ROHM Group Innovation Report 2013

〈Additional Volume〉 Annual Financial Report 2013

ROHM Co., Ltd.

2013 Annual Financial Report

CONTENTS

Management Policies

(1) ROHM's Basic Management Policy

ROHM 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, ROHM 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, ROHM 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) Mid- to Long-term Corporate Strategies

ROHM 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 continues to enhance its capability to develop system solutions that can more flexibly respond to a wide range of needs by combining ROHM's strength in analog linear technology with LAPIS Semiconductor's market-leading digital technology, including low power microcontrollers and memories.

② Power device products (including SiC)

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 begun 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 IGBT (*), and high efficiency transistors/diodes.

*** IGBT (Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor)**
A type of power semiconductor device that utilizes the advantages of MOSFET and bipolar transistors. It is used for controlling electric power.

③ LED and related products, from LED elements to lighting equipment

ROHM has been expanding its lineup of LED lighting equipment through the AGLED brand and expanding sales to electric appliance stores and for office use. Also, in the LED related market that continues to grow with next-generation lighting and indicators, ROHM has been enhancing its product lineups to include power supply modules for LED lighting, sensor devices, LED driver ICs, and discrete ICs.

④ Sensor products

With the rapid expansion of applications and product lineups of sensor-related devices such as MEMS accelerated sensors, illuminance sensors, and image sensors, ROHM has been putting much effort into its lineup of sensor-related devices that utilize a variety of technologies, including semiconductor production technology, module technology, and IC circuit design technology. In addition, the company is promoting various combinations of different types of sensors and proposing total solutions.

<2> Enhancement Strategies for the Automotive and Industrial Equipment 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 can easily provide. We will leverage our strengths in developing high quality, high reliability and focus on new markets, from the latest automotive systems, and new energy applications to FA machines and medical equipment.

<3> 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.

<4> 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'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.

(3) Priority Issues

Although the global economy is gradually showing positive signs, as Japan and the US are seeing some improvement in personal consumption and employment, a full recovery is expected to take time due to financial and monetary problems in Europe.

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 will accomplish this by developing new products and technologies that respond to global markets, and by thoroughly tackling cost reduction.

Under these circumstances, the ROHM 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, flat screen TVs, information and telecommunication, and mobile equipment).

In order to keep pace with rapid changes in the global and Asian electronic components markets and increase market share, ROHM will not only develop and distribute new products but will also continue to implement enhancements intended to strengthen sales structures for overseas customers by expanding sales bases and increasing the number of FAEs in inland China and developing new sales activities for companies in India and Brazil.

In the future, based on our experiences and lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the flooding in Thailand, ROHM will further strengthen its management system to ensure business continuity by reviewing and restructuring measures against natural disasters, geopolitical risks, and other unforeseen events.

(4) Basic Policy for Profit Distribution

① Basic Policy for Profit Distribution

Under the global-scale restructuring and shakeout of the semiconductor industries, ROHM aggressively infuses funds to necessary capital investments and M&A to win out over the competition, and strives to improve business performance over the long-term in order to live up to the expectations of its shareholders.

In profit distribution to shareholders, ROHM will make every effort to reliably pay dividends based on its business performance and cash flow, from the long-term perspective of continually improving corporate value and ensuring stable and continuous payment of dividends.

Regarding the market environment surrounding ROHM, market growth in the mid- to long-term can be expected alongside continued 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 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 year ended March 31, 2013 (5,586 thousand shares) were 4.93 percent of the total outstanding shares, falling below 5 percent.

Business Results

(1) Analysis of Business Results

Business Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2013

General Overview of Business Performance

The world economy in the current fiscal year continued to be weak as a whole due to China’s economic slowdown coupled with a prolonged economic recession in Europe, although signs of economic recovery were seen in the US after the fall of last year.

By individual regions, in the US, economic recovery remained weak in the first half of the fiscal year due to uncertainty over a tight fiscal policy, but after the fall signs of improvement were seen in consumption and employment, placing the overall economy on a recovery trend. In Europe, the economy continued to slump because of prolonged financial and monetary problems, while in China, the overall economy exhibited slower growth due to decreasing export expansion, which was affected by the economic recession in Europe and other major markets. India and South Korea also experienced slowing economic growth due to sluggish exports. And in Japan, exports and industrial production slowed down after the summer on the heels of a recovery trend that arose out of reconstruction demands following the Great East Japan Earthquake - amid the backdrop of a sluggish world economy and appreciation of the yen. But after the new year, promising signs for the economy were seen again with higher stock prices and the depreciation of the yen.

In the electronics-related industries, smartphones and tablet computers enjoyed robust sales. And the overall automotive market was strong, although the Japanese market temporarily entered an adjustment phase after the fall. However, the markets, including existing mobile phones, personal computers, and flat screen TVs, went through a prolonged adjustment period, leaving them in severe shape.

In the face of such a business environment, the entire ROHM Group remained committed to reducing costs not only by increasing efficiency through the restructuring of production systems centered on ICs production systems, reviewing semiconductor materials, and streamlining via yield ratio improvements, but also by moving forward with structural reform, which include personnel cutbacks.

In addition, 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, 3) LEDs and related products and 4) Sensor-related products.

The ROHM Group views the automotive, telecommunication infrastructure and industrial equipment markets (including FA) as significant areas where growth is expected, and has accordingly increased sales personnel in these important markets and created new product strategy groups for different segments. In order to respond to increased customer globalization, the company proceeded to restructure the sales system from one focused on individual regions into a sales system centered on customers. And, at individual overseas sites, the ROHM Group has been working to enhance customer support capabilities by employing local FAEs [*1].

Regarding new product development, ROHM has put much effort into developing high efficiency power related ICs for automotive applications, high reliability resistors, ultra-compact discrete semiconductor devices for mobile devices such as smartphones, tablet PCs, and CPU peripheral devices, and ultra-low power wireless modules for smart homes based on specified low power radio [*2] technology, which are expected to see significant adoption.

ROHM also continued to develop new fields for mid- to long-term growth by upgrading its product lineups of SiC devices and modules, which we are quickly progressing as next-generation technologies, as well as launching sales of the B-analyst[*3], micro-blood analysis system in Europe and commercializing solid fuel type hydrogen fuel cells [*4] under a joint development program with Aquafairy Corporation and Kyoto University.

As mentioned above, ROHM endeavored to recover its business results through company-wide efforts, but due to continuing difficulties in the business environment, net sales for the year ended March 31, 2013 were 292,411 million yen (a decrease of 4.0 percent from the year ended March 31, 2012), and operating loss was 921 million yen (operating income of 6,353 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2012). Ordinary income was 11,786 million yen (an increase of 61.8 percent from the year ended March 31, 2012), after foreign currency exchange gains, and the net loss for the year was 52,464 million yen due to a considerable amount of impairment losses of fixed assets (net loss of 16,107 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2012).

***1. FAE (Field Applications Engineer)**
Engineers and technicians who provide technical support and proposals, including technical information, to customers.

***2. Specified low power radio**
A low-output-type radio communication standard that can be used without a license, qualification or registration. The 429MHz and other bandwidths have already been approved, with the 920MHz bandwidth recently opened in July 2012. Compared to the 2.4GHz bandwidth (which includes wireless LANs), these wavelengths can reach long distances easily even through obstacles.

***3. Micro-blood analysis system 'B-analyst'**
A proprietary system that performs precision diagnostic tests using only a trace amount of blood. In 2008 the system was being sold in Japan under the name Banalyst®Ace. Then in November 2012 ROHM entered into a marketing alliance in Europe with A. Menarini Diagnostics of Italy under the name of 'B-analyst'.

***4. Solid fuel type hydrogen fuel cells**
A type of fuel cell in which hydrogen is formed and electricity generated after solidified calcium hydride is processed into a sheet-like structure and water is added. This cell is safer and more portable than existing methanol and hydrogen fuel cells using cylinders. It is also an extremely clean form of energy.

Overview of performance in each segment

<ICs>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2013 were 140,761 million yen (a decrease of 5.6 percent from the year ended March 31, 2012), and segment losses for the year were 7,825 million yen (segment losses of 6,666 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2012).

In the digital AV equipment field, sales of lens controller driver ICs for digital cameras increased in the first half of the year, but entered an adjustment phase due to the sluggish market after the fall. Sales in the flat screen TV sector also remained slow, and power ICs for LCD panels remained in the doldrums. In the mobile phone sector, the demand for sensor ICs for smartphones was strong, while extreme price competition for parts, coupled with the effects of a sluggish market for conventional mobile phones, lowered the demand for LED driver ICs to lower than expected levels. For gaming consoles, along with the launch of new models, sales centered on power ICs were on a recovery trend, but entered an adjustment phase again after the new year. Regarding personal computers, sales of motor driver ICs were on a recovery trend in the first half of the year, but entered an adjustment phase after the fall. For the automotive components market, sales of LED driver ICs for lamps were robust. Likewise, in the industrial equipment market, sales of power ICs were strong.

At LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., a ROHM Group company, sales of low power microcontrollers for the security market and custom memory ICs for handheld game console were strong, while the demand for other memory ICs, including P2ROM(*5) products for the entertainment market, significantly decreased due to market slowdown. In addition, LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. sold its optical components division in order to focus on its core business.

Regarding production systems, ROHM decreased its production volumes at its headquarters in Kyoto and at ROHM Apollo Co., Ltd. in Fukuoka Prefecture and worked to reduce costs through material changes and improvements in the yield ratio while promoting 300mm wafer power devices at ROHM Hamamatsu Co., Ltd. in Shizuoka Prefecture and improving production efficiency at individual factories. ROHM also enhanced its BCM (Business Continuity Management) system against risks such as disasters by sharing production lines with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

***5. P2ROM (Production Programmed ROM)**
Non-volatile memory developed by LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. Products are shipped after the customer's program and data are written into memory at the factory. They are often used for gaming consoles, and feature a shorter turnaround time (TAT) compared to conventional mask ROMs.

<Discrete Semiconductor Devices>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2013 were 99,374 million yen (a decrease of 4.3 percent from the year ended March 31, 2012), and segment profits were 7,929 million yen (a decrease of 31.7 percent from the year ended March 31, 2012).

In the diode and transistor categories, sales were severe due to the effects of a considerable decrease in production in the flat screen TV market, coupled with slow recovery caused by fewer orders in automotive markets resulting from the flooding in Thailand.

In the SiC sector, which is used in next-generation high-efficiency devices, ROHM put much effort into enriching product lineups of SiC diodes and MOSFETs and began full-scale mass-production of full SiC modules, for use in such products as air-conditioners.

Regarding LEDs, small-package products, including PicoLEDs, sold well.

Concerning laser diodes, sales of dual-wavelength pulsation laser diodes for CD/DVD players(*6) and other applications were slow.

As for production systems, ROHM decided to close its transistor wafer factory in Ibaraki Prefecture and concentrate its efforts toward reducing costs by improving production efficiency at individual group factories in Thailand, the Philippines, and Tianjin, China. ROHM also made considerable efforts to enhance its BCM (Business Continuity Management) system.

***6. Dual-wavelength pulsation laser diodes for CD/DVD players**
Self-pulsation-type dual-wavelength laser diodes in which a single element generates two lasers, a 780nm beam for playing CDs and a 650nm type for playing DVDs.

<Other>

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 2013 were 52,276 million yen (an increase of 1.2 percent from the year ended March 31, 2012), and segment losses were 2,433 million yen (segment losses of 482 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2012).

In the resistor category, sales of mainly ultra-compact resistors for the mobile phone market entered an adjustment phase, but transitioned toward recovery trend after the new year.

Sales of tantalum capacitors were extremely sluggish due to the flooding in Thailand in the first half of the year, but gradually showed signs of recovery.

With optical modules, although sales of photointerrupters(*7) decreased due to the sluggish market for digital cameras and printers in China and Europe, sales of infrared LED modules for smartphones were robust.

Regarding LED lighting products, sales were steady due to growing energy concerns and enhanced product lineups.

In the power module category, power supply modules for LED lighting enjoyed increased sales.

Concerning thermal printheads, sales for mini-printers recovered and sales of image sensor heads for scanners increased after the summer.

In the medical field, sales of micro-blood analysis systems steadily increased although growth was still small in scale.

Regarding production systems, ROHM strove to improve production efficiency, reduce costs, and continued to strengthen its BCM (Business Continuity Management) system at group factories in Thailand, the Philippines, and Dalian and Tianjin in China.

***7. 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.

It should be noted that the above sales are for external customers.

(2) Financial Analysis

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

During the year ended March 31, 2013, total assets decreased by 38,312 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 699,014 million yen. The main factors behind the decrease were that tangible fixed assets decreased by 31,954 million yen, and accounts receivable decreased by 22,137 million yen. On the other hand, cash and time deposits increased by 12,958 million yen, and inventory assets increased by 10,017 million yen.

Liabilities decreased by 17,679 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 85,367 million yen. The main causes were that accounts payable decreased by 10,661 million yen, notes and accounts payable trade decreased by 6,422 million yen, and the allowance for restructuring expenses decreased by 2,057 million yen.

Net assets decreased by 20,633 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 613,647 million yen. The main causes were a decrease in shareholders' equity by 57,319 million yen, and an increase in foreign currency translation adjustments by 35,620 million yen.

Consequently, equity ratio increased from the 86.0 percent of the previous fiscal year to 87.7 percent.

Cash flow in the year ended March 31, 2013 was as follows.

Cash flow from operating activities increased by 13,683 million yen, which amounts to a plus of 50,541 million yen (a plus of 36,858 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2012). This was mainly attributable to certain positive factors in that impairment losses increased, insurance proceeds received increased, and insurance adjustments decreased, and to certain negative factors in that the net loss before tax increased, and notes and accounts payable-trade changed from an increase to a decrease.

Cash flow from investment activities recorded a minus of 73,139 million yen (a minus of 45,789 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2012) because of an increase in expenses of 27,350 million yen. This was mainly attributable to time deposits changing from a decrease to an increase, and expenses on purchases of tangible fixed assets increasing, which worked as negative factors, and expenses on purchases of subsidiaries' shares that had accrued in the previous year not being incurred this year, which worked as a positive factor.

