

Summary Information on Sony Assurance's Financial Results
for Year Ended March 31, 2009

<Contents>

1. Financial Summary (Year-on-Year Comparison)	P.2
2. Premiums and Losses Paid by Type of Category	P.4
3. Balance Sheets	P.5
4. Statements of Income	P.7
5. Securities	P.8
6. Risk-Monitored Loans	P.8
7. Solvency Margin Ratio	P.9

1. Financial Summary for the year ended March 31, 2009

(Million Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2008	For the year ended March 31, 2009	Change (Amount)	Change (%)
Gross direct premiums written	54,642	60,868	6,226	11.4 %
(Direct premiums written)	(54,642)	(60,868)	(6,226)	(11.4)
Underwriting income	55,036	61,137	6,100	11.1
(Net premiums written)	(55,001)	(61,106)	(6,104)	(11.1)
Underwriting expenses	38,970	44,211	5,240	13.4
(Net losses paid)	(26,225)	(29,952)	(3,727)	(14.2)
(Loss adjustment expenses)	(3,204)	(3,632)	(428)	(13.4)
(Net commissions and brokerage fees)	(922)	(1,063)	(140)	(15.3)
Investment income	567	717	150	26.5
(Interest and dividends)	(578)	(684)	(105)	(18.2)
(Gains on sale of securities)	(24)	(61)	(37)	(154.7)
Investment expenses	5	177	171	2,958.1
Losses on sale of securities	(3)	(143)	(139)	(3,686.1)
(Devaluation losses on securities)	(—)	(29)	(29)	(—)
Operating, general and administrative expenses	13,838	15,308	1,469	10.6
(Operating, general and administrative expenses for underwriting)	(13,787)	(15,259)	(1,472)	(10.7)
Other ordinary income (expenses), net	28	20	-7	-25.8
Ordinary profits	2,817	2,178	-638	-22.7
(Underwriting profits)	(2,277)	(1,665)	(-612)	(-26.9)
Extraordinary gains	—	23	23	—
Extraordinary losses	413	3,819	3,405	822.9
Extraordinary gains (losses), net	-413	-3,795	-3,381	—
Income before income taxes	2,403	-1,617	-4,020	-167.3
Income taxes -Current	1,674	765	-909	-54.3
Income taxes -Deferred	-1,457	-826	631	—
Total income taxes	—	-60	—	—
Net income (loss)	2,185	-1,556	-3,742	-171.2
Ratios	Net loss ratio	53.5%	55.0%	
	Net expense ratio	26.7%	26.7%	
	Return on investments (income basis)	0.99%	1.06%	
	Return on investments (realized basis)	1.02%	0.89%	

(Reference) Return on investments (market value basis) : 0.72% for the year ended March 31, 2008 and 0.65% for the year ended March 31, 2009.

Notes 1. Underwriting profits = Underwriting income – (Underwriting expenses + Operating, general and administrative expenses for underwriting) ± Other income and expenses. Other income and expenses are such as corporate taxes associated with compulsory automobile liability insurance.

2. Yield calculation methods are described in separate attachments.

Yield Calculation Methods

1. Return on investments (income basis)

The results of investment in assets are indicated as income revenues (interest income and dividends). Interest income and dividends on investment assets is the numerator, and yield based on acquisition cost is the denominator.

- Numerator = interest income and dividends
- Denominator = average balance based on the acquisition cost or amortized cost

2. Return on investments (realized basis)

The results of investment in assets are indicated as the contribution to net loss for the period (statements of income). Realized profit and loss is the numerator, and yield based on the acquisition cost is the denominator.

- Numerator = investment income + interest and dividends on deposits of premiums - investment expenses
- Denominator = average balance based on acquisition cost or amortized cost

3. Return on investments (market value basis)

An indicator of investment efficiency based on market value. Realized profit and loss plus net unrealized gains is the numerator, and yield based on market value is the denominator.

