Consolidated Financial Summary
for the three months ended June 30, 2009

August 11, 2009

Company name: Sony Financial Holdings Inc.
(URL: http://www.sonyfh.co.jp/index_en.html/)
Stock exchange listings: Tokyo Stock Exchange (code number: 8729)
Representative: Teruhisa Tokunaka, President and Representative Director
For inquiry: Masaaki Konoo, General Manager – Corporate Communications & Investor Relations Dept.

(discarding fractional amounts of less than 1 million yen)

1. Consolidated financial results for the three months ended June 30, 2009

(1) Operating results

	Ordinary Revenues		Ordinary Profit		Net Income	
	million of yen	%change	million of yen	%change	million of yen	%change
For the three months ended June 30, 2009	248,117	(+15.4)	21,935	(+57.2)	12,504	(+59.7)
For the three months ended June 30, 2008	215,046	(+0.9)	13,953	(+4.1)	7,829	(+7.1)

	Net Income per Share	Net Income per Share (Fully Diluted)
	yen	yen
For the three months ended June 30, 2009	5,749.09	-
For the three months ended June 30, 2008	3,599.85	-

(2) Financial conditions

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio	Net Assets per Share
	million of yen	million of yen	%	yen
As of June 30, 2009	5,452,730	231,189	4.2	106,293.93
As of March 31, 2009	5,313,677	204,897	3.9	94,205.75

Notes: 1. Stockholders' equity: As of June 30, 2009: ¥ 231,189 million
As of March 31, 2009: ¥ 204,897 million
2. Net assets ratio is computed by dividing the amount of total net assets by total assets at the end of the fiscal period.

2. Dividends

	Dividend per Share				
Record date	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	Year-end	Annual Total
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
For the year ended March 31, 2009	-	0.00	-	3,000.00	3,000.00
For the year ended March 31, 2009	-				
For the year ending March 31, 2010 (forecast)		0.00	-	3,000.00	3,000.00

3. Forecast of consolidated financial results for the year ending March 31, 2010

(percentage figures represent changes from the results of the previous fiscal period)

	Ordinary Revenues		Ordinary Profit		Net Income		Net Income per Share
	millions of yen	%change	millions of yen	%change	millions of yen	%change	yen
For the six months ending September 30, 2009	456,000	(+8.6)	27,000	(+20.2)	14,000	(+14.9)	6,436.78
For the year ending March 31, 2010	900,000	(+4.6)	46,000	(+34.3)	24,000	(-21.9)	11,034.48

4. Other Information

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the fiscal period (changes in specified subsidiaries accompanying changes in scope of consolidation): None

(2) Simplified accounting methods and accounting methods used specifically for quarterly consolidated financial statements: Yes

(Note) Please refer to "5. Other information" on page 9, for details.

(3) Changes in accounting policies, procedures and presentation rules applied in the preparation of the quarterly consolidated financial statements: None

(4) Number of shares outstanding (common stock)

(a) Number of shares outstanding (including treasury shares)

As of June 30, 2009:	2,175,000 shares
As of March 31, 2009:	2,175,000 shares

(b) Number of treasury shares

As of June 30, 2009:	- shares
As of March 31, 2009:	- shares

(c) Weighted-average number of shares

For the three months ended June 30, 2009:	2,175,000 shares
For the three months ended June 30, 2008:	2,175,000 shares

Qualitative Information and Financial Statements

1. Qualitative Information on Consolidated Operating Performance

(1) Analysis of Operating Performance

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 (April 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009), **consolidated ordinary revenues** grew 15.4% compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥248.1 billion, owing to increases in ordinary revenues from the life insurance business and the non-life insurance business, despite the decrease from the banking business.

In the life insurance business, ordinary revenues grew 16.9% year on year, to ¥223.2 billion, due to higher income from insurance premiums associated with an increased policy amount in force, as well as increases in investment income boosted by a relatively favorable financial market environment. In the non-life insurance business, ordinary revenues rose 11.3% year on year, to ¥17.4 billion, owing to increases in net premiums written, reflecting a growing number of its mainstay automobile insurance policies. In the banking business, ordinary revenues declined 11.0% year on year, to ¥7.6 billion, owing to decreases in net other income, which partly offset increases in net interest income, bolstered by the growing loan business.