Cash flow from financial activities decreased by 5,374 million yen (a minus of 10,494 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2012) and recorded a minus of 5,120 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2013. 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 16,019 million yen, cash and cash equivalents decreased by 11,699 million yen from the previous fiscal year, and amounted to 197,046 million yen.

Plant and equipment investment of 37,300 million yen and depreciation of 29,300 million yen are scheduled as events with potential to significantly affect cash flow in the next fiscal year.

Risk Management

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.

The ROHM Group, while conducting production activities in Japan and Asian countries, sells its products in Japan, Asia, the US, and Europe. 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 discuss 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, 2013 were approximately 12.9 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, 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, we 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 thinkable risks.

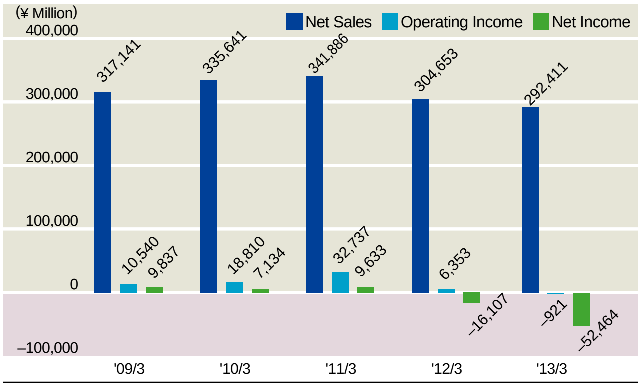
Other Information

Defense against Takeover

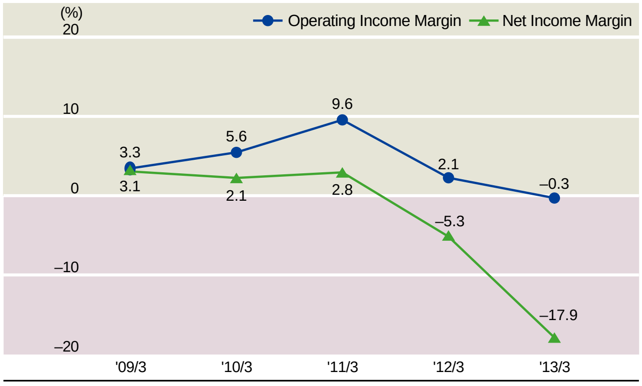
The ROHM Group believes the best defense against takeover attempts is to build a relationship of trust with shareholders by delivering higher stock prices via enhanced corporate value, accountability via proactive IR activities, and regular dialog with shareholders. If a proposal for acquisition is made to our company, we believe that the final decision whether to accept or reject the offer should be left to the current shareholders at the time, and that the board directors should not make selfish decisions intended to protect their own personal interests. In addition, in the event of an acquisition proposal, we believe that it is indispensable for ensuring and increasing ROHM’s corporate value and the common interests of shareholders that shareholders can make an “informed judgment,” meaning they would be able to make the best decision based on ample information and a sufficient amount of time.

Results of Operations

1. Results of Operations



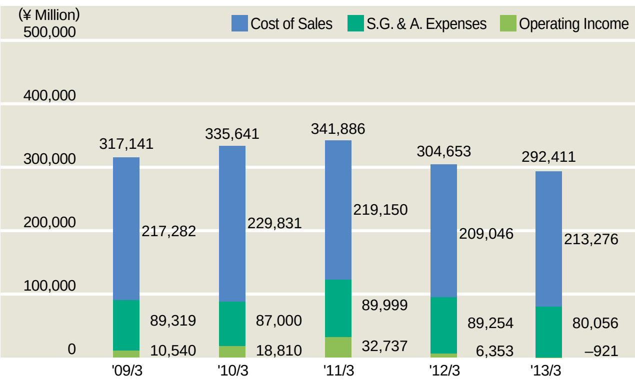
2. Income Margin



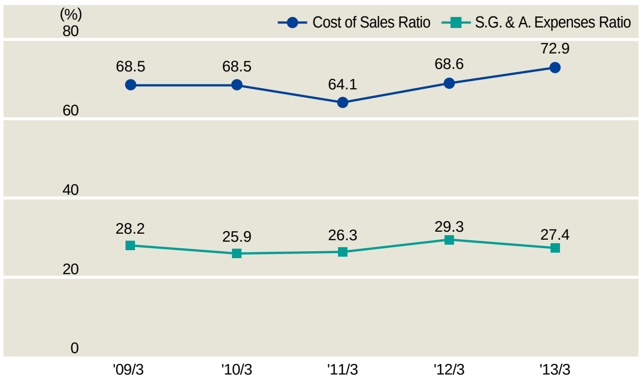
●During the year ended on March 31, 2013, the world economy as a whole remained weak due to China's economic slowdown coupled with a prolonged recession in Europe despite of some signs of economic recovery in the United States after fall last year. In the electronics-related industry, smartphones and tablet PCs enjoyed robust sales. The overall automobile market was also robust. However, the markets of existing mobile phones, personal computers, flat-screen TVs, etc. as a whole suffered due to prolonged adjustments. Profits for this term resulted in an extremely difficult condition due to such factors as worsening of the operating income associated with the decreased sales and posting of impairment loss for fixed assets, etc. in each segment including the ICs.

Cost of Sales, Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, and Operating Income

1. Cost of Sales, Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, and Operating Income

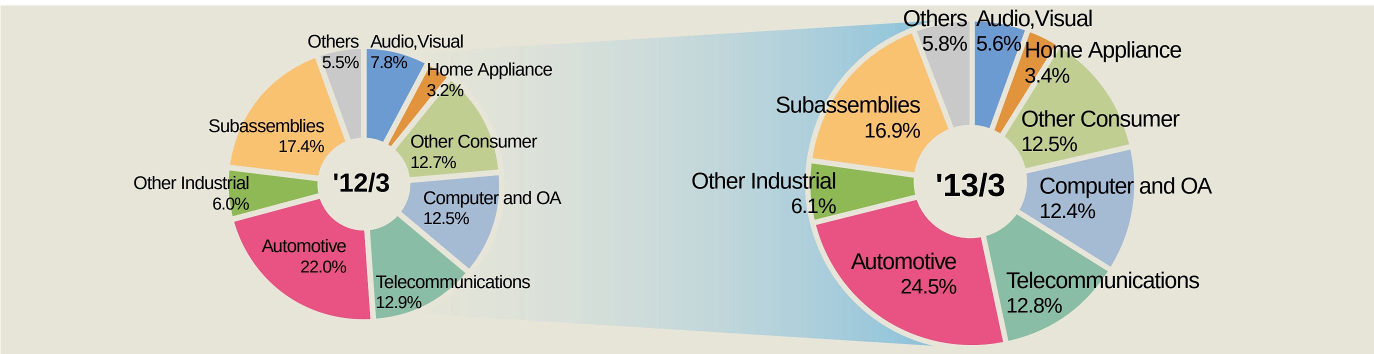


2. Cost of Sales and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses to Net Sales



●While sales decreased from the previous fiscal year, operating income was greatly reduced as a result of an increase in the cost of sales due to an increase in depreciation, disposal of partial inventory, etc.

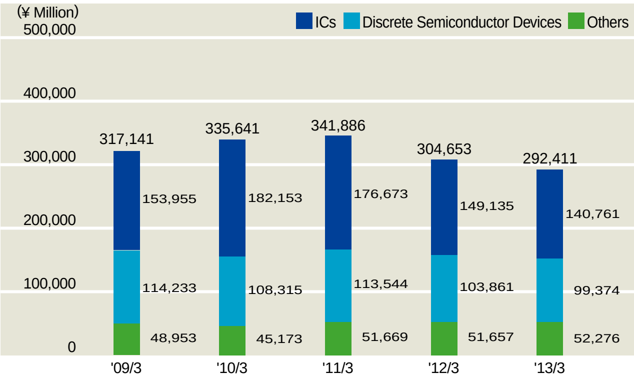
Sales by Application



Note : Data on this graph include guesses to some extent. Please use these data for your reference.

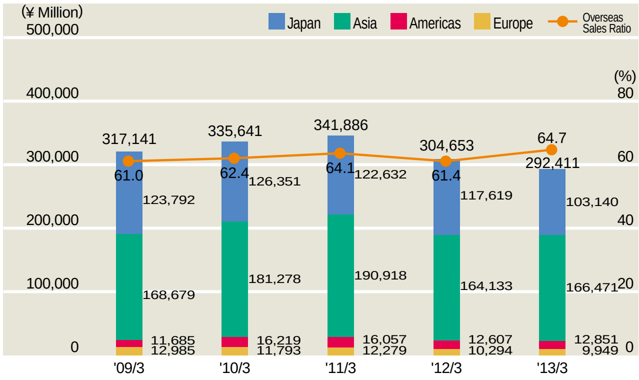
Sales

1. Sales by Segment



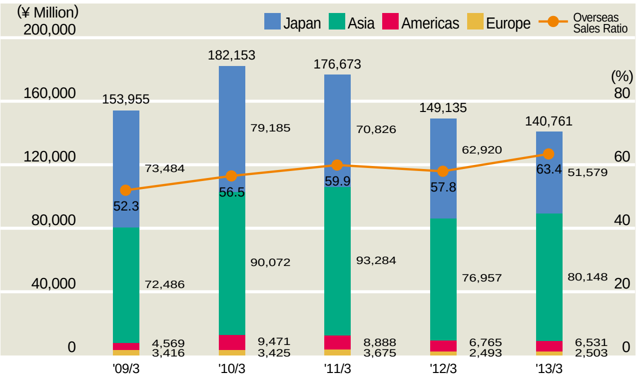
●LED lighting enjoyed strong demand and sales of others segment also increased. However, the sales of ICs segment and Discrete Semiconductor Devices were affected by stagnation of the existing mobile phone and flat-screen TV markets.

2. Sales by Geographical Region and Overseas Sales Ratio



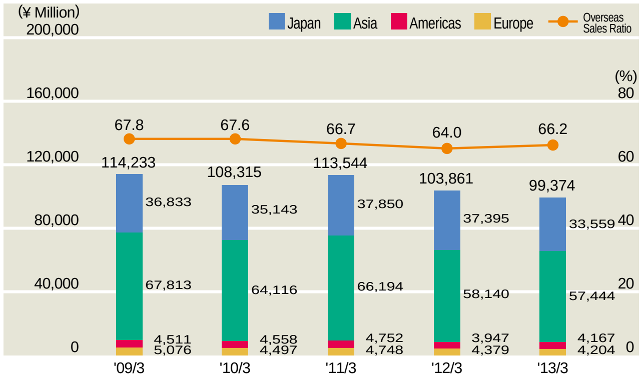
●Although the overseas sales were relatively strong as a result of the market expansion of smartphones, sales in Japan decreased due to a significant drop in sales of the digital AV equipment markets including the flat-screen TV market.

3. ICs Sales by Geographical Region



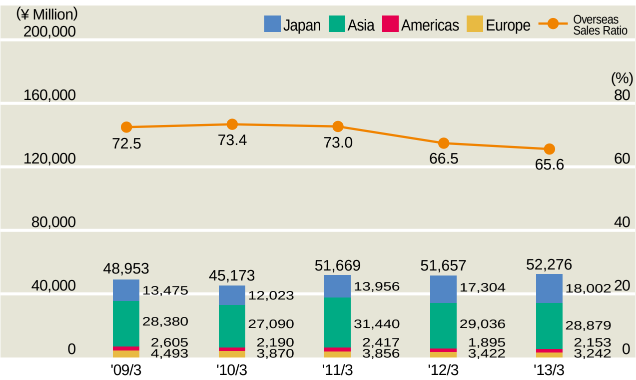
●Power supply ICs for automobile-related and industrial equipment markets enjoyed solid demand. However, memory ICs for flat-screen TV, existing mobile phones, amusement, etc. experienced slower sales.

4. Discrete Semiconductor Devices Sales by Geographical Region



●Sales of transistors and diodes significantly decreased due to stagnation of the flat-screen TV market and delayed recovery of order receipt from flooding disaster in Thailand. As for LEDs, small packaged products enjoyed strong demand.

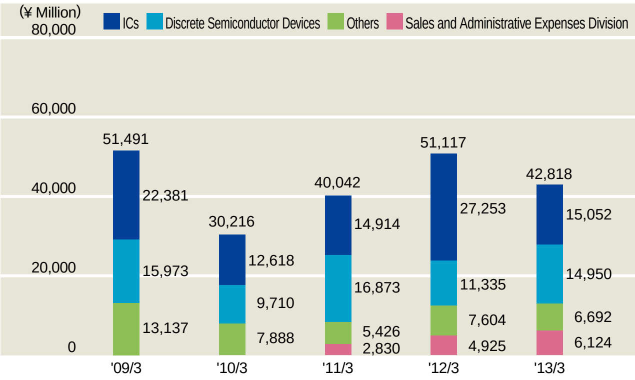
5. Others Sales by Geographical Region



●While sales of ultra-compact resistors for mobile phones, etc. were on an adjustment trend, sales of LED lighting-related products continued to rise from the previous fiscal year. Infrared modules for spartphones recorded brisk sales. As a result, net sales slightly increased.

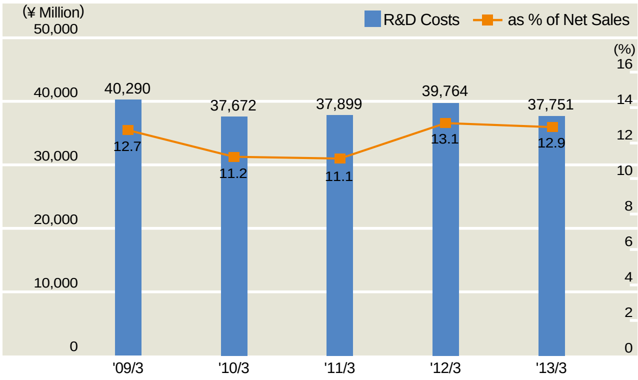
Capital Expenditures and Research and Development Costs

1. Capital Expenditures



●Investment on reconstruction efforts from the flood damage in Thailand continued as in the previous fiscal year. Investment for the establishment of mass-production system for new products and improvements in efficient production system also increased.