- Numerator = investment income + interest and dividends on deposits of premiums - investment expenses
+ (net unrealized gains at end of period^{*} - net unrealized gains at beginning of period^{*})
 - Denominator = average balance according to the acquisition cost or amortized cost
+ net unrealized gains on other securities at beginning of period^{*}
- ^{*}Amounts before tax deductions

Direct Premiums Written

(Million Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2008			For the year ended March 31, 2009		
	Amount	Composition	YoY Change	Amount	Composition	YoY Change
		%	%		%	%
Fire	273	0.5	56.9	379	0.6	38.6
Marine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal accident	6,315	11.6	8.7	6,653	10.9	5.4
Voluntary automobile	48,053	87.9	8.9	53,835	88.4	12.0
Compulsory automobile liability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	54,642	100.0	9.0	60,868	100.0	11.4

Net Premiums Written

(Million Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2008			For the year ended March 31, 2009		
	Amount	Composition	YoY Change	Amount	Composition	YoY Change
		%	%		%	%
Fire	16	0.0	35.1	18	0.0	15.7
Marine	52	0.1	20.3	41	0.1	-21.6
Personal accident	6,501	11.8	9.3	6,932	11.3	6.6
Voluntary automobile	47,845	87.0	8.9	53,619	87.7	12.1
Compulsory automobile liability	585	1.1	9.9	493	0.8	-15.7
Total	55,001	100.0	9.0	61,106	100.0	11.1

Net Losses Paid

(Million Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2008			For the year ended March 31, 2009		
	Amount	Composition	YoY Change	Amount	Composition	YoY Change
		%	%		%	%
Fire	0	-29.2	63.1	0	-34.6	69.4
Marine	25	16.2	47.9	12	-49.7	30.8
Personal accident	1,205	29.7	21.0	1,368	13.5	22.4
Voluntary automobile	24,546	7.7	57.6	28,088	14.4	58.8
Compulsory automobile liability	447	12.3	76.5	484	8.1	98.0
Total	26,225	8.6	53.5	29,952	14.2	55.0

3. Balance Sheets

(Million Yen)

	As of March 31, 2008	As of March 31, 2009
Assets:		
Cash and deposits	2,929	2,819
Cash	0	0
Deposits	2,929	2,819
Securities	56,237	64,309
Japanese government bonds	2,316	14,502
Japanese municipal bonds	35,794	31,870
Japanese corporate bonds	13,491	13,797
Foreign securities	807	1,097
Other securities	3,828	3,040
Tangible fixed assets	231	270
Buildings	201	220
Other tangible fixed assets	29	50
Intangible fixed assets	4,075	1,898
Software	1,013	744
Software in progress	3,024	1,134
Other intangible fixed assets	36	20
Other assets	10,736	12,139
Accrued premiums	963	1,018
Due from reinsurers	112	38
Due from foreign reinsurers	-	1
Accounts receivable	7,278	8,384
Accrued income	138	149
Deposits	354	356
Deposits for earthquake insurance	19	22
Suspense payments	1,869	2,169
Deferred tax assets	4,434	5,260
Total assets	78,645	86,698

(Million Yen)

	As of March 31, 2008	As of March 31, 2009
Liabilities:		
Policy reserve	56,958	66,520
Reserves for outstanding claims	14,246	15,729
Policy reserve	42,711	50,791
Other liabilities	5,284	5,411
Due to reinsurers	177	158
Due to foreign reinsurers	7	3
Income taxes payable	516	556
Deposits received	4	5
Accounts payable	2,115	1,847
Suspense receipt	2,462	2,839
Lease obligations	—	1
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	412	462
Reserve for directors' retirement benefits	39	37
Reserve for employees' bonuses	529	575
Reserve for price fluctuations	36	12
Reserve for price fluctuations	36	12
Total Liabilities	63,260	73,020
Net Assets:		
Shareholder's equity		
Common stock	20,000	20,000
Capital surplus		
Capital reserve	20,000	20,000
Total capital surplus	20,000	20,000
Retained deficits		
Other retained deficits:		
Unappropriated retained deficits	-24,591	-26,147
Total retained deficits	-24,591	-26,147
Total shareholder's equity	15,408	13,852
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Net unrealized losses on other securities, net of taxes	-23	-173
Total valuation and translation adjustments	-23	-173
Total Net Assets	15,385	13,678
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	78,645	86,698