Consolidated ordinary expenses increased 12.5% compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥226.1 billion, owing to increases in ordinary expenses from the life insurance business and the non-life insurance business, though those from the banking business decreased.

In the life insurance business, ordinary expenses increased 13.4% year on year, to ¥202.5 billion, due primarily to increased provision for policy reserve and others associated with favorable investment performance in separate accounts. In the non-life insurance business, ordinary expenses grew 8.9% year on year, to ¥16.5 billion, owing mainly to increases in the amount of net losses paid and higher operating, general and administrative expenses, led by a growing number of policies in force. In the banking business, however, ordinary expenses declined 2.1% year on year, to ¥7.4 billion, due to decreases in interest expenses on deposits, resulting mainly from a decline in interest rates.

As a result, **consolidated ordinary profit** increased 57.2% compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥21.9 billion. Broken down by business, ordinary profit from the life insurance business increased 67.5% year on year, to ¥20.7 billion. Ordinary profit from the non-life insurance business rose 91.5% year on year, to ¥0.9 billion. In the banking business, ordinary profit decreased 75.7% year on year, to ¥0.2 billion.

Extraordinary losses of ¥1.4 billion were recorded, due mainly to a provision for reserve for price fluctuations in the life insurance business.

After accounting for extraordinary gains and losses, provision for reserve for policyholders’ dividends, and income taxes, **net income** increased 59.7% compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥12.5 billion, boosted by the increase in ordinary profit.

(2) Segment Information by Business

Ordinary Revenues

(Millions of yen)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2008	**For the three months ended June 30, 2009**	Change (%)
Life insurance business	190,943	**223,273**	16.9
Non-life insurance business	15,710	**17,491**	11.3
Banking business	8,648	**7,693**	-11.0
Subtotal	215,302	**248,459**	15.4
Corporate and eliminations	(256)	**(341)**	—
Consolidated	215,046	**248,117**	15.4

Ordinary Profit

(Millions of yen)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2008	**For the three months ended June 30, 2009**	Change (%)
Life insurance business	12,390	**20,755**	67.5
Non-life insurance business	472	**904**	91.5
Banking business	1,049	**255**	-75.7
Subtotal	13,912	**21,914**	57.5
Corporate and eliminations	41	**20**	-50.7
Consolidated	13,953	**21,935**	57.2

2. Qualitative Information on Consolidated Financial Position

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

As of June 30, 2009, **total assets** amounted to ¥5,452.7 billion, up 2.6% from March 31, 2009. As for major components of assets, securities, mostly Japanese government bonds, amounted to ¥3,830.9 billion, up 3.5% from March 31, 2009. Monetary trusts amounted to ¥557.4 billion, down 8.4% from March 31, 2009, and loans amounted to ¥631.9 billion, up 5.8% from March 31, 2009.

Total liabilities amounted to ¥5,221.5 billion as of June 30, 2009, up 2.2% from March 31, 2009. As for major components of liabilities, policy reserve and others amounted to ¥3,787.4 billion, up 2.9% from March 31, 2009, and deposits amounted to ¥1,329.7 billion, up 0.3% from March 31, 2009.

Total net assets amounted to ¥231.1 billion as of June 30, 2009, up 12.8% from March 31, 2009. Net unrealized gains on other securities, net of taxes, of ¥15.0 billion were recorded, up ¥19.9 billion from March 31, 2009, owing primarily to increases in the fair market value of securities held.

3. Qualitative Information on Consolidated Financial Forecasts

In its press release dated July 30, 2009, Sony Financial Holdings Inc. ("SFH") revised its consolidated financial results forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010 (April 1, 2009, through March 31, 2010), from those announced on May 14, 2009.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, ordinary revenues and ordinary profit exceeded our forecast in the life insurance business, due to higher interest income and dividends, resulting from the consistent purchase of ultralong-term bonds. This is also because of higher gains on sale of securities in line with the shift from investing in bonds with short terms to maturity to ultralong-term, boosted by a relatively favorable financial market environment, as well as lower insurance claims and other payments. We announced our consolidated financial forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010, owing to uncertainty in the financial market environment, despite the growing perception that Japanese business sentiment has nearly bottomed out, as stated below.

