



## ROHM CO., LTD. Financial Highlights for the Year Ended on March 31, 2014

May 1, 2014

### 1. Consolidated Financial Results

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

		'14/3	'13/3	Change from the previous year		'15/3 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Change from the previous year	First six months	Change from the first six months of the previous year
<b>Net sales</b>	Millions of yen	331,087	292,410	+38,677	+13.2%	344,000	+3.9%	177,000	+5.4%
<b>Cost of sales</b>	Millions of yen	227,014	213,275	+13,739	+6.4%	234,500		121,400	
<b>Selling, general and administrative expenses</b>	Millions of yen	80,437	80,056	+381	+0.5%	84,000		41,900	
<b>Operating income</b>	Millions of yen	23,635	-921	+24,556	—	25,500	+7.9%	13,700	+32.5%
<b>(Operating income margin)</b>		(7.1%)	(-0.3%)	(+7.4%)		(7.4%)		(7.7%)	
<b>Ordinary income</b>	Millions of yen	35,915	11,786	+24,129	+204.7%	25,500	-29.0%	12,800	-23.6%
<b>(Ordinary income margin)</b>		(10.8%)	(4.0%)	(+6.8%)		(7.4%)		(7.2%)	
<b>Net income</b>	Millions of yen	32,091	-52,464	+84,555	—	21,000	-34.6%	10,000	-18.3%
<b>(Net income margin)</b>		(9.7%)	(-17.9%)	(+27.6%)		(6.1%)		(5.6%)	
<b>Basic net income per share</b>	yen	297.65	-486.63	+784.28	—	194.80		92.76	
<b>Ratio of net income to equity</b>	%	5.0	-8.4	+13.4					
<b>Ordinary income to total assets</b>	%	4.9	1.6	+3.3					
<b>Total assets</b>	Millions of yen	754,407	699,014	+55,393	+7.9%				
<b>Net assets</b>	Millions of yen	663,387	613,647	+49,740	+8.1%				
<b>Equity ratio</b>	%	87.9	87.7	+0.2					
<b>Net assets per share</b>	yen	6,149.79	5,688.21	+461.58	+8.1%				
<b>Capital expenditures</b>	Millions of yen	31,754	42,817	-11,063	-25.8%	54,800	+72.6%	30,900	+99.5%
<b>Depreciation</b>	Millions of yen	25,559	38,879	-13,320	-34.3%	38,000	+48.7%	17,000	+48.2%
<b>Research and development costs</b>	Millions of yen	36,536	37,750	-1,214	-3.2%	39,800	+8.9%	19,600	+14.4%
<b>Net financial revenue</b>	Millions of yen	1,885	1,743	+142	+8.1%				
<b>Foreign currency exchange gains/losses</b>	Millions of yen	(gain) 10,092	(gain) 9,697	(gain) 395					
<b>Foreign exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)</b>	yen/US\$	100.00	83.23	+16.77	+20.1%	100.00		100.00	

(Note) The projected data are based on the information available at the time of release of this report. A number of important factors including business conditions may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected, and therefore, the projected data are not intended to guarantee to be achieved by ROHM.

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Note: This report is a translation of the financial highlights of the Company prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Securities and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. The original version of this report is written in Japanese. In the event of any discrepancies in words, accounts, figures, or the like between this report and the original, the original Japanese version shall govern.

# 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)

		'14/3	'13/3	Change from the previous year		'15/3 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Change from the previous year	First six months	Change from the first six months of the previous year
Sales by individual segments and by individual regions (Note)									
IC	Millions of yen	154,183	140,761	+13,422	+9.5%	158,652	+2.9%	81,877	+3.4%
(Japan)		(48,436)	(51,578)	(-3,142)	(-6.1%)	(50,654)	+4.6%	(24,261)	-3.9%
(Asia)		(93,841)	(80,148)	(+13,693)	(+17.1%)	(95,401)	+1.7%	(51,136)	+6.7%
(Americas)		(7,476)	(6,530)	(+946)	(+14.5%)	(7,810)	+4.5%	(4,123)	+5.1%
(Europe)		(4,428)	(2,503)	(+1,925)	(+76.9%)	(4,785)	+8.1%	(2,354)	+13.4%
Discrete semiconductor devices		117,746	99,373	+18,373	+18.5%	120,443	+2.3%	63,060	+7.0%
(Japan)		(34,869)	(33,558)	(+1,311)	(+3.9%)	(37,552)	+7.7%	(19,222)	+15.1%
(Asia)		(69,833)	(57,443)	(+12,390)	(+21.6%)	(69,842)	+0.0%	(37,203)	+3.4%
(Americas)		(7,089)	(4,167)	(+2,922)	(+70.1%)	(7,239)	+2.1%	(3,693)	+4.1%
(Europe)		(5,953)	(4,203)	(+1,750)	(+41.6%)	(5,809)	-2.4%	(2,941)	+8.4%
Modules		31,648	28,253	+3,395	+12.0%	35,324	+11.6%	17,362	+5.5%
(Japan)		(7,962)	(7,431)	(+531)	(+7.1%)	(9,016)	+13.2%	(4,561)	+14.7%
(Asia)		(20,512)	(17,867)	(+2,645)	(+14.8%)	(23,025)	+12.2%	(11,117)	+2.8%
(Americas)		(1,064)	(1,110)	(-46)	(-4.2%)	(1,257)	+18.2%	(665)	+21.6%
(Europe)		(2,108)	(1,844)	(+264)	(+14.3%)	(2,024)	-4.0%	(1,017)	-9.6%
Others		27,509	24,022	+3,487	+14.5%	29,579	+7.5%	14,699	+9.6%
(Japan)		(10,043)	(10,570)	(-527)	(-5.0%)	(11,571)	+15.2%	(5,366)	+3.8%
(Asia)		(14,138)	(11,011)	(+3,127)	(+28.4%)	(14,782)	+4.6%	(7,673)	+15.7%
(Americas)		(1,464)	(1,042)	(+422)	(+40.5%)	(1,421)	-3.0%	(733)	-1.3%
(Europe)		(1,862)	(1,397)	(+465)	(+33.3%)	(1,804)	-3.1%	(926)	+6.5%
Total		331,087	292,410	+38,677	+13.2%	344,000	+3.9%	177,000	+5.4%
(Japan)		(101,312)	(103,139)	(-1,827)	(-1.8%)	(108,795)	+7.4%	(53,411)	+4.5%
(Asia)		(198,325)	(166,471)	(+31,854)	(+19.1%)	(203,052)	+2.4%	(107,131)	+5.7%
(Americas)		(17,095)	(12,850)	(+4,245)	(+33.0%)	(17,728)	+3.7%	(9,216)	+5.2%
(Europe)		(14,354)	(9,949)	(+4,405)	(+44.3%)	(14,424)	+0.5%	(7,240)	+6.7%
Sales by application									
Audio, Visual	%	5.0	5.6	-0.6					
Home appliances		3.6	3.4	+0.2					
Other Consumer		11.6	12.5	-0.9					
Computer and OA		13.5	12.4	+1.1					
Telecommunications		10.3	12.8	-2.5					
Automotive		26.6	24.5	+2.1					
Other industrial		7.3	6.1	+1.2					
Subassemblies		17.0	16.9	+0.1					
Others		5.1	5.8	-0.7					
Major End Products									
Audio, Visual		TV, HD Recorder/Player, Video Camera, Memory Audio, Electronic Musical Instrument, etc.							
Home Appliances		Microwave Oven, Air Conditioner, Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Air Cleaner, etc.							
Other Consumer		Digital Still Camera, Game Machine, Watch, etc.							
Computer and OA		PC, Server, Tablet PC, Printer, Data Storage (DVD, HDD, Semiconductor Memory), Monitor, Terminal, etc.							
Telecommunications		Cellular Phone, FAX, Network, etc.							
Automotive		Engine Control Unit, Air bag, Car Navigation, Car Audio etc.							
Other industrial		Medical Equipment, Electrical Measuring Equipment, Machine Tool, Vending Machine, Inverter for Solar System, Smart Meter, etc.							
Subassemblies		Power Supply for Consumer Appliance/Telecommunications/PC/Industrial Equipment, Flat panel module for PC/TV, Tuner, Motor, Optial Pick up Laser, Unit, etc.							
Others		EMS Sales, Lighting Equipment, etc.							

