ROHM CO., LTD. Financial Highlights for the Year Ended on March 31,2009

May 11, 2009

1. Consolidated Financial Results

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

		Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ended March 31, 2008	Increase/decrease from the year ended March 31,2008		Year ending March 31,2010 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Increase/decrease from the previous year	First six months	Increase/decrease from the corresponding six months of the previous year
Net sales	Millions of yen	317,140	373,405	-56,265	-15.1%	350,000	+10.4%	156,000	-8.7%
Cost of sales	Millions of yen	217,282	230,839	-13,557	-5.9%	243,800		120,100	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Millions of yen	89,318	75,204	+14,114	+18.8%	84,200		43,900	
Operating income	Millions of yen	10,540	67,361	-56,821	-84.4%	22,000	+108.7%	-8,000	-
(Operating income margin)		(3.3%)	(18.0%)	(-14.7%)		(6.3%)		(-5.1%)	
Ordinary income	Millions of yen	18,544	62,796	-44,252	-70.5%	22,500	+21.3%	-7,500	-
(Ordinary income margin)		(5.8%)	(16.8%)	(-11.0%)		(6.4%)		(-4.8%)	
Net income	Millions of yen	9,837	31,931	-22,094	-69.2%	10,000	+1.7%	-7,500	-
(net income margin)		(3.1%)	(8.6%)	(-5.5%)		(2.9%)		(-4.8%)	
Basic net income per share	yen	89.76	284.66	-194.90	-68.5%	91.27		-68.45	
Ratio of net income to equity	%	1.3	4.1	-2.8					
Ordinary income to total assets	%	2.2	6.8	-4.6					
Total assets	Millions of yen	809,185	870,972	-61,787	-7.1%				
Net assets	Millions of yen	709,840	755,872	-46,032	-6.1%				
Equity ratio	%	87.5	86.7	+0.8					
Net assets per share	yen	6,459.81	6,895.25	-435.44	-6.3%				
Capital expenditures	Millions of yen	51,490	38,721	+12,769	+33.0%	50,500	-1.9%	13,950	-31.3%
Depreciation (Tangible fixed assets)	Millions of yen	48,330	55,060	-6,730	-12.2%	53,000	+9.7%	25,900	+31.8%
Research and development costs	Millions of yen	40,290	33,061	+7,229	+21.9%	36,500	-9.4%	19,600	+16.4%
Net financial revenue		5,791	11,808	-6,017	-51.0%				
Foreign currency exchange gains/losses	Millions of yen	(gain) 3,156	(loss) 15,159	(gain) 18,315					
Foregin exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)	yen/US$	100.62	115.29	-14.67	-12.7%	95.00		95.00	
Number of employees									
Domestic		7,503	5,186	2,317	+44.7%				
Overseas		14,531	15,353	-822	-5.4%				
Total		22,034	20,539	+1,495	+7.3%				
(Number of R&D employees)		(2,792)	(2,116)	(+676)	(+31.9%)				
Number of consolidated subsidiaries		53	40	+13					
(Domestic)		(16)	(11)	(+5)					
(Overseas)		(37)	(29)	(+8)					
Number of affiliated companies		9	5	+4					
(Number of companies accounted for by equity method)		(1)	(5)	(-4)					
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries		2	0	+2					
(Number of companies accounted for by equity method)		(0)	(0)	(0)					

* The projected data are based on the information avaiable at the time of release of this report. Therefore, a number of important factors including changes in business conditions may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected.

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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 conformty with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. The original version of this report is written in Japanese. In the event of any discrepancies in words, accounts, figures, or the like between this report and the original, the original Japanese version shall govern.

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

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

		Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ended March 31, 2008	Increase/decrease from the year ended March 31,2008		Year ending March 31,2010 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Increase/decrease from the previous year	First six months	Increase/decrease from the corresponding six months of the previous year
Sales by product category and geographical region									
Integrated circuits	Millions of yen	159,924	162,940	-3,016	-1.9%	206,381	+29.0%	89,324	+21.9%
(Japan)		(76,775)	(78,128)	(-1,353)	(-1.7%)	(96,669)	+25.9%	(40,221)	+37.1%
(Asia)		(74,693)	(78,345)	(-3,652)	(-4.7%)	(93,794)	+25.6%	(42,761)	+5.4%
(Americas)		(4,596)	(2,968)	(+1,628)	(+54.8%)	(9,477)	+106.2%	(3,782)	+212.9%
(Europe)		(3,858)	(3,498)	(+360)	(+10.3%)	(6,439)	+66.9%	(2,559)	+20.1%
Discrete semiconductor devices		114,232	155,469	-41,237	-26.5%	100,790	-11.8%	47,515	-34.0%
(Japan)		(36,832)	(46,821)	(-9,989)	(-21.3%)	(34,691)	-5.8%	(15,200)	-28.5%
(Asia)		(67,813)	(94,873)	(-27,060)	(-28.5%)	(58,462)	-13.8%	(28,644)	-35.6%
(Americas)		(4,510)	(6,660)	(-2,150)	(-32.3%)	(3,785)	-16.1%	(1,888)	-34.8%
(Europe)		(5,076)	(7,113)	(-2,037)	(-28.6%)	(3,850)	-24.2%	(1,782)	-47.6%
Passive components		19,193	23,446	-4,253	-18.1%	17,051	-11.2%	8,434	-27.5%
(Japan)		(3,653)	(5,030)	(-1,377)	(-27.4%)	(3,569)	-2.3%	(1,650)	-23.9%
(Asia)		(12,623)	(14,714)	(-2,091)	(-14.2%)	(11,206)	-11.2%	(5,667)	-25.5%
(Americas)		(1,057)	(1,434)	(-377)	(-26.3%)	(737)	-30.2%	(365)	-43.3%
(Europe)		(1,859)	(2,266)	(-407)	(-18.0%)	(1,537)	-17.3%	(750)	-38.2%
Displays		23,789	31,549	-7,760	-24.6%	25,777	+8.4%	10,725	-22.8%
(Japan)		(6,529)	(7,781)	(-1,252)	(-16.1%)	(8,339)	+27.7%	(2,880)	-19.1%
(Asia)		(13,549)	(18,377)	(-4,828)	(-26.3%)	(14,389)	+6.2%	(6,438)	-20.4%
(Americas)		(1,519)	(2,236)	(-717)	(-32.1%)	(1,168)	-23.1%	(494)	-46.5%
(Europe)		(2,190)	(3,153)	(-963)	(-30.5%)	(1,880)	-14.2%	(911)	-31.2%
Total		317,140	373,405	-56,265	-15.1%	350,000	+10.4%	156,000	-8.7%
(Japan)		(123,791)	(137,761)	(-13,970)	(-10.1%)	(143,269)	+15.7%	(59,952)	+6.5%
(Asia)		(168,679)	(206,310)	(-37,631)	(-18.2%)	(177,853)	+5.4%	(83,511)	-17.1%
(Americas)		(11,684)	(13,301)	(-1,617)	(-12.2%)	(15,169)	+29.8%	(6,531)	+15.1%
(Europe)		(12,985)	(16,031)	(-3,046)	(-19.0%)	(13,707)	+5.6%	(6,003)	-25.6%
Sales by application									
Visual	%	8.1	6.7	+1.4					
Audio		10.5	12.2	-1.7					
Home appliance		2.4	2.3	+0.1					
Other consumer		15.2	10.3	+4.9					
Computer and OA		13.4	14.9	-1.5					
Telecommunications		11.8	11.8	0.0					
Automotive		8.6	8.0	+0.6					
Other industrial		2.1	1.8	+0.3					
Subassemblies		16.4	19.4	-3.0					
Others		11.5	12.6	-1.1					
Capital expenditures by product category									
Integrated circuits	Millions of yen	22,782	12,816	+9,966	+77.8%	20,000	-12.2%	6,600	+28.5%
Discrete semiconductor devices		15,973	16,970	-997	-5.9%	22,700	+42.1%	3,300	-64.5%
Passive components		3,443	2,033	+1,410	+69.4%	1,900	-44.8%	700	-67.6%
Displays		3,096	1,468	+1,628	+110.9%	1,900	-38.6%	700	-60.8%
Others		6,194	5,432	+762	+14.0%	4,000	-35.4%	2,650	+37.9%
Total		51,490	38,721	+12,769	+33.0%	50,500	-1.9%	13,950	-31.3%

2. Non-consolidated Financial Results

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

		Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ended March 31, 2008	Increase/decrease from the year ended March 31,2008	
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage
Net sales	Millions of yen	247,537	333,279	-85,742	-25.7%
Operating income	Millions of yen	4,862	36,391	-31,529	-86.6%
(Operating income margin)		(2.0%)	(10.9%)	(-8.9%)	
Ordinary income	Millions of yen	21,419	33,244	-11,825	-35.6%
(Ordinary income margin)		(8.7%)	(10.0%)	(-1.3%)	
Net income	Millions of yen	3,926	18,077	-14,151	-78.3%
(Net income margin)		(1.6%)	(5.4%)	(-3.8%)	
Basic net income per share	yen	35.84	161.16	-125.32	-77.8%
Total assets	Millions of yen	532,056	543,393	-11,337	-2.1%
Net assets	Millions of yen	453,344	476,241	-22,897	-4.8%
Equity ratio	%	85.2	87.6	-2.4	
Net assets per share	yen	4,137.46	4,346.28	-208.82	-4.8%
Annual cash dividends	yen	130.0	230.0	-100.0	
(Year-end cash dividends)	(yen)	(65.0)	(165.0)	(-100.0)	
Capital expenditures	Millions of yen	6,038	5,437	+601	+11.1%
Depreciation (Tangible fixed assets)	Millions of yen	4,120	6,431	-2,311	-35.9%
Net financial revenue	Millions of yen	13,256	8,468	+4,788	+56.5%
Foreign currency exchange gains/losses	Millions of yen	(gain)1,680	(loss)11,956	(gain)13,636	
Number of employees		3,144	3,231	-87	-2.7%
Number of shareholders		28,213	25,067	+3,146	+12.6%
Financial institution shareholding ratio	%	24.71	21.74	+2.97	
Foregin shareholding ratio	%	45.88	50.26	-4.38	

Financial Report of the Year Ended March 31, 2009

May 11, 2009

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
Contact Person: (Title) Director, Accounting & Finance Headquarters (Name) Eiichi Sasayama TEL +81-75-311-2121
Scheduled date of annual meeting of shareholders June 26, 2009 Scheduled first-dividend payment date June 29, 2009
Scheduled date of securities report for submission June 26, 2009

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

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

(1) Consolidated Operating Results (Accumulated total) (The percentages [%] represent changes from the previous year)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2009	317,140	-15.1	10,540	-84.4	18,544	-70.5	9,837	-69.2
Year ended March 31, 2008	373,405	-5.5	67,361	-3.1	62,796	-19.1	31,931	-32.7

	Basic net income per share	Diluted net income per share	Ratio of net income to equity	Ordinary income to total assets	Operating income to net t sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2009	89.76	—	1.3	2.2	3.3
Year ended March 31, 2008	284.66	—	4.1	6.8	18.0

(Reference) Investment loss (-gain) on equity method Year ended March 31, 2009: -1,464 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2008: -53 million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholder's equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2009	809,185	709,840	87.5	6,459.81
Year ended March 31, 2008	870,972	755,872	86.7	6,895.25

(Reference) Shareholder's equity Year ended March 31, 2009: 707,807 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2008: 755,545 million yen

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Year ended March 31, 2009	65,971	-90,407	-27,719	262,210
Year ended March 31, 2008	136,191	-33,337	-53,118	325,715

2. Dividend Details

	Dividend per share					Total annual dividend	Shareholder payout ratio (consolidated)	Dividend on equity ratio (consolidated)
(Base date)	End of the first quarter	Interim	End of the third quarter	End of year	Annual			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2008	—	65.00	—	165.00	230.00	25,383	80.8	3.3
Year ended March 31, 2009	—	65.00	—	65.00	130.00	14,244	144.8	1.9
Year ending March 31, 2010 (Estimates)	—	65.00	—	65.00	130.00		142.4	

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

(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
Interim	156,000	-8.7	-8,000	—	-7,500	—	-7,500	—	-68.45
Fiscal 2009	350,000	10.4	22,000	108.7	22,500	21.3	10,000	1.7	91.27

4. Other

(1) Major Change in Subsidiaries During the Year Ended 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 "Status of the ROHM Group" on Page 9 to Page 10.

