February 14, 2014
Sony Financial Holdings Inc.

Summary Information on Sony Assurance's Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013

<Contents>

1. Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2013
Assets:		
Cash and deposits	8,443	5,117
Securities	88,670	100,545
Tangible fixed assets	1,160	2,637
Intangible fixed assets	7,515	8,085
Other assets	17,677	16,240
Deferred tax assets	3,953	4,338
Total Assets	**127,421**	**136,965**
Liabilities:		
Underwriting reserves	99,209	107,709
Reserve for outstanding losses	28,599	31,331
Underwriting reserves	70,609	76,377
Other liabilities	6,537	5,972
Income taxes payable	227	1,576
Others	6,309	4,395
Reserve for employees’ retirement benefits	850	937
Reserve for directors’ retirement benefits	53	19
Reserve for employees’ bonuses	756	469
Reserve for price fluctuations and others	80	95
Reserve for price fluctuations	80	95
Total Liabilities	**107,487**	**115,204**
Net Assets:		
Shareholders’ equity		
Common stock	20,000	20,000
Capital surplus	20,000	20,000
Retained deficits	(20,492)	(18,745)
Total shareholders’ equity	19,507	21,254
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Net unrealized gains on other securities, net of taxes	426	505
Total valuation and translation adjustments	426	505
Total Net Assets	**19,934**	**21,760**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**127,421**	**136,965**

2. Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

	For the nine months ended December 31, 2012	For the nine months ended December 31, 2013
Ordinary Revenues	**63,823**	**67,481**
Underwriting income	63,011	66,569
(Net premiums written)	62,987	66,542
(Interest and dividends on deposits of premiums)	24	27
Investment income	743	891
(Interest income and dividends)	743	899
(Gains on sale of securities)	24	15
(Transfer to interest and dividends on deposits of premiums)	(24)	(27)
Other ordinary income	68	19
Ordinary Expenses	**62,769**	**64,690**
Underwriting expenses	47,652	49,274
(Net losses paid)	35,041	35,040
(Loss adjustment expenses)	4,241	4,677
(Net commissions and brokerage fees)	1,046	1,055
(Provision for reserve for outstanding losses)	3,594	2,732
(Provision for underwriting reserves)	3,727	5,767
Investment expenses	5	2
(Losses on sale of securities)	3	1
Operating, general and administrative expenses	15,096	15,409
Other ordinary expenses	15	4
Ordinary Profit	**1,053**	**2,790**
Extraordinary Gains	-	-
Extraordinary Losses	14	15
Losses on sale or disposal of fixed assets	0	0
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations and others	14	15
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations	14	15
Income Before Income Taxes	1,038	2,774
Income Taxes –current	19	1,448
Income Taxes –deferred	420	(420)
Total Income Taxes	439	1,028
Net Income	**599**	**1,746**

3. Financial Summary (Year-on-Year Comparison)

(Millions of yen)

		For the nine months ended December 31, 2012	For the nine months ended December 31, 2013	Change (Amount)	Change (%)
Gross direct premiums written		**62,185**	**65,569**	**3,384**	**5.4 %**
(Direct premiums written)		62,185	65,569	3,384	5.4
Ordinary Income (expenses)	**Underwriting income**	**63,011**	**66,569**	**3,558**	**5.6**
	(Net premiums written)	62,987	66,542	3,555	5.6
	Underwriting expenses	**47,652**	**49,274**	**1,622**	**3.4**
	(Net losses paid)	35,041	35,040	(1)	(0.0)
	(Loss adjustment expenses)	4,241	4,677	436	10.3
	(Net commissions and brokerage fees)	1,046	1,055	9	0.9
	Investment income	**743**	**891**	**148**	**19.9**
	(Interest income and dividends)	743	899	156	21.0
	(Gains on sale of securities)	24	15	(8)	(36.0)
	Investment expenses	**5**	**2**	**(3)**	**(62.3)**
	(Losses on sale of securities)	3	1	(2)	(73.4)
	Operating, general and administrative expenses	**15,096**	**15,409**	**313**	**2.1**
	(Operating, general and administrative expenses related to underwriting)	15,020	15,344	323	2.2
	Other ordinary income, net	**52**	**15**	**(37)**	**(70.7)**
	Ordinary profit	**1,053**	**2,790**	**1,736**	**164.8**
	(Underwriting profit)	337	1,949	1,612	478.3
Extraordinary gains (losses)	Extraordinary Gains	—	—	—	—
	Extraordinary Losses	14	15	0	6.0
	Extraordinary gains (losses), net	(14)	(15)	(0)	—
Income before income taxes		**1,038**	**2,774**	**1,736**	**167.1**
Income taxes -current		**19**	**1,448**	**1,429**	**7,429.3**
Income taxes -deferred		**420**	**(420)**	**(840)**	**(200.1)**
Total income taxes		**439**	**1,028**	**588**	**134.0**
Net Income		**599**	**1,746**	**1,147**	**191.4**
Ratios	Net loss ratio	62.4%	59.7%		
	Net expense ratio	25.5%	24.6%		

Notes: 1. Underwriting profit = Underwriting income – (Underwriting expenses + Operating, general and administrative expenses related to underwriting) ± Other income (expenses)

Other income (expenses) is the amount equivalent to the corporate income taxes for compulsory automobile liability insurance, etc.

