

ROHM CO., LTD. Financial Highlights for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013
(From April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012)

February 6, 2013

Consolidated Financial Results

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

		Year ending	Year ended	Increase/decrease from		Year ended	Year ending	Increase/decrease
		March	March	the previous year		March	March	
		31,2013	31,2012	Amount	Percentage	31,2012	31,2013 (Projected)	from the previous
		First nine	First nine			Annual	Annual	year
		months	months					
Net sales	Millions of yen	221,274	234,117	-12,843	-5.5%	304,652	291,000	-4.5%
Cost of sales	Millions of yen	159,244	158,079	+1,165	+0.7%	209,046	211,500	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Millions of yen	59,827	66,151	-6,324	-9.6%	89,253	78,000	
Operating income	Millions of yen	2,201	9,886	-7,685	-77.7%	6,352	1,500	-76.4%
(Operating income margin)		(1.0%)	(4.2%)	(-3.2%)		(2.1%)	(0.5%)	
Ordinary income	Millions of yen	8,778	8,076	+702	+8.7%	7,286	300	-95.9%
(Ordinary income margin)		(4.0%)	(3.4%)	(+0.6%)		(2.4%)	(0.1%)	
Net income	Millions of yen	2,360	-10,796	+13,156	—	-16,106	-11,000	—
(net income margin)		(1.1%)	(-4.6%)	(+5.7%)		(-5.3%)	(-3.8%)	
Basic net income per share	yen	21.89	-100.14	+122.03	—	-149.41	-102.03	
Ratio of net income to equity	%					-2.5		
Ordinary income to total assets	%					1.0		
Total assets	Millions of yen	725,418	703,520	+21,898	+3.1%	737,326		
Net assets	Millions of yen	644,039	622,814	+21,225	+3.4%	634,280		
Equity ratio	%	88.7	88.5	+0.2		86.0		
Net assets per share	yen	5,970.43	5,773.83	+196.60	+3.4%	5,880.27		
Foreign exchange rate (Average yen-dollar rate)	yen/US\$	80.43	79.18	+1.25	+1.6%	79.31		

(Note1) The projected data are based on the information available at the time of release of this report. A number of important factors including business conditions may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected, and therefore, the projected data are not intended to guarantee to be achieved by ROHM.

(Note2) This report is a translation of the financial highlights and financial report of the Company prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Securities and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. The original version of this report is written in Japanese. In the event of any discrepancies in words, accounts, figures, or the like between this report and the original, the original Japanese version shall govern.

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Financial Report for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013
[Based on Japanese Standard] (Consolidated)

February 6, 2013

Listed Company Name: ROHM CO., LTD.

Stock Exchange Listings: Tokyo, Osaka

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

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

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Scheduled Date for Submitting the Quarterly Financial Reports February 14, 2013

Scheduled Dividend Payment Date —

Preparation of Supplementary Briefing Materials for the Quarterly Settlement : Yes

Briefing Session for the Quarterly Settlement to Be Held : None

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

1. Consolidated Business Results for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013
 (From April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations (Accumulated total) (The percentages [%] represent changes from the first nine months of the previous year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	221,274	-5.5	2,201	-77.7	8,778	8.7	2,360	—
First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012	234,117	-10.9	9,886	-67.7	8,076	-65.0	-10,796	—

(Note) Comprehensive Income First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013: 14,614 million yen (—%)

First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012: -34,104 million yen (—%)

	Basic net income per share		Diluted net income per share	
	Yen		Yen	
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	21.89		—	
First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012	-100.14		—	

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets		Net assets		Shareholder's equity ratio	
	Millions of yen		Millions of yen		%	
First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	725,418		644,039		88.7	
Year ended March 31, 2012	737,326		634,280		86.0	

(Reference) Equity capital First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013: 643,697 million yen

Year ended March 31, 2012: 633,982 million yen

2. Dividend Details

	Annual dividend				
	End of the first quarter	Interim	End of the third quarter	End of year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2012	—	30.00	—	30.00	60.00
Year ending March 31, 2013	—	15.00	—		
Year ending March 31, 2013 (Estimates)				15.00	30.00