(Note) The above amounts are sales to external customers.

## 2. Relevant information

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

(Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen. Any fraction less than the unit is rounded off)									
		'14/3	'13/3	Change from the previous year		'15/3 (Projected)			
		Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Annual	Change from the previous year	First six months	Change from the first six months of the previous year
Capital expenditures by individual segments									
IC	Millions of yen	14,246	15,051	-805	-5.4%	25,400	+78.3%	14,900	+122.1%
Discrete semiconductor devices		12,772	14,949	-2,177	-14.6%	20,700	+62.1%	11,200	+72.7%
Modules		1,329	1,722	-393	-22.8%	4,800	+260.9%	2,200	+319.7%
Others		1,970	4,969	-2,999	-60.4%	2,400	+21.8%	1,500	+36.7%
Sales and Administrative Expenses Division		1,435	6,124	-4,689	-76.6%	1,500	+4.5%	1,100	+63.7%
Total		31,754	42,817	-11,063	-25.8%	54,800	+72.6%	30,900	+99.5%
Annual cash dividends		yen	50.0	30.0	+20.0	60.0		30.0	
(Year-end cash dividends)		(yen)	(30.0)	(15.0)	(+15.0)	(30.0)			
Number of employees									
Domestic		5,146	5,269	-123	-2.3%				
Overseas		14,839	14,934	-95	-0.6%				
Total		19,985	20,203	-218	-1.1%				
(Number of R&D employees)		(2,874)	(2,966)	(-92)	(-3.1%)				
Number of consolidated subsidiaries									
		47	48	-1					
(Domestic)		(11)	(12)	(-1)					
(Overseas)		(36)	(36)	(0)					
Number of affiliated companies									
		3	4	-1					
(Number of companies accounted for by equity method)		(0)	(0)	(0)					
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries									
		2	1	+1					
(Number of companies accounted for by equity method)		(0)	(0)	(0)					
Number of shareholders									
		24,965	29,321	-4,356	-14.9%				
Financial institution shareholding ratio		%	24.84	20.37	+4.47				
Foreign shareholding ratio		%	46.91	51.11	-4.20				



# Financial Report for the Year Ended March 31, 2014 (Japan GAAP, Consolidated)

May 1, 2014

Listed Company Name: ROHM CO., LTD.

Stock Exchange Listings: Tokyo

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

Company Representative: (Title) President (Name) Satoshi Sawamura

Contact Person: (Title) Director, Accounting Headquarters (Name) Eiichi Sasayama TEL +81-75-311-2121

Scheduled Date of Annual Meeting of Shareholders: June 27, 2014 Scheduled Dividend Payment Date: June 30, 2014

Scheduled Date of Securities Report for Submission: June 27, 2014

Supplementary Material Prepared for Account Closing: : Yes

Financial Results Briefing Available : Yes (For analysts and institutional investors)

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

## 1. Consolidated Business Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

### (1) 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, 2014	331,087	13.2	23,635	—	35,915	204.7	32,091	—
Year ended March 31, 2013	292,410	- 4.0	- 921	—	11,786	61.8	- 52,464	—

(Note) Comprehensive Income Year ended March 31, 2014: 58,379 million yen (—%)

Year ended March 31, 2013: -15,776 million yen (—%)

	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 sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2014	297.65	—	5.0	4.9	7.1
Year ended March 31, 2013	- 486.63	—	- 8.4	1.6	- 0.3

(Reference) Investment loss (-gain) on equity method Year ended March 31, 2014: — million yen

Year ended March 31, 2013: — million yen

### (2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2014	754,407	663,387	87.9	6,149.79
Year ended March 31, 2013	699,014	613,647	87.7	5,688.21

(Reference) Shareholder's equity Year ended March 31, 2014: 662,983 million yen

Year ended March 31, 2013: 613,270 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, 2014	59,134	- 21,621	- 3,954	240,391
Year ended March 31, 2013	50,540	- 73,138	- 5,120	197,045

## 2.Dividend Details

	Dividend per share					Total annual dividend	Shareholder payout ratio (consolidated)	Dividend on net asset ratio (consolidated)
	End of the first quarter	End of the interim	End of the third quarter	End of year	Annual			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2013	—	15.00	—	15.00	30.00	3,234	—	0.5
Year ended March 31, 2014	—	20.00	—	30.00	50.00	5,390	16.8	0.8
Year ending March 31, 2015 (Estimates)	—	30.00	—	30.00	60.00		30.8	

## 3. Consolidated Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(The percentages [%] shown for Fiscal 2015 figures represent changes from the previous fiscal year and those for the quarter figures represent changes from the interim data of 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	177,000	5.4	13,700	32.5	12,800	- 23.6	10,000	- 18.3	92.76
Fiscal 2015	344,000	3.9	25,500	7.9	25,500	- 29.0	21,000	- 34.6	194.80

\* Note

(1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries during the Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the scope of consolidation): None

New company — (Company name: ) , Excluded company — (Company name: )

(2) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Restatement of Revisions

- [1] Changes in accounting policies according to revisions to accounting standards : Yes  
 [2] Changes in accounting policies other than items indicated in [1] : No  
 [3] Changes in accounting estimates : No  
 [4] Restatement of revisions : No

(3) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)

[1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury stocks)	Year ended March 31, 2014	113,400,000 shares	Year ended March 31, 2013	113,400,000 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury stocks	Year ended March 31, 2014	5,594,438 shares	Year ended March 31, 2013	5,586,081 shares
[3] Average number of shares during the period	Year ended March 31, 2014	107,811,270 shares	Year ended March 31, 2013	107,814,422 shares

(Reference) Summary of non-consolidated operating results

Non-consolidated Business Results for Year Ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

(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, 2014	282,123	13.0	- 4,262	—	13,284	- 38.0	10,765	156.3
Year ended March 31, 2013	249,741	- 2.4	- 15,933	—	21,416	154.1	4,200	—

	Basic net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2014	99.86	—
Year ended March 31, 2013	38.96	—

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2014	485,318	419,324	86.4	3,889.64
Year ended March 31, 2013	463,989	403,845	87.0	3,745.76

(Reference) Shareholder's equity Year ended March 31, 2014: 419,324 million yen  
 Year ended March 31, 2013: 403,845 million yen

\*Disclosure Regarding Implementation Status of Auditing Procedures

This financial report is not subject to auditing procedures under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. At the time of disclosure of this financial report, auditing procedures for financial statements under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act had not been completed.

\*Explanation on Adequate Usage of Business Results Forecast

Statements on business results forecasts in this financial report are based on current information that ROHM acquired as well as specific premises that the company judges legitimate, therefore, ROHM makes no promises as to actual results attaining these forecasts. Actual business results may be considerably different due to various factors. For presuppositional conditions used for business results forecasts and notes on using the forecasts, please refer to "1. Analysis of Business Results and Financial Position (1) Analysis of Business Results," on page 4 to 5 of the Appendix of the Financial Report for the Year Ended March 31, 2014.

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\*Separately attached as supplementary material are "Financial Highlights for the Year Ended March 31, 2014."

## 1. Analysis of Business Results and Financial Conditions

### (1) Analysis of Business Results

[1] Business Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2014

#### General Overview of Business Performance

The world economy in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 was brighter than the previous year as the economies in the US and Japan recovered, while the European economy started to show signs of bottoming out, although in China and Asia the pace of economic growth slowed.

By individual regions, in the US, although the debt-ceiling problem temporarily affected the stock market, the housing sector and personal consumption remained strong while unemployment continued on an upward trend, keeping the economy on a recovery track. As for Europe, the unemployment rate remained high in Southern Europe, keeping pressures on the economy severe. However, key countries acted as a driving force with a strong economy in Germany as well as an improved housing sector in the UK, thus the overall economy started to recover. In Asia, the pace of economic growth slowed in India, and in South Korea consumption and investment stagnated due to the appreciation of its currency in the first half of the fiscal year, but recovered in the second half of the year, placing the overall economy in Asia on a recovery trend. In Japan, thanks to the effects of fiscal and monetary policies led by the Japanese government and the Bank of Japan since the end of 2012, as well as the effects of a depreciated yen, personal consumption, corporate profits, and the employment situation have improved. The stock market was also strong, and, as a result the economy slowly headed towards a sustainable recovery.

