foster eco-device projects which aim to improve global environment.

ROHM Group has also developed chip sets for the next-generation embedded processor by Intel in the US through cooperation with OKI Semiconductor, - acquired by ROHM in 2008- thus successfully entering the embedded equipment market that is expected to grow. The ROHM Group exerted itself to create a synergistic effect by constructing partnerships with SiCrystal AG, a SiC wafer manufacturer in Germany, and Kionix, Inc., a supplier of MEMS acceleration sensors (*3) in the US. Both companies were acquired by ROHM last year.

Under these circumstances, consolidated net sales in nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 were 262,649 million yen (an increase of 3.7 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). Operating income recorded 30,574 million yen (2.2 times as much as that of the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). This was accompanied by the effects of increased revenue and decreased cost of sales due to a decrease in depreciation.

Consolidated ordinary income was 23,079 million yen (an increase of 81.9 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year) due to foreign currency exchange losses, and the net income in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 was 11,614 million yen (2.2 times as much as that of the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

*1. FAE (Field Applications Engineer)

Sales Engineering; a hybrid of engineering and sales who provides technical support for the customer

- *2. DMOSFET transistor (Double-Diffusion Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor), transistor with a power-device structure which is suitable to switching devices with high current and high voltage requirements
- *3. MEMS acceleration sensors
Electronic device having a micro-electromechanical structure that mounts a sensor for measuring changes in speed on a silicon chip by means of semiconductor microfabrication technology

Overview of performance in each segment

Since ROHM Group started to disclose transactions by individual segments from the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2011, the comparison between the nine-month period of this fiscal year and that of the previous fiscal year was done through arranging transactions by individual segments of the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year. Also, internal transactions conducted between individual segments have been offset and cancelled out.

<ICs>

Consolidated net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 were 136,687 million yen (a decrease of 1.0 percent from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year).

In the field of digital audio and visual equipment, for flat-screen TVs, although the sales of timing controller ICs were sluggish, class D speaker amplifiers and power supply ICs recorded robust sales. The sales of lens driver ICs for digital still camera and power management ICs were strong. For mobile phones, sales of LCD driver ICs, analog front-end ICs (*4), and audio related ICs were slow. Sales of LED driver ICs, which were robust in the first half, slowed down after autumn. For game consoles, sales of voice generation ADPCM decoder ICs (*5) decreased. In the personal computers segment, motor driver ICs for fan motors and optical disks registered steady sales, but the market changed to an adjustment trend in the second half. In the automotive field, sales of various types of power supply ICs and motor driver ICs for optical disks increased. In general-purpose equipment, sales of EEPROMs, LDO regulators (*6) and DC/DC converters were strong.

At OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd., sales of P2ROMs (*7) for gaming equipment and LCD driver ICs had a declining trend..

- *4. 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.
- *5. Voice generation ADPCM (Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation) decoder IC
An IC for demodulating voice-compressed data in the form of ADPCM and for reproducing audio via speakers
- *6. LDO regulator
Circuit for outputting a desired constant voltage from a certain input voltage. LDO stands for Low Drop Out type, which means smaller voltage loss in conversion.
- *7. P2ROMTM (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.

<Discrete semiconductor devices>

Consolidated net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 were 87,108 million yen (increase of 7.0 percent from the nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010).

In the diode and transistor product group, switching diodes, rectifier diodes and power transistors enjoyed brisk sales in the first half of this nine months period, driven by robust sales of digital audio and visual equipment, personal computers and automobile components markets, but, in the latter half, sales were slow due to seasonal adjustments and the effects of an appreciating yen.

In the LED (light emitting diode) area, red and green LEDs experienced favorable increases in sales in the first half of the year, but ran into seasonal adjustments and sluggish results during the second half.

In the area of laser diodes, although the sales of dual wavelength lasers for CD/DVD increased in the first half of the year, they were sluggish in the second half.

Furthermore, ROHM started mass-production of SiC Schottky barrier diodes and DMOSFET transistors (*2), developed as next-generation high efficiency devices.

As for production systems, ROHM continued improved production efficiency at the Group's overseas plants in Thailand, the Philippines, and Tianjin, China, and enhanced abilities to respond to cost concerns.

<Others>

Consolidated net sales for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 were 38,853 million yen (increase of 14.8 percent from the nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010).

In the resistor product family, although the sales of resistors for mobile phones remained in severe conditions, the overall market recorded robust sales mainly on resistors for automobile component markets.