(Note) Revision to recently disclosed dividend estimates: None

3. Consolidated Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

(The percentages [%] shown for FY2013 represent changes from the previous fiscal year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Basic net income per share	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Fiscal 2013	291,000	-4.5	1,500	-76.4	300	-95.9	-11,000	—		-102.03

(Note) Revision to recently disclosed figures for consolidated business results forecast: None

*Note

- (1) Major Changes in Subsidiaries during the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013
(Changes to specified subsidiaries accompanying revision on the scope of consolidation): None

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

- (2) Application of specific accounting method for compiling consolidated financial statements: None

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

[1] Changes in accounting policies according to revision to accounting standards: : None

[2] Other changes in accounting policies other than items indicated in [1] : None

[3] Change in accounting estimates : None

[4] Restatement of revisions : None

- (4) Number of Shares Outstanding (common shares)

[1] Year-end number of shares outstanding (incl. treasury stocks)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	113,400,000 shares	Year ended March 31, 2012	113,400,000 shares
[2] Year-end number of treasury stocks	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	5,585,746 shares	Year ended March 31, 2012	5,585,173 shares
[3] Average number of shares during the period (Accumulated total of the first nine months)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013	107,814,546 shares	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012	107,815,380 shares

*Description Regarding Implementation Status of Quarterly Review Procedures

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

*Explanation on Adequate Usage of Business Results Forecast

Statements on business results forecasts in this financial report are as of November 8, 2012, and are based on information that ROHM had already acquired at that time as well as specific premises that the company judged legitimate, therefore ROHM makes no promises as to attaining these forecasts. Actual business results may be considerably different due to various factors. For presuppositional conditions used for business results forecasts and notes on using the forecasts, please refer to “Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecasts” on Page 5 of the Financial Report for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013 (Appendix).

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*Separately attached as supplementary material are "Financial Highlights for the First Nine Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013."

1. Qualitative information regarding the financial results for the first nine months of the current fiscal year

(1) Qualitative information regarding consolidated operating results

General Overview of Business Performance

The world economy in the first nine months of the current fiscal year continued to be weak due to China's economic slowdown coupled with a prolonged economic recession in Europe, although signs of economic recovery were seen in the US and China after the fall.

By individual regions, in the US, although the housing market showed signs of recovering after the fall, the overall recovery continued to be sluggish due to a slowdown in the growth rate of production in the mining and manufacturing industries and uncertainty over the tight fiscal policy. In Europe, the economy continued to slump because of lingering financial and monetary problems, a high unemployment rate, and a slowdown in German economy, which has been strong until recently. In Asia, although domestic demand, including the automotive market, was strong in China, decreasing export expansion, which was affected by economic recessions in Europe and the US, slowed the pace of growth. Also, in India and South Korea (as in China), sluggish exports slowed economic growth. In Japan, recovery due to reconstruction demand following the Great East Japan Earthquake was seen in the first half of the year, but after the summer, exports, mining and manufacturing production remained slow amid the backdrop of a sluggish world economy and the appreciation of the yen.

In the electronics-related industries, smartphones and tablet computers enjoyed robust sales, and the sales of game consoles were on the rise. However, sales of flat screen TVs were sluggish due to little or no stimulus from the Olympics, which was expected to provide a huge lift. Sales of energy-saving-related equipment were slow as business confidence deteriorated. The personal computer market, which experienced a seasonal recovery in the first half of the year, adjusted after the fall. And the automotive market in Japan, which continued to see strong sales, also entered an adjustment phase after the fall.

The electronic components industry, affected by a sluggish electronics market, continued to face difficult conditions. In Japan, sales of electronic components for flat screen TVs remained stagnant. Electronic components for automotive applications and high performance digital cameras, which regained positive ground in the first half of the year following the flooding in Thailand, entered an adjustment phase after the fall. In Asia, thanks to the recovery efforts from the flooding in Thailand and others, demand for electronic components for smartphones and tablet computers was strong in the first half of the year, however overall sales were sluggish as production of flat-screen TVs decreased and the market for conventional mobile phones contracted. In the US, automotive electronic components and telecommunication infrastructure-related equipment were both strong, but the markets for industrial equipment and others recorded slower than expected sales. In Europe, the demand for components was slow due to a downturn in the electronic equipment market.