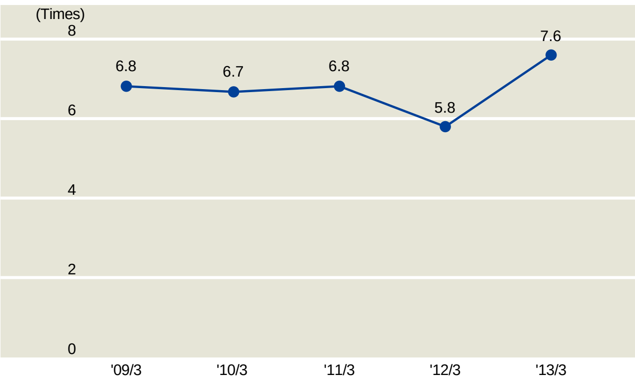
2. Research and Development Costs



●As in the previous fiscal year, we continue to focus our product development efforts on the priority areas for future growth, while continuing R&D activities in order to expand our share in the focused markets.

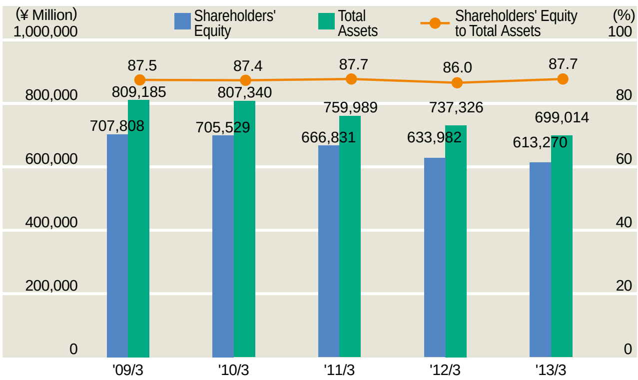
Financial Position

1. Current Ratio



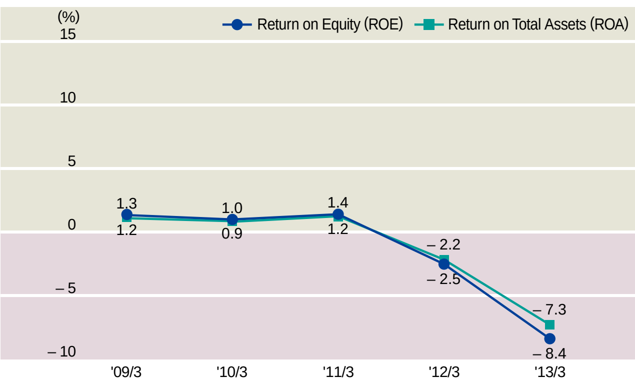
●Current ratio increased due to a decrease in current liabilities resulting from a decrease in accounts payable because the investment for reconstruction efforts in Thailand slowed down.

2. Equity Capital and Total Assets



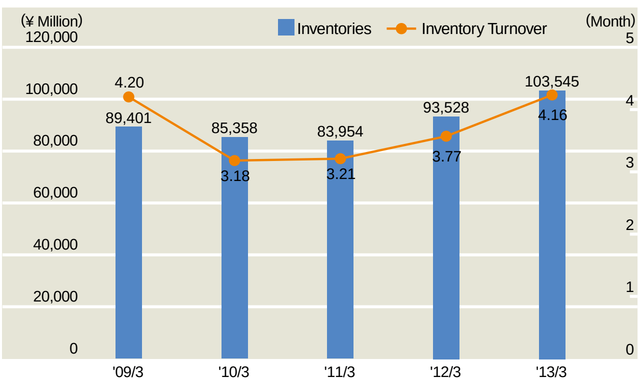
●Both total assets and equity capital decreased due to impairment loss on fixed assets, posting of net loss for the current term as a result of it, etc.

3. Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Total Assets (ROA)



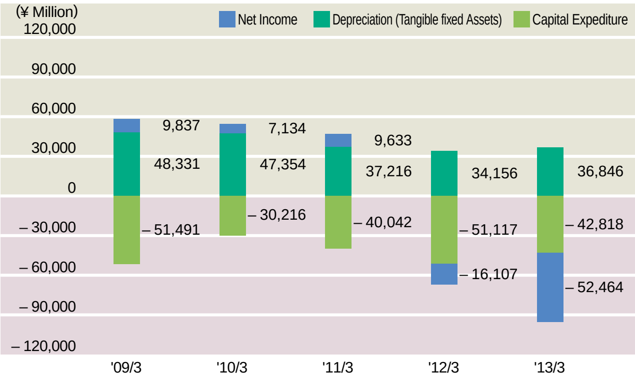
●Both ROE and ROA suffered a loss due to posting of net loss for the current term.

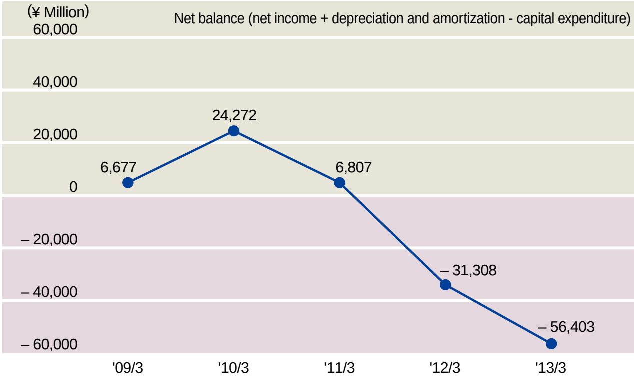
4. Inventories and Inventory Turnover



●Inventory turnover increased due to sluggish sales and an increase in inventory in accordance with our BCP (Business Continuity Plan).

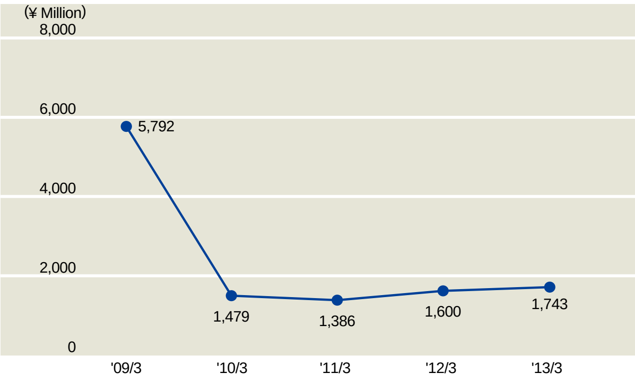
Net income, Depreciation, and Capital Expenditure

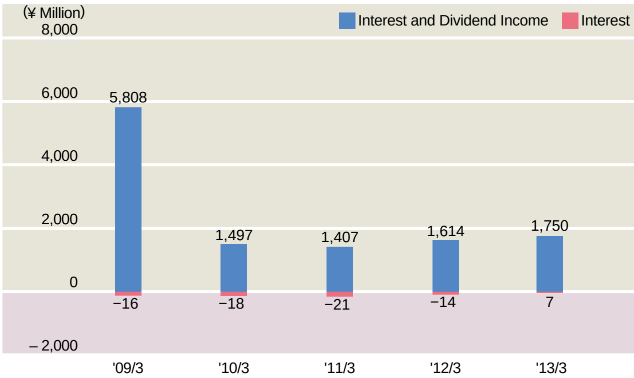




●Although depreciation and amortization expenses increased, net cash significantly decreased due to difficult earnings environment.

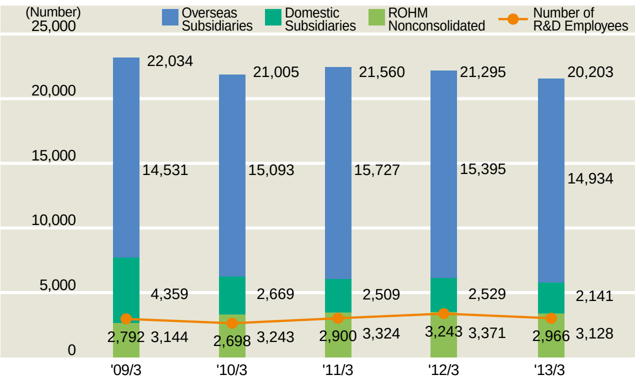
Net Financial Revenue





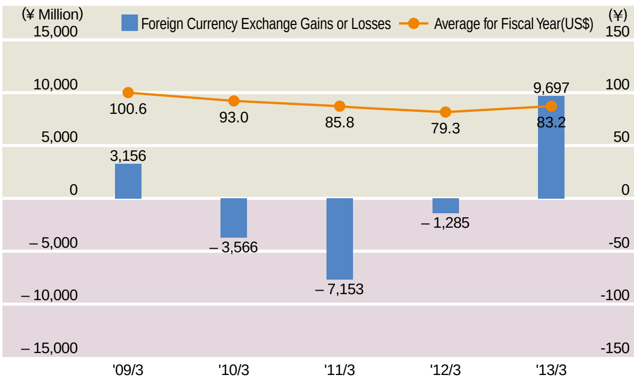
●ROHM manages funds with an emphasis on safety.

Number of Employees



●ROHM downsized the number of our Group employees because of difficult earnings environment.

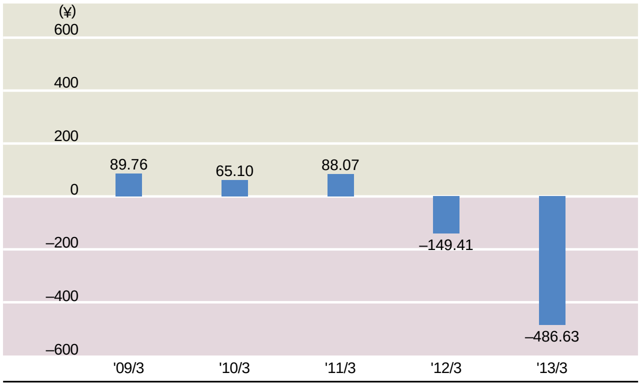
Exchange Rate and Foreign Currency Exchange Gains or Losses



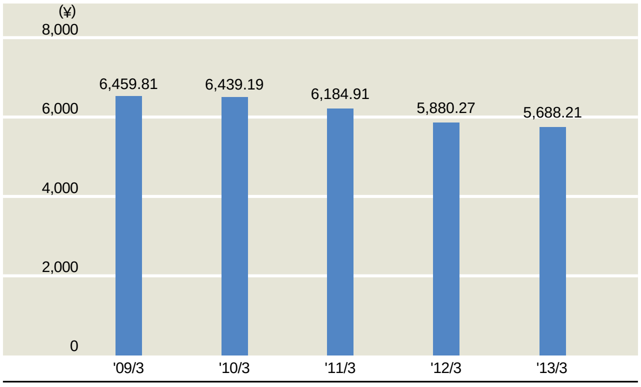
●Foreign exchange rates tended to move toward the weakening of yen in the second half of the current term, which generated foreign exchange profits.

Share-related Information

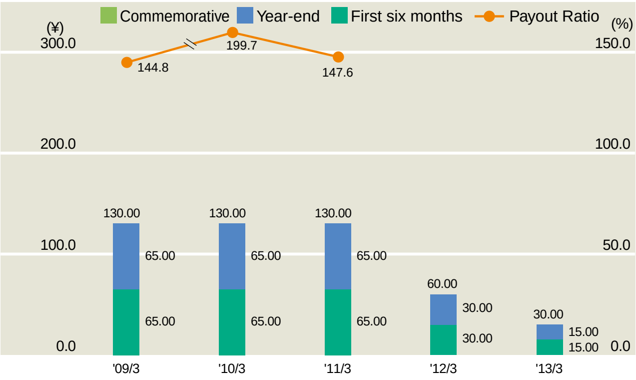
1. Net Income per Share



2. Net Assets per Share

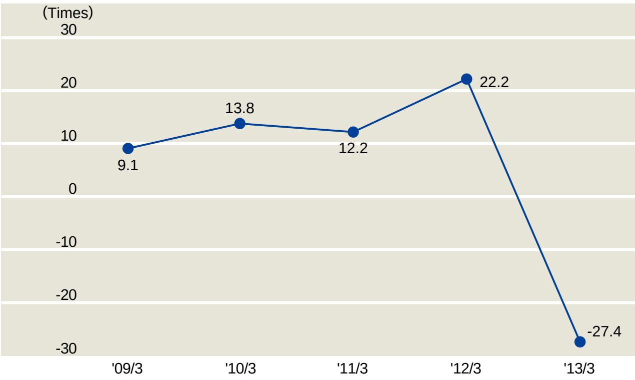


3. Cash Dividends per Share and Payout Ratio

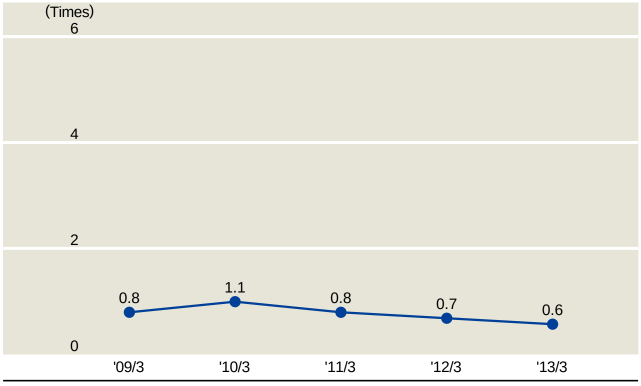


●Taking into consideration business performance in the previous fiscal year, prospects of future financial condition and capital needs for business investment to improve our corporate value in a comprehensive manner, the annual dividend was determined to be 30 yen.