(2) Changes in Accounting Policies, Procedures, Indication methods, Etc. Concerned with the Preparations of Financial Statements:
(Changes to be entered to Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements)
[1] Changes according to revision of accounting standards: Yes
[2] Other changes: None
(Note) For details, please refer to "Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements" on Page 20.

(3) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)
[1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury shares)
Year ended March 31, 2009 118,801,388 shares Year ended March 31, 2008 118,801,388 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury shares
Year ended March 31, 2009 9,230,546 shares Year ended March 31, 2008 9,226,835 shares
(Notes) For the number of shares used as the basis for calculating the net income per share (consolidated), please refer to "Per Share Data" on page 29.

(Reference) Summary of non-consolidated operating results

1. Non-consolidated Business Results for Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

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

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2009	247,537	-25.7	4,862	-86.6	21,419	-35.6	3,926	-78.3
Year ended March 31, 2008	333,279	-7.4	36,391	13.3	33,244	-21.6	18,077	-40.3

	Basic net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2009	35.84	—
Year ended March 31, 2008	161.16	—

(2)Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholder's equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2009	532,056	453,344	85.2	4,137.46
Year ended March 31, 2008	543,393	476,241	87.6	4,346.28

(Reference) Shareholder's equity Year ended March 31, 2009: 453,344 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2008: 476,241 million yen

*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 "1. Analysis of Business Results of [Business Results]" on Page 5.

Business Results

1. Analysis of Business Results

(Business results for the year ended March 31, 2009)

Overall condition of business performance

During the year ended March 31, 2009, the global economy deteriorated as worldwide financial uncertainty due to bankruptcy of a major U.S. securities company triggered by the subprime loan problem in the U.S. depressed the real economy and negatively influenced employment and consumption in various locations. Furthermore, after the autumn, the condition of the economy declined with turmoil in various industries including the U.S. automobile industry. In addition, after January, deflation became a matter of concern because of the effects of the worldwide deterioration of the economy and decrease in oil prices, thus deepening the disarray of the economy. In the U.S., the economy rapidly slowed down due to the effects of decrease in the value of personal assets, deterioration of the employment environment, and growing financial uneasiness as well as a drastic decrease in new housing construction especially after the summer. In Europe, in addition to slowdown in personal consumption, employment conditions worsened and exports also considerably decreased in the second half. In Asia too, the economic environment rapidly deteriorated due to a drastic decrease in exports to the U.S. and European countries that saw a serious business slump; economic growth, therefore, slowed to a large extent. 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, progressing appreciation of the yen, and a more severe situation of export to the U.S. and European countries as well as Asia.

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 in terms of volume, supported by growing demand in emerging countries. However, in the second half, in addition to a slowdown in consumption in developed countries, demand in emerging countries dropped, and after the turn of the year, the automobile industry experienced a further decline and thus the economy remained extremely weak.

Despite a seasonal recovery in the electronic component industry during the first half, the market experienced an unprecedented downturn due to drastic cooling of supply-demand relations accompanied by a massive slowdown in business sentiment in the second half and competition caused by low-priced equipment including mobile phones, personal computers, and flat-screen TVs.

Within individual regions, in Japan, the production of AV equipment such as flat-screen TVs and digital still cameras, which was robust in the first half, was considerably adjusted in the second half in order to reduce excess inventory. The mobile phone market also showed continued sluggish demand, and the automotive market showed a drastic decrease in production in the second half. As a result, markets suffered severe deterioration. 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 worldwide 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 decreased and the automobile industry was also sluggish. Furthermore, in the U.S., a considerable decrease was seen mainly centered on the automotive market and flat-screen TV production also entered a large-scale adjustment phase in second half.

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 sales divisions related to the automotive and electrical markets, as well as the sales structure for overseas customers focusing on the personal computer, mobile phone, and flat-screen TV markets. Furthermore, the Group focused on the promotion of Information Technology aspects by starting the operation of a network system with which sales, development, and production divisions can share business information on global customers and the contents of business negotiations on a real-time basis. Through the expansion of the IT network, these divisions can also share and access information on the development of eco-devices aiming to improve the global environment, and on entry into the biotechnological field. In addition, the Group continuously promoted policies for developing the status of 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. Furthermore, in order to respond to drastic changes in the management environment after the autumn of 2008, as all-out efforts toward business reconstruction, ROHM proceeded with restructuring production by closing ROHM Amagi Co., Ltd., which produced module products and provided technical support to affiliate companies, and with cost reduction by soliciting voluntary retirement and cutting employees' wages.

Although ROHM boldly proceeded with these countermeasures, the company was unable to beat the sluggish market. The business results of the year ended March 31, 2009 were net sales of 317,140 million yen (a decrease of 15.1 percent from the year ended March 31 of the previous fiscal year), operating income of 10,540 million yen (a decrease of 84.4 percent from the year ended March 31 of the previous fiscal year), ordinary income of 18,544 million yen (a decrease of 70.5 percent from the year ended March 31 of the previous fiscal year). In addition, by posting impairment loss, special severance payments for early retired employees and restructuring expenses to extraordinary losses, income before income taxes and minority interests marked negative 25,520 million yen. Net income recorded 9,837 million yen (a decrease of 69.2 percent from the year ended March 31 of the previous fiscal year) as the result of reversal of the tax expense that was posted in the previous fiscal year, with introduction of the system of excluding gain from dividends of overseas subsidiaries.

*1. Integrated device manufacturer (IDM)
A form of semiconductor business in which the company integrates design, manufacture, sales, and support as a whole

Overview of performance in each division

<Integrated circuits>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2009 were 159,924 million yen (a decrease of 1.9 percent from the year ended March 31, 2008).

In the category of LSIs, the sales of ICs for mobile phones including LED drivers and ambient light sensor ICs were robust; however, sales of LCD drivers, audio integrated LSIs for the domestic mobile phone market, analog front-end LSIs, and power management LSIs were considerably sluggish. For audio equipment, sales of motor drivers for car audio systems and sound processors showed weakness, and “Voice Generation ADPCM Decoder LSIs” (*2) and DC/DC converters (*3) for car AVs, which were in high demand in the first half, also suffered stagnation after the start of the new year. As for flat-screen TVs, although sales of audio-related LSIs experienced aggressive growth, sales of OverDrive processors for LCD panels decreased following the effects of inventory adjustment. Sales of timing controllers also decreased and those of power supply LSIs for panels, which were strong in the first half, deteriorated in the second half. In the game console segment, power management LSIs and motor driver LSIs marked strong sales in the first half; however, this segment entered the phase of seasonal adjustment after the turn of the year too. As for personal computers, sales of driver ICs for fan motors and driver ICs for optical disks were sluggish and in addition, sales of secondary power supplies, which were in high demand in the first half, drastically decreased in the second half. Regarding general-purpose equipment, LSIs for various power supplies, motor drivers, DC/DC converters, and EEPROMs experienced lower sales drastically.

In the area of module products, power modules for automobiles recorded brisk activity; however, sales of IrDA (*4) modules decreased, and sales of AC/DC converters (*5) and DC/DC converters, which were robust in the first half, became sluggish in the second half.

OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. received robust orders for P2ROM for amusement equipment. However, sales of LCD drivers remained weak.

ROHM continued to focus its efforts on improving its production system efficiency and also undertook to share a production line with OKI Semiconductor while introducing the process using new technology such as nonvolatile logic LSIs (*6).

*2. “Voice Generation ADPCM Decoder LSI”
An LSI for demodulating voice-compressed data in the form of ADPCM and for reproducing the sound on a speaker

*3. DC/DC converter
A circuit that converts the voltage value of the direct current

*4. AC/DC converter
A circuit that converts the DC voltage into different voltage levels

*5. IrDA
A standard for transmitting and receiving data using infrared rays
Widely used for laptop computers and mobile phones

*6. Nonvolatile logic LSI
An LSI that embeds a nonvolatile logic circuit into a data storage area called the “Register” located inside the LSI that ROHM has developed

<Discrete semiconductor devices>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2009 were 114,232 million yen (a decrease of 26.5 percent from the year ended March 31, 2008).

In the transistor and diode category, fast recovery diodes (*7) for digital AV equipment enjoyed brisk sales. On the other hand, sales of small signals, power bipolar transistors, and switching diodes for small signals were sluggish, and in addition, robust first half sales figures of MOSFET for power equipment deteriorated after the autumn. Thus, sales considerably decreased affected by a 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 a white LED, but sales of other LEDs were sluggish.

As for laser diodes, sales greatly decreased due to the slowdown in sales in 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
A diode that is equipped with features with faster reverse recovery than a normal diode

<Passive components>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2009 were 19,193 million yen (a decrease of 18.1 percent from the year ended March 31, 2008).

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 of 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 bottom-surface electrodes. In addition, strengthening the line-up of compact products resulted in strong sales. Nonetheless, in the second half, sales stagnated caused by overall deterioration of the market.

The production system for tantalum capacitors was strengthened at the plant in Thailand, and as 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 for all elements.

<Displays>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2009 were 23,789 million yen (a decrease of 24.6 percent from the year ended March 31, 2008).

In the printhead category, although those related to multifunction printers were firm in sales, 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 eight-character numeric displays. As for dot matrix-type LED display modules, sales in the first half were sluggish, although order acceptance has been rebounding since January 2009.

Regarding production systems, in accordance with the closing of ROHM Amagi Co., Ltd., which manufactured module products and supported the technologies of affiliate companies, production was integrated into the factory in Dalian, and ROHM did its utmost towards stabilization and efficiency improvement of production as well as cost reduction. The company also started practical application and sales of LED lighting, which is expected to be the next-generation lighting for energy saving that contributes to CO_2 reduction.

(2) Prospects for the Next Fiscal Year

Overall conditions concerning the performance prospects for the next fiscal year

The impacts of the worldwide financial crisis in employment and consumption, which arose from the subprime loan problem in the U.S., are still serious and the world economy is facing severe circumstances. Although each country implements large-scale measures on finance and economy, these have not yet exerted an effect on the economy and the prospects are still unclear.

The electronics market seems to be out of the worst period in which drastic decrease in production became more serious than the drop in final demand; however, in an economic situation that does not allow optimism, final demand is still sluggish, and it is consequently undeniable that an extremely severe business environment will continue in the foreseeable future.

In order to respond to the tough business environment, the ROHM Group not only thoroughly tackles reduction of every cost, restructuring of the company's business by closing some bases, and reorganization of its management structure by reviewing the organizational structure and production system, but also exerts company-wide efforts toward improvement of the business of OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd., which ROHM purchased in October 2008 and creation and enhancement of business cooperation with the LSI business of ROHM.

With these conditions in mind, consolidated business result forecasts throughout the fiscal year are as follows:

Net sales:	350,000 million yen	(10.4 percent up from the previous fiscal year)
Ordinary income:	22,500 million yen	(21.3 percent up from the previous fiscal year)
Net income:	10,000 million yen	(1.7 percent up from the previous fiscal year)

Details of divisional forecasts of consolidated sales are as follows:

Integrated circuits	206,300 million yen	(29.0 percent up from the previous fiscal year)
Discrete semiconductor devices	100,700 million yen	(11.8 percent down from the previous fiscal year)
Passive components	17,000 million yen	(11.2 percent down from the previous fiscal year)
Displays	25,700 million yen	(8.4 percent up from the previous fiscal year)

The forecasts are based on an exchange rate of ¥95 to US$1.

