

**Presentation Material** 

# Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2013 and Sony Life's Preliminary Market Consistent Embedded Value As of March 31, 2013

Sony Financial Holdings Inc. May 20, 2013

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Consolidated Operating Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2013

Consolidated Financial Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2014

Sony Life's Preliminary MCEV as of March 31, 2013 and Risk Amount



# **Consolidated Operating Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2013**



#### FY2012 Results and FY2013 Forecast (Consolidated)

- During FY2012, we maintained stable and sustainable business growth in all the businesses: life insurance, non-life insurance and banking. In addition, thanks to the market recovery, we posted increases in revenues and profit year on year, which exceeded our previous forecast announced on February 2013.
- For FY2013 forecast, stable and sustainable business growth is expected, however, both revenues and profit are expected to decrease year on year. This is because we do not expect such increases in revenues and profit due to the market recovery as recorded in FY2012. We also anticipate a negative impact resulting from the revision of discount rate used for calculating policy reserves.
- > Without the above mentioned factors, we expect stable increases in revenues and profit in FY2013.

#### ■ <u>Sony Life's MCEV</u>

During FY2012, Sony Life's MCEV steadily increased due to an increase in policies in force, as well as reducing the impact of lower interest rates, based on Sony Life's ALM initiatives. Risk amount is also fully controlled within a low level of MCEV.

#### Return to Shareholders

- We plan to pay a year-end dividend of ¥25 per share for FY2012, up ¥5 from FY2011. We will continue to return profits to shareholders through steadily increasing dividends.
- At this moment, we plan to pay a year-end dividend of ¥25 per share for FY2013, unchanged from FY2012.

# Highlights of Consolidated Operating Performance for the Year Ended March 31, 2013 (1)



Ordinary revenues Ordinary profit	(Billions of yen)			FY2011	FY2012	Cha	ange
		Life	Ordinary revenues	967.5	1,142.3	+174.8	+18.1%
		Insurance Business	Ordinary profit	68.1	72.7	+4.5	+6.7%
1,259.0		Non-life	Ordinary revenues	80.0	84.7	+4.6	+5.8%
1,078.0		Insurance Business	Ordinary profit	2.8	2.3	(0.4)	(17.1%)
+16.8%		Banking Business Intersegment Adjustments*	Ordinary revenues	32.5	34.3	+1.7	+5.5%
			Ordinary profit	3.4	3.9	+0.4	+14.2%
79.2			Ordinary revenues	(2.1)	(2.3)	(0.2)	_
6.2%			Ordinary profit	0.1	0.1	+0.0	+35.0%
74.6			Ordinary revenues	1,078.0	1,259.0	+180.9	+16.8%
		Consolidated	Ordinary profit	74.6	79.2	+4.6	+6.2%
			Net income	32.8	45.0	+12.2	+37.3%
FY2011 FY2012 (Billions of yen)	(Billions of yen)		12.3.31	13.3.31	Change fro	om 12.3.31	
		Consolidated	Total assets	7,241.4	8,096.1	+854.7	+11.8%
		Consolidated	Net assets	347.8	435.4	+87.6	+25.2%

\*Amounts in ordinary profit in the "Intersegment adjustments" are mainly from SFH. \*Comprehensive income: FY2011: ¥60.3 billion, FY2012: ¥96.2 billion