Despite such prolonged circumstances, the ROHM Group remains committed to reducing its fixed costs by restructuring production systems centered on ICs. In addition, the entire group made significant strides to cut costs through improved efficiency by reviewing semiconductor materials and improving the yield ratio.

In addition, to increase sales over the mid- to long-term, the Group strengthened product lineups by focusing on the following four growth strategies.

1. Enhancing IC products via synergistic collaboration with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.
2. Strengthening our sensor lineup
3. Developing SiC-based power devices
4. Expanding LED operations to include LED elements, optical modules, and LED lighting equipment

In individual markets, the ROHM Group made concerted efforts to strengthen sales in two important areas where significant growth is expected – the automotive and industrial equipment markets, the latter of which includes telecommunication infrastructure, smart meters, power generation and power storage.

As part of its strategy for enhancing sales capacity, the ROHM Group increased sales personnel in important markets and created new product strategy groups for different segments in order to provide new products in a timely manner ahead of market needs. In addition, to improve support for global customers, the company proceeded to restructure the sales system from one focused on individual regions into a global sales system centered on customers. And at individual overseas sites the ROHM Group worked to enhance customer support capabilities by employing local FAEs(*1).

Regarding new product development, ROHM put much effort into enriching several product lineups, including 920MHz-band specified low power radio(*2) compliant wireless modules that feature ultra-low power consumption with embedded wireless communication ICs from LAPIS Semiconductor, compact isolated gate drivers that deliver low power consumption in hybrid vehicles, low power LDO regulators(*3) for automotive applications, high reliability resistors for automotive systems, and ultra-compact transistors and diodes for smartphones.

ROHM also continued to develop eco-friendly devices. This included upgrading the lineup and sales activities in Japan and abroad for full SiC modules that incorporate an SiC SBD(*4) and SiC MOSFET(*5) in a single-package for use with industrial equipment. In addition, ROHM initiated sales of the 'B-analyst'(*6) micro-blood analysis system in Europe, and commercialized compact, lightweight, high-power hydrogen fuel cells(*7) under a joint development program with Aquafairy Corp. and Kyoto University, which are expected to contribute to mid- to long-term growth.

As mentioned above, ROHM strengthened its efforts to recover its business results with company-wide efforts, but due to continuing difficulties of the business environment, consolidated net sales in the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 were 221,274 million yen (a decrease of 5.5 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012), and operating income was 2,201 million yen (a decrease of 77.7 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012).

Ordinary income was 8,778 million yen (an increase of 8.7 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012) after foreign currency exchange gains, and net profit for the quarter was 2,360 million yen (net loss of 10,796 million yen recorded in the first nine months of 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 that can be used without a license, qualification or registration. The 429MHz and other bandwidths have already been approved, and the 920MHz bandwidth was recently opened in July 2012. Compared to the 2.4GHz bandwidth (which includes wireless LANs), these wavelengths can reach long distances easily even if there are obstacles.

*3. LDO (Low Drop Out) regulators

Outputs a desired constant voltage from an input voltage. LDO, short for Low Drop Out, provides minimal voltage conversion loss.

*4. SiC SBD

A Schottky barrier diode that uses SiC (silicon carbide). A rectifier diode made of SiC is suitable for high-temperature operation at high voltages and provides superior high-speed performance with a Schottky junction.

*5. SiC MOSFET

A Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor utilizing SiC. A MOSFET that uses SiC supports high-temperature operation at high voltages and provides superior switching characteristics.

*6. Micro-blood analysis system 'B-analyst'

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

*7. Compact, lightweight, high-power 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 by Segment

<ICs>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 were 107,125 million yen (a decrease of 5.8 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012), and segment losses for the period were 5,954 million yen (segment losses of 2,776 million yen recorded in the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012).