As for printhead products, sales of image sensor heads for multifunctional printers were sluggish, but overall sales, mainly in small-size thermal printheads for miniaturized printers, stayed on the positive side.

In the LED display category, eight-character numeric type displays enjoyed robust sales, however sales of dot matrix-type modules slowed.

With our tantalum capacitors, sales remained favorable mainly due to mobile phone production in China. As for module products, surface-mount IR sensors for smartphones increased sales considerably.

Sales figures for lighting products (lightings), which are expected to be an energy-saving light source of the next generation and a major contributor to CO2 reduction, were on the increase as commercial facilities and office buildings started to adopt this illumination system. ROHM also newly started to develop and sell LED light bulbs with wide light distribution feature.

Concurrent with all these efforts ROHM continued to reinforce production management of the Group's plants in Thailand and Dalian, China, emphasizing on improving production efficiency and reducing costs.

(2) Qualitative information regarding consolidated financial conditions

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

In regards to financial conditions for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011, net assets decreased by 40,536 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 766,803 million yen. The main factors behind the decrease are as follows: a decrease in cash and time deposits by 40,726 million yen, decrease of tangible fixed assets by 8,820 million yen, and decrease in intangible fixed assets by 7,805 million yen, as well as an increase in marketable securities by 21,573 million yen.

Liabilities decreased by 7,605 million yen from the previous fiscal year and amounted to 92,015 million yen. The main causes are decrease in other accounts payable by 7,279 million yen and decrease in liabilities for retirement benefits by 1,720 million yen as well as increase in notes and accounts payable trade of 2,599 million yen.

Net assets decreased by 32,930 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 674,788 million yen. Decreases in foreign currency translation adjustments by 28,107 million yen, shareholder's equity by 2,641 million yen, and net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by 1,749 million yen were main factors.

Consequently, equity ratio increased to 87.8 percent from 87.4 percent of the previous fiscal year.

Cash flow status for the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 is as follows.

Cash flow from operating activities was a plus of 48,125 million yen as revenue increased by 18,076 million yen (a plus of 30,049 million yen from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year). This was mainly caused by a decrease in notes and accounts receivable-trade and an increase in income before income taxes and minority interests, which worked as positive factors, and a change in inventories from a decrease to an increase, which worked as a negative factor.

Cash flow from investment activities was a minus of 42,683 million yen as expenses increased by 14,189 million yen from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year (a minus of 28,494 million yen). These were attributable to negative factors in an increase in expenses from the acquisition of tangible fixed assets, decreased revenue due to sales and paying-off of marketable securities and investment securities, an increase of expenses from the acquisition of marketable securities and investment securities, and the positive factor that there were no expense from purchase of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation that was done in the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year.

Cash flow from financial activities was a minus of 14,388 million yen as expenses increased by 1 million yen from the nine-month period of the previous fiscal year (a minus of 14,387 million yen).

In addition to the factors described above, a decrease of 17,524 million yen was added. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 amounted to 232,665 million yen, a decrease of 26,470 million yen from the previous fiscal year.

(3) Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecast

Although the business environment in the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 is uncertain, there are no significant differences from the forecast made in the previous quarter at present. Therefore, ROHM has not made any changes to the business results forecast for this period from the “Financial Report for the first six months of the year ending March 31, 2011.”

<Reference> “Business forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011” (Numbers disclosed on November 8, 2010)

Business results forecast for the year ending March 31, 2011 (Consolidated)

Net sales	350,000 million yen (Increase by 4.3 percent from the year ended March 31, 2010)
Operating income	35,000 million yen (Increase by 86.1 percent from the year ended March 31, 2010)
Ordinary income	27,000 million yen (Increase by 56.2 percent from the year ended March 31, 2010)
Net income	12,500 million yen (Increase by 75.2 percent from the year ended March 31, 2010)

The forecasts are based on an exchange rate of ¥80 to US\$1.

2. Others

(1) Major change in subsidiaries

There is no relevant information to report.

(2) Outlines of simple accounting procedure and specific accounting procedure

There is no relevant information to report.

(3) Changes in accounting policies, procedures, indication methods, etc.

[1] Application of accounting standard regarding asset retirement obligations

Starting from the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2011, ROHM is applying the “Accounting Standard on Asset Retirement Obligations” (Accounting Standard No. 18, Issued on March 31, 2008) and the “Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard on Asset Retirement Obligations” (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.21, Issued on March 31, 2008).

For this reason, operating income and ordinary income decreased by 66 million yen, respectively, and the income before income taxes and minority interests decreased by 317 million yen. The change in the amount of asset retirement obligations accompanied by the application of the said accounting standard was 548 million yen.