2. Financial Analysis

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

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, total assets decreased by 61,787 million yen from the previous fiscal year and amounted to 809,185 million yen. The main factors behind the decrease are as follows: cash and time deposits and investment securities decreased by 75,256 million yen and 46,339 million yen respectively while tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets increased by 37,230 million yen and 19,039 million yen respectively.

Liabilities decreased by 15,755 million yen from the previous fiscal year and amounted to 99,344 million yen. The main causes are deferred tax liabilities (fixed) decreased by 34,995 million yen, while liabilities for retirement benefits increased by 11,378 million yen and allowance for restructuring expenses by 6,011 million yen respectively.

Net assets decreased by 46,032 million yen from the previous fiscal year and amounted to 709,840 million yen. Decreases of foreign currency translation adjustments by 30,863 million yen and retained earnings by 15,121 million yen are the main attributes.

Consequently, the shareholder's equity ratio increased from 86.7 percent of the previous fiscal year to 87.5 percent.

The cash flow status is as follows:

Cash flow from operating activities increased by 65,971 million yen (an increase of 136,191 million yen in the previous fiscal year). This is mainly attributable to the increased factor of depreciation and amortization and decrease in notes and accounts receivable, and the decreased factor of loss before income taxes and minority interests.

Cash flow from investment activities decreased by 90,407 million yen (a decrease of 33,337 million yen in the previous fiscal year). This was caused by the decreased factors of purchases of subsidiary's share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation and the balance of acquisition and sales of tangible fixed assets, and the increased factor of the balance of acquisition and sales of securities and investment securities.

Cash flow from financial activities decreased by 27,719 million yen (a decrease of 53,118 million yen in the previous fiscal year). This results from the decreased factor of the payment of dividends.

Consequently, cash and cash equivalents decreased by 63,345million yen. In addition, affected by 158 million yen accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation, the balance is 262,210million yen as of March 31, 2009.

As an event significantly affecting cash flow in the fiscal year, plant and equipment investment of 50,500 million yen and depreciation and amortization (tangible fixed assets) of 53,000million yen are scheduled.

(Reference) Changes in cash-flow indicators:

	Year ended March 31, 2005	Year ended March 31, 2006	Year ended March 31, 2007	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Shareholder's equity ratio	85.2%	82.7%	84.9%	86.7%	87.5 %
Shareholder's equity ratio on the market value basis	139.4%	151.0%	126.4%	77.6%	66.2 %
Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing liability	—	—	—	—	0.012/year
Interest coverage ratio	—	—	—	—	4,066.3

(Computation) Shareholder's equity ratio = shareholder's equity/total assets
Shareholder's equity ratio on the market value basis = aggregate market value of shares/total assets
Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing liability = interest-bearing liability/cash flow
Interest coverage ratio = Cash flow/interest payment

3. Basic Policy for Profit Distribution for the Years Ended March 31, 2009 and for the Years Ending March 31 2010

(1) Basic Policy for Profit Distribution

In profit distribution for shareholders, by thoroughly considering the Company's business results, financial status, and fund demands for business investment, ROHM is implementing actions in order to meet shareholders' expectations in improving the future value of the Company.

More specifically, ROHM intends to pay a return to shareholders that will represent no less than 100 percent of the consolidated cash flow of each fiscal year by the year ending March 31, 2010. As the means to realize these returns, ROHM has decided to use ordinary dividends, acquisition of treasury shares, and extraordinary dividends. Regarding ordinary dividends, a consolidated dividend ratio of 30 percent is the target,. Thus ROHM strives to continuously maintain a stable dividend.

It seems that with growing worldwide recession, the unstable condition of the world economy will continue for a while. In the semiconductor industry, while along further informatization, market expansion is anticipated over the mid to long terms, global competition is also expected to intensify leading to industry realignment and the elimination of noncompetitive businesses on a global scale.

For the ROHM Group to continue growing and expanding its business under these circumstances, it is essential to reinforce expertise in developing original products and also enhance cost competitiveness, preventing other companies from easy emulation. The group is conducting company-wide efforts to enhance its corporate value through investment in each cash reserve and generated cash flow carefully and effectively, with the plants and equipment required to enhance its developmental and technological expertise. Technology expertise is the source of ROHM's competitiveness, and strategic business projects, such as joint ventures and acquisition of other companies, will result in synergy effects and ensure attractive returns. By implementing such schemes, ROHM will improve its net income per share (EPS) and return on equity (ROE).

(2) Profit Distribution for the Year Ended March 31, 2009

In consideration of the fulfillment of return to shareholders, the performance for this fiscal year (ended March 31, 2009), and future capital requirements, the year-end dividend will be 65 yen per share as expected at the beginning of this fiscal year. As a result, the annual dividend, with 65 yen per share added as an interim dividend, is scheduled to be 130 yen per share.

(3) Schedule of Profit Distribution for the Year Ending March 31, 2010

The profit distribution for the year ending March 31, 2010 is scheduled to be 65 yen per share as an interim dividend, and 65 yen per share as a year-end dividend, totaling 130 yen with consideration of fulfillment of a return to shareholders, performance for the next fiscal year, and future capital requirement. According to the cash flow status, we will implement a flexible policy of return to shareholders, such as acquisition of treasury shares.

(4) Retirement of Treasury Share

The ROHM Group, with consideration that our shareholders are significant stakeholders of the company, continues to acquire treasury share under the basic principles described above. The maximum for possessing treasury shares is to be 5 percent of the total of shares outstanding, and as a principle, the amount beyond this limit shall be retired at the end of every fiscal year. The group continuously possesses treasury shares at hand in order to secure flexibility of management by utilizing them for merger and acquisition activity and others as required.

4. Risk concerning the Company's Businesses

The followings are risks that may have a significant impact on the financial status and operating results of ROHM Group.:

(1) Risks Associated with Market Changes

The semiconductor industry and electronics component industry are subject to sharp, abrupt changes in market conditions, due to factors such as the tendency of end set manufacturers in adjusting production according to the sales status of electronic products as well as competition in price and technology development. Prices are especially susceptible to sudden drops according to the supply-demand relationship, and competition with rising Southeast Asian manufacturers tends to cause instability with regard to maintaining and increasing sales and procuring profits.

(2) Exchange Risks

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

The ROHM Group, while conducting production activities in Japan and Asian countries, sells its products in Japan, Asia, the U.S., and Europe. This means different currencies are used between production and sales bases and consequently exchange rate fluctuation exerts a continual influence on ROHM. Generally, a strong Japanese yen conversion adversely affects our business performance, while a weak yen conversion has a favorable impact.

(3) Risks of Product Defects

The ROHM Group places top priority on quality, as stated in the Company Mission, and produces products subject to stringent quality control standards. However, this does not guarantee that it never produces defective products or that it will never be liable to compensate buyers for product defects. If a buyer should make a claim for defects with regard to ROHM products, company performance might be adversely affected.

(4) Legal Risks

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

(5) Natural Disasters and Geopolitical Risks

The ROHM Group performs development, manufacturing, and sales activities not only in Japan, but also worldwide. To diversify the risks, the Group locates production lines at different bases as a countermeasure. However, these production bases may be damaged due to earthquake, typhoon, flooding, and other natural disasters, or political uncertainty or international conflicts. If these events prevent product supply to consumers, ROHM’s business results may be adversely affected.

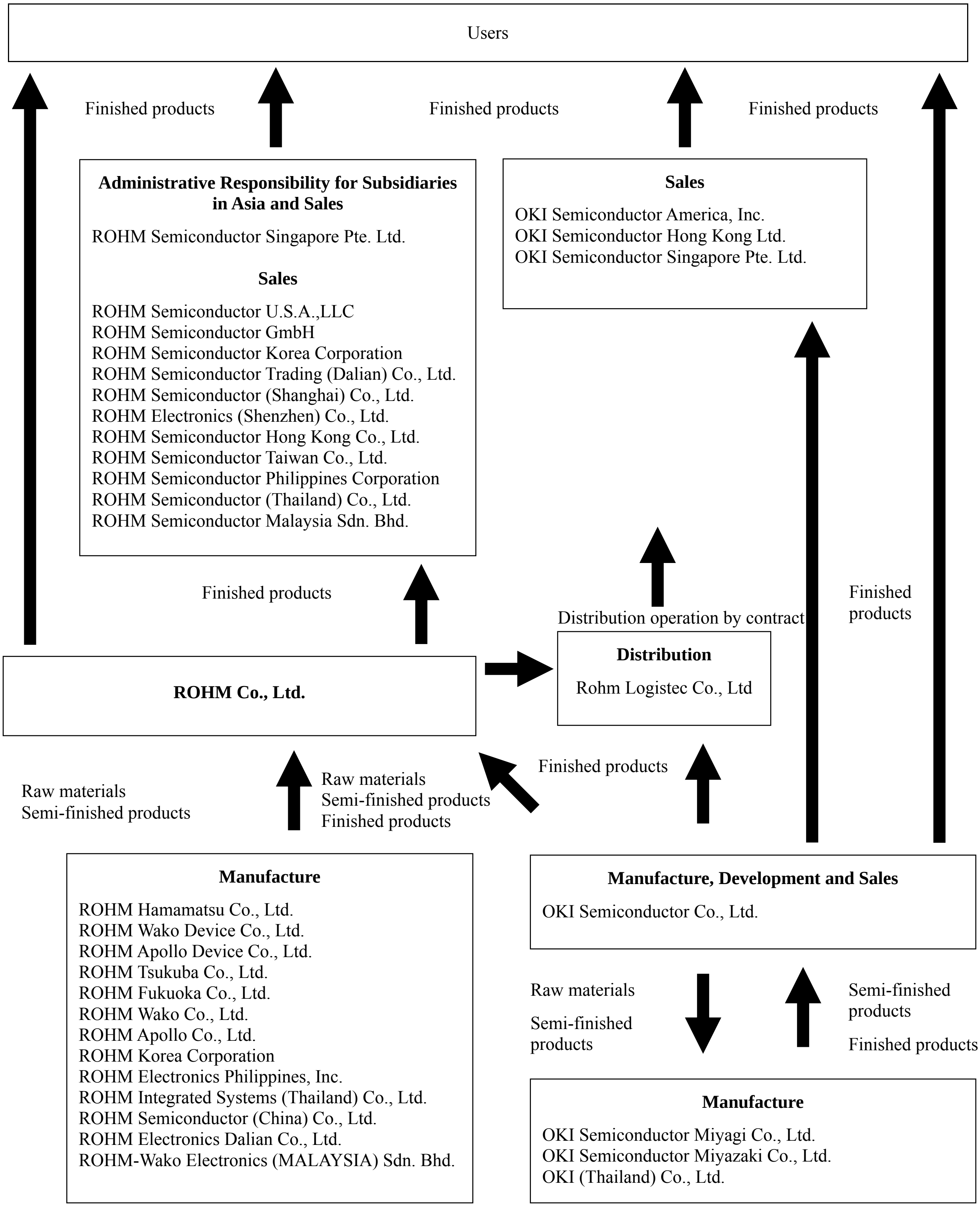
(6) Other Risks and Corporate Risk Management System

In addition to the above-mentioned risks, there are various other risks that may influence the financial condition and business performance during business activities, such as risks related to logistics, material procurement, and information systems. The ROHM Group has an in-house Risk Control Committee to preclude these risks or minimize their influence, strengthening its risk management system.

Status of the ROHM Group

The ROHM Group consists of ROHM Co., Ltd., 55 consolidated subsidiaries (18 in Japan and 37 outside Japan) and 9 affiliated companies (6 in Japan and 3 outside Japan). We are a comprehensive electronic component manufacturer, whose principal business is the manufacture and sales of electronic components.

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



The following companies and 9 other companies have newly become consolidated subsidiaries of the ROHM Group in this fiscal year.