4. Price Cash Flow Ratio (PCFR)

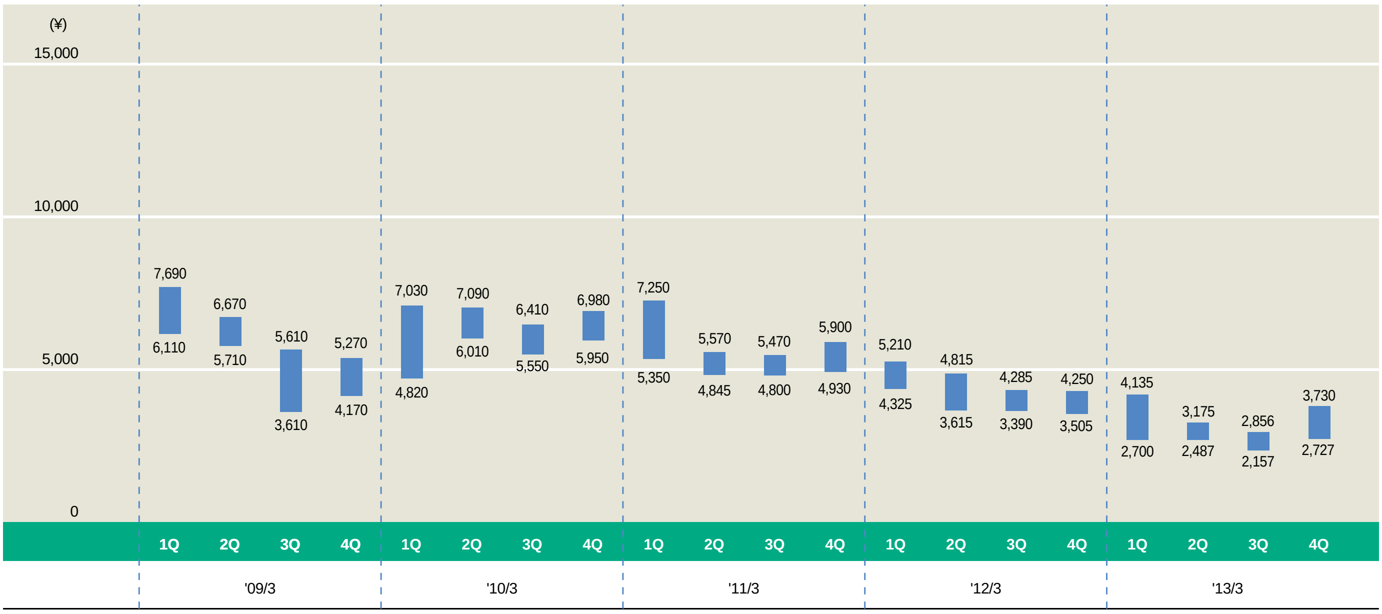


5. Price Book-value Ratio (PBR)



Stock Prices

Stock Prices; Quarterly Highs and Lows in Each Year (Osaka Securities Exchange)



(Note) Stock price is stipulated on a closing price basis.

Stock Information (as of March 31, 2013)

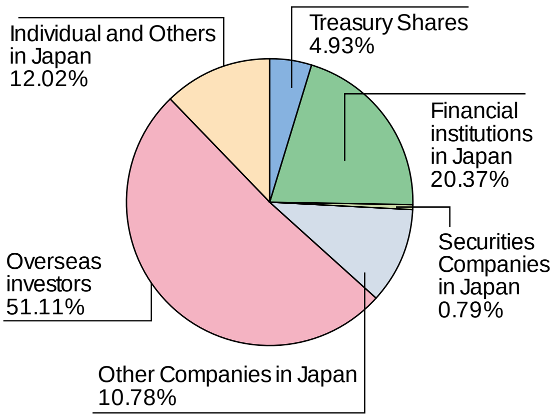
- Authorized Common Stock 300,000,000
- Issued Common Stock 113,400,000
- Number of Shareholders 29,321

- Major Shareholders

Ranking	Name	Number of Shares Held (in thousands)	Percentage (%)
1	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505223	11,167	10.35
2	Rohm Music Foundation	8,000	7.42
3	The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	5,590	5.18
4	Japan Trustee Service Bank, Ltd. (Trust account)	5,167	4.79
5	NORTHERN TRUST CO.(AVFC) SUB A/C AMERICAN CLIENTS	4,060	3.76
6	Bank of Kyoto, Ltd.	2,607	2.41
7	Ken Sato	2,405	2.23
8	SSBT OD05 OMNIBUS ACCOUNT−TREATY CLIENTS	2,219	2.05
9	NORTHERN TRUST CO. AVFC RE U.S. TAX EXEMPTED PENSION FUNDS	1,840	1.70
10	THE BANK OF NEW YORK EUROPE LIMITED 131705	1,541	1.42
Total		44,597	41.36

(Note) 1. Treasury stock (5,586,081) is excluded from the above list.
2. Percentage indicates ratio to issued common stock (107,813,919).
3. The percentages are rounded off the second decimal place.

- Shareholder Mix



Notes (Computation)

- **Price-earnings ratio (PER) =**stock price (year-end closing price at Osaka Securities Exchange) / net income per share
- **Price cash flow ratio (PCFR) =** stock price (year-end closing price at Osaka Securities Exchange) / cash flow per share*
  *Cash flow per share = (net income + depreciation and amortization) / the average number of shares of common stock
- **Price book-value ratio (PBR) =** stock price (year-end closing price at Osaka Securities Exchange) / net assets per share
- **Inventory turnover period** = {(inventories at the beginning of the year + inventories at the end of the year) / 2} / monthly average sales for the most recent three months
- **Payout ratio =** cash dividends per share / net income per share

The computation of net income per share and cash flow per share is based on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each year.

The average number of shares of common stock used in the computation for the fiscal year 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009 was 107,814 thousand, 107,815 thousand, 109,357 thousand, 109,569 thousand, 109,572 thousand, respectively.

Eleven-Year Summary

ROHM CO., LTD. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31

	2003	2004	2005	2006
For the Year:				
Net sales	¥ 350,281	¥ 355,630	¥ 369,024	¥ 387,790
Cost of sales	185,795	194,857	221,133	243,516
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68,363	66,266	71,837	75,955
Operating income (loss)	96,123	94,507	76,054	68,319
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	90,476	101,070	70,842	73,858
Income taxes	37,479	37,268	25,667	25,490
Net income (loss)	53,003	63,717	45,135	48,305
Capital expenditures	40,548	51,958	85,171	80,240
Depreciation and amortization	52,424	45,869	47,442	57,032
Per Share Information (in yen and U.S. dollars):				
Basic net income (loss)	¥ 445.51	¥ 535.62	¥ 380.21	¥ 416.39
Diluted net income	445.30			
Cash dividends applicable to the year	22.00	55.00	85.00	90.00
At Year-End:				
Current assets	¥ 519,996	¥ 530,121	¥ 512,990	¥ 568,112
Current liabilities	83,681	88,321	85,964	105,779
Equity	676,577	715,938	739,329	787,214
Total assets	805,693	846,800	867,323	951,442
Number of employees	16,841	18,591	19,803	20,279

Notes:
1. U.S. dollar amounts are provided solely for convenience at the rate of ¥94 to U.S.$1, the approximate exchange rate at March 31, 2013.
2. Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform with the classifications in the 2013 financial statements.
3. Diluted net income per share for 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is not disclosed because there were no outstanding potentially dilutive securities and ROHM CO., LTD. was in a net loss position for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.
4. Effective April 1, 2008, ROHM CO., LTD. and its consolidated subsidiaries applied new accounting standards as follows:
   (1) Applied a new accounting standard for measurement of inventories. The effect of this change was to decrease "Operating Income" by ¥3,184 million and to increase "Loss before income taxes and minority interests" by ¥3,184 million for the year ended March 31, 2009.
   (2) Applied a new accounting standard for lease transactions. The effect of this change to the consolidated financial statements was immaterial for the year ended March 31, 2009.
   (3) Applied a new accounting standard for unification of accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries for the consolidated financial statements. The effect of this change to the consolidated financial statements was immaterial for the year ended March 31, 2009.
5. Effective April 1, 2010, ROHM CO., LTD. and its consolidated subsidiaries applied a new accounting standard as follow:
   (1) Applied a new accounting standard for asset retirement obligations. The effect of this change was to decrease "Operating Income" by ¥73 million and "Income before income taxes and minority interests" by ¥784 million for the year ended March 31, 2011.

	Millions of Yen							Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**	**2013**
	¥ 395,082	¥ 373,406	¥ 317,141	¥ 335,641	¥ 341,886	¥ 304,653	**¥ 292,411**	**$ 3,110,755**
	251,516	230,839	217,282	229,831	219,150	209,046	**213,276**	**2,268,894**
	74,068	75,205	89,319	87,000	89,999	89,254	**80,056**	**851,659**
	69,498	67,362	10,540	18,810	32,737	6,353	**(921)**	**(9,798)**
	77,874	57,967	(25,520)	10,836	19,400	(2,697)	**(52,414)**	**(557,596)**
	30,400	26,007	(33,775)	4,001	9,524	13,374	**10**	**106**
	47,446	31,932	9,837	7,134	9,633	(16,107)	**(52,464)**	**(558,128)**
	60,926	38,722	51,491	30,216	40,042	51,117	**42,818**	**455,511**
	61,141	55,605	48,951	48,446	39,019	34,925	**38,857**	**413,372**
	¥ 413.56	¥ 284.66	¥ 89.76	¥ 65.10	¥ 88.07	¥ (149.41)	**¥ (486.63)**	**$ (5.18)**
	100.00	230.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	60.00	**30.00**	**0.32**
	¥ 602,705	¥ 535,898	¥ 464,187	¥ 462,435	¥ 436,247	¥ 434,457	**¥ 423,064**	**$ 4,500,681**
	80,383	62,775	68,325	68,850	64,334	74,337	**55,750**	**593,085**
	817,818	755,873	709,841	707,719	668,779	634,280	**613,647**	**6,528,160**
	962,603	870,972	809,185	807,340	759,989	737,326	**699,014**	**7,436,319**
	20,422	20,539	22,034	21,005	21,560	21,295	**20,203**	

Consolidated Balance Sheet

ROHM CO., LTD. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
March 31, 2013

ASSETS	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	**2013**
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 22)	**¥ 197,046**	¥ 208,745	**$ 2,096,234**
Marketable securities (Notes 5 and 22)	**7,596**	618	**80,809**
Short-term investments (Notes 6 and 22)	**35,512**	17,454	**377,787**
Notes and accounts receivable (Note 22):			
Trade	**65,424**	67,394	**696,000**
Other	**2,294**	24,431	**24,404**
Allowance for doubtful notes and accounts	**(271)**	(265)	**(2,883)**
Inventories (Note 7)	**103,545**	93,528	**1,101,543**
Deferred tax assets (Note 21)	**987**	1,369	**10,500**
Prepaid pension cost (Note 9)	**2,092**	2,251	**22,255**
Refundable income taxes (Note 22)	**3,475**	2,888	**36,968**
Prepaid expenses and other	**5,364**	16,044	**57,064**
Total current assets	**423,064**	434,457	**4,500,681**
Property, Plant and Equipment:			
Land (Note 8)	**74,848**	79,792	**796,255**
Buildings and structures (Note 8)	**207,891**	208,253	**2,211,607**
Machinery, equipment and vehicles (Notes 8 and 24)	**453,506**	460,311	**4,824,532**
Furniture and fixtures (Notes 8 and 24)	**42,324**	40,600	**450,255**
Construction in progress (Note 8)	**19,329**	20,015	**205,628**
Total	**797,898**	808,971	**8,488,277**
Accumulated depreciation	**(584,466)**	(563,585)	**(6,217,724)**
Net property, plant and equipment	**213,432**	245,386	**2,270,553**
Investments and Other Assets:			
Investment securities (Notes 5 and 22)	**37,784**	37,821	**401,957**
Investments in and advance to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies (Note 22)	**705**	2,255	**7,500**
Goodwill (Note 8)	**100**	5,562	**1,064**
Other intangible assets (Note 8)	**3,624**	6,049	**38,553**
Deferred tax assets (Note 21)	**7,353**	1,735	**78,223**
Other	**13,056**	4,594	**138,894**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(104)**	(533)	**(1,106)**
Total investments and other assets	**62,518**	57,483	**665,085**
Total	**¥ 699,014**	¥ 737,326	**$ 7,436,319**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	**2013**
Current Liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payable (Note 22):			
Trade	**¥ 17,557**	¥ 23,979	**$ 186,777**
Construction and other	**18,525**	29,204	**197,074**
Accrued income taxes (Note 22)	**1,349**	1,552	**14,351**
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 21)	**1,153**	1,227	**12,266**
Provision for losses related to liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies	**1,512**		**16,085**
Provision for business structure improvement		2,057	
Provision for losses from a natural disaster		61	
Accrued expenses	**12,931**	12,563	**137,564**
Other	**2,723**	3,694	**28,968**
Total current liabilities	**55,750**	74,337	**593,085**
Long-term Liabilities:			
Liability for retirement benefits (Note 9)	**6,185**	7,700	**65,798**
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 21)	**20,153**	18,899	**214,393**
Other	**3,279**	2,110	**34,883**
Total long-term liabilities	**29,617**	28,709	**315,074**
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Notes 23, 24 and 25)			
Equity (Notes 10 and 25):			
Common stock - authorized, 300,000,000 shares; issued, 113,400,000 shares	**86,969**	86,969	**925,202**
Capital surplus	**102,404**	102,404	**1,089,404**
Retained earnings	**532,684**	590,000	**5,666,851**
Treasury stock - at cost 5,586,081 shares in 2013 and 5,585,173 shares in 2012	**(50,087)**	(50,084)	**(532,840)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities (Note 5)	**4,767**	3,780	**50,713**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(63,467)**	(99,087)	**(675,181)**
Total	**613,270**	633,982	**6,524,149**
Minority interests	**377**	298	**4,011**
Total equity	**613,647**	634,280	**6,528,160**
Total	**¥ 699,014**	¥ 737,326	**$ 7,436,319**