[2] Application of accounting standards, etc. regarding corporate combination

Starting from the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2011, ROHM is applying the “Accounting Standard on Corporate Combination” (Accounting Standard No. 21, Issued on December 26, 2008), the “Accounting Standard on Consolidated Financial Statements” (Accounting Standard No. 22, Issued on December 26, 2008), the “Partial Revision of Accounting Standard on Research and Development Expenses” (Accounting Standard No. 23, Issued on December 26, 2008), the “Accounting Standard on Carve-outs” (Accounting Standard No. 7, Issued on December 26, 2008), the “Accounting Standard on Equity Method” (Accounting Standard No. 16, Issued on December 26, 2008) and the “Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard on Corporate Combination and Accounting Standard on Carve-outs” (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.10, Issued on December 26, 2008).

5. Consolidated quarterly financial statements

(1) Consolidated quarterly balance sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	The end of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010)	Abstract of consolidated balance sheets of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2010)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	230,498	271,224
Notes and accounts receivable trade	75,922	78,258
Securities	30,375	8,802
Commodities and products	21,753	22,063
Products in progress	38,085	39,691
Raw materials and inventories	24,815	23,602
Prepaid pension cost	2,337	2,614
Deferred tax assets	8,888	10,516
Refundable income taxes	952	661
Others	7,082	5,327
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-291	-329
Total current assets	440,421	462,434
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and structures	210,475	213,984
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	471,545	471,925
Tools and furniture	41,469	43,266
Land	85,334	85,501
Construction in progress	13,183	14,838
Accumulated depreciation	-570,130	-568,819
Total tangible fixed assets	251,877	260,697
Intangible fixed assets		
Goodwill	21,963	27,453
Others	8,161	10,475
Total intangible fixed assets	30,124	37,929
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	38,903	38,693
Deferred tax assets	1,832	2,206
Others	4,244	5,991
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-600	-612
Total investments and other assets	44,379	46,278
Total fixed assets	326,381	344,904
Total assets	766,803	807,339

(Unit: millions of yen)

	The end of the nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010)	Abstract of consolidated balance sheets of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2010)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable trade	23,594	20,995
Other accounts payable	21,418	28,697
Accrued income taxes	2,915	4,003
Deferred tax liabilities	1,416	1,110
Allowance for restructuring expenses	1,164	437
Others	13,736	13,606
Total current liabilities	64,245	68,849
Long-term liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	17,108	18,336
Liabilities for retirement benefits	8,490	10,210
Others	2,169	2,223
Total long-term liabilities	27,769	30,770
Total liabilities	92,015	99,620
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common share	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	635,370	637,999
Treasury stock-at cost	-57,116	-57,105
Total shareholders' equity	767,626	770,267
Unrealized or translated gains/loss		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	6,372	8,121
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-100,967	-72,860
Total unrealized or translated gains/losses	-94,595	-64,738
Minority interests	1,757	2,189
Total net assets	674,788	707,718
Total of liabilities and net assets	766,803	807,339

(2) Consolidated quarterly statements of income
(Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 To December 31, 2009)	Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 To December 31, 2010)
Net sales	253,286	262,649
Cost of sales	174,679	164,743
Gross profit	78,607	97,905
Selling, general and administrative expenses	64,582	67,330
Operating income	14,025	30,574
Non-operating income		
Interest income	951	717
Dividend received	-	361
Investment gain on equity method	223	-
Others	1,004	450
Total non-operating income	2,178	1,529
Non-operating expenses		
Foreign currency exchange loss	3,463	8,625
Others	54	399
Total non-operating expenses	3,518	9,024
Ordinary income	12,685	23,079
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sales of fixed assets	57	69
Gain on revaluation of affiliate companies' shares	133	-
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	82	-
Revenue from ending retirement benefit scheme	-	1,841
Total extraordinary gains	273	1,910
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sales/disposal of fixed assets	33	33
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	199	1,907
Impairment loss	170	-
Loss on sales of affiliate companies' stocks	52	-
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	21	1
Loss on revaluation of affiliate companies' stocks	175	341
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts of affiliate companies	419	-
Special severance payments for early retired employees	213	1,025
Restructuring expenses	1,987	1,005
Settlement paid	470	-
Amount affected by application of Accounting Standard on Asset Retirement Obligations	-	148
Total extraordinary losses	3,742	4,463
Income before income taxes and minority interests	9,216	20,527
Income taxes-current	4,875	6,237
Income taxes-deferred	-593	2,594
Total income taxes	4,281	8,832
Net income before minority interests or losses adjustments	-	11,694
Minority interests (-loss)	-268	80
Net income (-loss)	5,203	11,614