Designation	Address	Capital or investments	Details on main business	Rate of possessing voting rights (%)	Relation	Note
OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	Hachioji-shi, Tokyo	20,000 million yen	Manufacturing, development, and sales of electronic component	95.0	Receiving financial assistance from ROHM Concurrent post- Yes	*1 *2
OKI Semiconductor Miyagi Co., Ltd.	Ohira-mura, Kurokawa-gun, Miyagi	200 million yen	Manufacturing electronic component	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent post- No	*1
OKI Semiconductor Miyazaki Co., Ltd.	Kiyotake-cho, Miyazaki-gun, Miyazaki	200 million yen	Manufacturing electronic component	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent post- No	*1
OKI (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Kanham, Thailand	700,000 thousand baht	Manufacturing electronic component	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent post- No	*1
OKI Semiconductor America, Inc.	Sunnyvale, USA	14,000 thousand US dollars	Sales of electronic component	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent post- No	
OKI Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	2,100 thousand HK dollars	Sales of electronic component	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent post- No	
OKI Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	2,799 thousand Singapore dollars	Sales of electronic component	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent post- No	

(Note) *1 Item of electronic component is integrated circuit
*2 Falls under the category of specified subsidiaries
*3 ( ) of "Rate of possessing voting rights" indicates indirect possession.

Management Policies

1. ROHM's Basic Management Policy

ROHM believes, in proceeding with the creation and improvement of perpetual and overall corporate value, that added values created by the company's business activities should be allocated to all constituents, including shareholders, employees, and stakeholders in local communities in appropriate proportions, as well as the allotment of retained earnings for business investment and increased competitive strength. To pursue this objective, it is also essential to obtain the understanding and cooperation of all those with a stake in the company's performance. Making ROHM's shares more attractive to investors has been one of the highest priorities of the company's management.

With these perspectives, ROHM has committed itself to developing market-leading products, focusing on high value-added system LSIs for digital information technologies, mobile electronic equipment, and automobile components, which are expected to undergo rapid growth, along with optical devices, another area with considerable growth potential. As another fundamental policy, ROHM also pursues enhancement of cost competitiveness through optimal utilization of its distinctive production technologies and will consequently maintain a leading position in the global electronic component market.

2. Referenced Corporate Performance Indices

ROHM is making continued efforts to ensure its earning power by taking various steps, including the development of new products, while reinforcing its sales operations. ROHM uses indices representing the rate of return, such as EBITDA (*), as well as the asset turnover ratio and plant and equipment investment efficiency. In addition, we are also striving to improve the net income per share (EPS) and the rate of return on equity (ROE), in order to enhance shareholder value.

* EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization)
An index obtained by adding interest expenses and depreciation to income before income taxes and minority interests. It is commonly used to compare corporate earnings internationally.

3. Mid- to Long-term Corporate Strategies

Amidst anticipated expansion in the electronics industry over the medium to long term, and in parallel with the further progress of informatization, global competition is expected to intensify, due mainly to broadening of demand fluctuations, mandating realignment of the industry and elimination of noncompetitive businesses.

To ensure stable growth and a strong, well-balanced financial position under these circumstances, a range of measures should be implemented: the development of original high value-added products, utilizing world-beating advanced technologies, enhanced cost competitiveness, the establishment of a global production and distribution network that conveys high customer satisfaction in both domestic and overseas markets, as well as strengthening of sales and technical support for customers.

Consistent development and production systems and the significance of quality will be ROHM's top priorities. As concrete measures, with a continuous increase in R&D personnel, ROHM will enhance digital, analog, and integrated digital/analog technologies. Furthermore, ROHM is advancing with R&D for the next generation, moving forward with preparation for power devices using silicon carbide substrate, which is expected to be far superior to semiconductor devices using conventional silicon substrates in terms of voltage endurance, high electric currents, and small losses, as well as preparation for practical applications of biochips for the medical equipment industry. ROHM is also implementing a study on next-generation technologies for optical devices, including blue laser diodes using a nonpolar plane, which is expected to be applied to green laser diodes, as well as ultraviolet LEDs/photodiodes using zinc oxide. At the same time, ROHM is carrying out research on an extra-sensitive/wideband image sensor using new materials and image sensors for far-infrared rays and x-rays. Besides, the company has strengthened eco-devices by starting practical application and sales of LED lighting, which is expected to be the next-generation lighting for energy saving that contributes to CO2 reduction.

As the bases for technological enhancement, ROHM is operating the "Yokohama Technology Center," "Optical Device Research Center," and "LSI Test Technology Center" as well as the "LSI Development Center," thus reinforcing customer support and the in-house R&D system for further future growth.

ROHM is actively involved in a wide range of joint projects with a multitude of domestic and foreign universities regarding next-generation R&D, including comprehensive industrial-academic collaboration alliances with Kyoto University and Tsinghua University in China; joint efforts with the Semiconductor Industry Research Institute of Japan—a think tank of the Japanese semiconductor industry; and participation in other Japanese national leading-edge R&D projects, which integrate industry-government-academia expertise. ROHM is also promoting partnerships with other companies whenever necessary to complement its technologies and consequently improve the efficiency of its R&D activities.

Regarding production systems, ROHM is enhancing its cost competitiveness and supply system, which can achieve global success. In particular, in the front-end process, the Group is aggressively advancing with the enlargement and miniaturization of wafers, while in the back-end process, ROHM is promoting production transfer to overseas plants, centering on Thailand, the Philippines, and China, and striving to improve the production capacity of these plants. Domestic plants further store production technology as process-supporting plants for production networks of the entire ROHM Group. By horizontally developing production technology, which has been established at domestic plants, and extending it to overseas plants, we will supply high-quality ROHM products to the entire world.

Through focusing on quality first and foremost, not only in the manufacturing division but also in the field of technological development, including LSI circuit design and manufacturing technologies development, ROHM will extend its company-wide efforts to enhance its product reliability. ROHM will also continue to produce components such as wafers, photomasks, and lead frames in house, develop products that exceed competitors' products in terms of quality and reliability, and reduce lead time, thus ultimately improving global competitiveness.

In addition, with the view to expanding the company's share in growing overseas markets, ROHM not only consolidates networks of quality assurance centers in Europe, the U.S., and Asia, but also strengthens systems of sales, technology, and quality support toward customers worldwide by increasing local design personnel as enforcement of its overseas design centers. To respond to increasing global needs for digitalization and standardization, the company makes the utmost efforts to reinforce the lineup of ASSPs (application-specific standard products). At the same time, ROHM is dedicated to restructuring and integrating corporate organizations, both in and outside Japan, in order to continue improving its business efficiency and accelerating the decision-making process.

In the area of environmental conservation, the ROHM Group as a whole is continuing to progress with establishing and implementing an environmental management system based on "ISO 14001" standards as well as developing new products that contribute to energy saving. Low-power-consumption products are one example in this category. ROHM is committed, in every domestic and overseas production base, to attaining zero-emission goals by promoting the recycling of waste and continuing to support "green" procurement and supply. In Australia, ROHM will actively promote a tree-planting project as part of its efforts against global warming. Furthermore, ROHM swiftly responded to the RoHS Directive, the European environmental regulations, and enforced an analysis system for toxic substances by acquiring accreditation of the "ISO/IEC 17025" laboratory and undertaking business activities considering global environmental protection.

4. Priority Issues

The financial crisis that deepened disarray in the U.S. has greatly affected the world's real economy, and we cannot predict business confidence in the future for every industry.

The electronics industry is expected to grow in the mid to long term due to increasing demand for digital home information equipment and more sophisticated automotive electronic control systems. However, in addition to worldwide economic deterioration, technological competition and price wars are also expected to intensify continuously. These factors mandate the increasing necessity of a constant supply of internationally competitive, innovative and high quality products and technologies with sustained efforts toward comprehensive cost reduction efforts.

Under these circumstances, the ROHM Group does its best with across-the-board efforts to improve business performance through the development of new, high value-added products and technologies in anticipation of future customer needs, improvement in quality and reliability by further enhancing its manufacturing technologies, reinforcement of production and sales organization, streamlining of corporate operations, as well as cost-cutting endeavors.

To exert the synergy effect achieved by mutually cooperating with OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd., ROHM will make all-out efforts to restructure and strengthen the cooperative system with OKI Semiconductor in regard to its LSI business.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2009

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (March 31, 2009)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	323,216	247,960
Notes and accounts receivable trade	79,655	63,991
Securities	38,141	43,293
Inventories	75,416	-
Commodities and products	-	22,241
Products in progress	-	44,859
Raw materials and inventories	-	22,300
Prepaid pension cost	4,439	3,409
Deferred tax assets	9,963	7,986
Refundable income taxes	394	2,433
Others	5,144	6,207
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-474	-497
Total current assets	535,897	464,187
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and structures	193,270	210,215
Accumulated depreciation	-103,083	-112,316
Buildings and structures (net)	90,187	97,898
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	447,519	463,466
Accumulated depreciation	-378,568	-388,329
Machinery, equipment and vehicles (net)	68,950	75,136
Tools and furniture	39,017	43,593
Accumulated depreciation	-32,444	-35,194
Tools and furniture (net)	6,572	8,399
Land	62,350	84,391
Construction in progress	16,947	16,412
Total tangible fixed assets	245,009	282,239
Intangible fixed assets		
Goodwill	-	19,406
Others	-	3,055
Total intangible fixed assets	3,423	22,462
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	76,216	29,877
Deferred tax assets	3,596	4,091
Others	7,190	6,680
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-362	-352
Total investments and other assets	86,641	40,296
Total fixed assets	335,074	344,998
Total assets	870,972	809,185

(Unit: millions of yen)

	ConYear Ended March 31, 2008 (March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (March 31, 2009)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable trade	17,677	15,722
Other accounts payable	25,596	28,192
Accrued income taxes	6,154	1,017
Deferred tax liabilities	780	3,704
Allowance for restructuring expenses	-	6,011
Others	12,566	13,676
Total current liabilities	62,775	68,325
Long-term liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	49,827	14,832
Liabilities for retirement benefits	838	12,216
Others	1,658	3,969
Total long-term liabilities	52,324	31,019
Total liabilities	115,099	99,344
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common share	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	695,117	679,996
Treasury stock-at cost	-91,953	-91,973
Total shareholders' equity	792,537	777,395
Unrealized or translated gains/loss		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	1,901	168
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-38,893	-69,756
Total unrealized or translated gains/losses	-36,991	-69,587
Minority interests	326	2,033
Total net assets	755,872	709,840
Total of liabilities and net assets	870,972	809,185

(2) Consolidated Statement of Income

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Net sales	373,405	317,140
Cost of sales	230,839	217,282
Gross profit	142,566	99,858
Selling, general and administrative expenses	75,204	89,318
Operating income	67,361	10,540
Non-operating income		
Interest income	11,666	5,416
Foreign currency exchange gain	-	3,156
Rent income	115	119
Others	756	1,085
Total non-operating income	12,538	9,777
Non-operating expenses		
Foreign currency exchange loss	15,159	-
Investment loss on equity method	53	1,464
Others	1,891	308
Total non-operating expenses	17,104	1,773
Ordinary income	62,796	18,544
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sale of fixed assets	123	138
Gain on sale of investment securities	1,674	183
Revenue from subsidies	-	423
Total extraordinary gains	1,798	745
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets	50	496
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	1,986	715
Impairment loss	1,592	11,908
Loss by narrowing down fixed asset	-	403
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	2,997	6,792
Special severance payments for early retired employees	-	15,000
Restructuring expenses	-	9,494
Total extraordinary losses	6,627	44,810
Income (-loss) before income taxes and minority interests	57,966	-25,520
Income taxes-current	18,406	6,156
Income tax-deferred	7,600	-39,931
Total income taxes	26,006	-33,774
Minority interests (-loss)	28	-1,582
Net income	31,931	9,837