In the digital AV equipment segment, sales of lens controller driver ICs for digital cameras and system power ICs increased in the first half of the year, but then entered an adjustment phase after the fall. In the flat screen TV sector, several system power ICs and timing controller ICs (*8) for LCD panels trended upward, but the effects were short-lived and severe conditions persisted compared with the first nine months of the previous year. In the mobile phone sector, the demand for smartphones was strong, but extreme price competition, coupled with the effects of a sluggish existing mobile phone market, continued the sparse demand for LED driver ICs. For gaming consoles, sales centered on power ICs recovered as production started on new models for the summer. Regarding personal computers, sales of motor driver ICs for fan motors and optical disks increased in the first half of the year, but entered an adjustment phase again after the fall. For the automotive components market, sales of LED driver ICs for headlights and rear lamps and several power supply ICs were robust. In the industrial equipment market, sales of general-purpose ICs were strong, but the demand for sensor-related ICs and display driver ICs for smart meters were sluggish. In the general-purpose sector, sales of EEPROMs (*9) and RESET ICs (*10) were on the rise, but then fell in the second half of the year.

At LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., a ROHM Group company, sales of low power consumption microcontrollers for the security market and display driver ICs for the automotive market were strong, while the demand for P2ROM(*11) products for the entertainment market was on the rise due to recovery in the gaming console sector in the second half of the year. However, the decrease recorded for P2ROM products in the first half of the year was significantly large, causing a significant decline in overall sales compared to the first nine months of the previous year.

Regarding production systems, ROHM closed the 6-inch wafer line at the main plant of ROHM Co., Ltd. in Kyoto, scaled back 8-inch wafer lines at the main plant of ROHM Co., Ltd. and ROHM Apollo Co., Ltd. in Fukuoka Prefecture, and downsized LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. in Tokyo. In addition, the Group endeavored to reduce costs by increasing yield ratios, changing materials used for manufacturing, and improving production efficiency through the promotion of 12-inch power devices at ROHM Hamamatsu Co., Ltd. in Shizuoka Prefecture and the consolidation of factories at LAPIS Semiconductor Miyagi Co., Ltd. ROHM also enhanced its BCM (Business Continuity Management) system against risks such as disasters by sharing production lines with LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

*8. Timing controller ICs

ICs that output the timing pulses necessary to display video on LCDs.

*9. EEPROMs

Non-volatile memory that erases or rewrites data electrically (voltage) and can retain data even when the power is shut OFF.

*10. RESET ICs

ICs that output reset signals to prevent operation while power is ON until the voltage reaches the normal level in order to prevent malfunctions due to insufficient voltage.

*11. 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>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 were 74,749 million yen (a decrease of 6.9 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012), and segment profits were 7,036 million yen (a decrease of 30.9 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012).

In the diode and transistor segments, sales were down as inventory for flat screen TVs went through an adjustment period and recovery from the flooding in Thailand tapered down (even in the automotive components market).

ROHM put much effort into enriching product lineups and increasing sales by developing SiC diodes and MOSFETs, which ROHM began selling as next-generation high efficiency devices in 2010, and began mass-production of full SiC modules in March 2012.

Regarding LEDs, sales of red, green, and white LEDs were strong but then lagged after the summer.

Concerning laser diodes, sales of dual-wavelength pulsation laser diodes for CD/DVD (*12) and others increased, but hit a wall in the second half of the year.

Regarding production systems, ROHM continued to reduce costs by improving production efficiency, and made considerable efforts to enhance its BCM (Business Continuity Management) system at individual group factories in Thailand, the Philippines, and Tianjin in China.

*12. Dual-wavelength pulsation laser diodes for CD/DVD

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>

Consolidated net sales for the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 were 39,399 million yen (a decrease of 1.6 percent from the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012), and segment losses were 725 million yen (segment profits of 447 million yen recorded in the first nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012).

In the resistor category, sales gradually recovered from the damage caused by the flooding in Thailand, but compact resistors, including 0603 and 0402 sizes, which saw a favorable increase in sales for mobile phones, entered an adjustment phase that was harsh on overall results.

Tantalum capacitors bounced back from sluggish sales by expanding market share and recovering from the damage caused by the flooding in Thailand.

With optical modules, sales of infrared LED sensors, etc. for smartphones entered an adjustment phase after the summer.

Regarding LED lighting products, sales increased due to growing energy concerns.

In the power module category, power supply modules for LED lighting enjoyed increased sales, and sales overall were strong.