In the electronic industries, sales of flatscreen TVs and personal computers appeared to have bottomed out. Also, sales of smartphones and tablet computers remained strong. The automotive market was strong as sales of new cars were robust in Japan, the US, and China, and also thanks to an improving rate of electronic equipment use.

In the midst of these conditions, the ROHM Group remained committed to strengthening its sales structure in overseas markets and proceeded to expand product lineups for the automotive and industrial equipment sectors where mid- to long-term growth is expected. Furthermore, ROHM continued to tackle cost reduction across the entire group by restructuring production systems, reviewing semiconductor materials, and streamlining operations through improved yield ratios. And in order to increase sales over the mid- to long-term, the Group strengthened its product lineups and positioned four key areas as engines for future growth: 1) IC synergy (with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.), 2) SiC-based power devices and power module products, 3) LEDs and related products, and 4) Sensor-related products. ROHM was also recognized as a prime supplier by three major overseas automotive electric parts manufacturers – a testament to the substantial efforts made to strengthen relationships with key overseas customers.

Regarding new products, ROHM enhanced its lineup of the 'PSR' series shunt resistors\*1, which feature high power and ultra-low resistance, and began mass-producing and expanding its 'RASMID®' line\*2 of microminiature components, while also beginning full-fledged mass-production of dedicated power management ICs for tablet computers. In addition, ROHM developed power ICs for a variety of markets, including the smartphone and automotive sectors, and developed the world's smallest transistor ('VML0604'\*3). The Group also worked to cultivate new markets for the 'Hybrid MOS'\*4, a high voltage-resistance transistor featuring both high-speed operation and low loss, as well as energy-harvesting\*6 products from EnOcean\*7. ROHM also promoted the development of new products for next-generation markets, including telecommunication ICs that comply with power line communication standards for HEMS/BEMS as well as Bluetooth® Low Energy\*8.

As a result, consolidated net sales for the year ended March 31, 2014 were 331,087 million yen (an increase of 13.2 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013), and operating income was 23,635 million yen (operating loss of 921 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2013).

Ordinary income was 35,915 million yen thanks to foreign currency exchange gains (an increase of 204.7 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013), and net income for the year was 32,091 million yen (net loss of 52,464 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2013) as 5,238 million yen in gains were added from the sale of land belonging to LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., a ROHM Group company.

\*1. 'PSR' series shunt resistor

Shunt resistors that deliver high power with excellent temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) in the low-ohmic range. They employ a high functional alloy and are fabricated with in-house precision welding technology that contributes to high productivity and reduces design load while making them ideal for automotive and industrial equipment with stringent temperature requirements.

\*2. 'RASMID® (ROHM Advanced Smart Micro Device)' line

The world's smallest electronic components that achieve unprecedented miniaturization and dimensional precision ( $\pm 10\mu\text{m}$ ) through proprietary breakthrough processes and architecture from the ROHM Group.

\*3. 'VML0604'

The world's smallest transistor package, utilizing high-density package processing technology and optimized internal configuration to reduce footprint to half the size of existing products (VML0806).

\*4. Hybrid MOS

A new type of MOSFET\*5 developed by the ROHM Group that has both the characteristics of an IGBT, which provides superior performance at high voltages and currents, and the low-loss switching of MOSFETs.

\*5. MOSFET (Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor)

A type of field-effect transistor that is widely used in a variety of electronic components as it is capable of low power consumption and high-speed switching compared with bipolar transistors.

\*6. Energy Harvesting

The process of converting natural energy into usable electric energy.

\*7. EnOcean

Next-generation wireless communication standard for wirelessly transmitting information under low power demand by utilizing energy harvesting technology. It is advantageous in that it has no power source and is wireless and maintenance-free, and is expected to be introduced into HEMS and BEMS. The ROHM Group assumed the post of promoter, which is a key member of the EnOcean Alliance, an organization for promoting the standard, and is focused on technology development and products sales.

\*8. Bluetooth® Low Energy

Bluetooth is a near-field digital wireless telecommunication standard used for exchanging information (including textual and voice data) between devices at a distance of several to tens of meters using 2.4GHz band radio waves. It has been adopted in a number of products, such as keyboards and mice for PCs (mainly notebook PCs), mobile phones, PHS, and smartphones. Bluetooth® Low Energy is a low energy protocol of the Bluetooth standard.

## Performance Overview by Segment

From the first quarter consolidated accounting period, ROHM has changed from two reportable segments – ‘ICs’ and ‘Discrete Semiconductor Devices’ – to three reportable segments: ‘ICs,’ ‘Discrete Semiconductor Devices,’ and ‘Modules.’ We compared data with the previous year and made changes based on the revised classifications.

### <ICs>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2014 were 154,183 million yen (an increase of 9.5 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013), and segment profits for the year were 9,216 million yen (segment losses of 7,824 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2013).

In the digital AV equipment field, the digital camera market was affected by the expansion of the smartphone sector, while sales of power management ICs and lens controller driver ICs were sluggish. Sales of flatscreen TVs and DVD-related equipment finally bottomed out but lacked staying power. As a result, sales of power ICs remained slow. In the telecommunication-related market, although the existing personal computer sector experienced tough conditions, power ICs for tablet computers and driver ICs and sensor ICs for smartphones enjoyed strong sales. In the gaming industry, sales of optical disc driver ICs and power management ICs for select game consoles were robust.

In the automotive market, power ICs, LED driver ICs, and ICs for car audio equipment and car navigation equipment were widely adopted, as automobile production volume increased and the placement rate of electronic products improved. Likewise, in the fields of home appliances and industrial equipment, sales of power ICs, sensor ICs, and LED driver ICs were on the rise.

At LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., a ROHM Group company, although sales of ICs for communications were sluggish, high-resolution display driver ICs were increasingly adopted for TVs, and memory ICs for game software saw increased sales. Similarly, ICs for automotive equipment and lithium-ion battery monitoring ICs enjoyed robust sales.

Regarding production systems, ROHM continued from the previous quarter to improve production efficiency in domestic front-end processes and back-end processes in Thailand and the Philippines.

### <Discrete Semiconductor Devices>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2014 were 117,746 million yen (an increase of 18.5 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013), and segment profits for the year were 14,087 million yen (an increase of 77.7 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013).

Concerning transistors and diodes, although sales for the consumer equipment market that includes TVs and audio equipment hit a wall, sales of power MOSFETs, bipolar transistors\*9, Schottky barrier diodes\*10, switching diodes\*11, and rectifier diodes\*12 were strong in the smartphone, automotive and office equipment markets.

In the SiC power device module category, sales of customized power modules for automobiles were sluggish in the first half of the fiscal year, but entered a recovery trend in the second half. Also, modules for in-vehicle battery chargers and air conditioners were widely adopted, although sales of modules for solar power equipment entered a production adjustment phase.



In the LED category, sales of blue/white LEDs for mobile phones entered an adjustment phase, while sales for the gaming devices market were robust. Also, the PICO LED® series of ultra-compact LEDs for wearable equipment market saw increased adoption.

In the laser diode category, sales for car audio equipment and printers were on a recovery trend.

As for production systems, ROHM closed its transistor wafer factory in Ibaraki Prefecture and concentrated its efforts toward improving efficiency at individual group factories in Thailand, the Philippines, and Tianjin, China.

\* 9. Bipolar transistor

A 3-terminal semiconductor in which N-type semiconductors and P-type semiconductors have a P-N-P or N-P-N junction structure. Primarily used for current amplification and switching.

\*10. Schottky barrier diode

A diode that utilizes the characteristics of a Schottky junction formed by contact of metal and a semiconductor. It is mainly used for switching power supplies and the like as voltage drop in the forward direction is low and switching speed is fast.

\*11. Switching diode

A general-purpose diode for switching that it is widely adopted for small signal switching applications.

\*12. Rectifier diode

A diode optimized for medium current/high-speed switching. It is used to generate rectification current in order to prevent damage due to reversed connections of positive and negative wiring in variety of electric components.

<Modules>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2014 were 31,648 million yen (an increase of 12.0 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013), and segment profits for the year were 1,442 million yen (segment losses of 599 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2013).

Regarding printheads, sales for the mini-printer markets in China and the US were strong.

In the power module category, sales of power modules mainly for automotive markets and wireless LAN modules were robust.