(Billions of yen)

	Ordinary revenues	Ordinary profit	Net income
For the first six months			
Forecast for the six months ending September 30, 2009	456.0	27.0	14.0
(Reference) Actual results for the six months ended September 30, 2008	420.0	22.4	12.1
For the full year			
Forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010	900.0	46.0	24.0
(Reference) Actual results for the year ended March 31, 2009	860.3	34.2	30.7

(Reference)

Forecasts of ordinary revenues and ordinary profit from each business for the year ending March 31, 2010, are as follows.

<Life insurance business>

SFH revised the financial results forecast of the life insurance business for the six months ending Septembaer 30, 2009 from those announced on May 14, 2009. However, Sony Life’s financial results forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010, remains unchanged from the latest announcement, on May 14, 2009.

(Billions of yen)

	Ordinary revenues	Ordinary profit
For the first six months		
Forecast for the six months ending September 30, 2009	410.8	26.6
Previous forecast for the six months ending September 30, 2009	392.1	19.8
(Reference) Actual results for the six months ended September 30, 2008	372.1	20.0
For the full year		
Forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010	808.7	43.5
(Reference) Actual results for the year ended March 31, 2009	766.2	32.5

<Non-life insurance business>

(Billions of yen)

	Ordinary revenues	Ordinary profit
For the first six months		
Forecast for the six months ending September 30, 2009	32.9	0.4
(Reference) Actual results for the six months ended September 30, 2008	30.7	1.1
For the full year		
Forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010	65.3	1.2
(Reference) Actual results for the year ended March 31, 2009	61.8	2.1

<Banking business>

(Billions of yen)

	Ordinary revenues	Ordinary profit
For the first six months		
Forecast for the six months ending September 30, 2009	12.7	0.3
(Reference) Actual results for the six months ended September 30, 2008	17.7	1.1
For the full year		
Forecast for the year ending March 31, 2010	26.1	1.3
(Reference) Actual results for the year ended March 31, 2009	33.3	-0.5

The above-mentioned consolidated forecast was made based on information currently available to us. Actual results may be subject to revision due to various risks and uncertainties.

4. Information Concerning Significant Subsidiaries

Below, we describe the operating performance, on a non-consolidated basis, for the three months ended June 30, 2009 of SFH’s significant subsidiaries: Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Sony Life), Sony Assurance Inc. (Sony Assurance) and Sony Bank Inc. (Sony Bank). Sony Life, Sony Assurance and Sony Bank each separately announce their own results, for which summary information in English is available on SFH’s website.

■ Sony Life (Non-Consolidated)

Sony Life’s ordinary revenues increased 17.0% from the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥223.2 billion, due to higher income from insurance premiums associated with an increased policy amount in force, as well as increases in investment income boosted by a relatively favorable financial market environment. Ordinary profit increased 68.0% year on year, to ¥20.7 billion, due to increased insurance premiums, reversal of policy reserve for minimum guarantee for variable life insurance, and higher gains from investment, net on general account assets. Net income increased 68.3% year on year, to ¥11.8 billion.

Core profit rose 76.8% year on year, to ¥16.5 billion, as a result of higher income from insurance premiums associated with an increased policy amount in force and an increase mainly in interest income and dividends.

Income from insurance premiums grew 2.1% from the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥165.9 billion, associated with a higher policy amount in force. Investment income increased 105.3% year on year, to ¥56.5

billion, due mainly to increased gains on separate accounts, boosted by a relatively favorable financial market environment, and higher gains on sale of securities in line with a shift to investing in ultralong-term bonds from bonds with a short term to maturity, as well as increased interest income and dividends, resulting from the consistent purchase of ultralong-term bonds. Investment expenses expanded 133.7% year on year, to ¥6.2 billion, resulting from sales of securities held, a part of which accounted for losses on sale of securities. As a result, gains from investment, net, for the total of general and separate accounts increased 102.2% from the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥50.2 billion, a part of which, gains from investment, net, on general account assets increased 21.8%, to ¥21.4 billion. Insurance claims and other payments increased 9.7% year on year, to ¥66.8 billion. Operating expenses increased 1.5% year on year, to ¥23.1 billion.