Consolidated Statement of Operations

ROHM CO., LTD. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	2011	**2013**
Net Sales	**¥ 292,411**	¥ 304,653	¥ 341,886	**$ 3,110,755**
Operating Cost and Expenses:				
Cost of sales	**213,276**	209,046	219,150	**2,268,894**
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Notes 11 and 12)	**80,056**	89,254	89,999	**851,659**
Total operating cost and expenses	**293,332**	298,300	309,149	**3,120,553**
Operating Income (Loss)	**(921)**	6,353	32,737	**(9,798)**
Other Income (Expenses):				
Interest and dividend income	**1,750**	1,614	1,407	**18,617**
Foreign currency exchange gains (losses) - net	**9,697**	(1,285)	(7,153)	**103,160**
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**529**	276	88	**5,628**
Loss on sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(750)**	(349)	(2,078)	**(7,979)**
Gain on transfer of retirement benefit plan (Note 9)			1,796	
Losses from a natural disaster (Note 14)			(996)	
Loss on adjustment for changes of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations			(148)	
Gain on insurance adjustment (Note 15)	**2,988**	18,320		**31,787**
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets (Note 8)	**(55,047)**	(24,181)	(2,516)	**(585,606)**
Loss on valuation of investment securities (Note 5)	**(256)**	(164)	(270)	**(2,723)**
Loss on valuation of stocks of unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	**(1,135)**	(813)	(341)	**(12,075)**
Losses related to liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies (Note 16)	**(618)**			**(6,575)**
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies (Note 17)	**(101)**			**(1,075)**
Loss on transfer of business (Notes 4 and 9)	**(281)**			**(2,989)**
Environmental expenses (Note 18)		(220)		
Loss on quality compensation (Note 19)	**(3,670)**			**(39,043)**
Special retirement expenses (Note 9)	**(4,069)**	(779)	(2,969)	**(43,287)**
Loss on revision of retirement benefit plan (Notes 9 and 20)	**(2,176)**			**(23,149)**
Business structure improvement expenses (Notes 9 and 13)		(1,939)		
Furlough expenses		(323)		
Other - net	**1,646**	793	(157)	**17,511**
Total other income (expenses) - net	**(51,493)**	(9,050)	(13,337)	**(547,798)**
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	**(52,414)**	(2,697)	19,400	**(557,596)**
Income Taxes (Note 21):				
Current	**4,405**	3,725	7,372	**46,861**
Deferred	**(4,395)**	9,649	2,152	**(46,755)**
Total income taxes	**10**	13,374	9,524	**106**
Net Income (Loss) before Minority Interests	**(52,424)**	(16,071)	9,876	**(557,702)**
Minority Interests in Net Income	**(40)**	(36)	(243)	**(426)**
Net Income (Loss)	**¥ (52,464)**	¥ (16,107)	¥ 9,633	**$ (558,128)**

	Yen			U.S. Dollars
Per Share Information (Note 2. (u)):				
Basic net income (loss)	**¥ (486.63)**	¥ (149.41)	¥ 88.07	**$ (5.18)**
Cash dividends applicable to the year	**30.00**	60.00	130.00	**0.32**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

ROHM CO., LTD. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	2011	**2013**
Net Income (Loss) before Minority Interests	**¥ (52,424)**	¥ (16,071)	¥ 9,876	**$ (557,702)**
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 26):				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	**987**	(2,080)	(2,261)	**10,500**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**35,661**	(4,435)	(21,834)	**379,372**
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**36,648**	(6,515)	(24,095)	**389,872**
Comprehensive Loss	**¥ (15,776)**	¥ (22,586)	¥ (14,219)	**$ (167,830)**
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	**¥ (15,858)**	¥ (22,603)	¥ (14,439)	**$ (168,702)**
Minority interests	**82**	17	220	**872**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

ROHM CO., LTD. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year ended March 31, 2013

	Number of shares of common stock outstanding	Millions of Yen								
						Accumulated other comprehensive income				
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance at April 1, 2010	109,567,800	¥ 86,969	¥ 102,404	¥ 637,999	¥ (57,105)	¥ 8,122	¥ (72,860)	¥ 705,529	¥ 2,190	¥ 707,719
Net income				9,633				9,633		9,633
Cash dividends, ¥130.00 per share . .				(14,244)				(14,244)		(14,244)
Purchase of treasury stock.	(1,752,118)				(10,015)			(10,015)		(10,015)
Net change in the year						(2,262)	(21,810)	(24,072)	(242)	(24,314)
Balance at March 31, 2011. . . .	107,815,682	86,969	102,404	633,388	(67,120)	5,860	(94,670)	666,831	1,948	668,779
Net loss				(16,107)				(16,107)		(16,107)
Cash dividends, ¥95.00 per share . .				(10,242)				(10,242)		(10,242)
Purchase of treasury stock.	(855)				(3)			(3)		(3)
Retirement of treasury stock . . .			(17,039)		17,039					
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			17,039	(17,039)						
Net change in the year						(2,080)	(4,417)	(6,497)	(1,650)	(8,147)
Balance at March 31, 2012.	107,814,827	86,969	102,404	590,000	(50,084)	3,780	(99,087)	633,982	298	634,280
Net loss				**(52,464)**				**(52,464)**		**(52,464)**
Cash dividends, ¥45.00 per share. .				**(4,852)**				**(4,852)**		**(4,852)**
Purchase of treasury stock	**(908)**				**(3)**			**(3)**		**(3)**
Net change in the year						**987**	**35,620**	**36,607**	**79**	**36,686**
Balance at March 31, 2013. . . .	**107,813,919**	**¥ 86,969**	**¥ 102,404**	**¥ 532,684**	**¥ (50,087)**	**¥ 4,767**	**¥ (63,467)**	**¥ 613,270**	**¥ 377**	**¥ 613,647**

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)								
					Accumulated other comprehensive income				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance at March 31, 2012	$ 925,202	$ 1,089,404	$ 6,276,596	$ (532,808)	$ 40,213	$ (1,054,117)	$ 6,744,490	$ 3,170	$ 6,747,660
Net loss			**(558,128)**				**(558,128)**		**(558,128)**
Cash dividends, $0.48 per share			**(51,617)**				**(51,617)**		**(51,617)**
Purchase of treasury stock.				**(32)**			**(32)**		**(32)**
Net change in the year					**10,500**	**378,936**	**389,436**	**841**	**390,277**
Balance at March 31, 2013	**$ 925,202**	**$ 1,089,404**	**$ 5,666,851**	**$ (532,840)**	**$ 50,713**	**$ (675,181)**	**$ 6,524,149**	**$ 4,011**	**$ 6,528,160**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

ROHM CO., LTD. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	2011	**2013**
Operating Activities:				
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	**¥ (52,414)**	¥ (2,697)	¥ 19,400	**$ (557,596)**
Adjustments for:				
Income taxes – paid	**(5,213)**	(7,298)	(8,160)	**(55,457)**
Proceeds from insurance income	**36,169**	6,593		**384,777**
Depreciation and amortization	**38,857**	34,925	39,019	**413,372**
Amortization of goodwill	**2,100**	5,251	7,059	**22,340**
Gain on insurance adjustment	**(2,988)**	(18,320)		**(31,787)**
Foreign currency exchange losses (gains) – net	**(6,016)**	842	2,428	**(64,000)**
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	**(1,198)**	(630)	(1,830)	**(12,744)**
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses (Note 3)	**(5,599)**	(1,292)	342	**(59,564)**
Increase (decrease) in provision for losses related to liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies	**1,512**			**16,085**
Decrease (increase) in prepaid pension costs	**158**	12	352	**1,681**
Increase (decrease) in provision for business structure improvement	**(2,057)**	1,911	(282)	**(21,883)**
Increase (decrease) in provision for losses from a natural disaster	**(61)**	(1,685)	1,746	**(649)**
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	**55,047**	24,181	2,516	**585,606**
Loss on valuation of marketable and investment securities	**1,391**	977	612	**14,798**
Loss on transfer of business	**281**			**2,989**
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable - trade	**6,211**	5,337	2,246	**66,074**
Decrease (increase) in inventories	**(3,855)**	(13,791)	(1,494)	**(41,011)**
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable - trade	**(9,767)**	2,275	3,104	**(103,904)**
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable – other	**(1,335)**	998	(5,000)	**(14,202)**
Other – net	**(682)**	(731)	1,499	**(7,255)**
Total adjustments	**102,955**	39,555	44,157	**1,095,266**
Net cash provided by operating activities	**50,541**	36,858	63,557	**537,670**
Investing Activities:				
Decrease (increase) in time deposits – net	**(19,075)**	5,039	(6,310)	**(202,926)**
Purchases of marketable and investment securities	**(8,541)**	(10,205)	(7,747)	**(90,862)**
Proceeds from sales and redemption of marketable and investment securities	**4,252**	6,675	4,498	**45,234**
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(50,936)**	(41,709)	(40,628)	**(541,871)**
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**1,445**	362	208	**15,372**
Purchases of investments in subsidiaries		(4,521)	(601)	
Proceeds from transfer of business	**797**			**8,479**
Other – net	**(1,081)**	(1,430)	(2,406)	**(11,500)**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(73,139)**	(45,789)	(52,986)	**(778,074)**
Financing Activities:				
Purchase of treasury stock	**(3)**	(3)	(10,015)	**(32)**
Dividends paid	**(4,852)**	(10,242)	(14,244)	**(51,617)**
Other – net	**(265)**	(249)	(176)	**(2,819)**
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,120)**	(10,494)	(24,435)	**(54,468)**
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments on Cash and Cash Equivalents	**16,019**	(2,551)	(14,551)	**170,415**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(11,699)**	(21,976)	(28,415)	**(124,457)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	**208,745**	230,721	259,136	**2,220,691**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	**¥ 197,046**	¥ 208,745	¥ 230,721	**$ 2,096,234**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instrument and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations, and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform with current classifications.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which ROHM CO., LTD. (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥94 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2013. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2013, include the accounts of the Company and its 48 significant (48 in 2012) subsidiaries (together, the "Group").

Under the control concept, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated.

Investments in the remaining unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies are stated at cost. If the equity method of accounting had been applied to the investments in these companies, the effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements would not be material.

The significant difference between the equity in net assets acquired at the respective dates of acquisition and the cost of the Company's investments in subsidiaries, is being amortized over a period of five years.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

The fiscal year end dates of 9 (10 in 2012) consolidated subsidiaries, are different from the consolidated balance sheet date of March 31. They, including ROHM SEMICONDUCTOR CHINA CO., LTD., are dated December 31, and the financial statements of these subsidiaries as of the provisional closing date of March 31 were used for consolidation purposes.

(b) Unification of accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries for the consolidated financial statements

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ") issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements." PITF No. 18 prescribes that the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items which should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in equity; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; 4) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting; and 5) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained in net income.

(c) Business combinations

In October 2003, the Business Accounting Council issued a Statement of Opinion, "Accounting for Business Combinations," and in December 2005, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 7, "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" and ASBJ Guidance No. 10, "Guidance for Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures." The accounting standard for business combinations allowed companies to apply the pooling of interests method of accounting only when certain specific criteria are met such that the business combination is essentially regarded as a uniting-of-interests. For business combinations that do not meet the uniting-of-interests criteria, the business combination is considered to be an acquisition and the purchase method of accounting is required. This standard also prescribes the accounting for combinations of entities under common control and for joint ventures.

In December 2008, the ASBJ issued a revised accounting standard for business combinations, ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations." Major accounting changes under the revised accounting standard are as follows:

(1) The revised standard requires accounting for business combinations only by the purchase method. As a result, the pooling of interests method of accounting is no longer allowed.

(2) The previous accounting standard required research and development costs to be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process research and development costs acquired in the business combination are capitalized as an intangible asset.

(3) The previous accounting standard provided for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes the bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase price allocation.

(d) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and certificates of deposit, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

(e) Marketable and investment securities

Marketable and investment securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent.

Available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either trading securities or held-to-maturity debt securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity.

The Group classified all marketable and investment securities as available-for-sale securities.

Nonmarketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost principally determined by the moving-average method.

For other-than-temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are mainly stated at the lower of cost, determined by the moving-average method for merchandise, finished products, work in process and raw materials and by the last purchase cost method for supplies, or net selling value.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed principally by the declining-balance method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets while the straight-line method is applied to buildings of the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries acquired after April 1, 1998. The leased equipment is depreciated by the straight-line method over the respective lease periods.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are principally as follows:

Buildings and structures . . . . 3 to 50 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles . . . . . . 2 to 10 years

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization, which is calculated by the straight-line method.

(i) Long-lived assets

The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

(j) Liability for retirement benefits

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit plans for employees, and accounts for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date.

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries also have defined contribution pension plans.

(k) Asset retirement obligations

In March 2008, the ASBJ published ASBJ Statement No. 18 "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and the normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability.

The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

(l) Allowance for doubtful notes and accounts

In order to provide for losses on doubtful notes and accounts, an allowance for ordinary receivables is provided based on past actual loss ratios, and the allowance for certain identified doubtful notes and accounts is provided based on individually estimated collectibility.

(m) Provision for losses related to liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies

Provision for losses related to liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies is provided based on an estimate of future losses that will be incurred in the process of liquidation of the subsidiaries and associated companies.

(n) Provision for business structure improvement

Provision for business structure improvement is provided based on an estimate of future expenses and losses that will be incurred in the process of business restructuring.

(o) Provision for losses from a natural disaster

The Group provides the reserve for losses from a natural disaster for restoration of assets damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

(p) Research and development costs

Research and development costs are charged to “Selling, general and administrative expenses” as incurred.

(q) Leases

In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, “Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions,” which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions issued. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008.

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain “as if capitalized” information was disclosed in the note to the lessee’s financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions should be capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. In addition, the revised accounting standard permits leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee to continue to be accounted for as operating lease transactions.

The Company and certain domestic subsidiaries applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. In addition, the Company and certain domestic subsidiaries continue to account for leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee as operating lease transactions.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

(r) Bonuses to directors and audit & supervisory board members

Bonuses to directors and audit & supervisory board members are accrued at the year-end to which such bonuses are attributable.