# Highlights of Consolidated Operating Performance for the Year Ended March 31, 2013 (2)

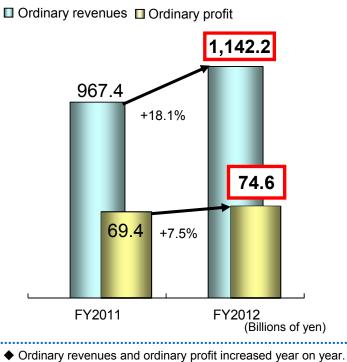


#### <YonY comparison>

- Life insurance business: Ordinary revenues increased year on year due mainly to a significant increase in income from insurance premiums associated with steady growth in policy amount in force, and an increase in investment income on separate accounts due to the market recovery. Ordinary profit increased due primarily to a reversal of policy reserves for minimum guarantees for variable life insurance and a recovery from negative spread into positive at Sony Life. These positive factors surpassed the company's negative effects stemming from recording higher profit in the previous fiscal year due to the reversal of reserve for outstanding claims related to the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- Non-life insurance business: Ordinary revenues increased year on year, owing to an increase in net premiums written, as the number of insurance policies in force grew primarily for its mainstay automobile insurance. Ordinary profit decreased year on year owing mainly to higher provision of reserve for outstanding losses, although net loss ratio remained at the same levels.
- Banking business: Ordinary revenues increased year on year due to an increase in interest income on loans led by the growing balance of mortgage loans and an increase in net fees and commissions resulting from Sony Bank's July 2011 acquisition of SmartLink Network, Inc., which became its consolidated subsidiary. Ordinary profit increased year on year due mainly to the increase in profit related to mortgage loan business.
- Consolidated ordinary revenues increased 16.8% compared with the previous fiscal year, to ¥1,259.0 billion, owing to increases in ordinary revenues from all the businesses. Consolidated ordinary profit increased 6.2% year on year, to ¥79.2 billion. By business segment, ordinary profit from the life insurance business and the banking business increased, whereas ordinary profit from the non-life insurance business decreased year on year. Consolidated net income increased 37.3% year on year, to ¥45.0 billion, reflecting the previous fiscal year's increase in deferred income taxes owing to the partial reversal of deferred tax assets associated with the reduction in the corporate tax rate.

# Highlights of Operating Performance: Sony Life (Non-consolidated)





- Income from insurance premiums significantly increased due to steady growth in policy amount in force.
- Investment income increased year on year, reflecting an increase in investment income on separate accounts due to the market recovery.
- Ordinary profit increased due primarily to a reversal of policy reserves for minimum guarantees for variable life insurance and a recovery from negative spread into positive at Sony Life. These positive factors surpassed the company's negative effects stemming from recording higher profit in the previous fiscal year due to the reversal of reserve for outstanding claims related to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

(Billions of yen)		FY2011	FY2012	Cha	inge	
Ordinary revenues			967.4	1,142.2	+174.8	+18.1%
	Inc	come from insurance premiums	816.1	925.8	+109.7	+13.5%
	١n	vestment income	133.9	199.8	+65.8	+49.2%
		Interest income and dividends	97.9	108.5	+10.5	+10.8%
		Income from monetary trusts, net	5.2	5.2	(0.0)	(0.4%)
		Gains on sale of securities	7.5	2.4	(5.1)	(68.0%)
		Gains on separate accounts, net	23.1	83.6	+60.4	+261.3%
Ore	dina	ry expenses	897.9	1,067.6	+169.6	+18.9%
	Ins	surance claims and other payments	287.4	293.9	+6.4	+2.3%
	Pr	ovision for policy reserves and others	471.5	630.5	+158.9	+33.7%
	١n	vestment expenses	14.3	11.6	(2.6)	(18.7%)
		Losses on sale of securities	2.6	1.5	(1.0)	(39.1%)
		Losses on separate accounts, net	1.6	0.3	(1.3)	(80.7%)
	Op	perating expenses	105.4	109.0	+3.5	+3.4%
Ore	dina	ry profit	69.4	74.6	+5.2	+7.5%
Ne	t inc	ome	31.4	42.4	+11.0	+35.1%
(Billions of yen)		12.3.31	13.3.31	Change fro	om 12.3.31	
Securities		4,545.0	5,211.5	+666.5	+14.7%	
Policy reserves		4,843.0	5,472.9	+629.9	+13.0%	
Total net assets		264.8	342.3	+77.4	+29.3%	
	Net	unrealized gains on other securities	34.0	80.2	+46.2	+135.9%
Tot	tal a	ssets	5,222.8	5,952.7	+729.9	+14.0%
	Sep	parate account assets	444.2	550.6	+106.3	+23.9%

# **Overview of Operating Performance:** Sony Life (Non-consolidated)



(Billions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Change		<reasons change="" for=""></reasons>	
New policy amount	4,203.3	4,454.6	+6.0%	•	Increased due to much higher	
Lapse and surrender amount	2,056.2	1,911.9	(7.0%)		sales of living benefit insurance and whole life insurance.	
Lapse and surrender rate	5.93%	5.31%	(0.62pt)	◀	<ul> <li>Decreased due mainly to term-l</li> </ul>	
Policy amount in force	36,077.0	37,779.0	+4.7%		insurance.	
Annualized premiums from new policies	70.8	73.2	+3.4%	•		
Of which, third-sector products	17.1	18.3	+7.6%		<ul> <li>Increased due to much higher sales of living benefit insurance</li> </ul>	
Annualized premiums from insurance in force	635.4	669.9	+5.4%		whole life insurance and term li	
Of which, third-sector products	148.9	158.6	+6.5%		insurance.	
	FY2011	FY2012	Change		<ul> <li>Increased due to an increase in interest income and dividends</li> </ul>	
Gains from investment, net (general account)	96.4	104.5	+8.4%		despite lower gains on sale of	
Core profit	71.6	80.0	+11.7%	K	securities.	
Positive (Negative) spread	(1.5)	2.1	_		<ul> <li>Increased due primarily to a reversal of policy reserves for</li> </ul>	
	12.3.31	13.3.31	Change from 12.3.31		minimum guarantees for variab life insurance and a recovery front negative spread into positive at Sony Life.	
Non-consolidated solvency margin ratio	1,980.4%	2,281.8%	+301.4pt		These positive factors surpasse	

Notes:

\*1. Figures for new policy amount, lapse and surrender amount, lapse and surrender rate, policy amount in force, annualized premiums from new policies and annualized premiums from insurance in force are calculated as the total of individual life insurance and individual annuities.