4. Statements of Income

(Million Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2008	For the year ended March 31, 2009
Ordinary revenues	55,649	61,882
Underwriting income	55,036	61,137
Net premiums written	55,001	61,106
Interest and dividends on deposits of premiums	35	31
Investment income	567	717
Interest income and dividends	578	684
Gains on sale of securities	24	61
Gains on redemption of securities	-	3
Transfer to interest and dividends on deposits of premiums	-35	-31
Other ordinary income	44	28
Ordinary expenses	52,831	59,704
Underwriting expenses	38,970	44,211
Net losses paid	26,225	29,952
Loss adjustment expenses	3,204	3,632
Net commissions and brokerage fees	922	1,063
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims	2,010	1,482
Provision for policy reserve	6,607	8,079
Other underwriting expenses	-	0
Investment expenses	5	177
Losses on sale of securities	3	143
Devaluation losses on securities	-	29
Losses on redemption of securities	2	4
Operating, general and administrative expenses	13,838	15,308
Other ordinary expenses	16	7
Ordinary profit	2,817	2,178
Extraordinary gains	-	23
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuations and others	-	23
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuations	-	23
Extraordinary losses	413	3,819
Losses on sale or disposal of fixed assets	0	3,819
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations and others	11	-
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations	11	-
Others	402	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,403	-1,617
Income taxes –Current	1,674	765
Income taxes –Deferred	-1,457	-826
Total income taxes	-	-60
Net income (loss)	2,185	-1,556

5. Securities

1. Trading-purpose securities

None

2. Held-to-maturity securities with fair value

(Million Yen)

		As of March 31, 2008			As of March 31, 2009		
		Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Fair value is higher than balance sheet amount	Domestic bonds	31,816	32,162	346	42,106	42,618	512
	Foreign securities	807	841	33	488	504	15
	subtotal	32,624	33,004	380	42,594	43,122	527
Fair value is lower than balance sheet amount	Domestic bonds	6,104	6,067	-37	1,571	1,570	-1
	Foreign securities	—	—	—	609	605	-3
	subtotal	6,104	6,067	-37	2,181	2,175	-5
Total		38,729	39,072	342	44,776	45,298	522

3. Stock of subsidiaries and affiliated companies

None

4. Available-for-sale securities with fair value

(Million Yen)

		As of March 31, 2008			As of March 31, 2009		
		Acquisition cost	Balance sheet amount	Difference	Acquisition cost	Balance sheet amount	Difference
Fair value is higher than balance sheet amount	Domestic bonds	7,841	7,919	78	12,151	12,213	62
Fair value is lower than balance sheet amount	Domestic bonds	5,862	5,760	-101	4,514	4,278	-235
Total		13,703	13,680	-23	16,666	16,492	-173

As of March 31, 2008	As of March 31, 2009
—	As of March 31, 2009, Sony Assurance recorded ¥29 million in impairment losses on its holdings of available-for-sale securities with market values. Sony Assurance posts impairment losses on investment securities when their market value has declined by 30% or more from the acquisition price.

5. Available-for-sale securities sold during the year

(Million Yen)

	As of March 31, 2008			As of March 31, 2009		
	Amount of sales	Total gains on sales	Total losses on sales	Amount of sales	Total gains on sales	Total losses on sales
Available-for-sale securities	1,191	24	3	5,674	61	143

6. Balance sheet amount of major securities that are not marked to market

As of March 31, 2008	As of March 31, 2009
(1)Held-to-maturity securities None	(1)Held-to-maturity securities None
(2)Stock of subsidiaries and affiliated companies None	(2)Stock of subsidiaries and affiliated companies None
(3) Available-for-sale securities Other 3,828 Million Yen	(3) Available-for-sale securities Other 3,040 Million Yen

7. Expected redemption value of available-for-sale securities with maturity and held-to-maturity securities

(Million Yen)