In the optical module category, although sales of IrDA telecommunication modules for mobile phones were sluggish, sales of LED displays for various applications, proximity sensors for smartphones, and photointerrupters\*13 for printers were strong.

With regards to production systems, ROHM proceeded with automating assembly processes at group factories in Dalian, China, in an effort to improve production efficiency.

\*13. Photointerrupter

A sensor comprised of an infrared emitter on one side and an infrared detector on the other side. The sensor detects that the beam from the emitter is blocked when an object passes through the beam. It is often used to detect the existence or location of objects.

<Others>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2014 were 27,509 million yen (an increase of 14.5 percent from the year ended March 31, 2013), and segment losses for the year were 796 million yen (segment losses of 1,833 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2013).

In the resistors category, sales of resistors for the automotive and industrial equipment markets increased. And for tantalum capacitors, sales for the smartphone and tablet computer markets were strong.

Sales of LED lighting products entered an adjustment phase as large volume demand cooled off in the first half of the fiscal year but recovered in the second half of the year.

Concerning production systems, ROHM strove to improve production efficiency and reduce costs at group factories in Thailand, the Philippines, and Dalian, China.

Please note that the above sales were to external customers.

[2] Prospects for the Next Fiscal Year

Overall Conditions Concerning the Performance Prospects for the Next Fiscal Year

The world economy is expected to maintain a tone of economic recovery although faced with various negative factors in the increased consumption tax in Japan, stagnated unemployment in Europe, debt risks in China, and a deteriorating situation in the Ukraine.

In the US, the housing market and personal consumption seem to remain robust, and employment also continues to improve. In Asia, especially in China, the overall economy continues to grow. Also, in Japan, expectations of a sustainable economic recovery have been growing thanks to improvements in personal consumption and employment.

In the electronics market, based on these economic backdrops, the automotive market, the industrial equipment market, and smart phone and tablet PC market remain robust. On the other hand, the downturn continues in AV-related markets such as the personal computer and digital camera markets, and intensifying competition in the global market shows no signs of decline, thus the market environment remains severe.

Under these circumstances, the ROHM Group will continue to develop new products, such as high value-added ICs, power devices/modules that anticipate market needs, and launch them on the market in a timely manner.

Moreover, while concentrating efforts and resources on strengthening customer support systems in key markets including the automotive and industrial equipment markets, and overseas markets, we will keep our sights on the future and continue to promote research, development and business creation in growth areas, such as health care.

In order to correspond to intensifying competition in the global market, we will make the utmost efforts to strengthen our profit structure by introducing production systems of higher efficiency and implementing group-wide efforts to reduce costs.

In consideration of the above-mentioned situations, ROHM forecasts consolidated business results for the next fiscal year and consolidated sales prospects of individual segments as follows.

<Consolidated business results forecast>

	Year ended on March 31, 2014 Result	Year ending on March 31, 2015 Forecast	Percent change from the previous year
Net sales	331,000 million yen	344,000 million yen	+3.9%
Operating income	23,600 million yen	25,500 million yen	+7.9%
Ordinary income	35,900 million yen	25,500 million yen	-29.0%
Net income	32,000 million yen	21,000 million yen	-34.6%

<Consolidated sales prospects of individual segments>

	Year ended on March 31, 2014 Result	Year ending on March 31, 2015 Forecast	Percent change from the previous year
ICs	154,100 million yen	158,600 million yen	+2.9%
Discrete semiconductor devices	117,700 million yen	120,400 million yen	+2.3%
Modules	31,600 million yen	35,300 million yen	+11.6%
Others	27,500 million yen	29,500 million yen	+7.5%

The forecasts are based on an exchange rate of 100 yen to US\$1.

## (2) Financial Analysis

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

The financial condition of the year ended March 31, 2014 was as follows. Total assets increased 55,393 million yen from the previous fiscal year, totaling 754,407 million yen. The main factors behind that were an increase in cash and time deposits of 48,825 million yen and an increase in investment securities of 20,352 million yen, while inventory assets decreased 12,510 million yen.

Liabilities increased 5,652 million yen from the previous fiscal year to 91,019 million yen. The main factor for this increase was that deferred tax liabilities increased by 4,504 million yen.

Net assets increased 49,740 million yen from the previous fiscal year to 663,387 million yen. The main factor for this increase was an increase in retained earnings of 28,319 million yen and an increase in foreign currency translation adjustments of 17,678 million yen, both of which were appropriated from net income.

Consequently, equity ratio increased from the 87.7 percent of the previous fiscal year to 87.9 percent.

Cash flow in the year ended March 31, 2014 was as follows.

Cash flow from operating activities in the year ended March 31, 2014 was a positive 59,134 million yen, an increase of 8,594 million yen from the previous fiscal year (positive 50,540 million yen). This was mainly attributable to losses before income taxes resulting in profits, which worked a positive factor, and a decreases in impairment loss and insurance proceeds received, which acted as negative factors.

Cash flow from investment activities in the year ended March 31, 2014 was a negative 21,621 million yen, a decrease of 51,517 million yen from previous fiscal year (negative 73,138 million yen). This was mainly attributable to a decrease in expenses on purchases of tangible fixed assets, a decrease in time deposits and an increase in revenue from sales of tangible fixed assets, which worked as positive factors, and an increase in expenses on purchases of securities and investment securities, which acted as negative factors.

Cash flow from financial activities decreased by 1,166 million yen (a minus of 5,120 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2013) and recorded a minus of 3,954 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2014. It was mainly attributable to the positive effects of a decrease in dividend payments.

As a result of adding an increase in exchange rate changes of 9,786 million yen to the abovementioned factors, cash and cash equivalents increased by 43,345 million yen from the previous fiscal year, and amounted to 240,391 million yen.

Plant and equipment investment of 54,800 million yen and depreciation of 38,000 million yen are scheduled as events with potential to significantly affect cash flow in the next fiscal year.

(Reference) Changes in cash-flow indicators

	Year ended March 31, 2010	Year ended March 31, 2011	Year ended March 31, 2012	Year ended March 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2014
Equity ratio	87.4%	87.7%	86.0%	87.7%	87.9%
Equity ratio on a market value basis	94.7%	73.9%	59.7%	53.2%	65.8%
Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing liability	0.012/year	0.007/year	0.008/year	0.002/year	0.001/year
Interest coverage ratio	2,886.4	3,031.2	2,716.4	7,662.4	39,528.7

(Computation) Equity ratio = Equity/Total assets

Equity ratio on a 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 and Dividends for the Year Ended March 31, 2014 and Year Ending March 31, 2015

[1] Basic Policy for Profit Distribution

Amidst the global-scale restructuring and shakeout of the semiconductor industries, the ROHM Group believes that aggressively allocating funds to necessary capital investments and M&A, and striving to improve business performance over the long-term is a good strategy for winning out over the competition and living up to the expectations of its shareholders.

In distributing profits to shareholders, ROHM will target a consolidated payout ratio of 30 percent, and ensuring stable and continuous payment of dividends.

Regarding the market environment surrounding ROHM Group, market growth in the mid- to long-term can be expected alongside continued computerization and informatization. However, global competition will intensify due to global-scale restructuring and a shakeout of the industry. In order to maintain growth and increase business performance under these circumstances, it is imperative that ROHM develop unique products and enhance cost competitiveness. In response, ROHM is making every effort to enhance its corporate value by actively investing cash reserves and generated cash flows in facilities necessary to enhance its developmental and technological expertise, which are essential to maintain a competitive edge, and in strategic businesses, including partnerships and acquisitions that can be expected to produce synergistic results and attractive returns.

[2] Profit Distribution for the Year Ended March 31, 2014

In consideration of the business results of the current fiscal year, the year-end dividend will be 30 yen per share. As a result, the annual dividend, with 20 yen per share added as an interim dividend, is scheduled to be 50 yen per share.

[3] Schedule of Profit Distribution for the Year Ending March 31, 2015

Profit distributions for the next fiscal year are scheduled, in consideration of performance for the next fiscal year and cash flow status, at 30 yen per share as an interim dividend and 30 yen per share as a year-end dividend, totaling 60 yen.

#### [4] Retirement of Treasury Stock

The ROHM Group considers a maximum 5 percent of the total outstanding shares as its treasury stock holdings, and, in principle, any amount beyond this limit is retired at the end of every fiscal year. Also, the Group always keeps no more than 5 percent of its treasury stocks on hand in order to ensure management flexibility for merger and acquisition activity and other needs as required.