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 were strong.

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.

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

(2) Qualitative information regarding consolidated financial conditions

Analysis regarding status of assets, liabilities, and net assets

During the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013, total assets decreased by 11,908 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 725,418 million yen. The main factors behind the decrease were that other current assets decreased by 30,379 million yen (including accrued insurance payouts for flooding in Thailand of 30,130 million yen), and cash and time deposits decreased by 10,170 million yen. On the other hand, inventory assets increased by 9,247 million yen, tangible fixed assets increased by 8,721 million yen, and marketable securities increased by 7,986 million yen.

Liabilities decreased by 21,667 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 81,379 million yen. The main causes were that accounts payable decreased by 11,822 million yen, notes and accounts payable trade decreased by 3,815 million yen, and allowance for restructuring expenses decreased by 2,056 million yen.

Net assets increased by 9,759 million yen from the previous fiscal year, amounting to 644,039 million yen. The main causes were an increase in foreign currency translation adjustments by 13,661 million yen, a decrease in shareholders' equity by 2,493 million yen, and net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by 1,453 million yen.

Consequently, equity ratio increased from the 86.0 percent of the previous fiscal year to 88.7 percent.

(3) Qualitative information regarding consolidated business results forecasts

In regards to the business environment in the first nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013, ordinary income surpassed our projection as a foreign currency exchange gain was unexpectedly recorded in the quarter as exchange rates for the yen showed a tendency towards depreciation after December. However, the market environment has increased its severity as the smartphone market transitioned into an adjustment phase. And, depending on future market conditions, factors that further eat away at performance may arise, thus the situation is unpredictable. Accordingly, at present, it is difficult to accurately forecast business. Therefore, the forecast for this period has not changed from that announced in the 'Financial Report for the First Six Months of the Year Ending March 31, 2013.'

2. Items regarding summary information (Note)

(1) Major changes in subsidiaries during the first nine months of the current fiscal year

None

(2) Application of specific accounting procedure for compiling consolidated financial statement

None

(3) Changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, and restatement of revisions

None

3. Consolidated quarterly financial statements

(1) Consolidated quarterly balance sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the accounting year ended March 31, 2012 (March 31, 2012)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	211,199	201,029
Notes and accounts receivable trade	67,393	68,108
Marketable securities	15,618	23,604
Commodities and products	24,366	28,502
Products in progress	38,508	44,104
Raw materials and inventories	30,652	30,168
Prepaid pension cost	2,250	2,214
Deferred tax assets	1,369	1,022
Refundable income taxes	2,887	3,106
Others	40,474	10,095
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-265	-267
Total current assets	434,457	411,688
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and structures	208,252	212,296
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	460,311	488,983
Tools and furniture	40,600	45,583
Land	79,791	80,284
Construction in progress	20,015	21,208
Accumulated depreciation	-563,585	-594,248
Total tangible fixed assets	245,386	254,107
Intangible fixed assets		
Goodwill	5,561	4,205
Others	6,049	5,143
Total intangible fixed assets	11,610	9,349
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	39,886	36,079
Deferred tax assets	1,735	1,869
Others	4,784	12,446
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-533	-121
Total investments and other assets	45,872	50,272
Total fixed assets	302,869	313,729
Total assets	737,326	725,418

(Unit: millions of yen)

	End of the accounting year ended March 31, 2012 (March 31, 2012)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable trade	23,979	20,164
Other accounts payable	29,168	17,346
Accrued income taxes	1,551	2,000
Deferred tax liabilities	1,227	878
Allowance for restructuring expenses	2,056	—
Allowance for disaster loss	61	14
Others	16,291	15,189
Total current liabilities	74,337	55,593
Long-term liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	18,899	17,854
Liabilities for retirement benefits	7,700	6,732
Others	2,109	1,198
Total long-term liabilities	28,709	25,785
Total liabilities	103,046	81,379
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	86,969	86,969
Capital surplus	102,403	102,403
Retained earnings	589,999	587,508
Treasury stock-at cost	-50,084	-50,086
Total shareholders' equity	729,288	726,795
Other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	3,780	2,327
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-99,086	-85,425
Total other comprehensive income	-95,306	-83,098
Minority interests	297	341
Total net assets	634,280	644,039
Total of liabilities and net assets	737,326	725,418