\*2. The lapse and surrender rate shows the ratio derived by dividing the amount of lapses and surrenders, not adjusted for policy amount decreases, increases, and reinstatements, by the policy amount in force at the beginning of the fiscal year.

\*3. The plus amount in negative spread indicates positive spread.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million; percentage change figures are rounded.

sales of living benefit insurance and whole life insurance.
<ul> <li>Decreased due mainly to term-life insurance.</li> </ul>

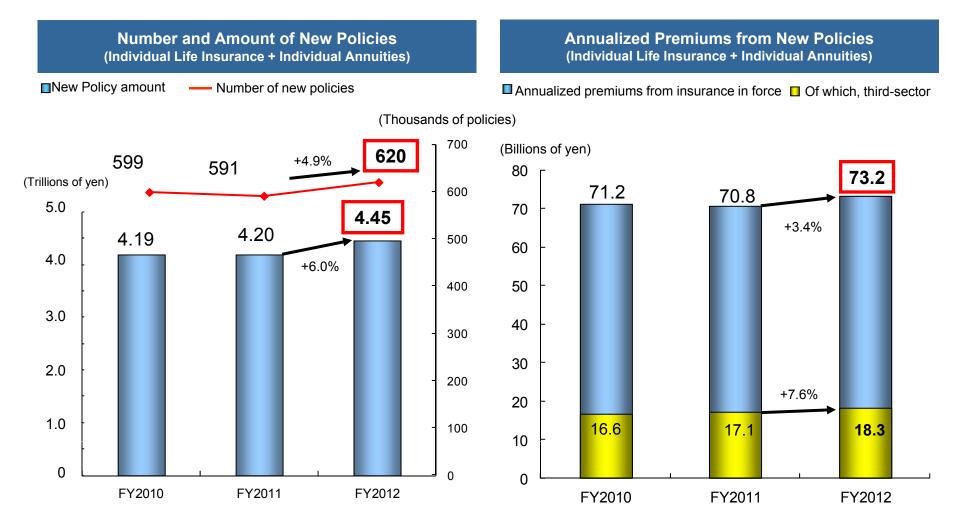
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irpassed the company's negative effects stemming from recording higher profit in the previous fiscal year due to the reversal of reserve for outstanding claims related to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

## **Sony Life Operating Performance (1)**

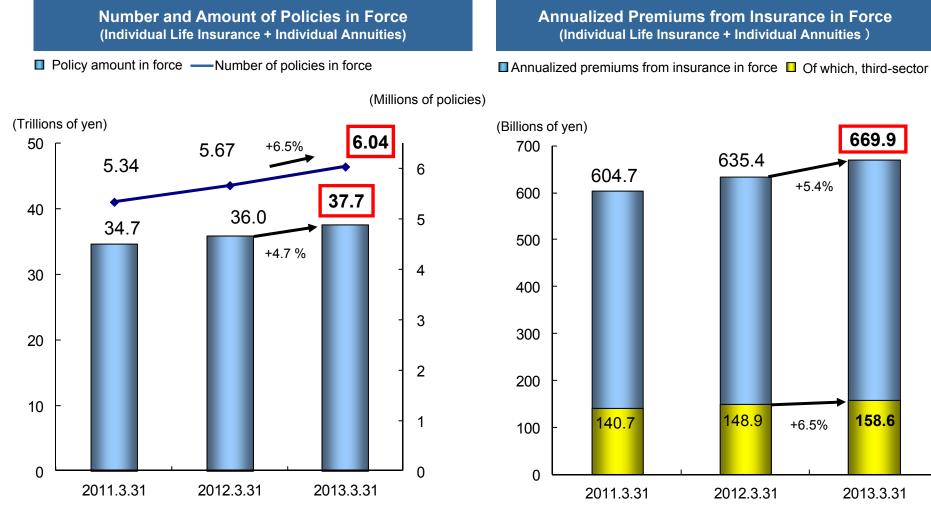




Line item amounts are truncated below ¥10 billion; numbers of policies are truncated below 1,000 policies; percentage change figures are rounded.