For your information, treasury stock holdings on hand in the current fiscal year (5,594 thousand shares) were 4.9 percent of the total outstanding shares, falling below 5 percent.

#### (4) Company Business Risks

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

##### [1] Risks Associated with Market Changes

The semiconductor and electronics component industries are subject to sharp and abrupt changes in market conditions in the short term, caused by factors such as the production trends of end-set manufacturers, which readily fluctuate according to the sales performance of electronic products, automotive products, and industrial equipment, as well as competition in prices and technology development with rival companies. Prices are especially susceptible to sudden drops due to the supply-demand relationship, while competition from emerging Asian manufacturers tends to cause instability with regard to maintaining and increasing sales and ensuring profits.

##### [2] Exchange Risks

The ROHM Group has expanded its stronghold in global development, production, and sales. Therefore, the financial statements prepared in each local currency are converted into 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 by the exchange rates at the time of conversion.

While conducting production activities in Japan, Asian countries, the US, and European countries, the ROHM Group sells its products on the world market. This means different currencies are used between production and sales bases, and consequently exchange rate fluctuations exert a continual influence on the ROHM Group. 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

As stated in the Company Mission, the ROHM Group places top priority on quality, and develops products subject to stringent quality control standards. However, this does not guarantee that defective products will never be produced or that claims arising from product defects will never be sought by buyers in the future. If a buyer should make a claim for defects regarding ROHM products, company performance may be adversely affected.

##### [4] Legal Risks

In order to manufacture products distinguishable from those of other companies, the ROHM Group develops various new technologies, cultivates expertise, and manufactures and sells products worldwide based on these proprietary technologies. The ROHM Group has a division that specializes in the strict supervision of in-house activities in order to ensure that the technologies and proprietary knowledge 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, harmful materials, waste treatment, surveys on soil/underground water pollution, and the protection of the environment, health, and safety. However, the Group may incur legal responsibilities in this respect due to unexpected events, which may possibly have 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 distribute the associated risks, the Group locates production lines at different bases. However, these production bases may be damaged due to earthquake, typhoon, flooding, other natural disasters, political uncertainty or international conflicts. Business results could be adversely affected by stalled product supply or considerable changes in electronics markets due to these unforeseen events.

## [6] Mergers and Acquisitions Risks

The ROHM Group, taking into account future business prospects, considers it necessary to investigate and implement mergers and acquisitions worldwide with a focus on entering new fields that are relevant to our existing business, and to always make the utmost efforts to improve corporate value and expand the size of our business. In conducting mergers and acquisitions, we thoroughly study, review, and deliberate matters before any acquisitions are made. Nonetheless, due to unexpected circumstances or significant changes in market forces after an acquisition, an acquired business may not progress as expected and we may suffer losses in some cases as a result.

## [7] Research and Development Risks

At present, new technologies and products are being developed and diffused in different electronics fields. ROHM Group, as a part of electronics related industry, continually faces stiff competition in technology and product development and therefore must exert ourselves day and night in the research and development of materials and products in order to produce new products and technologies. Consequently, our research and development expenditures in the year ended March 31, 2014 were approximately 11 percent of our consolidated sales.

In these research and development activities, plans may be considerably delayed, and the opportunity to introduce them into the market missed, for example, due to a lack of technical capabilities or the ability to develop new products. And, there is also the possibility that the new products we develop may not receive favorable acceptance by the market as anticipated. If this occurs, it may affect our business performance.

## [8] Other Risks and Our Corporate Risk Management System

In addition to the above-mentioned risks, there are various other factors that may influence our financial situation and business performance, such as risks related to logistics, material procurement, security leaks, and information systems. In response, the ROHM group has been making company-wide efforts to enhance its risk management system in order to avert these risks and, in their event, minimize their impact. To identify, analyze, control, and manage significant risks that may arise in the course of executing business within the Group, ROHM organized the “Risk Management and BCM Committee” under the CSR Committee with the President serving as the chairman. Along with overseeing the activities of the main departments that control risks, the committee crafts and enforces across the company Business Continuity Plans (BCP) so that ROHM is proactive and prepared for possible risks.



### 3. Management Policies

#### (1) ROHM's Basic Management Policy

ROHM Group believes that, in creating and improving our overall corporate values, added-values created by the company's business activities should be allocated in appropriate proportions to all constituents, including shareholders, employees, and stakeholders of local communities, while retained earnings should be allotted to business investment and efforts to increase 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 is one of the important aspects of company management.

With these perspectives, the ROHM Group has committed itself to developing market-leading products by focusing on high value-added system ICs, power devices, LED-related products, and sensor devices for digital information appliances, mobile electronic equipment, industrial equipment and automotive components, where further market expansion is expected. As a fundamental policy, the Group pursues a stable supply of high quality, cost-competitive products in high volume through optimal utilization of its distinctive production technologies that will help to maintain a leading position in the global electronic components market.

#### (2) Targeted Management Indicator

ROHM Group carefully tracks profit indexes including operating profit margin and EBITDA\*, as well as indexes for indicating investment efficiency such as asset turnover ratio.

The Group is also making the utmost efforts to improve ROE by increasing net income.

\*EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization)

Earnings before taxes, interests paid and depreciation costs. This index is commonly used around the world for comparing corporate earning power.

#### (3) Mid- to Long-term Corporate Strategies

ROHM Group celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2010. In order to respond to increased market globalization, we embarked on a campaign, titled 'Next 50', that focuses on four growth strategies that we believe will lead to significant growth in the mid- to long-term.

#### <1> Four Growth Engine Strategies

##### [1] IC synergy with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

As IC technological requirements reach higher levels, ROHM Group continues to enhance system solutions that can more flexibly respond to a wide range of needs by combining ROHM Group's strength in analog linear technology with LAPIS Semiconductor's market-leading digital technology, including wireless communication, low power microcontrollers and memories.

##### [2] Power device products (including SiC), etc.

ROHM is proceeding with developing and strengthening product lineups of SiC devices that can deliver significantly lower loss and more stable operation under high temperature than conventional silicon semiconductors. In addition, the company has been enhancing product lineups of SiC modules that combine these features, and has been adopting these modules for use in next-generation energy equipment, such as electric vehicles and solar power generation devices. Also, regarding existing silicon devices, we are strengthening our lineups of high efficiency and dependable transistors/diodes.

##### [3] LED and related products, from LED elements to lighting equipment

In the LED related market, which keeps expanding because of applications for next-generation lighting and indicators, ROHM utilizes the Group's energy-saving and control technologies to enhance product lineups including power modules for LED lighting, sensor devices, LED driver ICs, and discrete semiconductors, and is working to increase sales of LED related products. Also, the Group is working to increase sales for office-use by taking advantage of the high domestic share of the LED lighting equipment market of the AGLED brand, while stepping up sales promotion efforts to housing makers.

##### [4] Sensor products

Because of increasing use of sensor-related devices and an expanding market, the ROHM Group is strengthening product lineups of sensor-related devices such as MEMS accelerated sensors and illuminance sensor devices, by utilizing the Group's production and sensor control technologies. In addition, the company is promoting various combinations of different types of sensors and proposing total solutions.

## &lt;2&gt; Enhancement Strategies for the Automotive, Industrial Equipment and New Markets

The automotive market, which is seeing increased computerization, and the industrial equipment market, which continues to grow at a steady pace, require a stable supply of high quality, high reliability products – all of which ROHM Group can easily provide. In the automotive and industrial equipment markets, ROHM aims to raise sales ratio by strengthening our production system. Also, in the health care and other markets where growth is expected, the ROHM Group aggressively cultivates markets by taking advantage of proprietary semiconductor technologies.

## &lt;3&gt; Sales Enhancement Strategy for Overseas Customers

Amidst the increased globalization and expansion of markets not only in the US and Europe, but also in China, Taiwan, South Korea, and emerging markets, ROHM is moving ahead with cultivating overseas customers and strengthening sales activities. We are working to set up systems that fit the needs of overseas customers, from product configuration to development, sales, and technical support, with the aim of increasing sales and shares in overseas markets.

## &lt;4&gt; Enhancement Strategy for Existing Products

In addition to strengthening new categories of business, ROHM will take steps to expand market share and ensure profits with existing products that support ROHM Group's current sales by identifying customer requirements in advance, including the need for greater sophistication and/or miniaturization and develop new industry-leading products and technologies that will gain market share.