	As of March 31, 2008				As of March 31, 2009			
	1 year or less	More than 1 year and 5 years or less	More than 5 years and 10 years or less	More than 10 years	1 year or less	More than 1 year and 5 years or less	More than 5 years and 10 years or less	More than 10 years
Japanese government bonds	—	900	—	1,415	2,502	9,887	—	2,111
Japanese municipal bonds	11,132	22,783	698	1,179	9,948	19,266	953	1,702
Japanese corporate bonds	8,034	4,351	581	523	4,586	7,452	585	1,172
Foreign securities	—	602	100	105	99	801	—	196
Total	19,166	28,637	1,380	3,224	17,137	37,408	1,538	5,184

6. Risk-Monitored Loans

None

7. Solvency margin ratio

(Million Yen)

	As of March 31, 2008	As of March 31, 2009
(A) Total solvency margin	23,977	24,195
Net assets, excluding the amount of expected outflow from the company and the amount of valuation and exchange differences and deferred assets	15,408	13,852
Reserve for price fluctuations	36	12
Contingency reserve	2	3
Special catastrophe reserves	8,553	10,500
Reserve for possible loan losses	-	-
Net unrealized gains on other securities	-23	-173
Net unrealized gains on real estate	-	-
Refund reserve premium	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-
Deductible items	-	-
Other	-	-
(B) Total risk $\sqrt{(R_1+R_2)^2+(R_3+R_4)^2+R_5+R_6}$	4,465	4,872
Ordinary insurance risks (R_1)	3,701	4,097
Third-sector insurance risks (R_2)	0	0
Assumed interest rate risks (R_3)	6	8
Asset management risks (R_4)	306	294
Business management risks (R_5)	138	150
Major catastrophe risk (R_6)	611	614
(C) Solvency margin ratio [(A) / {(B) × 1/2}] × 100	1,073.9 %	993.0 %

Note: Calculations and figures included in the chart above apply the methods provided for under Articles 86 and 87 of the Insurance Business Law of Japan enforcement regulations, as stipulated in 1996 Ministry of Finance Official Notification No. 50.

<Solvency Margin Ratio>

Non-life insurance companies maintain reserves to ensure their ability to pay claims when accidents occur and return contracted amounts at maturity on savings-type insurance. Non-life insurance companies must also maintain sufficient ability to pay in the event of a major catastrophe or a dramatic drop in the value of the assets they hold—risk events outside the normal scope of expectations.

Total risk (item (B) in the table above) indicates dangers outside the general scope of expectations. The solvency margin ratio (item (C) in the table above) is an indicator of an insurer's ability to pay, calculated as prescribed by the Insurance Business Law of Japan, based on its percentage holdings of capital and other reserves (in other words, the total solvency margin: as indicated by (A) above).

“Risk events outside the normal scope of expectations” refers to the total of the amounts represented by the following risks.

- (1) Insurance underwriting risks : Risks outside the scope of risk incorporated into the rate of accident occurrence (excluding major catastrophe risks)
(Ordinary insurance risks) risks
(Third-sector insurance risks)
- (2) Assumed interest rate risks : Risks that actual investment yields will fall below the investment yield assumed when calculating premiums
- (3) Asset management risks : Risks arising from such factors as unexpectedly large fluctuations in prices on owned securities and other assets
- (4) Business management risks : Unexpected risks to business management other than (1) through (3) above and (5)
- (5) Major catastrophe risks : Risks arising from major catastrophes (such as the Great Kanto Earthquake and the Ise Bay Typhoon)

A non-life insurer's ability to pay (total solvency margin), as indicated by such factors as its capital and reserves is the total of the insurer's net assets (excluding the amount of expected outflow from the company), reserves (such as the reserve for price fluctuations and special catastrophe reserves) and a portion of its net unrealized gain on real estate.

The solvency margin ratio is one of the objective indicators used by the insurance regulatory authorities to supervise insurers. If this ratio is 200% or higher, an insurer is judged to have sufficient ability to satisfy claims and other payments.