(3) Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Shareholders' equity		
Common share		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	86,969	86,969
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	102,403	102,403
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	676,749	695,117
Increase/decrease accompanying change in accounting procedures of foreign subsidiaries	-	319
Changes during the fiscal year		
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	31,931	9,837
Others	-	-76
Total changes during the fiscal year	18,368	-15,441
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	695,117	679,996
Treasury share		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	-52,400	-91,953
Changes during the fiscal year		
Acquisition of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Total changes during the fiscal year	-39,552	-20
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	-91,953	-91,973
Total shareholders' equity		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	813,722	792,537
Increase/decrease accompanying change in accounting procedures of foreign subsidiaries	-	319
Changes during the fiscal year		
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	31,931	9,837
Acquisition of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Others	-	-76
Total changes during the fiscal year	-21,184	-15,461
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	792,537	777,395

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Unrealized or translated gains/loss		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	3,614	1,901
Changes during the fiscal year		
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-1,713	-1,733
Total changes during the year	-1,713	-1,733
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	1,901	168
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	131	-38,893
Changes during the fiscal year		
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-39,024	-30,862
Total changes during the year	-39,024	-30,862
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	-38,893	-69,756
Total unrealized or translated gains/losses		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	3,746	-36,991
Changes during the fiscal year		
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-40,737	-32,596
Total changes during the year	-40,737	-32,596
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	-36,991	-69,587
Minority interests		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	349	326
Changes during the fiscal year		
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-22	1,706
Total changes during the year	-22	1,706
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	326	2,033
Total net assets		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	817,818	755,872
Increase/decrease accompanying change in accounting procedures of foreign subsidiaries	-	319
Changes during the fiscal year		
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	31,931	9,837
Acquisition of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Others	-	-76
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-40,760	-30,890
Total changes during the year	-61,945	-46,351
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	755,872	709,840

(3) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Operating Activities		
Income (-loss) before income taxes and minority interests	57,966	-25,520
Depreciation	55,604	48,951
Impairment loss	-	11,908
Amortization of goodwill	-	2,156
Increase (-decrease) in net liability for retirement benefits	-29	-4,195
Increase (-decrease) in prepaid pension cost	-	1,153
Increase (-decrease) in allowance for restructuring expenses	-	6,011
Interest and dividends income	-11,808	-5,808
Foreign currency exchange loss (-gain)-net	12,086	1,160
Investment loss (-gain) on equity method	-	1,464
Revaluation loss (-gain) on securities/investment securities	2,997	6,792
Decrease (-increase) in notes and accounts receivable -trade	18,132	37,348
Decrease (-increase) in inventories	3,865	9,095
Increase (-decrease) in notes and accounts payable -trade	-5,505	-15,288
Others -net	10,071	-2,199
Subtotal	143,380	73,030
Interest and dividends -received	12,185	6,287
Interest expenses	-	-16
Income taxes -refunded (-paid)	-19,374	-13,330
Net cash used by operating activities	136,191	65,971
Investing Activities		
Decrease (-increase) in time deposits	2,707	8,444
Purchase of securities and investment securities	-48,755	-4,781
Revenue from selling and paying-off of securities and investment securities	65,455	41,559
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	-51,076	-53,852
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	253	202
Purchases of subsidiary’s share accompanying revision on the extent of consolidation	-	-81,460
Others -net	-1,920	-518
Net cash used in investing activities	-33,337	-90,407
Financing Activities		
Purchases of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Dividends paid	-13,563	-25,202
Purchases for repayment of short-term debt	-	-2,381
Others -net	-1	-116
Net cash used in financing activities	-53,118	-27,719
Effect of Exchange Rate changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-36,199	-11,190
Net Increase(-decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,536	-63,345
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Fiscal Year	312,178	325,715
Increase(-decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Accompanying Revision on Extent of Consolidation	-	-158
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Fiscal Year	325,715	262,210

[Note on Going Concern]

No applicable items

[Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements]

1. Items regarding the extent of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries 53 companies

(2) Designations of major consolidated subsidiaries
These are shown in “Status of the ROHM Group”
In this fiscal year, 16 companies were added, and 3 companies were eliminated. The details are as shown below.

Added (16 companies)
On October 1, 2008, ROHM purchased shares of OKI Semiconductor Co, Ltd. As a result, OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. and 15 companies out of its 17 subsidiaries became consolidated subsidiaries of ROHM.

OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	OKI Semiconductor Miyagi Co., Ltd.
OKI Semiconductor Miyazaki Co., Ltd.	OKI Semiconductor Tama Co., Ltd.
OKI Micro Design Co., Ltd.	OKI Techno Collage Co., Ltd.
OKI Network LSI Co., Ltd.	OKI Environment Technologies Inc.
OKI (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	OKI Semiconductor America, Inc.
OKI Semiconductor Europe GmbH	OKI Semiconductor Korea Co., Ltd.
OKI Semiconductor Shanghai Co., Ltd.	OKI Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd.
OKI Semicondutor Taiwan Inc.	OKI Semiconductor Singapore Pte Ltd.

Eliminated (3 companies)

NARITAGIKEN Co., Ltd.
(Considering total assets, net sales, net income/loss for this fiscal year (amount appropriate for equity) and retained earnings (amount appropriate for equity), even if it is eliminated from the extent of consolidation, the impact on the consolidated financial statements is minor, and as a whole there is no significance. For the above reasons, it is eliminated from the extent of consolidation.)

OKI Micro Design Co., Ltd.
(On January 21, 2009, the company was merged into OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. by absorption.)

OKI Techno Collage Co., Ltd.
(On January 21, 2009, the company was merged into OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. by absorption.)

2. Items regarding standards for accounting procedures

(1) Standard and method for evaluating significant assets

Inventories
Inventories are mainly evaluated by the cost accounting method of the moving-average method (method of writing down book values based on decreasing profitability regarding the values on the balance sheet).

(Changes in accounting policy)
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 on 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 the moving-averages (method of writing down book values based on decreasing profitability regarding the values on the balance sheet) from this fiscal year.
As a consequence, operating income and ordinary income decreased by 3,184 million yen, and loss before income taxes and minority interests increased 3,184 million yen.
The effect it has on segment information is published in the relevant areas.

(2) Method of depreciating significant depreciable assets
Tangible fixed asset

[1] Tangible fixed asset excluding lease asset
Mainly it is evaluated by the fixed rate method. However, buildings which were acquired by ROHM or its domestic consolidated subsidiaries after April 1, 1998 (excluding facilities equipped with buildings) are evaluated by the straight-line method.
Major service life is 3 to 50 years for buildings and structures, and 2 to 10 years for machinery, equipment and vehicles.

[2] Lease asset
Lease asset concerning finance leasing transaction other than ownership transfer.
Lease asset is evaluated by the straight-line method considering the period of leasing as the service life and residual value as 0.
Regarding finance leasing transaction other than ownership transfer before starting of the first year of applying revisions in the accounting standard on leasing transaction, it is processed by accounting procedure in accordance with general leasing transactions.

(3) Standard for posting significant allowance

Allowance for restructuring expenses
In order to prepare for expense and loss accompanying the improvement of business structure, ROHM is posting a prospective amount.
The disclosure of information other than that listed above and in “Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements” has been omitted since there is no significant change from the descriptions in the latest securities report (submitted on June 27, 2008).

[Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements]

(Accounting standard on leasing transaction)
Beginning this fiscal year, ROHM is applying “Accounting Standard on Leasing Transaction” (Accounting Standard No. 13, Issued on June 17, 1993, Revised on March 30, 2007, Division 1 of Business Accounting Council) and “Application Guidelines of Accounting Standards on Leasing Transaction” (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.16, Issued on January 18, 1994, Revised on March 30, 2007, Accounting System Committee, The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants).
The impact of this change on gains and losses is minor.
Regarding finance leasing transactions other than ownership transfer before starting of the first year of applying revisions in the accounting standard on leasing transaction, it is processed by accounting procedure in accordance with general leasing transactions.

(Application of “Immediate Management on Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statement”)
Starting from the year ended March 31, 2009, ROHM is applying the “Immediate Management on Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statements” (Report on Responding to Business Practice No.18, Issued on May 17, 2006, Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and adding the 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.

[Change in Indication Method]

(Consolidated Balance Sheet)
1 In accordance with the application of Cabinet Office Regulation to revise part of the regulations on financial statements (Cabinet Office Regulation No. 50, Issued on August 7, 2008), items described as “Inventories” in the previous fiscal year are divided and indicated as “Commodities and products”, “Products in progress” and “Raw materials and inventories”. “Commodities and products”, “Products in progress” and “Raw materials and inventories” which are contained in “Inventories” in the previous fiscal year are 22,088 million yen, 31,849 million yen and 21,479 million yen, respectively.
2 “Others” which has been described as “Intangible fixed asset” is described as “Others” in accordance with the posting of “Goodwill” starting from this fiscal year.

(Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow)
1 “Impairment loss” which had been contained in “Others” in cash flow from operating activities until the previous fiscal year is divided and indicated as one item since its significance increased.
“Impairment loss” in the previous fiscal year marked 1,592 million yen.
2 “Increase (-decrease) in prepaid pension cost” which had been contained in “Increase(-decrease) in net liability for retirement benefits” in cash flow from operating activities until the previous fiscal year is divided and indicated as one item since its significance increased.
“Increase (-decrease) in prepaid pension cost” in the previous fiscal year marked -37 million yen.
3 “Investment loss (-gain) on equity method” which had been contained in “Others” in cash flow from operating activities until the previous fiscal year is divided and indicated as one item since its significance increased.
“Investment loss (-gain) on equity method” in the previous fiscal year marked 53 million yen.

[Additional Information]

(Effects of introduction of system which does not allocate dividend profit of overseas subsidiaries)

Regarding retained earnings of foreign subsidiaries, additional tax burden which is expected in paying future dividend had been posted as tax expense until the previous fiscal year. However, accompanying the introduction of the system of excluding gain from dividends of foreign subsidiaries by the revision of Corporation Tax Act issued on March 31, 2009, the future additional tax burden will decrease, thus as the result of reversal of the tax expense that was posted in the previous fiscal year, net income for the year ended March 31, 2009 increased by 49,577 million yen.

[Notes on Consolidated Financial Statements]

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income)
1. Impairment loss

Year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)

<table>
<tr><th>Intended purpose</th><th>Place</th><th>Type</th><th>Impairment loss (Millions of yen)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Equipment for producing laser diode</td><td rowspan="2">Kyoto-shi, Kyoto</td><td>Machinery, equipment and vehicles</td><td>369</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tools and furniture</td><td>78</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">China</td><td>Machinery, equipment and vehicles</td><td>963</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tools, furniture and others</td><td>181</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>1,592</td></tr>
</table>

The ROHM Group, in comprehending impairment loss, is conducting grouping of assets based on product segmentation on managerial accounting which is continuously controlling the balance of payments. Regarding the asset group described above, as in the current business project we have found difficulties in recovering our performance in the short term, we have decreased the book value to the amount possible to enable recovery, and we have recorded such decrease in “Extraordinary losses” as “Impairment loss”.

In addition, the amount we are able to recover is measured by the utility value, being calculated with a discount of 10 percent from the future cash flow.

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

<table>
<tr><th>Intended purpose</th><th>Place</th><th>Type</th><th>Impairment loss (Millions of yen)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="9">Idle assets</td><td rowspan="2">Hachioji-shi, Tokyo</td><td>Buildings and structures</td><td>3,514</td></tr>
<tr><td>Machinery, equipment, vehicles and others</td><td>775</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Asakura-shi, Fukuoka</td><td>Buildings, structures and others</td><td>1,530</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land</td><td>398</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Fukuoka, Okayama and others</td><td>Buildings and structures</td><td>837</td></tr>
<tr><td>Machinery, equipment and vehicles</td><td>1,901</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tools, furniture and others</td><td>512</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land</td><td>738</td></tr>
<tr><td>China and others</td><td>Machinery, equipment, vehicles and others</td><td>468</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Equipment for producing laser diode</td><td>Kasaoka-shi, Okayama</td><td>Machinery, equipment, vehicles and others</td><td>63</td></tr>
<tr><td>China</td><td>Machinery, equipment, vehicles and others</td><td>1,167</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>11,908</td></tr>
</table>

The ROHM group, in comprehending impairment loss, is conducting grouping of business assets based on product segmentation on managerial accounting which is continuously controlling the balance of payments. As for the idle assets, the group is conducting grouping by each property.