2. Ratios are calculated as follows:

Net loss ratio=(Net losses paid + Loss adjustment expenses) / Net premiums written x 100

Net expense ratio=(Net commissions and brokerage fees + Operating, general and administrative expenses related to underwriting) / Net premium written x 100

4. Premiums and Losses Paid by Type of Policy

Direct Premiums Written

(Millions of yen)

	For the nine months ended December 31, 2012			For the nine months ended December 31, 2013		
	Amount	Composition	YoY Change	Amount	Composition	YoY Change
		%	%		%	%
Fire	171	0.3	45.3	184	0.3	7.2
Marine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal accident	5,883	9.5	6.6	6,234	9.5	6.0
Voluntary automobile	56,129	90.3	5.6	59,151	90.2	5.4
Compulsory automobile liability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	62,185	100.0	5.7	65,569	100.0	5.4

Net Premiums Written

(Millions of yen)

	For the nine months ended December 31, 2012			For the nine months ended December 31, 2013		
	Amount	Composition	YoY Change	Amount	Composition	YoY Change
		%	%		%	%
Fire	80	0.1	16.4	92	0.1	14.8
Marine	105	0.2	108.5	118	0.2	12.6
Personal accident	6,073	9.6	6.9	6,440	9.7	6.0
Voluntary automobile	55,922	88.8	5.6	58,959	88.6	5.4
Compulsory automobile liability	805	1.3	24.4	931	1.4	15.7
Total	62,987	100.0	6.0	66,542	100.0	5.6

Net Losses Paid

(Millions of yen)

	For the nine months ended December 31, 2012			For the nine months ended December 31, 2013		
	Amount	YoY Change	Net loss ratio	Amount	YoY Change	Net loss ratio
		%	%		%	%
Fire	0	(98.0)	21.5	1	108.7	9.5
Marine	160	53.8	152.5	101	(37.0)	85.2
Personal accident	1,467	8.5	27.2	1,537	4.8	27.0
Voluntary automobile	32,662	6.0	65.6	32,559	(0.3)	62.8
Compulsory automobile liability	750	15.9	93.1	840	12.1	90.2
Total	35,041	6.3	62.4	35,040	(0.0)	59.7

5. Non-consolidated Solvency Margin Ratio

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2013
(A) Total non-consolidated solvency margin		27,370	29,851
	Capital or treasury	19,507	21,254
	Reserve for price fluctuations	80	95
	Contingency reserve	63	70
	Catastrophe reserve	7,164	7,772
	General reserve for possible loan losses	-	-
	Net unrealized gains on other securities (before subtracting tax effects)	554	657
	Net unrealized gains on real estate	-	-
	Excess refund reserve	-	-
	Subordinated debt	-	-
	The portion of the excess refund reserve and subordinated debt that is not included in the margin	-	-
	Deductible items	-	-
	Others	-	-
(B) Total non-consolidated risk $\sqrt{(R_1+R_2)^2+(R_3+R_4)^2}+R_5+R_6$		10,855	10,899
	Ordinary insurance risk (R_1)	9,865	9,886
	Third-sector insurance risk (R_2)	-	-
	Assumed interest rate risk (R_3)	67	75
	Asset management risk (R_4)	485	668
	Business management risk (R_5)	331	338
	Major catastrophe risk (R_6)	643	646
(C) Non-consolidated solvency margin ratio [(A)／{(B)×1/2}]×100		504.2 %	547.7 %

Note: The figures were calculated based on the provisions in Articles 86 and 87 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act of Japan and Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996.
The figures as of December 31, 2013 were partly calculated on the simplified method, for example, some bases for the major catastrophe risk calculation are deemed same as the figures as of September 30, 2013.

<Non-consolidated 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 non-consolidated 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 Act of Japan, based on its percentage holdings of capital and other reserves (in other words, the total non-consolidated 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 risk (Ordinary insurance risk) (Third-sector insurance risk) : Risk outside the scope of risk incorporated into the rate of accident occurrence (excluding major catastrophe risk)

(2) Assumed interest rate risk : Risk that actual investment yields will fall below the investment yield assumed when calculating premiums

(3) Asset management risk : Risk arising from such factors as unexpectedly large fluctuations in prices on held securities and other assets

(4) Business management risk : Unexpected risk to business management other than (1) through (3) above and (5)

(5) Major catastrophe risk :Risk arising from major catastrophes (such as the Great Kanto Earthquake and the Ise Bay Typhoon)

A non-life insurer's ability to pay (total non-consolidated 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 catastrophe reserve) and a portion of its net unrealized gains on real estate.

The non-consolidated 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.