Policy amount in force for the total of individual life insurance and individual annuities grew steadily, to ¥32,720.8 billion as of June 30, 2009, up 0.6% from March 31, 2009, and up 2.8% from June 30, 2008. The lapse and surrender rate* for the total of individual life insurance and individual annuities rose 0.08 percentage point from the same period of the previous fiscal year, to 1.67%. Annualized premiums from total policies as of June 30, 2009, were up 0.9% from March 31, 2009, and up 3.1% from June 30, 2008, totaling ¥552.8 billion. Of this amount, the figure for third-sector products was up 1.3% from March 31, 2009, and up 3.8% from June 30, 2008, to ¥128.3 billion.

New policy amount for the total of individual life insurance and individual annuities decreased 7.2% from the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥932.2 billion, owing mainly to a decline in sales of variable life insurance. Annualized premiums from new policies amounted to ¥16.0 billion, of which the figure for third-sector products was ¥3.9 billion, up 13.3% year on year due to favorable sales of cancer hospitalization insurance, which commenced in April 2009.

Net unrealized gains on securities** decreased ¥3.8 billion from March 31, 2009, to ¥47.0 billion. Net unrealized gains on other securities, net of taxes, amounted to ¥17.2 billion, up ¥13.2 billion from March 31, 2009.

As of June 30, 2009, Sony Life's solvency margin ratio was 2,264.3%, compared with 2,060.5% as of March 31, 2009.

* The lapse and surrender rate is calculated without offsetting policies that are reinstated.

** Net unrealized gains on securities are calculated as the difference between the carrying value before mark-to-market and the fair market value for securities with market value, other than trading-purpose securities. (The amount includes monetary trusts, but excludes trading-purpose securities.)

■ Sony Assurance

Sony Assurance posted an 11.3% increase in ordinary revenues compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥17.4 billion, primarily due to strong sales of its mainstay automobile insurance, which raised net premiums written. Ordinary profit increased 91.5% year on year, to ¥0.9 billion, owing mainly to the increase in ordinary revenues and a decline in the net expense ratio, resulting in net income of ¥0.6 billion, up 111.9% year on year.

In terms of insurance underwriting performance, owing mainly to an increased number of automobile insurance policies in force, direct premiums written and net premiums written grew 11.7% and 11.4%, year on year, to ¥17.2 billion and ¥17.3 billion, respectively. The increased number of policies in force influenced net losses paid, causing a 16.8% year-on-year increase, to ¥8.0 billion. The net loss ratio rose 2.2 percentage points, compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to 52.0%. The net expense ratio decreased 1.5 percentage point year on year, to 24.6%, due to the increase in net premiums written, despite a 5.1% increase in underwriting expenses of ¥4.2 billion. Underwriting profits rose 142.2% year on year, to ¥0.7 billion, reflecting the adjustment of the provision for reserves for outstanding claims and underwriting reserves.

As of June 30, 2009, Sony Assurance's solvency margin ratio* was 1,020.1%.

* The solvency margin ratio as of June 30, 2009, is calculated in accordance with Article 86 and Article 87 of the Insurance Business Law Enforcement Guidelines and Ministry of Finance Announcement No. 50 of 1996. The calculation for major catastrophe risks is based partly on methods judged to be rational by Sony Assurance.

■ Sony Bank (Non-Consolidated)

Sony Bank's ordinary revenues decreased 11.1% compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥7.6 billion, owing mainly to decreases in net other operating income, a part of which offset increases in net interest income, bolstered primarily by the growing loan business. Ordinary profit decreased 61.6% year on year, to ¥0.4 billion, due to a decline in gross operating profit for decreased net other operating income, as well as an increase in general and administrative expenses, leading to net income of ¥0.2 billion, down 62.7% year on year.