## **Sony Life Operating Performance (2)**

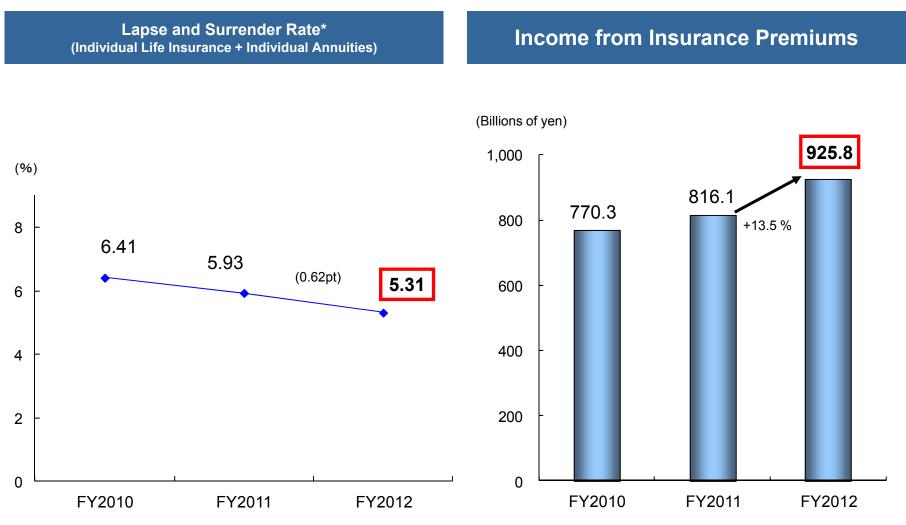




Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 billion; numbers of policies are truncated below 10,000 policies; percentage change figures are rounded.

### **Sony Life Operating Performance (3)**

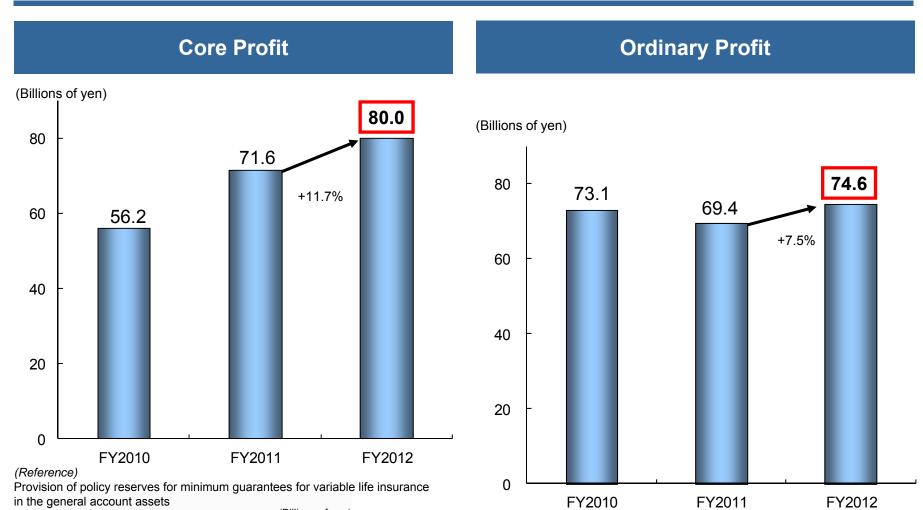




\*The lapse and surrender rate shows the ratio derived by dividing the amount of lapses and surrenders, not adjusted for policy amount decreases, increases, and reinstatements, by the policy amount in force at the beginning of the fiscal year.

# **Sony Life Operating Performance (4)**





 FY2010
 FY2011
 FY2012
 Y on Y Change

 5.0
 2.8
 (1.3)
 (4.1)

Note: Negative amount in provision of policy reserves for minimum guarantees for variable life insurance indicate reversal of reserve for policy reserves.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million; percentage change figures are rounded.