(2) Consolidated quarterly statement of income and consolidated quarterly statement of comprehensive income
 (Consolidated quarterly statement of income)
 (First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 To December 31, 2011)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 To December 31, 2012)
Net sales	234,117	221,274
Cost of sales	158,079	159,244
Gross profit	76,038	62,029
Selling, general and administrative expenses	66,151	59,827
Operating income	9,886	2,201
Non-operating income		
Interest income	885	1,002
Dividends income	411	383
Foreign currency exchange gain	—	4,311
Others	576	928
Total non-operating income	1,874	6,626
Non-operating expenses		
Foreign currency exchange loss	3,558	—
Others	125	49
Total non-operating expenses	3,683	49
Ordinary income	8,076	8,778
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sale of fixed assets	264	56
Gain on sale of investment securities	—	388
Gain on insurance adjustments	534	2,839
Total extraordinary gains	799	3,285
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets	8	24
Abandonment loss on fixed assets	111	78
Impairment loss	9,143	1,669
Loss from disaster	10,003	—
Loss on reduction of fixed assets	133	3
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	405	165
Loss on revaluation of affiliate companies' stocks	443	—
Loss from provision for product warranty	—	3,629
Total extraordinary losses	20,248	5,570
Income (-loss) before income taxes	-11,372	6,493
Income taxes-current	3,645	4,507
Income taxes-deferred	-4,232	-399
Total income taxes	-586	4,107
Income (-loss) before minority interests	-10,785	2,386
Minority interest	10	25
Net income (-loss)	-10,796	2,360

(Consolidated quarterly statement of comprehensive income)
(First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 To December 31, 2011)	First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 To December 31, 2012)
Income (-loss) before minority interests	-10,785	2,386
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation differences of available-for-sale securities	-4,332	-1,452
Other valuation differences of foreign exchange translations	-18,986	13,680
Total other comprehensive income	-23,318	12,228
Comprehensive Income	-34,104	14,614
(breakdown)		
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Parent Company Shareholders	-34,079	14,568
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Minority Shareholders	-25	45

(3) Note on going concern

No applicable items

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

No applicable items

(5) Segment information etc.

[Segment information]

First nine months of the year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011)

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

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments			Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on consolidated quarterly statement of income (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Subtotal				
Sales							
Sales to customers	113,735	80,327	194,062	40,054	234,117	-	234,117
Inter-segment sales or transfer	1,462	755	2,217	0	2,218	-2,218	-
Total	115,197	81,082	196,280	40,055	236,335	-2,218	234,117
Segment profit (-loss)	-2,776	10,179	7,402	447	7,850	2,036	9,886

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

2. The adjusted amount of the segment profit or loss, 2,036 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of minus 559 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 2,596 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

3. For segment profits or loss, adjustments are made using the operating income of the consolidated quarterly statement of income.

First nine months of the year ending March 31, 2013 (From April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012)

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

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments			Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjusted amount (Note 2)	Amount on consolidated quarterly statement of income (Note 3)
	ICs	Discrete semi- conductor devices	Subtotal				
Sales							
Sales to customers	107,125	74,749	181,874	39,399	221,274	-	221,274
Inter-segment sales or transfer	1,681	1,316	2,998	0	2,999	-2,999	-
Total	108,806	76,065	184,872	39,400	224,273	-2,999	221,274
Segment profit (-loss)	-5,954	7,036	1,082	-725	356	1,845	2,201

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

2. The adjusted amount of the segment profit or loss, 1,845 million yen, mainly includes general administrative expenses of minus 199 million yen that do not attribute to the segment, and the settlement adjusted amount of 2,044 million yen, which is not allocated to the segment (such as adjustment for retirement benefits).

3. For segment profits or loss, adjustments are made using the operating income of the consolidated quarterly statement of income.

2. Information on impairment loss of fixed assets or goodwill of individual reportable segments

<Significant impairment loss on fixed assets>

As for idle assets that do not belong to a reportable segment, an impairment loss of 1,545 million yen was recorded.