(s) Income taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of operations. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws to the temporary differences.

(t) Foreign currency transactions

Both short-term and long-term receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

However, short-term receivables covered by forward exchange contracts are translated at the contract rates.

Any differences between the foreign exchange contract rates and historical rates resulting from the translation of receivables are recognized as income or expense over the lives of the related contracts.

(u) Foreign currency financial statements

The balance sheet accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rates as of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rates. Differences arising from such translation are shown as “Foreign currency translation adjustments” under accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity.

Revenue and expense accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rates.

(v) Derivatives and hedging activities

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange. Foreign exchange forward contracts are utilized by the Group to reduce foreign currency exchange risk. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Monetary receivables denominated in foreign currencies, for which foreign exchange forward contracts are used to hedge the foreign currency fluctuations, are translated at the contracted rate if the forward contracts qualify for hedge accounting.

(w) Per share information

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

The average number of shares used to compute basic net income per share for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were 107,814 thousand shares, 107,815 thousand shares and 109,357 thousand shares, respectively.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations are dividends applicable to the respective years including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

Diluted net income per share is not disclosed because there are no outstanding potentially dilutive securities and the Company is in a net loss position for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

(x) Accounting changes and error corrections

In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, “Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.” Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows:

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies

When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions.

(2) Changes in Presentation

When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation.

(3) Changes in Accounting Estimates

A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods.

(4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors

When an error in prior-period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

(y) New accounting pronouncements

Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

On May 17, 2012, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 26, “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” and ASBJ Guidance No. 25, “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits,” which replaced the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits that had been issued by the Business Accounting Council in 1998 with an effective date of April 1, 2000, and the other related practical guidance, and followed by partial amendments from time to time through 2009. Major changes are as follows:

(1) Treatment in the balance sheet

Under the current requirements, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are not recognized in the balance sheet, and the difference between retirement benefit obligations and plan assets (hereinafter, "deficit or surplus"), adjusted by such unrecognized amounts, is recognized as a liability or an asset.

Under the revised accounting standard, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss shall be recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects, and any resulting deficit or surplus shall be recognized as a liability (liability for retirement benefits) or an asset (asset for retirement benefits).

(2) Treatment in the statement of operations and the statement of comprehensive income

The revised accounting standard does not change how to recognize actuarial gains and losses and past service costs in profit or loss. Those amounts would be recognized in profit or loss over a certain period no longer than the expected average remaining working lives of the employees. However, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that arose in the current period and have not yet been recognized in profit or loss shall be included in other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that were recognized in other comprehensive income in prior periods and then recognized in profit or loss in the current period shall be treated as reclassification adjustments.

(3) Amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases

The revised accounting standard also made certain amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases.

This accounting standard and the guidance for (1) and (2) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (3) above are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, or for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015, subject to certain disclosure in March 2015, both with earlier application being permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013. However, no retrospective application of this accounting standard to consolidated financial statements in prior periods is required.

The Group expects to apply the revised accounting standard for (1) and (2) above from the end of the annual period beginning on April 1, 2013, and for (3) above from the beginning of the annual period beginning on April 1, 2014, and is in the process of measuring the effects of applying the revised accounting standard in future applicable periods.

3. Changes in Presentation

Prior to April 1, 2012, "Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses" was included in "other-net" within the operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Since the account became significant during this fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, such account is disclosed separately in the operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2013. In accordance with this change in presentation, the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, are reclassified. The amounts included in the other-net for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, were ¥1,292 million of decrease and ¥342 million of increase, respectively.

4. Transfer of Business

On March 29, 2013, LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, transferred its optical component business to NeoPhotonics Semiconductor GK, a Japanese subsidiary of NeoPhotonics Corporation.

The nature of the optical component business includes the development, manufacture and sale of devices and modules for high-speed optical communication. However, in promoting the selection and concentration on the ICs business, the Group decided to transfer the business because of its low affinity with the core business of the Group.

LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. transferred the business for cash as consideration. Assuming that the investment in the optical component business transferred has been liquidated, the difference between the fair value of assets received as a consideration for the business transfer and an amount corresponding to the shareholders' equity pertaining to the transferred business is recognized as "Loss on business transfer."

The book value of the assets and liabilities pertaining to the transferred business and the amount of loss on transfer were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Current assets	**¥ 2,046**	**$ 21,766**
Fixed assets	**295**	**3,138**
Total assets	**2,341**	**24,904**
Current liabilities	**103**	**1,096**
Fixed liabilities	**459**	**4,883**
Total liabilities	**562**	**5,979**
Amount of loss on transfer	**¥ 281**	**$ 2,989**

Approximate amounts of sales and income pertaining to the transferred business recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Net sales	**¥ 5,419**	**$ 57,649**
Operating income	**372**	**3,957**

5. Marketable and Investment Securities

Marketable and investment securities as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Current:			
Government and corporate bonds	**¥ 6,596**	¥ 618	**$ 70,171**
Other	**1,000**		**10,638**
Total	**¥ 7,596**	¥ 618	**$ 80,809**
Noncurrent:			
Marketable equity securities	**¥ 22,233**	¥ 22,323	**$ 236,521**
Government and corporate bonds	**13,983**	12,612	**148,755**
Other	**1,568**	2,886	**16,681**
Total	**¥ 37,784**	¥ 37,821	**$ 401,957**

The costs and aggregate fair values of marketable and investment securities at March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2013			
Securities classified as:	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**¥ 16,389**	**¥ 6,330**	**¥ (486)**	**¥ 22,233**
Debt securities	**19,220**	**1,573**	**(189)**	**20,604**
Other	**2,012**	**55**	**(37)**	**2,030**
Total	**¥ 37,621**	**¥ 7,958**	**¥ (712)**	**¥ 44,867**

	Millions of Yen			
	2012			
Securities classified as:	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 16,835	¥ 6,215	¥ (727)	¥ 22,323
Debt securities	13,379	181	(305)	13,255
Other	2,012	359	(105)	2,266
Total	¥ 32,226	¥ 6,755	¥ (1,137)	¥ 37,844

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2013			
Securities classified as:	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**$ 174,351**	**$ 67,340**	**$ (5,170)**	**$ 236,521**
Debt securities	**204,468**	**16,734**	**(2,011)**	**219,191**
Other	**21,404**	**586**	**(394)**	**21,596**
Total	**$ 400,223**	**$ 84,660**	**$ (7,575)**	**$ 477,308**

The proceeds, realized gains and realized losses of the available-for-sale securities, which were sold during the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
	2013		
Available-for-sale:	Proceeds	Realized gains	Realized losses
Equity securities	**¥ 425**	**¥ 146**	
Other	**1,215**	**243**	
Total	**¥ 1,640**	**¥ 389**	

	Millions of Yen		
	2012		
Available-for-sale:	Proceeds	Realized gains	Realized losses
Equity securities	¥ 233	¥ 63	¥ (8)
Total	¥ 233	¥ 63	¥ (8)

	Millions of Yen		
	2011		
Available-for-sale:	Proceeds	Realized gains	Realized losses
Equity securities	¥ 1	¥ 0	¥ (0)
Total	¥ 1	¥ 0	¥ (0)

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	2013		
Available-for-sale:	Proceeds	Realized gains	Realized losses
Equity securities	**$ 4,521**	**$ 1,553**	
Other	**12,926**	**2,585**	
Total	**$ 17,447**	**$ 4,138**	

The impairment losses on available-for-sale securities for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, were ¥256 million ($2,723 thousand), ¥164 million and ¥270 million, respectively.

6. Short-term Investments

Short-term investments at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of time deposits.

7. Inventories

Inventories at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Merchandise and finished products	**¥ 30,808**	¥ 24,367	**$ 327,745**
Work in process	**44,225**	38,508	**470,479**
Raw materials and supplies	**28,512**	30,653	**303,319**
Total	**¥ 103,545**	¥ 93,528	**$ 1,101,543**

8. Long-lived Assets

The Group reviewed its long-lived assets for impairment during the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. To determine impairment loss on long-lived assets, the Group identifies asset groups for operating assets according to the groupings used in its management accounting, by which income and expenditures are controlled continually, while identifying each of the individual idle assets as a stand-alone asset group. As a result, the Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥55,047 million ($585,606 thousand), ¥24,181 million and ¥2,516 million as other expense for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The components of impairment loss for the year ended March 31, 2013, were as follows:

a) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥43,815 million ($466,117 thousand) for operating assets located in Japan, Philippines, Thailand, China, the United States of America and others as the estimated future cash flows fell below the carrying amounts of some asset groups due to deterioration of the revenue environment. The carrying amounts of the relevant operating assets were written down to the recoverable amounts which were measured at their value in use and the discount rates used for computation of present value of future cash flows were 7.9 ~ 25.0%.

b) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥7,804 million ($83,021 thousand) for idle assets located in Japan, China and others as the Group determined that the idle assets were not likely to be used in the future. The carrying amounts of the relevant idle assets were written down to the recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts were measured at their net selling prices, which were mainly calculated based on the appraised real-estate value for land, and based on reasonable estimations in consideration of market value for other assets.

c) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥3,428 million ($36,468 thousand) for the goodwill as the earnings projected at the time of acquiring the related shares are not expected to be realized. The carrying amounts of goodwill were revaluated and were written down to the recoverable amounts which were measured at their value in use and the discount rates used for computation of present value of future cash flows were 7.9 ~ 17.8%. With regard to goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of Kionix, an impairment loss was recorded in the financial statements of the relevant subsidiary in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. However, it was adjusted in accordance with Japanese GAAP in the consolidated financial statements.

The components of impairment loss for the year ended March 31, 2012, were as follows:

a) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥7,147 million for operating assets located in the United States of America, Tokyo, Fukuoka, and Germany as the estimated future cash flows fell below the carrying amounts of some asset groups due to deterioration of the revenue environment. The carrying amounts of the relevant operating assets were written down to the recoverable amounts which were measured at their value in use and the discount rates used for computation of present value of future cash flows were 7.0 ~ 18.0%.

b) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥4,970 million for idle assets located in Tokyo, Fukuoka, Kyoto and others as the Group determined that the idle assets were not likely to be used in the future. The carrying amounts of the relevant idle assets were written down to the recoverable amounts which were measured at their net selling prices calculated based on reasonable estimations in consideration of market value.

c) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥12,064 million for the goodwill as the earnings projected at the time of acquiring the related shares are not expected to be realized. The carrying amounts of goodwill were revaluated and were written down to the recoverable amounts which were measured at their value in use and the discount rates used for computation of present value of future cash flows were 7.0 ~ 14.2%. With regard to goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of Kionix, an impairment loss was recorded in the financial statements of the relevant subsidiary in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. However, it was adjusted in accordance with Japanese GAAP in the consolidated financial statements.

The components of impairment loss for the year ended March 31, 2011, were as follows:

a) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥1,899 million for idle assets located in Shizuoka, Fukuoka, Kyoto and others as the Group determined that the idle assets were not likely to be used in the future. The carrying amounts of the relevant idle assets were written down to the recoverable amounts which were measured at their net selling prices calculated based on reasonable estimations in consideration of market value.

b) The Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥617 million for the IC assets located in the United States of America. The carrying amounts of IC assets were written down to the fair values for the assets of a subsidiary in the United States of America as an independent company by a third-party evaluation. With regard to goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of Kionix, an impairment loss was recorded in the financial statements of the relevant subsidiary in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. However, since goodwill has been amortized by the straight-line method over a period of 5 years in accordance with Japanese GAAP in the consolidated financial statements, the amount which exceeds accumulated amortization was recorded as the impairment loss.

9. Retirement and Benefit Plans

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have retirement plans for employees.

Under the defined benefit pension plans, employees terminating their employment are entitled to lump-sum and annuity payments based on their rate of pay at the time of termination, length of service and certain other factors. If the termination is involuntary, caused by retirement at the mandatory retirement age, or caused by death, the employee is entitled to a greater payment than in the case of voluntary termination.

In January 2011, LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. and its domestic subsidiaries transferred their pension plan from a fund-type defined benefit pension plan to a contract-type defined benefit pension plan.

The net liability for employees' retirement benefits at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Projected benefit obligation	**¥ 29,296**	¥ 26,128	**$ 311,660**
Fair value of plan assets	**(18,948)**	(17,280)	**(201,575)**
Unrecognized prior service cost	**(1,702)**	(81)	**(18,106)**
Unrecognized actuarial loss	**(4,553)**	(3,318)	**(48,436)**
Net liability	**4,093**	5,449	**43,543**
Prepaid pension cost	**2,092**	2,251	**22,255**
Liability for retirement benefits	**¥ 6,185**	¥ 7,700	**$ 65,798**

The components of net periodic pension costs for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	2011	**2013**
Service cost	**¥1,807**	¥1,799	¥1,687	**$ 19,223**
Interest cost	**592**	564	727	**6,298**
Expected return on plan assets	**(397)**	(355)	(435)	**(4,223)**
Amortization of prior service cost	**23**	1	(2)	**245**
Recognized actuarial loss	**381**	399	396	**4,053**
Contribution to defined contribution pension plan and other	**382**	378	387	**4,064**
Net periodic benefit costs	**¥2,788**	¥2,786	¥2,760	**$ 29,660**

In addition to the net periodic pension costs stated above, the Group recorded "Special retirement expenses" for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, in the amount of ¥4,069 million ($43,287 thousand), ¥779 million and ¥2,969 million, as other expense, respectively. The Group also recorded "Loss on revision of retirement benefit plan" of ¥2,176 million ($23,149 thousand) and personnel transference expenses in the amount of ¥151 million ($1,606 thousand) included in "Loss on transfer of business" for the year ended March 31, 2013. The Group recorded an estimated amount of special retirement expense of ¥1,340 million included in "Business structure improvement expense" as other expense for the year ended March 31, 2012, and "Gain on transfer of retirement benefit plan" of ¥1,796 million as other income for the year ended March 31, 2011.

Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, were as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Discount rate	**0.8～1.2%**	2.0%	2.0～2.1%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**2.0%**	2.0%	1.0～2.0%
Allocation method of the retirement benefits expected to be paid at the retirement date	**Straight-line method based on years of service or point method**	Straight-line method based on years of service or point method	Straight-line method based on years of service or point method
Amortization period of prior service cost	**10~13 years**	10~13 years	13 years
Recognition period of actuarial loss	**10~13 years**	10~13 years	10~14 years

10. Equity

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

(a) Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the general shareholders' meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. However, the Company cannot do so because it does not meet all the criteria.

Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

(b) Increases / decreases and transfer of common stock, reserve and surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account that was charged upon the payment of such dividends until the aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

(c) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights

The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by specific formula. Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity. The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

11. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs charged to income were ¥37,751 million ($401,606 thousand), ¥39,764 million and ¥37,899 million for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

12. Amortization of Goodwill

Amortization of goodwill was ¥2,100 million ($22,340 thousand), ¥5,251 million and ¥7,059 million for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

13. Business Structure Improvement Expenses

"Business structure improvement expenses" for the year ended March 31, 2012, are expenses and losses related to integration of product lines of subsidiaries and other restructuring activities such as personnel reduction.

14. Losses from a Natural Disaster

"Losses from a natural disaster" for the year ended March 31, 2011, represent the estimated losses caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake after deduction of the estimated amounts of insurance benefits.

The breakdown was as follows:

	2011
Description:	Millions of Yen
Losses related to fixed assets	¥ 1,850
Losses related to inventories	1,308
Other losses	586
Estimated amount of insurance benefits	(2,748)
Total	¥ 996

15. Gain on Insurance Adjustment

"Gain on insurance adjustment" for the year ended March 31, 2013, represents the amounts of insurance benefits for the floods in Thailand and the insurance benefits received for the tornado in Tsukuba after deduction of the losses.

The breakdowns were as follows:

(The floods in Thailand)

	2013	
Description:	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Insurance benefits received	**¥ 2,955**	**$ 31,436**
Losses related to fixed assets	**(118)**	**(1,255)**
Total	**¥ 2,837**	**$ 30,181**

(The tornado in Tsukuba)

	2013	
Description:	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Insurance benefits received	**¥ 458**	**$ 4,872**
Expenses for recovery of the buildings and others	**(221)**	**(2,351)**
Other losses	**(86)**	**(915)**
Total	**¥ 151**	**$ 1,606**

"Gain on insurance adjustment" for the year ended March 31, 2012, represents the estimated amounts of insurance benefits for the floods in Thailand and the insurance benefits received for the Great East Japan Earthquake after deduction of the losses.

The breakdowns were as follows:

(The floods in Thailand)

	2012
Description:	Millions of Yen
Estimated amount of insurance benefits	¥ 32,116
Losses related to fixed assets	(7,479)
Losses related to inventories	(3,928)
Other losses	(3,216)
Total	¥ 17,493

(The Great East Japan Earthquake)

	2012
Description:	Millions of Yen
Insurance benefits received	¥ 3,069
Losses related to fixed assets	(1,021)
Other losses	(1,221)
Total	¥ 827

16. Losses Related to Liquidation of Subsidiaries and Associated Companies

"Losses related to liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies" for the year ended March 31, 2013, are estimated amount of expenses and losses from the liquidation of ROHM Tsukuba CO., LTD., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ROHM CO., LTD.

17. Loss on Liquidation of Subsidiaries and Associated Companies

"Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and associated companies" for the year ended March 31, 2013, is loss from the liquidation of OKI Semiconductor Europe GmbH, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ROHM CO., LTD.

18. Environmental Expenses

"Environmental expenses" for the year ended March 31, 2012, are expenses and losses for soil contamination on the plant site.

19. Loss on Quality Compensation

"Loss on quality compensation" for the year ended March 31, 2013, is loss associated with market claims due to defects in certain Group products. The amount may increase through negotiations with the customer.

20. Loss on Revision of Retirement Benefit Plan

"Loss on revision of retirement benefit plan" for the year ended March 31, 2013, is loss from a change in benefit level of a retirement benefit plan.

21. Income Taxes

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in normal effective statutory tax rates of approximately 37.9% for the year ended March 31, 2013, and 40.6% for the year ended March 31, 2012. Foreign consolidated subsidiaries are subject to income taxes of the countries in which they operate.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Deferred tax assets:			
Marketable and investment securities	**¥ 3,049**	¥ 3,020	**$ 32,436**
Inventories	**8,032**	8,041	**85,447**
Depreciation and amortization	**4,398**	5,708	**46,787**
Tax loss carryforwards	**28,123**	23,482	**299,181**
Accrued expenses	**3,170**	2,423	**33,723**
Liability for retirement benefits	**1,825**	2,070	**19,415**
Foreign tax credit	**180**	180	**1,915**
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	**18,410**	4,729	**195,851**
Tax credit for research and development expenses	**4,565**	3,217	**48,564**
Provision for business structure improvement		773	
Other	**3,584**	2,255	**38,128**
Valuation allowance	**(64,765)**	(50,988)	**(688,989)**
Total	**10,571**	4,910	**112,458**
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	**(18,159)**	(16,375)	**(193,181)**
Prepaid pension cost	**(742)**	(807)	**(7,894)**
Goodwill	**(241)**	(722)	**(2,564)**
Allowance for doubtful accounts for subsidiaries and associated companies		(314)	
Depreciation and amortization	**(738)**	(823)	**(7,851)**
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	**(2,466)**	(1,816)	**(26,234)**
Intangible assets	**(400)**	(564)	**(4,255)**
Other	**(791)**	(511)	**(8,415)**
Total	**(23,537)**	(21,932)	**(250,394)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**¥ (12,966)**	¥ (17,022)	**$ (137,936)**

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) were included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Current Assets - Deferred tax assets	**¥ 987**	¥ 1,369	**$ 10,500**
Investments and Other Assets - Deferred tax assets	**7,353**	1,735	**78,223**
Current Liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities	**(1,153)**	(1,227)	**(12,266)**
Long-term Liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities	**(20,153)**	(18,899)	**(214,393)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**¥ (12,966)**	¥ (17,022)	**$ (137,936)**

As of March 31, 2013, the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries had tax loss carryforwards aggregating approximately ¥80,708 million ($858,596 thousand) available for reduction of future taxable income, the majority of which will expire from 2014 to 2033.

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the actual effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2011, was as follows:

	2011
Normal effective statutory tax rate	40.6%
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	8.5
Lower income tax rates applicable to income in certain foreign countries	(15.5)
Amortization of goodwill	14.8
Other - net	0.7
Actual effective tax rate	49.1%

For the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the reconciliation is not presented because there was a net loss before income taxes and minority interests.

On December 2, 2011, new tax reform laws were enacted in Japan, which changed the normal effective statutory tax rate from approximately 40.6% to 37.9% effective for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2012, through March 31, 2015, and to 35.5% afterwards.

22. Financial Instruments and Related Disclosures

(1) Group policy for financial instruments

The Group manages surplus funds with low-risk financial assets and uses derivatives only as a means to hedge the foreign exchange risk of trade receivables. The Group does not conduct any speculative transactions.

(2) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

Receivables such as trade notes and trade accounts are exposed to customer credit risk. Regarding the relevant risks, the Group controls due dates and the receivable balances by customer pursuant to the internal rules of the Group, and, at the same time, promotes the early identification and reduction of bad debts risk due to financial deterioration. Foreign currency trade receivables are exposed to market risk resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Such foreign exchange risks are partially hedged by forward foreign currency contracts. Securities and investment securities, such as stocks and bonds, are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations. The Group continually reviews the status of possessing such securities and monitoring fair value and the financial positions of issuers and others on a regular basis. The Group purchases only highly rated bonds pursuant to the internal policy approved by the Board of Directors, thereby just incurring minimal credit risks.

Payment terms of payables, such as trade notes and trade accounts, are primarily less than one year. These payables are exposed to liquidity risk and the Group manages the risk by preparing and updating financing plans as appropriate.

The Group enters into derivative transactions pursuant to the internal policy approved by the Board of Directors and reports the status of the derivative transactions once or more every half year to the Board of Directors. Furthermore, in order to reduce credit risks, the Group only conducts derivative transactions with highly rated financial institutions.

(3) Supplemental information to fair value of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are measured based on quoted market prices or those calculated by other rational valuation techniques in case a quoted price is not available. Since variation factors are incorporated to calculate this fair value, the use of different preconditions may change this value.

(4) Fair values of financial instruments

Carrying amounts of financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet, their fair values, and differences as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, are shown in the table below (a). Any financial instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably determined are not included (see the table below (b)).

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

	Millions of Yen		
	2013		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥ 197,046**	**¥ 197,046**	
Marketable securities	**7,596**	**7,596**	
Short-term investments	**35,512**	**35,512**	
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	**65,424**	**65,424**	
Investment securities	**37,271**	**37,271**	
Refundable income taxes	**3,475**	**3,475**	
Total	**¥ 346,324**	**¥ 346,324**	
Notes and accounts payable - trade	**¥ 17,557**	**¥ 17,557**	
Notes and accounts payable - construction and other	**18,525**	**18,525**	
Accrued income taxes	**1,349**	**1,349**	
Total	**¥ 37,431**	**¥ 37,431**	

	Millions of Yen		
	2012		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 208,745	¥ 208,745	
Marketable securities	618	618	
Short-term investments	17,454	17,454	
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	67,394	67,394	
Investment securities	37,226	37,226	
Refundable income taxes	2,888	2,888	
Total	¥ 334,325	¥ 334,325	
Notes and accounts payable - trade	¥ 23,979	¥ 23,979	
Notes and accounts payable - construction and other	29,204	29,204	
Accrued income taxes	1,552	1,552	
Total	¥ 54,735	¥ 54,735	

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	2013		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 2,096,234**	**$ 2,096,234**	
Marketable securities	**80,809**	**80,809**	
Short-term investments	**377,787**	**377,787**	
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	**696,000**	**696,000**	
Investment securities	**396,499**	**396,499**	
Refundable income taxes	**36,968**	**36,968**	
Total	**$ 3,684,297**	**$ 3,684,297**	
Notes and accounts payable - trade	**$ 186,777**	**$ 186,777**	
Notes and accounts payable - construction and other	**197,074**	**197,074**	
Accrued income taxes	**14,351**	**14,351**	
Total	**$ 398,202**	**$ 398,202**	

Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term investments, Notes and accounts receivable-trade, and Refundable income taxes

The carrying values of these assets approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Marketable securities and Investment securities

The fair values of marketable securities and investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for equity instruments, and at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution for certain debt instruments. The fair value information for the marketable and investment securities by classification is included in Note 5.

Notes and accounts payable-trade, Notes and accounts payable-construction and other, and Accrued income taxes

The carrying values of these liabilities approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

(b) Carrying amount of financial instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably determined

	Carrying amount		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Unlisted stock	**¥ 429**	¥ 509	**$ 4,564**
Rights under limited partnership agreement for investment	**84**	86	**894**
Stocks of unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies, etc	**705**	2,065	**7,500**

(c) Maturity analysis for financial assets and securities with contractual maturities

	Millions of Yen			
	2013			
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥197,046**			
Marketable securities:				
Corporate bonds	**6,593**			
Short-term investments	**35,512**			
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	**65,424**			
Investment securities:				
Government and local government bonds		**¥ 2**		
Corporate bonds		**13,088**	**¥ 941**	
Other		**25**		**¥ 1,030**
Refundable income taxes	**3,475**			
Total	**¥308,050**	**¥ 13,115**	**¥ 941**	**¥ 1,030**

	Millions of Yen			
	2012			
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥208,745			
Marketable securities:				
Corporate bonds	618			
Short-term investments	17,454			
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	67,394			
Investment securities:				
Government and local government bonds		¥ 1	¥ 1	
Corporate bonds		11,720	890	
Other		625	402	¥ 1,264
Refundable income taxes	2,888			
Total	¥297,099	¥ 12,346	¥ 1,293	¥ 1,264

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2013			
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 2,096,234**			
Marketable securities:				
Corporate bonds	**70,138**			
Short-term investments	**377,787**			
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	**696,000**			
Investment securities:				
Government and local government bonds		**$ 21**		
Corporate bonds		**139,234**	**$ 10,011**	
Other		**266**		**$ 10,957**
Refundable income taxes	**36,968**			
Total	**$ 3,277,127**	**$ 139,521**	**$ 10,011**	**$ 10,957**

23. Derivatives

The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets denominated in foreign currencies.

All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge foreign currency exposures incorporated within the Group's business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets. The Group does not hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes.

Because the counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions, the Group does not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies which regulate the authorization and credit limit amount.

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied

	Millions of Yen			
	2013			
	Hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling U.S.$	**Accounts receivable**	**¥ 3,411**		**(Note)**

	Millions of Yen			
	2012			
	Hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling U.S.$	Accounts receivable	¥ 5,300		(Note)

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2013			
	Hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling U.S.$	**Accounts receivable**	**$ 36,287**		**(Note)**

(Note) The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is included in the fair value of hedged item (i.e., accounts receivable).