## **Sony Life Operating Performance (5)**



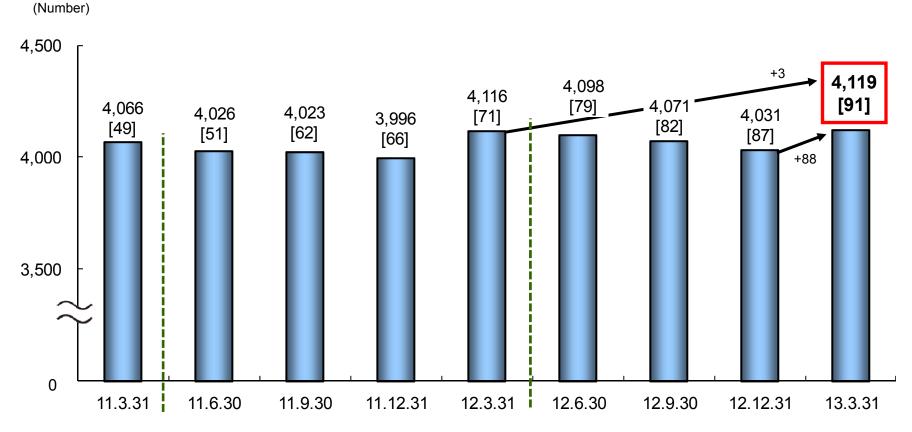
	Negative Spread			Average Assumed Interest Rate and Investment Yield for Core Profit				
(Billions of y 5 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - - 1 - - 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	yen) (6.3)	(1.5)	2.1	3.00%	2.43%	Average assum Investment yiel 2.35% 2.31%	d for core profit 2.31%	
-12 <sup>L</sup>	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012		FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	

\* The plus amount in negative spread indicates positive spread.

## **Sony Life Operating Performance (6)**



Number of Lifeplanner Sales Employees



Note: Figures in [] show the number of Lifeplanner sales employees (rehired on a fixed-term contract basis after retirement) included in the overall numbers, those who have reached retirement age but who continue to work as Lifeplanner sales employees that meet certain sales conditions and other requirements.

\* "Lifeplanner" is a registered trademark of Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

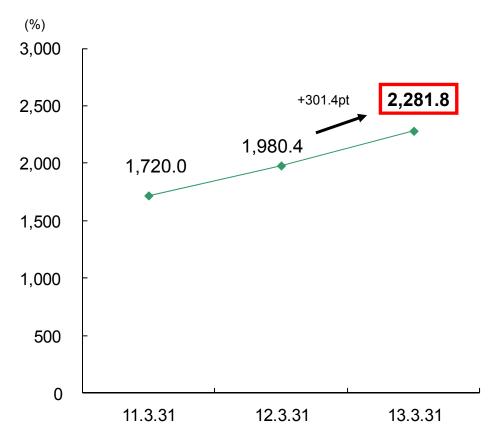


#### **Breakdown of General Account Assets**

	12.3	3.31	13.3	.31	<asset management="" review=""></asset>				
(Billions of yen)	Amount	%	Amount	%	On the asset side, we lengthened the duration of securities held to match the				
Japanese government and corporate bonds	3,975.7	83.2%	4,561.0	84.4%	liability characteristics of insurance policies with long-term maturities with the aim of				
Japanese stocks	45.0	0.9%	31.1	0.6%	reducing interest rate risk.				
Foreign securities	59.6	1.2%	62.0	1.1%	Japanese government and corporate bonds: Continue to accumulate ultralong-term bonds in FY12				
Foreign stocks	30.5	0.6%	25.4	0.5%	[Lengthened asset duration]				
Monetary trusts	288.2	6.0%	306.1	5.7%	11.3.31 18.5 year 12. 3.31 19.2 year				
Policy loans	138.7	2.9%	145.0	2.7%	<u>13.3.31 19.9 year</u>				
Real estate	72.9	1.5%	70.3	1.3%	Investment in the monetary trusts is mainly into Japanese government and corporate bonds.				
Cash and call loans	64.8	1.4%	103.3	1.9%	■The holding ratio on the real status, of Japanese government and corporate bonds including				
Others	102.6	2.1%	97.7	1.8%	those invested in monetary trusts in the general account assets: As of Mar. 31, 2013: 90.1% (As of Mar. 31, 2012: 89.2%)				
Total	4,778.5	100.0%	5,402.1	100.0%	Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million:				
percentage change figures are rounded									



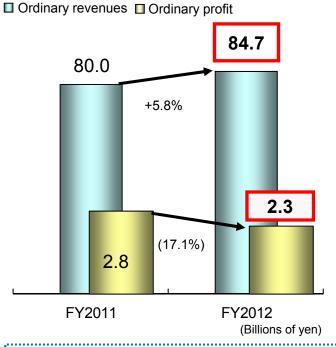
Non-consolidated Solvency Margin Ratio



Note: The non-consolidated solvency margin ratios are calculated based on the current standards applied from the end of fiscal 2011 (March 31, 2012).

# Highlights of Operating Performance: Sony Assurance





- Ordinary revenues increased but ordinary profit decreased year on year.
- Ordinary revenues increased year on year, owing to an increase in net premiums written, as the number of insurance policies in force grew primarily for automobile insurance.
- Ordinary profit decreased year on year owing mainly to higher provision of reserve for outstanding losses, although net loss ratio remained at the same levels.