Gross operating profit dropped 8.8% from the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥3.2 billion, led by a decrease in net other operating income, though net interest income and net fees and commissions increased year on year. With respect to the breakdown of gross operating profit, net interest income rose 197.6% year on year, to ¥3.2 billion, due to higher interest on loans and a decline in interest on deposits in the lowering of interest rates. Net fees and commissions increased 468.4% year on year, to ¥38 million, owing to increased fees and commissions from foreign exchange margin transactions. Net other operating losses were ¥16 million , compared with net other operating income of ¥2.5 billion during the same period of the previous fiscal year, due to reduced gains from derivatives, net.

General and administrative expenses expanded 17.2% during the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥2.7 billion, due mainly to an increase in system-related expenses.

As of June 30, 2009, customer assets (the sum of deposits and investment trusts) grew ¥20.0 billion, or 1.4%, from March 31, 2009, to ¥1,423.7 billion. As for the breakdown of customer assets as of June 30, 2009, deposits amounted to ¥1,330.9 billion, up ¥4.5 billion, or 0.3%, from March 31, 2009. Investment trusts were ¥92.7 billion, up ¥15.5 billion, or 20.1% from March 31, 2009. Loans expanded to ¥510.8 billion, up ¥33.8 billion, or 7.1%, from March 31, 2009, owing primarily to a growing balance of mortgage loans, though the rate of growth in customer assets slowed. As of June 30, 2009, the number of accounts was up 12 thousand from March 31, 2009, to 736 thousand accounts.

Net unrealized losses on other securities, net of taxes, an item in net assets, totaled ¥3.1 billion, up ¥6.4 billion from March 31, 2009.

As of June 30, 2009, Sony Bank's non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio* (domestic criteria) was 13.41%, compared with 13.37% as of March 31, 2009.

* Sony Bank's non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio was calculated based on the standard stipulated by Article 14-2 of the Banking Law of Japan, in accordance with the Financial Services Agency of Japan ("FSA") public ministerial announcement No. 19 of 2006. The capital adequacy ratio as of and after December 31, 2008, newly adopted the special exception of the standard mentioned above, in accordance with the FSA public ministerial announcement No. 79 of 2008.

5. Other Information

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period (changes in specified subsidiaries accompanying changes in scope of consolidation)

Not applicable.

(2) Simplified accounting methods and accounting methods used specifically for quarterly consolidated financial statements

(Simplified accounting methods)

i) Reserve for possible loan losses

At a certain consolidated subsidiary, except for loans to borrowers subject to bankruptcy, court-guided rehabilitation or similar legal or formal proceedings for which the subsidiary provide a specific reserve, the reserve for possible loan losses are calculated based on the historical loan loss ratio used for the year ended March 31, 2009.

ii) Collectability of deferred tax assets

At a certain consolidated subsidiary, the collectability of deferred tax assets is determined based on the earnings forecasts and tax planning as of March 31, 2009.

(Accounting methods used specifically for quarterly consolidated financial statements)

Not applicable

(3) Changes in accounting policies, procedures and presentation rules applied in the preparation of the quarterly consolidated financial statements

Not applicable

Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Yen in millions)

	As of June 30, 2009	As of March 31, 2009
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	72,506	42,794
Call loans and bills bought	96,186	95,709
Commercial paper and other debt purchased	28,602	16,163
Monetary trusts	557,430	608,846
Securities	3,830,917	3,703,062
Loans	631,959	597,542
Tangible fixed assets	83,783	83,619
Intangible fixed assets	18,732	18,788
Goodwill	1,879	2,004
Others	16,852	16,783
Due from agencies	0	1
Due from reinsurers	523	144
Foreign exchanges	7,978	6,355
Other assets	92,468	91,424
Deferred tax assets	32,400	49,889
Reserve for possible loan losses	(758)	(665)
Total Assets	5,452,730	5,313,677
Liabilities:		
Policy reserve and others	3,787,449	3,680,731
Reserve for outstanding claims	35,861	34,843
Policy reserve	3,748,885	3,643,348
Reserve for policyholders' dividends	2,702	2,539
Due to agencies	1,103	1,216
Due to reinsurers	767	1,042
Deposits	1,329,784	1,325,320
Call money and bills sold	22,600	10,000
Borrowed money	2,000	2,000
Foreign exchanges	6	8
Other liabilities	56,615	68,086
Reserve for employees' bonuses	1,081	2,251
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	14,066	13,435
Reserve for directors' retirement benefits	308	310
Reserve for price fluctuations	5,048	3,666
Reserve for financial products transaction liabilities	1	1
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities on land revaluation	706	706
Total Liabilities	5,221,541	5,108,779