As the group judged that the idle assets described above are not likely to be used in the future, and in regard to equipment for producing laser diode, as in the current business project we have found difficulties in recovering our performance in the short term, we have decreased the book value to the amount possible to enable recovery, and we have recorded such decrease in “Extraordinary losses” as “Impairment loss”.

In addition, the amount of idle assets that we are able to recover is measured by net sales value. Land is calculated by real estate appraisal value. Items other than land are calculated by rational estimate in consideration of market value. The amount of equipment for producing laser diode we are able to recover is measured by the utility value, being calculated with a discount of 8.8 percent from the future cash flow.

2. Restructuring expenses
These are expenses and losses which accompany improvement of business structure such as writing-off of subsidiaries and personnel downsizing.

(Notes on Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity)

Year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)

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

(Unit: thousand shares)

	At the end of the year ended March 31, 2007	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2008	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2008	Number of shares on March 31, 2008
Shares outstanding				
Common shares	118,801	-	-	118,801
Total	118,801	-	-	118,801
Treasury shares				
Common shares (note)	4,989	4,236	-	9,226
Total	4,989	4,236	-	9,226

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 4,236 units of treasury shares consists of 4,233 units purchased according to Clause 156 of the Companies Act and of the purchased odd stock of 3,000 shares.

2. Notes on dividends

(1) Dividend paid

(Decision)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 28, 2007	Common shares	6,259 million yen	55.00 yen	March 31, 2007	June 29, 2007
Board of Directors' meeting November 7, 2007	Common shares	7,304 million yen	65.00 yen	September 30, 2007	December 7, 2007

(2) Of the dividends whose base date belongs to the year ended March 31, 2008, those whose dates of effect are after the end of the year

(Decision)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Assets available for dividends	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 27, 2008	Common shares	18,079 million yen	Retained earnings	165.00 yen	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

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

(Unit: thousand shares)

	At the end of the year ended March 31, 2008	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2009	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2009	Number of shares on March 31, 2009
Shares outstanding				
Common shares	118,801	-	-	118,801
Total	118,801	-	-	118,801
Treasury shares				
Common shares (note)	9,226	3	-	9,230
Total	9,226	3	-	9,230

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 3,000 units of treasury shares consists of the purchased odd stock of 3,000 shares.

2. Notes on dividends

(1) Dividend paid

(Decision)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 27, 2008	Common shares	18,079 million yen	165.00 yen	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008
Board of Directors' meeting November 6, 2008	Common shares	7,122 million yen	65.00 yen	September 30, 2008	December 5, 2008

(2) Of the dividends whose base date belongs to the year ended March 31, 2009, those whose dates of effect are after the end of the year

(Decision)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Assets available for dividends	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 26, 2009	Common shares	7,122 million yen	Retained earnings	65.00 yen	March 31, 2009	June 29, 2009

[Segment Information]

1. Industry segments

ROHM's main operations are the manufacturing and sales of electronic components. As net sales, operating income and total assets of the Group's main industry segments constituted more than 90 % of the consolidated totals for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2009, consequently the disclosure of industry segment information has been omitted.

2. Geographical segments

Year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total	Eliminations/ Corporate	Consolidated
I Sales and operating income/loss							
Net sales							
(1) Sales to customers	138,133	205,241	12,686	17,343	373,405	-	373,405
(2) Inter-area transfer	208,493	218,901	814	211	428,420	(428,420)	-
Total sales	346,626	424,142	13,501	17,555	801,826	(428,420)	373,405
Operating expenses	298,568	396,361	13,369	16,993	725,293	(419,249)	306,043
Operating income (-loss)	48,058	27,781	132	562	76,533	(9,171)	67,361
II Assets	412,242	318,961	9,009	19,159	759,372	111,599	870,972

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total	Eliminations/ Corporate	Consolidated
I Sales and operating income/loss							
Net sales							
(1) Sales to customers	128,820	161,120	13,299	13,899	317,140	-	317,140
(2) Inter-area transfer	172,765	175,905	742	398	349,811	(349,811)	-
Total sales	301,585	337,025	14,041	14,298	666,951	(349,811)	317,140
Operating expenses	295,230	322,737	14,313	14,903	647,185	(340,584)	306,600
Operating income (-loss)	6,355	14,288	-271	-605	19,766	(9,226)	10,540
II Assts	463,674	295,432	10,087	14,331	783,526	25,658	809,185

(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: the United States
   Europe: Germany
3. Non-allocable operating expenses included in "Eliminations/Corporate" are shown below. Non-allocable operating expenses consist primarily of expenses relating to the administrative division of the headquarters of the company.
   Year ended March 31, 2008 4,780 million yen
   Year ended March 31, 2009 5,079
4. Total group assets included in "Elimination/Corporate" are shown below. Total group assets consist primarily of surplus funds for investment (Cash and time deposits and Securities), long-term investment funds (Investment securities), and assets relating to the administrative division of the headquarters of the company.
   Year ended March 31, 2008 199,970 million yen
   Year ended March 31, 2009 134,073
5. ROHM has posted impairment loss in the year ended March 31, 2008. Therefore, asset in "Japan" has decreased 448 million yen, and asset in "Asia" decreased 1,144 million yen, respectively.
   In the year ended March 31, 2009, the company has posted impairment loss. Therefore, asset in "Japan" has decreased 10,272 million yen, asset in "Asia" decreased 1,587 million yen and asset in "Americas" decreased 48 million yen, respectively.

6. Changes in the method of accounting procedure
(Standards and methods of evaluation of inventories)
As stated in [Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements], starting with the year ended March 31, 2009, ROHM is applying "Accounting Standards on Evaluation of Inventories" (Accounting Standard No. 9, Issued on July 5, 2006, The Accounting Standards Board of Japan). As a result, operating income of "Japan" and "Asia" decreased by 1,722 million yen and by 1,411 million yen, respectively.

(Accounting standard on leasing transaction)
As stated in [Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements], beginning this fiscal year, ROHM is applying "Accounting Standard on Leasing Transaction" (Accounting Standard No. 13, Issued on June 17, 1993, Revised on March 30, 2007, Division 1 of Business Accounting Council) and "Application Guidelines of Accounting Standards on Leasing Transaction" (Application Guidelines of Accounting Standard No.16, Issued on January 18, 1994, Revised on March 30, 2007, Accounting System Committee, The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants). The impact of this change on the operating income of the geographical segments information is minor.

(Application of "Immediate Management on Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statement")
As stated in [Changes in Major Items for the Preparations of Consolidated Financial Statements], starting from the year ended March 31, 2009, ROHM is applying the "Immediate Management on Accounting Procedures of Foreign Subsidiaries in Compiling Consolidated Financial Statements" (Report on Responding to Business Practice No.18, Issued on May 17, 2006, Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and adding the necessary revisions at the consolidated accounting closing. The impact of this change on the operating income of the geographical segments information is minor.

3. Sales to foreign customers

Year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total
I Sales to foreign customers	206,310	13,301	16,031	235,643
II Net sales (consolidated)				373,405
III Sales to foreign customers as a percentage of net sales	55.2 %	3.6 %	4.3 %	63.1 %

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009) (Unit: millions of yen)

	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total
I Sales to foreign customers	168,679	11,684	12,985	193,348
II Net sales (consolidated)				317,140
III Sales to foreign customers as a percentage of net sales	53.2 %	3.7 %	4.1 %	61.0 %

(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: the 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.

[Tax Effect Accounting]

1. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main source

	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009	
Deferred tax assets				
Securities	1,609	million yen	2,579	million yen
Inventories	7,242		5,594	
Depreciation	11,443		12,041	
Accrued expenses	1,703		3,880	
Liability for retirement benefits	15		1,599	
Allowance for restructuring expenses	-		2,198	
Loss carried forward	3,613		17,982	
Foreign tax credit	1,108		860	
Impairment loss	646		4,509	
Others	1,862		3,306	
Subtotal	29,246		54,552	
Valuation reserve	-4,362		-39,518	
Total deferred tax assets	24,883		15,033	
Deferred tax liabilities				
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	-58,552		-15,318	
Prepaid pension cost	-1,772		-1,620	
Allowance for doubtful accounts for Affiliate companies	-		-1,674	
Variation liability adjustments	-		-2,321	
Others	-1,607		-557	
Total deferred tax liabilities	-61,931		-21,492	
Net deferred tax assets (- liabilities)	-37,048		-6,458	

(Note) Net deferred tax assets (- liabilities) as of March 31, 2008 and 2009 are included in the following accounts in the consolidated balance sheets:

	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009	
Current assets - Deferred tax assets	9,963	million yen	7,986	million yen
Fixed assets - Deferred tax assets	3,596		4,091	
Current liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities	-780		-3,704	
Long-term liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities	-49,827		-14,832	

2. Details on individual items which were attributable to the difference when there is significant disparity between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Normal effective statutory tax rate	40.6 %	40.6 %
(Adjustments)		
Returned tax expense of undivided profit from foreign consolidated subsidiaries	-	194.4
Increase/decrease of valuation reserve	3.3	-109.2
Applicable tax rate of foreign consolidated subsidiaries	-0.1	6.6
Amortization of goodwill	-	-3.4
Investment loss on equity method	030	-2.3
Corporation tax credit for research and development expenses	-2.5	1.9
Others	3.6	3.7
Actual effective tax rates	44.9 %	132.3 %

[Debt and Equity Securities]

Year ended March 31, 2008

1. Marketable available-for-sale securities (March 31, 2008)

(Unit: millions of yen)

Classification	Acquisition cost	Carrying values	Differences
Securities whose carrying value exceeds their acquisition cost			
(1) Equity securities	2,511	7,434	4,922
(2) Government and corporate bonds			
Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	7,484	7,653	169
Corporate bonds	28,701	28,825	124
Subtotal	38,697	43,913	5,216
Securities whose carrying value does not exceed their acquisition cost			
(1) Equity securities	15,180	14,183	-996
(2) Government and corporate bonds			
Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	1	1	-
Corporate bonds	31,419	31,108	-310
(3) Others	3,973	3,211	-762
Subtotal	50,574	48,504	-2,070
Total	89,271	92,417	3,146

2. Available-for-sale securities sold in the year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)

(Unit: millions of yen)

Proceeds from sale	Gross realized gains	Gross realized losses
11,845	1,674	8

3. Major securities whose market values are not evaluated, and their carrying values (March 31, 2008)

Available-for-sale securities (Unit: millions of yen)

Classification	Carrying values
(1) Unlisted equity securities	886
(2) Capital injection into Limited Liability Partnership for Investment	103
(3) Negotiable certificates of deposit	18,963
Total	19,954

4. Carrying values of debt securities by contractual maturities for securities classified as available-for-sale (March 31, 2008)

(Unit: millions of yen)

Classification	Due in 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 year through 10 years
(1) Government and corporate bonds			
Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	4,409	2,068	1,001
Corporate bonds	14,700	41,420	2,000
(2) Others	18,963	773	911
Total	38,073	44,261	3,913

(Note) As of March 31, 2008, the values of available-for-sale securities were impaired by the amount of 2,997 million yen. The impaired securities are those whose market values at the end of the fiscal year are lower by about 50% or more compared with their acquisition costs. For those whose depreciation is between 30% and 50%, the values were impaired within the values judged appropriate in consideration of the significance of the amount and the possibility of value recovery.