(Billions of yen)		FY2011	FY2012	C	hange
0	rdinary revenues	80.0	84.7	+4.6	+5.8%
	Underwriting income	79.1	83.6	+4.4	+5.6%
	Investment income	0.8	1.0	+0.1	+17.0%
0	rdinary expenses	77.2	82.3	+5.1	+6.6%
	Underwriting expenses	58.0	61.8	+3.7	+6.5%
	Investment expenses	0.0	0.0	+0.0	+70.6%
	Operating, general and administrative expenses	19.0	20.4	+1.4	+7.3%
0	rdinary profit	2.8	2.3	(0.4)	(17.1%)
Ν	et income	1.2	1.4	+0.1	+11.9%
(Billions of yen)		12.3.31	13.3.31	Change from 12.3.31	
Underwriting reserves		67.3	70.6	+3.2	+4.8%
Т	otal net assets	18.0	19.9	+1.9	+10.7%
T	otal assets	118.6	127.4	+8.8	+7.4%

# **Overview of Operating Performance: Sony Assurance**



(Billions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Change	l ſ
Direct premiums written	78.3	82.5	+5.4%	
Net premiums written	79.1	83.5	+5.6%	
Net losses paid	45.0	47.1	+4.7%	<b>▲</b>
Underwriting profit	2.1	1.3	(33.7%)	
Net loss ratio	63.3%	63.2%	(0.1pt)	
Net expense ratio	25.7%	26.0%	+0.3pt	
Combines ratio	89.0%	89.2%	+0.2pt	

#### <Reasons for changes>

- Increased owing to an increase in the number of policies in force for automobile insurance.
- Increased owing mainly to an increase in the number of insurance payments due to the higher number of policies in force for automobile insurance.
- Increased owing mainly to increases in the system-related expenses, personnel expenses and insurance acquisition cost for new policies.

Notes:

Net loss ratio = (Net losses paid +Loss adjustment expenses) / Net premiums written Net expense ratio = Expenses related to underwriting / Net premiums written

	12.3.31	13.3.31	Change from 12.3.31			
Number of policies in force	1.49 million	1.55 million	+0.05 million	+4.0%	┥	<ul> <li>Increased due to an increase in the number of policies in force</li> </ul>
Non-consolidated solvency margin ratio	557.8%	504.2%	(53.6pt)			for automobile insurance.

Note: The number of policies in force is the total of automobile insurance and medical and cancer insurance, which accounts for 99% of net premiums written.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million; number of policies are truncated below 10,000 policies; percentage change figures are rounded.

# Sony Assurance's Underwriting Performance by Type of Policy



#### **Direct Premiums Written**

(Millions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Change
Fire	176	236	+34.1%
Marine	_	_	—
Personal accident*	7,424	7,898	+6.4%
Voluntary automobile	70,712	74,406	+5.2%
Compulsory automobile liability	_	_	_
Total	78,313	82,541	+5.4%

#### **Net Premiums Written**

(Millions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Change
Fire	72	86	+19.3%
Marine	90	142	+56.9%
Personal accident*	7,626	8,138	+6.7%
Voluntary automobile	70,457	74,140	+5.2%
Compulsory automobile liability	893	1,075	+20.3%
Total	79,141	83,582	+5.6%