## (4) Priority Issues

Although there is concern about economic deceleration due to an increase in the consumption tax in Japan, the global economy started to look brighter as Europe, which had been tough going, moved in the direction of economic recovery, and Japan and the US saw some improvement in personal consumption and employment.

The electronics industry will continue to grow in the mid- to long-term thanks to the increased proliferation of digital appliances and automotive computerization. However, competition with regard to prices and technologies will become more spirited, making it increasingly necessary to supply products that are competitive all over the world. ROHM Group will accomplish this by developing new products and technologies that respond to global markets, and by thoroughly tackling cost reduction.

Under these circumstances, the Group will exert itself to identify needs in advance and develop eco-friendly devices that meet energy-saving needs and novel applications never before seen, in a broad range of markets (i.e. automotive electronics equipment, information and telecommunication, and mobile equipment).

The Group will continue to enhance its global sales system by increasing the number of FAE\* for overseas automotive markets.

In addition, we will continue to strengthen CSR activities as a contribution to the realization of a sustainable society, and our risk management system in order to maintain business intact in the face of potential and actual risks.

\* FAE (Field Application Engineer)

Engineers and technicians who provide technical support and proposals, including technical information, to customers.



## 4. Consolidated Financial Statements

## (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2013 (March 31, 2013)	Year ended March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2014)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	224,157	272,982
Notes and accounts receivable trade	64,960	67,536
Electronically recorded monetary claims-operating	463	2,214
Marketable securities	15,996	15,282
Commodities and products	30,808	25,533
Products in progress	44,224	39,739
Raw materials and inventories	28,511	25,761
Prepaid pension cost	2,092	-
Deferred tax assets	987	4,170
Refundable income taxes	3,474	269
Others	7,657	8,475
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 270	-220
Total current assets	423,064	461,745
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and structures	207,891	213,747
Accumulated depreciation	- 130,815	-137,470
Buildings and structures (net)	77,075	76,277
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	453,506	465,152
Accumulated depreciation	-417,769	-416,586
Machinery, equipment and vehicles (net)	35,736	48,565
Tools and furniture	42,323	45,585
Accumulated depreciation	-35,880	-37,920
Tools and furniture (net)	6,443	7,664
Land	74,848	63,960
Construction in progress	19,329	15,828
Total tangible fixed assets	213,432	212,297
Intangible fixed assets		
Goodwill	100	66
Others	3,624	2,938
Total intangible fixed assets	3,724	3,005
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	38,489	58,841
Assets for retirement benefits	-	723
Deferred tax assets	7,352	5,525
Others	13,056	12,556
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-104	-287
Total investments and other assets	58,793	77,359
Total fixed assets	275,950	292,661
Total assets	699,014	754,407

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2013 (March 31, 2013)	Year ended March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2014)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable trade	17,557	12,324
Electronically recorded monetary claims-operating	—	7,065
Other accounts payable	18,507	12,595
Accrued income taxes	1,348	3,636
Deferred tax liabilities	1,153	45
Provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,511	-
Others	15,671	17,285
Total current liabilities	55,750	52,954
Long-term liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	20,152	25,764
Reserve for retirement benefits	6,185	-
Liabilities for retirement benefits	-	9,948
Others	3,278	2,351
Total long-term liabilities	29,617	38,065
Total liabilities	85,367	91,019
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	532,683	561,002
Treasury stock-at cost	- 50,087	- 50,125
Total shareholders' equity	671,970	700,250
Other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	4,766	13,347
Foreign currency translation adjustments	- 63,466	- 45,788
Accumulated adjustment of retirement benefits	-	- 4,825
Total other comprehensive income	- 58,700	- 37,266
Minority interests	377	404
Total net assets	613,647	663,387
Total of liabilities and net assets	699,014	754,407

(2) Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income  
(Consolidated statement of income)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 To March 31, 2013)	Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 To March 31, 2014)
Net sales	292,410	331,087
Cost of sales	213,275	227,014
Gross profit	79,134	104,073
Selling, general and administrative expenses	80,056	80,437
Operating income (loss)	-921	23,635
Non-operating income		
Interest income	1,329	1,387
Dividends income	420	499
Foreign currency exchange gain	9,697	10,092
Others	1,317	623
Total non-operating income	12,765	12,602
Non-operating expenses		
Provision for doubtful accounts	-	184
Environmental readiness fee	-	114
Others	57	23
Total non-operating expenses	57	322
Ordinary income	11,786	35,915
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sale of fixed assets	528	5,832
Gain on sale of investment securities	388	-
Gain on insurance adjustments	2,988	895
Total extraordinary gains	3,906	6,728
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets	274	227
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	475	212
Impairment loss	55,046	951
Loss on reduction of fixed assets	3	107
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	255	63
Loss on revaluation of subsidiaries' and affiliates' stocks	1,135	-
Loss on reorganization of subsidiaries and affiliates	618	-
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	101	-
Loss on transfer of business	280	52
Special severance payments for early retired employees	4,068	-
Loss on revision of retirement benefit plan	2,175	-
Loss from provision for product warranty	3,670	850
Total extraordinary losses	68,106	2,463
Income (Loss) before income taxes	-52,414	40,179
Income taxes-current	4,404	5,936
Income taxes for the previous fiscal year	-	2,497
Income taxes-deferred	-4,395	-378
Total income taxes	9	8,056
Net income (loss) before minority interests adjustments	-52,424	32,123
Minority interest	40	31
Net income (loss)	-52,464	32,091

## (Consolidated statement of comprehensive income)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 To March 31, 2013)	Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 To March 31, 2014)
Income (loss) before minority interests	-52,424	32,123
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation differences of available-for-sale securities	986	8,580
Other valuation differences of foreign exchange translations	35,661	17,675
Total other comprehensive income	36,647	26,256
Comprehensive Income (loss)	-15,776	58,379
(breakdown)		
Comprehensive Income (loss) Attributable to Parent Company Shareholders	-15,857	58,350
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Minority Shareholders	81	29

## (3) Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Common share	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	86,969	102,403	589,999	-50,084	729,288
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends from retained earnings			- 4,851		-4,851
Net income (loss)			-52,464		-52,464
Acquisition of treasury stock				-2	-2
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year					
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	-57,315	-2	-57,318
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	86,969	102,403	532,683	-50,087	671,970

	Total of accumulated other comprehensive income				Minority interests	Total net assets
	Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated adjustment of retirement benefits	Total of accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,780	-99,086	-	-95,306	297	634,280
Changes during the fiscal year						
Dividends from retained earnings						-4,851
Net income (loss)						-52,464
Acquisition of treasury stock						-2
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	986	35,619		36,606	79	36,686
Total changes during the fiscal year	986	35,619	-	36,606	79	-20,632
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	4,766	-63,466	-	-58,700	377	613,647

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Common share	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	86,969	102,403	532,683	-50,087	671,970
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends from retained earnings			-3,773		-3,773
Net income (loss)			32,091		32,091
Acquisition of treasury stock				-37	-37
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year					
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-	28,318	-37	28,280
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	86,969	102,403	561,002	-50,125	700,250

	Total of accumulated other comprehensive income				Minority interests	Total net assets
	Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated adjustment of retirement benefits	Total of accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	4,766	-63,466	-	-58,700	377	613,647
Changes during the fiscal year						
Dividends from retained earnings						-3,773
Net income (loss)						32,091
Acquisition of treasury stock						-37
Changes (net) in sections other than shareholders' equity during the fiscal year	8,580	17,677	-4,825	21,433	26	21,459
Total changes during the fiscal year	8,580	17,677	-4,825	21,433	26	49,740
Balance as of the end of the fiscal year	13,347	-45,788	-4,825	-37,266	404	663,387