(Yen in millions)

	As of June 30, 2009	As of March 31, 2009
Net Assets:		
Common stock	19,900	19,900
Capital surplus	195,277	195,277
Retained earnings(deficits)	3,727	(2,251)
Total shareholders' equity	218,904	212,925
Net unrealized gains(losses) on other securities, net of taxes	15,081	(4,853)
Net deferred losses on hedging instruments, net of taxes	(1,214)	(1,449)
Land revaluation, net of taxes	(1,475)	(1,475)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(107)	(248)
Total valuation and translation adjustments	12,284	(8,028)
Total Net Assets	231,189	204,897
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	5,452,730	5,313,677

2. Consolidated Statements of Income

(Yen in millions)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2008	For the three months ended June 30, 2009
Ordinary Revenues	215,046	248,117
Ordinary Revenues from the Life Insurance Business:	190,702	222,946
Income from insurance premiums	162,520	165,840
Investment income	27,626	56,575
(Interest income and dividends)	12,822	15,763
(Income from monetary trusts, net)	4,337	4,188
(Income from trading securities, net)	151	-
(Gains on sale of securities)	3,008	6,622
(Gains on separate accounts, net)	7,281	28,867
Other ordinary income	556	530
Ordinary Revenues from the Non-life Insurance Business:	15,707	17,491
Underwriting income	15,539	17,308
(Net premiums written)	15,529	17,301
(Interest and dividends on deposits of premiums)	9	7
Investment income	156	170
(Interest income and dividends)	164	170
(Gains on sale of securities)	2	7
(Transfer to interest and dividends on deposits of premiums)	(9)	(7)
Other ordinary income	11	11
Ordinary Revenues from the Banking Business:	8,636	7,679
Interest income	5,165	5,894
(Interest income on loans)	2,102	2,869
(Interest income and dividends on securities)	2,294	2,842
Fees and commissions	420	524
Other operating income	2,992	1,245
(Gains on foreign exchange transactions, net)	2,279	1,190
Other ordinary income	58	14

(Yen in millions)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2008	For the three months ended June 30, 2009
Ordinary Expenses	201,092	226,181
Ordinary Expenses from the Life Insurance Business:	178,510	202,417
Insurance claims and other payments	60,941	66,869
(Insurance claims)	14,416	15,194
(Annuity payments)	1,388	1,554
(Insurance benefits)	7,578	7,950
(Surrender payments)	36,589	41,218
(Other payments)	466	440
Provision for policy reserve and others	89,472	103,231
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims	1,877	754
Provision for policy reserve	87,584	102,476
Interest portion of reserve for policyholders’ dividends	10	1
Investment expenses	2,653	6,160
(Interest expenses)	6	8
(Losses on sale of securities)	42	3,626
(Devaluation losses on securities)	489	-
Operating expenses	22,768	23,097
Other ordinary expenses	2,673	3,057
Ordinary Expenses from the Non-life Insurance Business:	15,127	16,472
Underwriting expenses	11,382	12,548
(Net losses paid)	6,859	8,014
(Loss adjustment expenses)	877	973
(Net commission and brokerage fees)	201	246
(Provision for reserve for outstanding claims)	589	263
(Provision for underwriting reserve)	2,854	3,050
Investment expenses	-	12
(Losses on sale of securities)	-	12
Operating, general and administrative expenses	3,744	3,908
Other ordinary expenses	0	2
Ordinary Expenses from the Banking Business:	7,455	7,291
Interest expenses	4,063	2,624
(Interest expenses on deposits)	3,906	2,286
Fees and commissions	291	292
Other operating expenses	489	1,262
General and administrative expenses	2,549	3,019
Other ordinary expenses	62	92
Ordinary Profit	13,953	21,935

(Yen in millions)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2008	For the three months ended June 30, 2009
Extraordinary Gains	-	1
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuations	-	1
Extraordinary Losses	517	1,462
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	20	78
Impairment losses	0	0
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations	496	1,383
Provision for Reserve for Policyholders' Dividends	874	279
Income Before Income Taxes	12,562	20,194
Income Taxes	4,732	7,690
- Current	4,603	356
- Deferred	129	7,333
Net Income	7,829	12,504