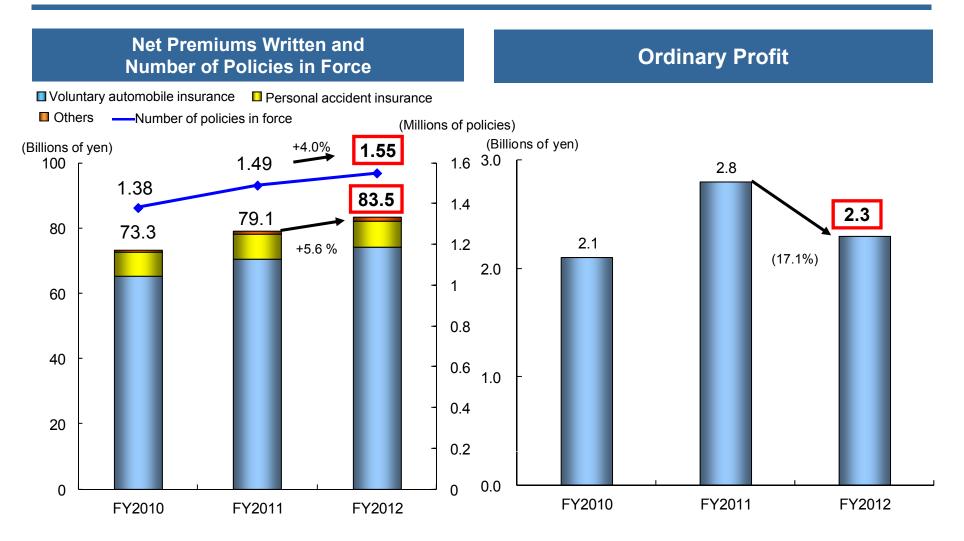
#### Net Losses paid

(Millions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Change
Fire	40	1	(97.3%)
Marine	138	185	+33.8%
Personal accident*	1,796	1,957	+9.0%
Voluntary automobile	42,193	44,004	+4.3%
Compulsory automobile liability	862	1,004	+16.5%
Total	45,032	47,153	+4.7%

\*SURE, medical and cancer insurance is included in personal accident

## **Sony Assurance Operating Performance (1)**



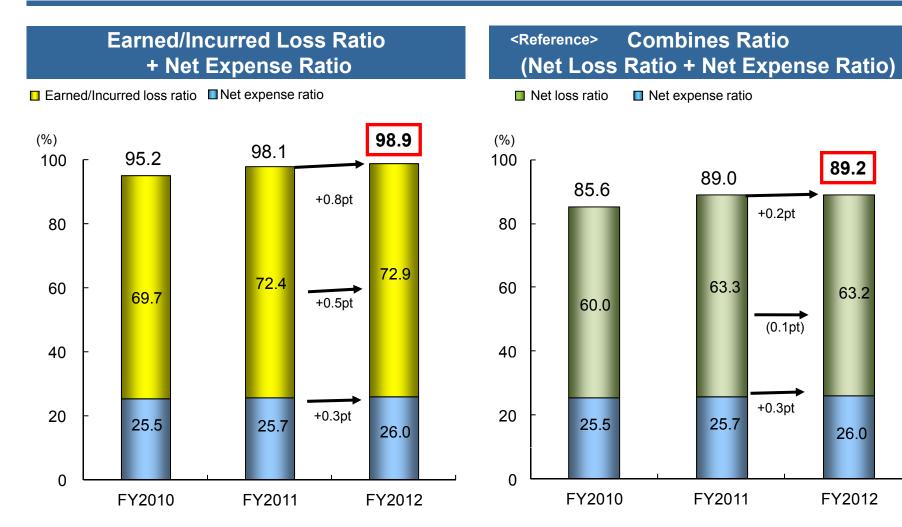


The number of policies in force is the total of automobile insurance and medical and cancer insurance policies, which account for 99% of net premiums written. More than 90% of personal accident insurance is medical and cancer insurance.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million; number of policies are truncated below 10,000 policies; percentage change figures are rounded.

## **Sony Assurance Operating Performance (2)**





#### Notes:

Earned/Incurred loss ratio = (Net losses paid + Provision for reserve for outstanding losses + Loss adjustment expenses) / Earned premiums.

[Earthquake insurance and compulsory automobile liability insurance are excluded from the above calculation.]

#### Notes:

Net loss ratio= (Net losses paid + Loss adjustment expenses) / Net premiums written Net expense ratio= Expenses related to underwriting / Net premiums written



Non-consolidated Solvency Margin Ratio (%) 800 631.0% 557.8% 504.2% (53.6pt) 400 0 11.3.31 12.3.31 13.3.31

Note: The non-consolidated solvency margin ratios are calculated based on the current standards applied from the end of fiscal 2011 (March 31, 2012).

# **Highlights of Operating Performance:** Sony bank (Consolidated/Non-consolidated)



Change

+1.7

+0.4

+5.5%

+12.4%

+87.6%

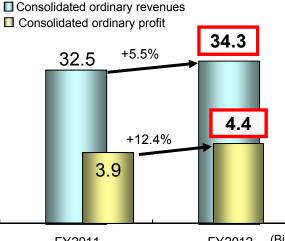
FY2012

34.3

4.4

32.5

3.9



FY2011 

(Billions of yen) FY2012 .....

#### <Consolidated>

 Consolidated ordinary revenues increased year on year due to an increase in interest income on loans led by the growing balance of mortgage loans and an increase in net fees and commissions resulting from Sony Bank's acquisition of SmartLink Network, Inc., which became its consolidated subsidiary. Consolidated ordinary profit increased year on year due mainly to an increase in profit related to mortgage loan business. Consolidated net income increased due to recording deferred tax assets on the sale of Sony Bank Securities on August 1, 2012. <Non-consolidated> • Gross operating profit slightly increased year on year.