Year ended March 31, 2009

1. Marketable available-for-sale securities (March 31, 2009) (Unit: millions of yen)

Classification	Acquisition cost	Carrying values	Differences
Securities whose carrying value exceeds their acquisition cost			
(1) Equity securities	3,223	5,608	2,385
(2) Government and corporate bonds			
Corporate bonds	7,094	7,099	5
Subtotal	10,318	12,708	2,390
Securities whose carrying value does not exceed their acquisition cost			
(1) Equity securities	13,453	12,163	-1,289
(2) Government and corporate bonds			
Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	0	0	-
Corporate bonds	19,556	18,977	-578
(3) Others	2,408	2,186	-221
Subtotal	35,418	33,328	-2,089
Total	45,736	46,037	300

2. Available-for-sale securities sold in the year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)
(Unit: millions of yen)

Proceeds from sale	Gross realized gains	Gross realized losses
21,087	126	6

3. Major securities whose market values are not evaluated, and their carrying values (March 31, 2009)
Available-for-sale securities (Unit: millions of yen)

Classification	Carrying values
(1) Unlisted equity securities	868
(2) Capital injection into Limited Liability Partnership for Investment	100
(3) Negotiable certificates of deposit	24,400
Total	25,369

4. Carrying values of debt securities by contractual maturities for securities classified as available-for-sale (March 31, 2009)
(Unit: millions of yen)

Classification	Due in 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 year through 10 years	Due after 10 years or more
(1) Government and corporate bonds				
Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	0	0	-	-
Corporate bonds	18,893	5,364	1,819	-
(2) Others	24,400	277	756	1,152
Total	43,293	5,642	2,576	1,152

(Note) As of March 31, 2009, the values of available-for-sale securities were impaired by the amount of 6,789 million yen. The impaired securities are those whose market values at the end of the fiscal year are lower by about 50% or more compared with their acquisition costs. For those whose depreciation is between 30% and 50%, the values were impaired within the values judged appropriate in consideration of the significance of the amount and the possibility of value recovery.

[Retirement Benefits]

1. Outline of retirement benefits scheme adopted
ROHM and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution pension plans as well as approved retirement annuity plans, defined-benefit corporate pension plan and lump-sum payment plans as defined benefit pension plans.
The defined-benefit corporate pension plan was added when OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. became ROHM's subsidiary in October, 2008.
Certain foreign consolidated subsidiaries of ROHM have defined contribution pension plans, etc. in addition to defined benefit pension plans.

2. Liability for employees' retirement benefits

	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009	
(1) Projected benefit obligation	-18,289	million yen	-40,884	million yen
(2) Plan assets	20,863		25,053	
(3) Unfunded retirement benefit obligation or Excess in reserve for plan assets ((1)+(2))	2,573		-15,830	
(4) Unrecognized actuarial gain and loss	1,027		7,023	
(5) Net Liability ((3)+(4))	3,601		-8,807	
(6) Prepaid pension cost	4,439		3,409	
(7) Liabilities for retirement benefits ((5)-(6))	-838		-12,216	

3. Net periodic benefit cost

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009	
(1) Service cost	1,718	1,939	million yen
(2) Interest cost	419	750	
(3) Expected return on plan assets	-519	-626	
(4) Recognized actuarial loss	-130	237	
(5) Others	376	375	
(6) Net periodic benefit cost ((1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5))	1,864	2,676	

(Note) 1. "(5) Others" includes premiums paid for defined contribution pension plans.
2. Besides the net periodic benefit cost described above, 15,000 million yen of "Special severance payments for early retired employees" and 7,500 million yen of prospect for special severance payments for early retired employees included in "Restructuring expenses" are posted.

4. Assumptions used for calculation

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
(1) Allocation method of the retirement benefits expected to be paid at the retirement date	Straight-line method based on years of service	Straight-line method based on years of service or point base plan
(2) Discount rate	2.0 %	2.0 – 2.1 %
(3) Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.0 %	0.5 – 2.0 %
(4) Amortization period of prior service credit (Amortization from the accrual year by straight-line method)	10 years	10 years
(5) Recognition period of actuarial gain/loss (Amortization from the year following the accrual year by straight-line method)	10 years	10 – 14 years

[Business Combination and Others]

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

Application of purchase method

1. Designation of acquired company, description of its business, main reason to have conducted business combination, date on which companies are combined, legal form of business combination, designation of company after combination, and ratio of voting right

(1) Designation of acquired company and description of its business:
Name of acquired company: OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.
Description of its business: Manufacturing, development and sales of system LSI, logic LSI, memory LSI and devices for high-speed optical communication, and foundry service

(2) Main reason to have conducted business combination:
As OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd. and ROHM have relatively few overlapping products for the semiconductor market, and the synergy effect by mutually cooperating with each other can be expected, thus further improvement of sales and profitability of both companies are being expected. In addition, this combination was for the purpose of enhancing corporate value by developing as an integrated device manufacturer (IDM) having a wide ranging product portfolio with strong competitiveness.

(3) Date on which companies are combined:
October 1, 2008

(4) Legal form of business combination and designation of company after combination:
Legal form of business combination: Share acquisition
Designation of company after combination: ROHM Co., Ltd.

(5) Ratio of voting right:
95 percent

2. Period for business performance of acquired company which is included in consolidated financial statements
From October 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009

3. Acquisition cost of acquired company and details

Counter value of acquisition	Common share of OKI Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	85,758 million yen
Expense directly required for acquisition	Advisory expense and others	1,068 million yen
Acquisition cost		86,826 million yen

4. Amount of goodwill caused, its reason, method and period of depreciation

(1) Amount of goodwill caused:
21,562 million yen

(2) Reason:
Acquisition cost has exceeded the actual value of net asset at the time of business combination, the difference is deemed as goodwill.

(3) Method and period of depreciation:
For five years, equal-installment depreciation

5. Amount of assets and liabilities which ROHM accepted on the day of business combination:

Current asset	56,249 million yen
Fixed assets	63,134 million yen
Total assets	119,383 million yen
Current liabilities	29,648 million yen
Long-term liabilities	21,035 million yen
Total liabilities	50,683 million yen

6. Estimated amount which affects consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2009, assuming that the business combination was completed at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2009:
Since the existing accounting procedures of the acquired company and those of the ROHM group have large differences, and the acquired company is a company which was newly setup and divided during the year ended March 31, 2009, the affected amount cannot be estimated reasonably.

[Per Share Data]

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Net asset per share	6,895 .25yen	6,459 .81yen
Net income per share	284 .66yen	89 .76yen

(Notes) 1. The diluted net income per share is not shown because no diluted net income exists.
2. The basis for the calculation of the net asset per share is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Total net asset	755,872 million yen	709,840 million yen
Amount deducted from the total of net asset	328	2,034
(Minority interests included in the above amount)	(326)	(2,033)
Year-end net asset from common shares	755,544	707,806
Year-end number of common shares used to calculate net asset per share	109,574 thousand shares	109,570 thousand shares

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

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Net income	31,931 million yen	9,837 million yen
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	1	1
Net income from common shares	31,929	9,835
Average number of common shares during the year	112,168 thousand shares	109,572 thousand shares

[Note on Significant Subsequent Events]

(Treasury shares which will be retired after the end of the year ended March 31, 2009)

ROHM has decided at the board of directors' meeting held on May 11, 2009 to retire a part of its treasury shares in accordance with Clause 178 of the Companies Act.

[1] Reason of retirement

ROHM announced a new principle for return to shareholders in April 2007, and intends to pay a return to shareholders that will represent no less than 100 percent of the consolidated cash flow of each fiscal year through dividend and acquisition of treasury shares by the year ending March 31, 2010.

The board of directors of the company, with consideration that our shareholders are significant stakeholders of the company, is scheduled to acquire treasury shares in accordance with this principle in the future. Under the circumstances in which treasury shares at hand are increasing, by clarifying the basic principle regarding its possession and utilization, the company judged that it is important to fulfill accountability to shareholders. In concrete, the maximum for possessing treasury shares is to be 5 percent of the total of shares outstanding and the amount beyond this limit as of now (March 31, 2009) is to be retired promptly. (Scheduled at the end of May 2009). The amount which has already surpassed should be repurchased promptly. (Scheduled at the end of May 2009). Treasury shares to be acquired in the future should principally be retired at the end of every fiscal year.

Treasury shares which are left at hand will be continuously possessed in the provision for the future M&A.

[2] Types of shares to be retired:
Common share

[3] Number of shares to be retired:
3,501,388 shares (Approximately 2.95 percent of total of shares outstanding at the time of retirement)

[4] Scheduled date for retirement:
May 29, 2009

[Omission from the Disclosed Statement]

Concerning leases, businesses with parties concerned, and derivatives trading, notes are omitted because disclosure in this financial statement is deemed unnecessary.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2009

(1) Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (March 31, 2009)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	107,128	70,189
Notes receivable- trade	1,152	793
Accounts receivable	74,551	42,170
Securities	19,726	31,935
Finished products	8,000	-
Semi-finished products	6,280	-
Commodities and Products	-	10,616
Products in progress	3,317	2,086
Raw materials	3,659	-
Inventories	1,547	-
Raw materials and inventories	-	4,401
Prepaid expenses	344	323
Prepaid pension cost	1,011	755
Deferred tax assets	6,632	7,389
Short-term loans receivable to affiliate companies	13,356	15,229
Sundry receivable	20,264	10,607
Refundable income taxes	-	1,694
Others	1,480	827
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-22	-
Total current assets	268,431	199,020
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings	46,134	46,590
Accumulated depreciation	-27,940	-29,114
Buildings (Net)	18,194	17,476
Structures	2,345	2,347
Accumulated depreciation	-1,627	-1,698
Structures (Net)	718	648
Machinery and equipment	81,496	80,433
Accumulated depreciation	-76,908	-75,061
Machinery and equipment (Net)	4,587	5,371
Vehicles	19	19
Accumulated depreciation	-16	-17
Vehicles (Net)	3	2
Tools and furniture	9,448	9,345
Accumulated depreciation	-8,454	-8,556
Tools and furniture (Net)	993	789
Land	40,470	41,766
Construction in progress	4,236	3,744
Total tangible fixed assets	69,205	69,800
Intangible fixed assets		
Patents	2,529	2,054
Trademarks	2	30
Others	23	20
Total intangible fixed assets	2,555	2,106
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	68,993	27,912
Shares of affiliated companies	60,863	146,991

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (March 31, 2009)
Bonds and debentures of affiliated companies	225	225
Long-term loans receivable to employees	5	0
Long-term loans receivable to affiliated companies	63,394	85,792
Bankrupt, delinquent, and doubtful loans receivable	3	14
Long-term prepaid expenses	108	95
Deferred tax assets	7,748	3,863
Others	5,613	1,630
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-3,754	-5,396
Total investments and other assets	203,201	261,129
Total fixed assets	274,962	333,035
Total assets	543,393	532,056
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	44,320	23,900
Other accounts payable	11,747	9,811
Accrued expenses	5,856	4,660
Accrued income taxes	3,097	-
Advance received	0	6
Deposits received	669	533
Others	110	109
Total current liabilities	65,802	39,022
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term loans payable - affiliated companies	-	37,327
Long-term accounts payable	1,350	2,361
Total long-term liabilities	1,350	39,689
Total liabilities	67,152	78,711
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common shares	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus		
Capital reserves	97,253	97,253
Total capital surplus	97,253	97,253
Retained earnings		
Legal reserve	2,464	2,464
Additional retained earnings		
Research and development reserve	1,500	1,500
Overseas investment loss reserve	48	55
General reserve	353,500	353,500
Retained earnings carried	24,656	3,374
Total retained earnings	382,169	360,894
Treasury share-at cost	-91,953	-91,973
Total shareholders' equity	474,439	453,143
Unrealized or translated gains/loss		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	1,802	200
Total unrealized or translated gains/losses	1,802	200
Total net assets	476,241	453,344
Total of liabilities and net assets	543,393	532,056