## (4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year Ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 To March 31, 2013)	Year Ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 To March 31, 2014)
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Income (Loss) before income taxes	-52,414	40,179
Depreciation	38,856	25,559
Impairment loss	55,046	951
Gain on insurance adjustments	-2,988	-895
Amortization of goodwill	2,100	33
Increase (-decrease) in reserve for retirement benefits	-1,198	-6,185
Increase (-decrease) in liabilities for retirement benefits	-	5,908
Increase (-decrease) in provision for loss on liquidation of affiliates and subsidiaries	1,511	-1,511
Decrease (-increase) in prepaid pension cost	158	2,092
Decrease (-increase) in assets for retirement benefits	-	-2,140
Increase (-decrease) in allowance for restructuring expenses	-2,056	-
Increase (-decrease) in allowance for disaster loss	-61	-
Loss (-gain) on transfer of business	280	-
Interest and dividends income	-1,750	-1,886
Foreign currency exchange loss (-gain)	-6,015	-4,643
Revaluation loss (-gain) on securities/investment securities	1,390	63
Loss (-gain) from sales of fixed assets	-254	-5,604
Decrease (-increase) in notes and accounts receivable - trade	6,211	-1,204
Decrease (-increase) in inventories	-3,855	16,473
Increase (-decrease) in notes and accounts payable - trade	-9,766	-816
Increase (-decrease) in other accounts payable	-1,334	-4,631
Decrease(-increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	-5,598	-544
Others	-390	-1,485
Subtotal	17,870	59,708
Insurance proceeds received	36,169	768
Interest and dividends -received	1,719	1,808
Interest expenses	-6	-1
Income taxes -refunded (-paid)	-5,212	-3,149
Net cash used by operating activities	50,540	59,134
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Decrease (-increase) in time deposits	-19,074	-1,537
Expenses on purchases of securities and investment securities	-8,540	-23,663
Revenue from sales and paying-off of securities and investment securities	4,251	14,353
Expenses on purchases of tangible fixed assets	-50,935	-27,956
Revenue from sales of tangible fixed assets	1,444	17,398
Revenue from transfer of business	796	-
Others	-1,081	-215
Net cash used in investing activities	-73,138	-21,621
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Expenses on purchases of treasury stock	-2	-37
Dividends paid	-4,851	-3,773
Others	-266	-143
Net cash used in financing activities	-5,120	-3,954
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,018	9,786
Net Increase(-decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-11,699	43,345
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Fiscal Year	208,745	197,045
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Fiscal Year	197,045	240,391

## (5) Notes on Consolidated Financial Statements

(Note on going concern)

No applicable items

(Changes in accounting policies)

The ROHM Group adopted “Accounting Standards for Retirement Benefits” (No. 26 Corporate Accounting Standards dated May 17, 2012, “Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards” hereafter) and “Application Guidelines on Accounting Standards for Retirement Benefits,” (No. 25, Corporate Accounting Standards, Application Guidelines dated May 17, 2012, “Retirement Benefits Application Guidelines” hereafter) from the year ended March 31, 2014. (However, the following are excluded: Body text of Article 35 in Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards and provision shown in body text of Article 67 in Retirement Benefits Application Guidelines.) The Group changed to a method in which the amount of retirement benefit obligations from which pension assets are deducted is allocated as liabilities for retirement benefits, and difference on unrecognized mathematical calculations and unrecognized past labor cost is allocated as liabilities for retirement benefits (in case pension assets exceed retirement benefit obligations, assets for retirement benefits is allocated). In addition, the Group previously allocated the amount by which pension assets exceed the amount of difference on unrecognized mathematical calculations and adjusted amount of unrecognized past labor cost to “current assets” as prepaid pension cost. However, due to No. 27 Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards, the amount by which pension assets exceed retirement benefit obligations is to be allocated to “fixed assets” as assets for retirement benefits. Thus, in the year ended March 31, 2014, the Group allocates assets for retirement benefits to “fixed assets.”

Application of Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards, etc. is subject to transitional handling which is stipulated in Article 37 of Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards. In the year ended March 31, 2014, amount affected by this change is adjusted with accumulated adjustment of retirement benefits in “other comprehensive income.”

As a result, liabilities for retirement benefits of 9,948 million yen and assets for retirement benefits of 723 million yen are presented in the year ended March 31, 2014. In addition, deferred tax assets increased by 62 million yen, deferred tax liabilities decreased by 491 million yen, and other comprehensive income decreased by 4,825 million yen.

The effects per share are displayed in corresponding parts.

(Changes in the method of presentation)

(Consolidated balance sheets)

“Electronically recorded monetary claims-operating,” which was included in “notes and accounts receivable trade” in “current assets” in the previous fiscal year, are independently presented, as these are increasing in monetary significance. In order to reflect this change in the method of presentation, the Group has changed the lineup of consolidated financial statements of the previous fiscal year.

As a result, 65,424 million yen which was presented in “notes and accounts receivable trade” in “current assets” in the consolidated financial statements of the previous fiscal year is now presented as “electronically recorded monetary claims-operating,” 463 million yen, and “notes and accounts receivable trade,” 64,960 million yen.

(Consolidated statement of cash flow)

“Loss (-gain) from sales of fixed assets,” which was included in “others” in cash flow from “operating activities” in the previous fiscal year, is independently presented as these are increasing in monetary significance. In order to reflect this change in the method of presentation, the Group has changed the lineup of consolidated financial statements of the previous fiscal year.

As a result, -644 million yen which was presented in “others” in cash flow from “operating activities” in the consolidated statement of cash flow of the previous fiscal year was presented as “loss (-gain) from sales of fixed assets,” -254 million yen, and “others,” -390 million yen.

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

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

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

(Unit: thousand shares)

	At the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2013	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2013	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2013	Number of shares on March 31, 2013
Shares outstanding				
Common shares	113,400	—	—	113,400
Total	113,400	—	—	113,400
Treasury stocks				
Common shares (Note)	5,585	0	—	5,586
Total	5,585	0	—	5,586

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 0 thousand units of treasury stocks came from the purchase of odd stock.



## 2. Notes on dividends

## (1) Dividend paid

(Resolution)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 28, 2012	Common shares	3,234 million yen	30.00 yen	March 31, 2012	June 29, 2012
Board of Directors' meeting November 8, 2012	Common shares	1,617 million yen	15.00 yen	September 30, 2012	December 7, 2012

(2) Of the dividends whose base date belongs to the year ended March 31, 2013, those whose dates of effect are after the end of the year

(Resolution)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Assets available for dividends	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 27, 2013	Common shares	1,617 million yen	Retained earnings	15.00 yen	March 31, 2013	June 28, 2013

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

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

(Unit: thousand shares)

	At the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2014	Increase during the year ended March 31, 2014	Decrease during the year ended March 31, 2014	Number of shares on March 31, 2014
Shares outstanding				
Common shares	113,400	—	—	113,400
Total	113,400	—	—	113,400
Treasury stocks				
Common shares (Note)	5,586	8	—	5,594
Total	5,586	8	—	5,594

(Note) Concerning common shares, the increase of 8 thousand units of treasury stocks came from the purchase of odd stock.

## 2. Notes on dividends

## (1) Dividend paid

(Resolution)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 27, 2013	Common shares	1,617 million yen	15.00 yen	March 31, 2013	June 28, 2013
Board of Directors' meeting November 5, 2013	Common shares	2,156 million yen	20.00 yen	September 30, 2013	December 6, 2013

(2) Of the dividends whose base date belongs to the year ended March 31, 2014, those whose dates of effect are after the end of the year

(Resolution, scheduled meeting)	Classification of shares	Total dividend amount	Assets available for dividends	Dividend per share	Base date	Date of Effect
Annual meeting of shareholders June 27, 2014	Common shares	3,234 million yen	Retained earnings	30.00 yen	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2014

## (Segment Information)

## 1. Segment information

## (1) Overview of reportable segments

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

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

In the “ICs” segment, products such as analog ICs, logic ICs, memory ICs and ASICs are manufactured and foundry business operations are conducted. Products manufactured in the “Discrete Semiconductor Devices” segment include diodes, transistors, light-emitting diodes, and laser diodes. Products of the “Modules” segment include printheads, optical modules, and power modules.

From this first quarter consolidated accounting period, “Modules,” which had been included in “Others,” has been newly classified as a reportable segment as the quantitative significance of modules has increased.

Segment information of the year ended March 31, 2013 was compiled for disclosure according to the classifications of reportable segments of the year ended March 31, 2014.

(2) Calculating method of amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual segment information

Accounting processing for each reported operating segment is basically identical to accounting standards used for compiling consolidated financial statements.

Profits of reported segments are operating income. “Internal sales between individual segments or amount transferred” are calculated based on market price.