24. Leases

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries lease certain machinery, computer equipment and other assets. Total lease payments under finance leases were ¥846 million ($9,000 thousand), ¥1,740 million and ¥2,364 million for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Obligations under finance leases and future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases were as follows:

	Millions of Yen				Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
	2013		2012		**2013**	
	Finance leases	Operating leases	Finance leases	Operating leases	Finance leases	Operating leases
Due within one year	**¥ 82**	**¥ 765**	¥ 773	¥ 661	**$ 872**	**$ 8,138**
Due after one year	**10**	**1,657**	97	1,321	**106**	**17,628**
Total	**¥ 92**	**¥ 2,422**	¥ 870	¥ 1,982	**$ 978**	**$ 25,766**

Pro forma information of leased property whose lease inception was before March 31, 2008

ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions" requires that all finance lease transactions should be capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. However, ASBJ Statement No. 13 permits leases without ownership transfer of the leased property to the lessee and whose lease inception was before March 31, 2008, to continue to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information is disclosed in the note to the financial statements. The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries applied ASBJ Statement No. 13 effective April 1, 2008, and accounted for such leases as operating lease transactions. Pro forma information of leased property whose lease inception was before March 31, 2008, on an "as if capitalized" basis was as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	2013	
	Machinery, equipment and vehicles	Furniture and fixtures
Acquisition cost	**¥ 131**	**¥ 25**
Accumulated depreciation	**122**	**24**
Net leased property	**¥ 9**	**¥ 1**

	Millions of Yen	
	2012	
	Machinery, equipment and vehicles	Furniture and fixtures
Acquisition cost	¥ 4,817	¥ 63
Accumulated depreciation	4,232	57
Net leased property	¥ 585	¥ 6

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
	2013	
	Machinery, equipment and vehicles	Furniture and fixtures
Acquisition cost	**$ 1,393**	**$ 266**
Accumulated depreciation	**1,298**	**255**
Net leased property	**$ 95**	**$ 11**

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Obligations under finance leases:	**2013**	2012	**2013**
Due within one year	**¥ 10**	¥ 581	**$ 106**
Due after one year		10	
Total	**¥ 10**	¥ 591	**$ 106**

The amount of acquisition cost and obligations under finance leases includes the imputed interest expense portion.

Depreciation expense and other information under finance leases:

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	2011	**2013**
Depreciation expense	**¥ 582**	¥ 1,495	¥ 2,188	**$ 6,191**
Lease payments	**582**	1,495	2,188	**6,191**

Depreciation expense, which is not reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, is computed by the straight-line method.

25. Contingent Liabilities

The Group was contingently liable for guarantees of housing loans of employees amounting to ¥133 million ($1,415 thousand) at March 31, 2013.

26. Comprehensive Income

For the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	**¥ 1,776**	¥ (3,390)	**$ 18,894**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(139)**	2	**(1,479)**
Amount before income tax effect	**1,637**	(3,388)	**17,415**
Income tax effect	**(650)**	1,308	**(6,915)**
Total	**¥ 987**	¥ (2,080)	**$ 10,500**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥35,593**	¥ (4,435)	**$378,649**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**100**		**1,064**
Amount before income tax effect	**35,693**	(4,435)	**379,713**
Income tax effect	**(32)**		**(341)**
Total	**¥35,661**	¥ (4,435)	**$379,372**
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**¥36,648**	¥ (6,515)	**$389,872**

The corresponding information for the year ended March 31, 2011, was not required under the accounting standard for presentation of comprehensive income as an exemption for the first year of adopting that standard and not disclosed herein.

27. Subsequent Events

Appropriation of retained earnings

The following appropriation of retained earnings at March 31, 2013, was approved at the Company's general shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2013.

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥15.00 ($0.16) per share	**¥ 1,617**	**$ 17,202**

28. Segment Information

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17 "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures" and issued ASBJ Guidance No. 20 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

(a) Description of reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are those for which separate financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Company's board of directors is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Group.

The 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 places great importance on monitoring of profits and losses by operating segments organized as operational divisions of individual product categories. For this reason, the Group aggregates operating segments in consideration of characteristics of the products that each operational division is manufacturing and similarities of production process, and sets up two reportable segments as "ICs" and "Discrete semiconductor devices." In the "ICs" segment, products such as analog ICs, logic ICs, memory ICs and ASICs are manufactured and foundry business operations are conducted.

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

(b) Methods of measurement for the amounts of sales, profit (loss), assets and other items for each reportable segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are basically consistent with those disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Operating income is applied in "Segment profit." "Intersegment sales or transfers" are calculated based on market price.

Although assets of common divisions, such as sales and administrative divisions, are included in "Reconciliations," depreciation and amortization expense of these assets are allocated to each operating segment according to in-house criteria to calculate each segment profit.

(c) Information about sales, profit (loss), assets and other items is as follows:

	Millions of Yen						
	2013						
	Reportable segments						
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	**¥ 140,761**	**¥ 99,374**	**¥ 240,135**	**¥ 52,276**	**¥ 292,411**		**¥ 292,411**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**2,101**	**1,931**	**4,032**	**1**	**4,033**	**¥ (4,033)**	
Total	**142,862**	**101,305**	**244,167**	**52,277**	**296,444**	**(4,033)**	**292,411**
Segment profit (loss)	**(7,825)**	**7,929**	**104**	**(2,433)**	**(2,329)**	**1,408**	**(921)**
Segment assets	**91,349**	**92,236**	**183,585**	**37,365**	**220,950**	**478,064**	**699,014**
Other :							
Depreciation and amortization	**20,749**	**14,675**	**35,424**	**4,856**	**40,280**	**(1,423)**	**38,857**
Amortization of goodwill	**2,100**		**2,100**		**2,100**		**2,100**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**27,253**	**11,335**	**38,588**	**7,604**	**46,192**	**4,925**	**51,117**

	Millions of Yen						
	2012						
	Reportable segments			Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total				
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	¥149,135	¥103,861	¥252,996	¥51,657	¥304,653		¥304,653
Intersegment sales or transfers	1,795	1,010	2,805		2,805	¥ (2,805)	
Total	150,930	104,871	255,801	51,657	307,458	(2,805)	304,653
Segment profit (loss)	(6,666)	11,617	4,951	(482)	4,469	1,884	6,353
Segment assets	128,798	83,363	212,161	35,447	247,608	489,718	737,326
Other :							
Depreciation and amortization	18,446	13,278	31,724	5,115	36,839	(1,914)	34,925
Amortization of goodwill	4,954	174	5,128	123	5,251		5,251
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	30,132	13,484	43,616	7,604	51,220	2,794	54,014

	Millions of Yen						
	2011						
	Reportable segments			Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total				
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	¥176,673	¥113,544	¥290,217	¥51,669	¥341,886		¥341,886
Intersegment sales or transfers	2,068	1,191	3,259	6	3,265	¥ (3,265)	
Total	178,741	114,735	293,476	51,675	345,151	(3,265)	341,886
Segment profit (loss)	6,599	19,037	25,636	4,633	30,269	2,468	32,737
Segment assets	130,262	81,656	211,918	38,040	249,958	510,031	759,989
Other :							
Depreciation and amortization	19,873	14,789	34,662	5,523	40,185	(1,244)	38,941
Amortization of goodwill	6,817	193	7,010	49	7,059		7,059
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15,575	17,140	32,715	6,317	39,032	3,341	42,373

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	2013						
	Reportable segments			Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total				
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	**$ 1,497,457**	**$ 1,057,170**	**$ 2,554,627**	**$ 556,128**	**$ 3,110,755**		**$ 3,110,755**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**22,351**	**20,543**	**42,894**	**10**	**42,904**	**$ (42,904)**	
Total	**1,519,808**	**1,077,713**	**2,597,521**	**556,138**	**3,153,659**	**(42,904)**	**3,110,755**
Segment profit (loss)	**(83,245)**	**84,351**	**1,106**	**(25,883)**	**(24,777)**	**14,979**	**(9,798)**
Segment assets	**971,798**	**981,234**	**1,953,032**	**397,500**	**2,350,532**	**5,085,787**	**7,436,319**
Other :							
Depreciation and amortization	**220,734**	**156,117**	**376,851**	**51,660**	**428,511**	**(15,139)**	**413,372**
Amortization of goodwill	**22,340**		**22,340**		**22,340**		**22,340**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**289,926**	**120,585**	**410,511**	**80,893**	**491,404**	**52,394**	**543,798**

"Other" includes operating segments that are not included in reportable segments, consisting of business in resistors, printheads, optical modules, tantalum capacitors, power modules, and lightings.

"Reconciliations" were as follows:

(1) The adjusted amount of the segment profit for the year ended March 31, 2013, ¥1,408 million ($14,979 thousand), mainly includes general and administrative expenses of ¥260 million ($2,766 thousand) not attributable to the operating segments, and the settlement adjustment of ¥1,668 million ($17,745 thousand) not allocated to the operating segments (such as periodic pension cost).

The adjusted amount of the segment profit for the year ended March 31, 2012, ¥1,884 million, mainly includes general and administrative expenses of ¥623 million not attributable to the operating segments, and the settlement adjustment of ¥2,507 million not allocated to the operating segments (such as periodic pension cost).
The adjusted amount of the segment profit for the year ended March 31, 2011, ¥2,468 million, mainly includes general and administrative expenses of ¥1,100 million not attributable to the operating segments, and the settlement adjustment of ¥3,568 million not allocated to the operating segments (such as periodic pension cost).

(2) The adjusted amount of the segment assets for the year ended March 31, 2013, ¥478,064 million ($5,085,787 thousand), mainly includes corporate assets of ¥479,470 million ($5,100,745 thousand) not allocated to the operating segments, and the adjustments of fixed asset of ¥(1,406) million ($(14,958) thousand). Corporate assets not attributable to the operating segments consist of cash and time deposits of ¥244,158 million ($2,597,426 thousand), land of ¥74,848 million ($796,255 thousand), and notes and accounts receivable-trade of ¥65,424 million ($696,000 thousand).
The adjusted amount of the segment assets for the years ended March 31, 2012, ¥489,718 million, mainly includes corporate assets of ¥494,432 million not allocated to the operating segments, and the adjustments of fixed asset of ¥(4,714) million. Corporate assets not attributable to the operating segments consist of cash and time deposits of ¥211,199 million, land of ¥79,792 million, and notes and accounts receivable-trade of ¥67,394 million.
The adjusted amount of the segment assets for the year ended March 31, 2011, ¥510,031 million, mainly includes corporate assets of ¥514,862 million not allocated to the operating segments, and the adjustments of fixed asset of ¥(4,831) million. Corporate assets not attributable to the operating segments consist of cash and time deposits of ¥230,287 million, land of ¥85,904 million, and notes and accounts receivable-trade of ¥73,297 million.

(3) The adjusted amount of increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets relates to common divisions such as sales and administrative divisions.

(d) Relevant information
For the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(1) Information about products and services
As the classification of products and services is identical to segment classification, it has been omitted.

(2) Information about geographical areas
(i) Sales

Millions of Yen			
2013			
Japan	China	Other	Total
¥ 103,140	**¥ 94,207**	**¥ 95,064**	**¥ 292,411**

Millions of Yen			
2012			
Japan	China	Other	Total
¥ 117,619	¥ 82,457	¥ 104,577	¥ 304,653

Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
2013			
Japan	China	Other	Total
$1,097,234	**$1,002,202**	**$1,011,319**	**$3,110,755**

Sales are classified in countries or regions based on location of customers.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

Millions of Yen				
2013				
Japan	China	Thailand	Other	Total
¥ 123,219	**¥ 26,306**	**¥ 27,645**	**¥ 36,262**	**¥ 213,432**

Millions of Yen				
2012				
Japan	China	Thailand	Other	Total
¥ 159,333	¥ 30,814	¥ 19,100	¥ 36,139	¥ 245,386

Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2013				
Japan	China	Thailand	Other	Total
$1,310,840	**$ 279,851**	**$ 294,096**	**$ 385,766**	**$2,270,553**

Change in Presentation

Prior to April 1, 2012, “Thailand” was included in “Other.” Since the amount of property, plant and equipment in Thailand became more than 10% of that in the consolidated balance sheet during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, such amount is disclosed separately. In accordance with this change in presentation, property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2012, are reclassified. The amount of “Thailand” included in “Other” for the year ended March 31, 2012, was ¥19,100 million.

(3) Information about major customers

Since there are no customers who accounted for more than 10% of sales to external customers in the consolidated statement of operations, the information has been omitted.

(e) Information regarding loss on impairment of long-lived assets of reportable segments

	Millions of Yen					
	2013					
	Reportable segment					
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total	Other	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	**¥ 37,175**	**¥ 5,008**	**¥ 42,183**	**¥ 7,880**	**¥ 4,984**	**¥ 55,047**

	Millions of Yen					
	2012					
	Reportable segment					
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total	Other	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	¥ 14,609	¥ 922	¥ 15,531	¥ 2,429	¥ 6,221	¥ 24,181

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	2013					
	Reportable segment					
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total	Other	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	**$ 395,479**	**$ 53,276**	**$ 448,755**	**$ 83,830**	**$ 53,021**	**$ 585,606**

The amount under “Other” for the year ended March 31, 2013, is for resistors, optical modules and print heads. The amount under “Other” for the year ended March 31, 2012, is for tantalum capacitors.

(f) Information regarding amortization of goodwill and carrying amount of reportable segments

	Millions of Yen					
	2013					
	Reportable segment			Other	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total			
Goodwill at March 31, 2013 . . .	**¥ 100**		**¥ 100**			**¥ 100**

	Millions of Yen					
	2012					
	Reportable segment			Other	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total			
Goodwill at March 31, 2012 . . .	¥ 5,562		¥ 5,562			¥ 5,562

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	2013					
	Reportable segment			Other	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	ICs	Discrete semiconductor devices	Total			
Goodwill at March 31, 2013 . . .	**$ 1,064**		**$ 1,064**			**$ 1,064**

Amortization of goodwill has been omitted, as similar information is disclosed in “(c) Information about sales, profit (loss), assets and other items.”

(g) Information regarding profits of negative goodwill of reportable segments

There is no relevant information for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ROHM CO., LTD.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ROHM CO., LTD. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of ROHM CO., LTD. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 27, 2013

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Board of Directors

President

Satoshi Sawamura

Managing Directors

Hidemi Takasu

Directors ★Outside Directors

Tadanobu Fujiwara

Eiichi Sasayama

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Company Auditors ★Outside Company Auditors

Yoshiaki Shibata ★

Hideo Iwata ★

Yasuhito Tamaki ★

Shinya Murao ★

Haruo Kitamura ★

(As of July 1, 2013)

Corporate Data

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Date of Establishment
September 17, 1958

Common Stock
Authorized: 300,000,000
Issued: 113,400,000

Number of Employees
20,203 (As of March 31, 2013)

Listing Stock Markets
Tokyo Stock Exchange

Administrator of the Registry of Shareholders
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
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(As of June 27, 2013)

2013

Annual Financial Report

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