(2) Non-consolidated Statement of Income

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Net sales	333,279	247,537
Cost of sales		
Opening inventory	8,823	8,000
Purchases of products	241,701	186,162
Total	250,525	194,162
Ending inventory	8,000	4,745
Cost of sales of products	242,524	189,416
Gross profit	90,754	58,121
Selling, general and administrative expenses	54,362	53,258
Operating income	36,391	4,862
Non-operating income		
Interest income	3,433	2,381
Interest on securities	579	326
Dividends received	4,454	11,252
Foreign currency exchange gain	-	1,680
Rent income received	55	51
Others	1,766	1,604
Total non-operating income	10,290	17,297
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	-	704
Foreign currency exchange loss	11,956	-
Depreciation on lent assets	0	0
Others	1,480	36
Total non-operating expenses	13,437	740
Ordinary income	33,244	21,419
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sale of fixed assets	274	217
Gain on sale of investment securities	1,463	78
Gain on reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	16	11
Total extraordinary gains	1,755	307
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets	13	491
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	872	242
Impairment loss	448	325
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	2,982	6,756
Loss on revaluation of affiliate companies	-	1,174
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts of affiliate companies	3,686	1,630
Special severance payments for early retired employees	-	1,520
Total extraordinary losses	8,002	12,141
Net income before tax	26,997	9,585
Income taxes-current	8,765	1,358
Income tax-deferred	154	4,300
Total income taxes	8,920	5,658
Net income	18,077	3,926

(3) Non-consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Shareholders' equity		
Common share		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	86,969	86,969
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus		
Capital reserves		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	97,253	97,253
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	97,253	97,253
Total capital surplus		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	97,253	97,253
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	97,253	97,253
Retained earnings		
Legal reserve		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	2,464	2,464
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	2,464	2,464
Additional retained earnings		
Research and development reserve		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	1,500	1,500
Changes during the fiscal year		
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	1,500	1,500
Overseas investment loss reserve		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	39	48
Changes during the fiscal year		
Addition to overseas investment loss reserve	10	9
Withdrawal from overseas investment loss reserve	-1	-3
Total changes during the fiscal year	9	6
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	48	55
General reserve		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	338,500	353,500
Changes during the fiscal year		
Addition to general reserve	15,000	-
Total changes during the fiscal year	15,000	-
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	353,500	353,500
Retained earnings carried		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	35,151	24,656
Changes during the fiscal year		
Addition to overseas investment loss reserve	-10	-9
Withdrawal from overseas investment loss reserve	1	3
Addition to general reserve	-15,000	-
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	18,077	3,926
Total changes during the year	-10,495	-21,281
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	24,656	3,374

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008)	Year Ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009)
Total retained earnings		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	377, 655	382,169
Changes during the fiscal year		
Addition to overseas investment loss reserve	-	-
Withdrawal from overseas investment loss reserve	-	-
Addition to general reserve	-	-
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	18,077	3,926
Total changes during the year	4,513	-21,275
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	382,169	360,894
Treasury share-at cost		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	-52,400	-91,953
Changes during the fiscal year		
Acquisition of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Total changes during the year	-39,552	-20
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	-91,953	-91,973
Total shareholders' equity		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	509,478	474,439
Changes during the fiscal year		
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	18,077	3,926
Acquisition of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Total changes during the year	-35,038	-21,295
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	474,439	453,143
Unrealized or translated gains/loss		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	3,757	1,802
Changes during the fiscal year		
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-1,955	-1,601
Total changes during the year	-1,955	-1,601
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	1,802	200
Total unrealized or translated gains/losses		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	3,757	1,802
Changes during the fiscal year		
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-1,955	-1,601
Total changes during the year	-1,955	-1,601
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	1,802	200
Total net assets		
Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year	513,235	476,241
Changes during the fiscal year		
Dividends from retained earnings	-13,563	-25,202
Net income	18,077	3,926
Acquisition of treasury share	-39,552	-20
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	-1,955	-1,601
Total changes during the year	-36,994	-22,896
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	476,241	453,344

[Note on Going Concern]

No applicable items

[Notes on Non-consolidated Financial Statements]

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income)

Impairment loss

Year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)

Intended purpose	Place	Type	Impairment loss (Millions of yen)
Equipment for producing laser diode	Kyoto-shi, Kyoto	Machinery and equipment	369
		Tools, furniture and others	78
Total			448

The ROHM, in comprehending impairment loss, is conducting grouping of assets based on product segmentation on managerial accounting which is continuously controlling the balance of payments. Regarding the asset group described above, as in the current business project we have found difficulties in recovering our performance in the short term, we have decreased the book value to the amount possible to enable recovery, and we have recorded such decrease in “Extraordinary losses” as “Impairment loss”.

In addition, the amount we are able to recover is measured by the utility value, being calculated with a discount of 10 percent from the future cash flow.

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

Intended purpose	Place	Type	Impairment loss (Millions of yen)
Idle assets	Kyoto-shi, Kyoto and others	Buildings	41
		Machinery, equipment and others	176
		Land	107
Total			325

The ROHM group, in comprehending impairment loss, is conducting grouping of business assets based on product segmentation on managerial accounting which is continuously controlling the balance of payments. As for the idle assets, the group is conducting grouping by each property.

Regarding the asset group described above, as in the current business project we have found difficulties in recovering our performance in the short term, we have decreased the book value to the amount possible to enable recovery, and we have recorded such decrease in “Extraordinary losses” as “Impairment loss”.

In addition, the amount we are able to recover is measured by net sales value. “Land” is calculated by real estate appraisal value. “Buildings” and “Machinery, equipment and others” are calculated by rational estimate in consideration of market value.

(Notes on Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity)

Year ended March 31, 2008 (From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)

Classifications and Numbers of Treasury Shares

(Unit: thousand shares)

	At the end of the year ended March 31, 2007	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2008	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2008	Number of shares on March 31, 2008
Treasury shares				
Common shares (note)	4,989	4,236	-	9,226
Total	4,989	4,236	-	9,226

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 4,236,000 units of treasury shares consists of 4,233,000 units purchased according to Clause 156 of the Companies Act and of the purchased odd stock of 3,000 shares.

Year ended March 31, 2009 (From April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

Classifications and Numbers of Treasury Shares

(Unit: thousand shares)

	At the end of the year ended March 31, 2008	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2009	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2009	Number of shares on March 31, 2009
Treasury shares				
Common shares (note)	9,226	3	-	9,230
Total	9,226	3	-	9,230

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 3,000 units of treasury shares consists of the purchased odd stock of 3,000 shares.

[Tax Effect Accounting]

1. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main source

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Deferred tax assets		
Securities	1,561 million yen	2,313 million yen
Inventories	5,377	6,287
Depreciation	5,132	4,659
Accrued income tax	425	-
Accrued expenses	1,185	1,139
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,511	2,168
Others	858	854
Subtotal	16,051	17,423
Valuation reserve	-	-5,708
Total	16,051	11,704
Deferred tax liabilities		
Prepaid pension cost	-410	-306
Refundable income taxes	-	-17
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	-1,231	-105
Others	-27	-31
Total	-1,669	-461
Net deferred tax assets	14,381	11,252

2. Details on individual items which were attributable to the difference when there is significant disparity between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Normal effective statutory tax rate	40.6 %	40.6 %
(Adjustments)		
Income not taxable for income tax purposes	-2.6	-38.4
Tax credit for research and development expenses	-5.5	-2.1
Increase/decrease of valuation reserve	-	60.0
Others	0.5	-1.1
Actual effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting	33.0 %	59.0 %

[Per Share Data]

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Net asset per share	4,346 .28 yen	4,137 .46 yen
Net income per share	161 .16 yen	35 .84 yen

(Notes) 1. The diluted net income per share is not shown because no diluted net income exists.

2. The basis for the calculation of the net asset per share is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Total net asset	476,241 million yen	453,344 million yen
Amount deducted from the total of net asset	-	-
Year-end net asset from common shares	476,241	453,344
Year-end number of common shares used to calculate net asset per share	109,574 thousand shares	109,570 thousand shares

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

	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009
Net income	18,077 million yen	3,926 million yen
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	-	-
Net income from common shares	18,077	3,926
Average number of common shares during the year	112,168 thousand shares	109,572 thousand shares

Others

1. Production, orders and actual sales status (Consolidated)

(1) Actual production

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category \ Period		Year ended March 31, 2008 From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2009 From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009	Increase/Decrease (-)
Electronic components	Integrated circuit	160,438	153,840	-6,598
	Discrete semiconductor devices	152,103	111,098	-41,005
	Passive components	23,081	18,509	-4,572
	Displays	31,599	23,687	-7,912
Total		367,223	307,136	-60,087

(Notes) 1. The amounts above are calculated based on the average sale prices for each fiscal year and consumption tax and the like are excluded.
2. 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

(2) Orders

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category \ Period		Year ended March 31, 2008 From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009 From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009		Increase/Decrease (-)	
		Order received	Order backlog	Order received	Order backlog	Order received	Order backlog
Electronic components	Integrated circuit	157,523	18,207	151,726	22,561	-5,797	4,354
	Discrete semiconductor devices	153,346	17,055	109,310	12,132	-44,036	-4,923
	Passive components	23,416	2,684	18,535	2,025	-4,881	-659
	Displays	29,577	4,844	22,741	3,796	-6,836	-1,048
Total		363,863	42,791	302,313	40,516	-61,550	-2,275

(3) Actual sales

Actual sales by product category (domestic)

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category \ Period		Year ended March 31, 2008 From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009 From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009		Increase/Decrease (-)	
		Sales	Domestic ratio	Sales	Domestic ratio	Sales	Increase /Decrease ratio
Electronic components	Integrated circuit	78,128	47.9 %	76,775	48.0 %	-1,353	-1.7 %
	Discrete semiconductor devices	46,821	30.1	36,832	32.2	-9,989	-21.3
	Passive components	5,030	21.5	3,653	19.0	-1,377	-27.4
	Displays	7,781	24.7	6,529	27.4	-1,252	-16.1
Total		137,761	36.9	123,791	39.0	-13,970	-10.1

Actual sales by product category (overseas)

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category \ Period		Year ended March 31, 2008 From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009 From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009		Increase/Decrease (-)	
		Sales	Overseas ratio	Sales	Overseas ratio	Sales	Increase /Decrease ratio
Electronic components	Integrated circuit	84,812	52.1 %	83,148	52.0 %	-1,664	-2.0%
	Discrete semiconductor devices	108,647	69.9	77,399	67.8	-31,248	-28.8
	Passive components	18,415	78.5	15,539	81.0	-2,876	-15.6
	Displays	23,768	75.3	17,259	72.6	-6,509	-27.4
Total		235,643	63.1	193,348	61.0	-42,295	-17.9

Actual sales by product category (total)

(Unit: millions of yen)

Product category \ Period		Year ended March 31, 2008 From April 1, 2007 To March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2009 From April 1, 2008 To March 31, 2009		Increase/Decrease (-)	
		Sales	Percent distribution	Sales	Percent distribution	Order received	Increase /Decrease ratio
Electronic components	Integrated circuit	162,940	43.6 %	159,924	50.4 %	-3,016	-1.9%
	Discrete semiconductor devices	155,469	41.6	114,232	36.0	-41,237	-26.5
	Passive components	23,446	6.3	19,193	6.1	-4,253	-18.1
	Displays	31,549	8.5	23,789	7.5	-7,760	-24.6
Total		373,405	100.0	317,140	100.0	-56,265	-15.1

2. Transfer of directors

(1) Applicant for new director
Directors: Takahisa Yamaha (Current Post: General Manager of LSI Operations Headquarters)

Directors: Tadanobu Fujiwara (Current Post: General Manager of Eastern Japan Sales Headquarters)

(2) Directors scheduled to exit
Managing director: Naotoshi Watanabe