Although assets of common categories such as sales and administrative expenses, are included in “Adjustments,” depreciation costs derived from these assets are allocated to individual segments according to in-house standards to calculate individual segment profits.

(3) Information regarding amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual segment information

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on consolidate d income state ment (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal				
Sales								
Sales to customers	140,761	99,373	28,253	268,388	24,022	292,410	—	292,410
Inter-segment sales or transfer	2,100	1,931	30	4,062	66	4,128	-4,128	—
Total	142,862	101,304	28,284	272,451	24,088	296,539	-4,128	292,410
Segment profit (-loss)	-7,824	7,929	-599	-495	-1,833	-2,328	1,407	-921
Segment asset	91,348	92,236	15,729	199,314	21,636	220,950	478,064	699,014
Other items								
Depreciation expense	20,749	14,675	2,573	37,997	2,282	40,280	-1,423	38,856
Depreciation of goodwill	2,100	—	—	2,100	—	2,100	—	2,100
Increase in tangible fixed asset and intangible fixed asset	15,051	14,949	1,722	31,723	4,969	36,693	6,124	42,817

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

2. Adjustments are as follows.

[1]The adjusted amount of the segment profit (loss), 1,407 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of -259 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 1,667 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

[2]The adjusted amount of 478,064 million yen in segment assets contains corporate assets of 479,470 million yen that have not been allocated to individual segment information and a downward adjustment of fixed assets of -1,405 million yen. Corporate assets do not belong to reported segments, consisting of cash and time deposits of 224,157 million yen, land of 74,848 million yen, and notes receivable and accounts receivable of 65,424 million yen.

[3]Adjustments to increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets apply to fixed assets of common categories such as sales and administrative expenses.

3. Segment profits or losses are adjusted with operating income or losses on consolidated financial statement.

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on consolidate d income state ment (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Modules	Subtotal				
Sales								
Sales to customers	154,183	117,746	31,648	303,578	27,509	331,087	—	331,087
Inter-segment sales or transfer	1,973	3,300	57	5,330	81	5,412	-5,412	—
Total	156,156	121,046	31,705	308,909	27,590	336,499	-5,412	331,087
Segment profit (-loss)	9,216	14,087	1,442	24,746	-796	23,949	-313	23,635
Segment asset	96,149	91,042	16,386	203,578	19,230	222,809	531,598	754,407
Other items								
Depreciation expense	8,837	14,370	1,472	24,680	1,813	26,494	-934	25,559
Depreciation of goodwill	33	—	—	33	—	33	—	33
Increase in tangible fixed asset and intangible fixed asset	14,246	12,772	1,329	28,348	1,970	30,318	1,435	31,754

(Note) 1. "Others" is an operational segment that is not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, tantalum capacitors, and lightings.

2. Adjustments are as follows.

[1] This not allocated adjusted amount of the segment profit (loss), -313 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of -950 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 636 million yen, allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

[2] The adjusted amount of 531,598 million yen in segment assets contains corporate assets of 533,697 million yen that have not been allocated to individual segment information and a downward adjustment of fixed assets of -2,099 million yen. Corporate assets do not belong to reported segments, consisting of cash and time deposits of 272,982 million yen, notes receivable and accounts receivable of 67,536 million yen, and land of 63,960 million yen.

[3] Adjustments to increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets apply to fixed assets of common categories such as sales and administrative expenses.

3. Segment profits or losses are adjusted with operating income or losses on consolidated financial statement.

## 2. Relevant information

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

### (1) Information on individual products and services

As the classification of products and services is identical to segment classification, it has been omitted.

### (2) Information on individual regions

#### [1] Sales

(Unit: millions of yen)

Japan	China	Others	Total
103,139	94,207	95,063	292,410

(Note) Sales are based on the location of customers, and categorized by country.

## [2] Tangible fixed assets

(Unit: millions of yen)

Japan	China	Thailand	Philippines	Others	Total
123,219	26,306	27,645	18,298	17,963	213,432

## (3) Information on individual significant customers

Since there are no customers who account for more than 10 percent of sales to external customers in the consolidated income statement, this section has been omitted.

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

## (1) Information on individual products and services

As the classification of products and services is identical to segment classification, it has been omitted.

## (2) Information on individual regions

## [1] Sales

(Unit: millions of yen)

Japan	China	Others	Total
101,312	110,042	119,732	331,087

(Note) Sales are based on the location of customers, and categorized by country.

## [2] Tangible fixed assets

(Unit: millions of yen)

Japan	China	Thailand	Philippines	Others	Total
118,484	26,314	26,750	22,233	18,514	212,297

(Revision of indication method)

In the year ended March 31, 2013, "Philippines," which was included in "Others," is independently listed from this fiscal year as the tangible fixed assets of "Philippines" exceeded 10 percent of the amount of tangible fixed assets of the consolidated balance sheet. In order to reflect this revision, we have changed the indication method of the previous fiscal year.

As a consequence, 36,261 million yen, which appeared under "Others" in the previous fiscal year, was changed to 18,298 million yen and posted as "Philippines", and 17,963 million yen and posted as "Others."

## (3) Information on individual significant customer

Since there are no customers who account for more than 10 percent of sales to external customers in the consolidated income statement, this section has been omitted.

## 3. Information regarding impairment loss of fixed assets of reported individual segments

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note)	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor device	Modules	Total			
Impairment loss	37,174	5,008	4,138	46,321	3,741	4,984	55,046

(Note) The amount in "Others" is mainly the amount accrued in the resistor sector.

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note)	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor device	Modules	Total			
Impairment loss	205	282	124	612	305	33	951

(Note) The amount in "Others" is mainly the amount accrued in the lighting sector.

## 4. Information regarding depreciation amount of goodwill and undepreciated balance

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note)	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor device	Modules	Total			
Undepreciated amount of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013	100	—	—	100	—	—	100

(Note) “Depreciation of goodwill” has been omitted, as similar information is disclosed in “1. Segment information (3) Information regarding amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual segment information.”

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Others (Note)	Corporate/ Cancellation	Total
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor device	Modules	Total			
Undepreciated amount of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	66	—	—	66	—	—	66

(Note) “Depreciation of goodwill” has been omitted, as similar information is disclosed in “1. Segment information (3) Information regarding amount of sales, profit or loss, asset, and other items of individual segment information.”

## 5. Information regarding profits of negative goodwill of reported individual segments

Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

There is no relevant information.

Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

There is no relevant information.

(Per Share Data)

	Year ended March 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2014
Net asset per share	5,688.21yen	6,149.79yen
Net income (loss) per share	-486.63yen	297.65yen

(Note) 1. Net income per share after adjustment of residual securities for the year ended March 31, 2014 has been omitted as there are no residual securities. Net income per share after adjustment of residual securities for the year ended March 31, 2013 is a net loss per share, and has been omitted as there are no residual securities.

2. As written in “changes in accounting policies,” the ROHM Group is applying Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards, etc., and is subject to transitional handling stipulated in Article 37 of Retirement Benefits Accounting Standards.

Consequently, net assets per share in the year ended March 31, 2014 decreased by 44.76 yen.

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

	Year ended March 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2014
Total net asset	613,647million yen	663,387million yen
Amount deducted from the total of net asset	379	405
(Minority interests included in the above amount)	(377)	(404)
Year-end net asset from common shares	613,268	662,982
Year-end number of common shares used to calculate net asset per share	107,813 thousand shares	107,805 thousand shares

4. The basis for the calculation of the net income (loss) per share is as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2014
Net income (loss)	-52,464 million yen	32,091 million yen
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	1	1
Net income (loss) related to common shares	-52,466	32,090
Average number of common shares during the year	107,814 thousand shares	107,811 thousand shares

(Significant Subsequent Events)

There is no relevant information.

## 5. Others

### (1) Orders

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 To March 31, 2013)		Year ended March 31, 2014 (From April 1, 2013 To March 31, 2014)	
	Order received	Order backlog	Order received	Order backlog
ICs	136,928	19,769	161,681	27,268
Discrete semiconductor devices	99,637	14,514	123,245	20,013
Modules	28,337	5,184	32,542	6,078
Total of reportable segments	264,902	39,469	317,470	53,360
Others	24,495	2,783	28,770	4,044
Total	289,397	42,252	346,240	57,405

(Note) The above amounts do not contain consumption tax and the like.

### (2) Transfer of Directors

There is no relevant information.