3. Segment Information

	Yen in millions					
	For the three months ended June 30, 2008					
	Life insurance business	Non-life insurance business	Banking business	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
Ordinary revenues:						
External customers	¥ 190,702	¥ 15,707	¥ 8,636	¥ 215,046	-	¥ 215,046
Intersegment	240	3	11	256	¥ (256)	-
Total	190,943	15,710	8,648	215,302	(256)	215,046
Ordinary profit	¥ 12,390	¥ 472	¥ 1,049	¥ 13,912	¥ 41	¥ 13,953

	Yen in millions					
	For the three months ended June 30, 2009					
	Life insurance business	Non-life insurance business	Banking business	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
Ordinary revenues:						
External customers	¥ 222,946	¥ 17,491	¥ 7,679	¥ 248,117	-	¥ 248,117
Intersegment	327	0	14	341	¥ (341)	-
Total	223,273	17,491	7,693	248,459	(341)	248,117
Ordinary profit	¥ 20,755	¥ 904	¥ 255	¥ 21,914	¥ 20	¥ 21,935

Notes)
Life insurance business consists of Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Sony Life Insurance (Philippines) Corporation, non-life insurance business consists of Sony Assurance Inc. and banking business consists of Sony Bank Inc, and Sony Bank Security Inc, for the three months ended June 30, 2008. In addition to those companies, AEGON Sony Life Planning Co., Ltd. has been included in life insurance business for the three months end June 30, 2009.

4. Per Share Information

Net income per share is calculated based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. For the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, net income per share was ¥3,599.85 and ¥5,749.09, respectively. There were no potential dilutive securities. Net assets per share, calculated based on the number of shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31 and June 30, 2009, were ¥94,205.75 and ¥106,293.93, respectively.

The basis for this calculation for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009 is net income of ¥7,829 million and ¥12,504 million, the entire amount of which is applicable to common stocks. The weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009 were both 2,175,000 shares.

SFH's consolidated results* are prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan. As such, these figures differ in significant respects from financial information reported by SFH's parent company, Sony Corporation, which prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the United States.

*The SFH's scope of consolidation includes Sony Financial Holdings Inc., Sony Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Sony Life Insurance (Philippines) Corporation, Sony Assurance Inc., Sony Bank Inc., Sony Bank Securities Inc. and AEGON Sony Life Planning Co., Ltd., as an affiliated company accounted for under the equity method. However, the scope of consolidation for SFH's consolidated results for the three months ended June 30, 2008, does not include AEGON Sony Life Planning Co., Ltd., as an affiliated company accounted for under the equity method.

On July 30, 2009, Sony Corporation will announce its consolidated financial results for the first quarter ended June 30, 2009. SFH Group companies constitute the majority of Sony Group's Financial Services segment. However, the scope of Sony Group's Financial Services segment differs from the scope of SFH's consolidated results. For the scope of Sony Group's Financial Services segment, please refer to the July 30, 2009, news release by Sony Corporation.

This Consolidated Financial Summary contains statements concerning the current plans, expectations, strategies and beliefs of the Sony Financial Holdings Group (the "SFH Group"). Any statements contained herein that pertain to future operating performance and that are not historic facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may include—but are not limited to—statements using words such as "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "strategy," "expect," "forecast," "predict," "possibility" that describe future operating activities, financial performance, events or conditions. Forward-looking statements, whether spoken or written, are based on judgments made by the management of the SFH Group based on information that is currently available to it. As such, forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, and actual results may vary substantially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements. Consequently, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The SFH Group disclaims any obligation to revise forward-looking statements in light of new information, future events or other findings.

For inquiries: Masaaki Konoo or Hiroko Hanakura
Corporate Communications & Investor Relations Dept. Sony Financial Holdings Inc.
Telephone: +81-3-5785-1074 E-mail: press@sonyfh.co.jp
Website of Sony Financial Holdings Inc. http://www.sonyfh.co.jp/index_en.html