(3) Consolidated quarterly statements of cash flows

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 To December 31, 2009)	Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 To December 31, 2010)
Operating Activities		
Income before income taxes and minority interests	9,216	20,527
Depreciation	35,278	28,494
Impairment loss	170	-
Amortization of goodwill	3,883	5,282
Increase (-decrease) in net liability for retirement benefits	-1,208	-1,662
Increase (-decrease) in prepaid pension cost	382	277
Increase (-decrease) in allowance for restructuring expenses	-4,072	736
Interest and dividends income	-1,236	-1,079
Foreign currency exchange loss (-gain)-net	455	3,521
Investment loss on equity method (-gain)	-223	-
Revaluation loss (-gain) on marketable securities and investment securities	196	343
Decrease (-increase) in notes and accounts receivable -trade	-17,738	-1,370
Decrease (-increase) in inventories	7,703	-3,489
Increase (-decrease) in notes and accounts payable -trade	6,246	5,660
Increase (-decrease) in other accounts payable	-8,013	-6,359
Others -net	-685	2,923
Interest and dividends -received	1,295	1,055
Interest expenses	-13	-11
Income taxes -refunded (-paid)	-1,587	-6,723
Net cash used by operating activities	30,049	48,125
Investing Activities		
Decrease (-increase) in time deposits	-4,347	-7,946
Purchase of marketable securities and investment securities	-305	-7,743
Revenue from selling and paying-off of marketable securities and investment securities	15,988	3,898
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	-16,004	-28,612
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	98	116
Expense from purchase of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation	-22,340	-
Expense from sales of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation	-60	-
Others -net	-1,523	-2,394
Net cash used in investing activities	-28,494	-42,683
Financing Activities		
Purchases of treasury stocks	-13	-11
Dividends paid	-14,244	-14,243
Others -net	-130	-133
Net cash used in financing activities	-14,387	-14,388
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-7,070	-17,524
Net Increase(-Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-19,903	-26,470
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Fiscal Year	262,210	259,135
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the First Six Months	242,306	232,665

(4) Note on going concern

No applicable items

(5) Segment information

[Industry segments]

Nine-month period of the year ended 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, 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, Korea
Americas: United States
Europe: Germany

[Sales to foreign customers]

Nine-month period of the year ended 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, 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.

[Segment information]

1. Overview of reportable segments

Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010)

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

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

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

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

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

Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments			Others (Note) 1	Total	Adjusted amount (Note) 2	Amount on consolidated income statement (Note) 3
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Subtotal				
Sales							
Sales to customers	136,687	87,108	223,795	38,853	262,649	-	262,649
Inter-segment sales or transfer	1,524	1,016	2,540	3	2,544	-2,544	-
Total	138,212	88,124	226,336	38,857	265,193	-2,544	262,649
Segment profit	8,024	16,954	24,978	4,231	29,210	1,364	30,574

(Note) 1. “Others” is an operational segment that is not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, printheads, optical modules, tantalum capacitors, power modules, and lightings.

2. The adjusted amount of the segment profit, 1,364 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of minus 1,010 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 2,375 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 statements of income.

(Additional information)

Starting from the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2011, ROHM is applying the “Accounting Standard on Disclosure of Segment Information” (Accounting Standard No. 17, Issued on March 27, 2009), and the “Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard on Disclosure of Segment Information” (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.20, Issued on March 21, 2008).

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

No applicable items

4. Supplementary information

Actual sales

(Unit: millions of yen)

Segment	Period	Nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010 (From April 1, 2009 To December 31, 2009)		Nine-month period of the year ending March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 To December 31, 2010)	
		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
		ICs	138,021	54.5%	136,687
Discrete semiconductor devices	81,427	32.1	87,108	33.2	
Total of reportable segments	219,449	86.6	223,795	85.2	
Others	33,837	13.4	38,853	14.8	
Total	253,286	100.0	262,649	100.0	

- (Note)1. Transactions between individual segments are offset and eliminated.
2. Consumption tax and the like are not included in the above amounts.
 3. Starting from the first quarter of the year ending March 31, 2011, ROHM decided to disclose information by individual segments. For this reason, the actual sales result that was disclosed by individual product categories in the nine-month period of the year ended March 31, 2010 is displayed after recalculating the sales figures by individual segments.