- -Net interest income increased owing to an increase in interest income on loans led by a growing balance of mortgage loans and a decrease in interest expenses.
- -Net fees and commissions slightly decreased as Sony Bank stopped charging FX transaction, despite higher gains on fees and commissions related to mortgage loan business. -Net other operating income decreased reflecting lower gains on bond dealing transactions.
- Net income decreased owing to recording extraordinary losses (¥2.7 billion) on the sale of Sony Bank Securities Inc.

<consolidated></consolidated>	
(Billions of yen)	FY2011
Consolidated ordinary revenues	32.5

#### **Consolidated ordinary profit** Consolidated net income 1.7 3.2 +1.5 <Non-consolidated> FY2011 FY2012 Change (Billions of ven)

	(Billions of yen)	112011		ond	ngo
0	rdinary revenues	30.0	31.3	+1.2	+4.2%
G	ross operating profit	18.3	18.5	+0.1	+1.0%
	Net interest income	16.1	18.1	+2.0	+12.5%
	Net fees and commissions	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	(38.1%)
	Net other operating income	2.0	0.2	(1.7)	(86.2%)
General and administrative expenses		13.8	13.9	+0.1	+1.1%
Net operating profit		4.3	4.5	+0.1	+4.5%
0	rdinary profit	4.0	4.2	+0.2	+6.2%
Ne	et income	2.3	0.8	(1.4)	(62.4%)
(Billions of yen)		12.3.31	13.3.31	Chang 12.3	
Total net assets		62.7	67.8	+5.0	+8.0%
	Net unrealized gains on other securities (net of taxes)	1.7	6.5	+4.7	+269.9%
Total assets		1,890.5	2,005.0	+114.5	+6.1%

# Overview of Operating Performance: Sony Bank (Non-consolidated) (1)



#### <Reasons for changes>

	(Billions of yer	) 12.3.31	13.3.31		Change from 12.3.31		<ul> <li>Yen deposits increased due to the positive effect of special offer for summer 2012 bonus season, and</li> </ul>		
Cu	stomer assets	1,864.3	<b>1,974.3</b> +110.0 +5.9%			shifting customer assets from foreign currencies to yen deposits backed by			
	Deposits	1,762.2	1,857.4	+95.1	+5.4%		yen depreciation after the end of December 2012.		
	Yen	1,390.5	1,467.2	+76.6	+5.5%	₩	<ul> <li>Foreign currency deposits increased</li> </ul>		
	Foreign curren	cy 371.7	390.2	+18.5	+5.0%		reflecting a positive impact from foreign exchange conversion (+ ¥50.1 billion),		
	Investment trusts	102.0	116.9	+14.9	+14.6%		despite a negative impact from		
Lo	ans outstanding	835.5	970.2	+134.6	+16.1%		converting more foreign currencies into yen led by yen depreciation after the		
	Mortgage loans	749.6	860.3	+110.6	+14.8%		end of December 2012.		
	Others	85.9	<b>109.8</b> <sup>*1</sup>	+23.9	+27.9%		<ul> <li>Loan balance increased due to a growing balance of mortgage loans, in</li> </ul>		
	mber of accounts ) thousand)	89	92	+2	+3.3%		addition to a higher corporate loan balance centered on syndicated loans.		
rat (Ba	n-performing asset io ised on Financial *2 construction Law)	s 0.44%	0.41%	(0.03pt)			<ul> <li>Non-performing assets ratio was kept at an extremely low level.</li> </ul>		
	pital adequacy ratio pmestic criteria)	<sup>*3</sup> 11.58%	11.98%	+0.40pt		<b>11.98%</b> +0.40pt			In February 2013, Sony Bank borrowed funds from SFH as subordinated loan
	Tier 1 ratio	9.63%	8.85%	(0.	78pt)	]	to reinforce its financial base. The Tier 1 ratio was also kept at a high level.		

\*1 Loans in others include corporate loans of ¥103.3 billion.

\*2 Balance of problem assets based on the Financial Reconstruction Law / Total credit exposure

\*3 Please refer to the graph of the non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio (domestic criteria) on P27.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million; numbers of accounts are truncated below 10 thousands accounts; percentage change figures are rounded.

# Overview of Operating Performance: Sony Bank (Non-consolidated) (2)



#### <Reference> On Managerial Accounting Basis

	(Billions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Cha	ange
Gross operating profit		18.3	18.5	+0.1	+1.0%
	Net interest income <sup>*1</sup> ①	16.9	17.6	+0.6	+4.1%
	Net fees and commissions $^{*2}$ ②	1.1	1.0	(0.1)	(14.2%)
	Net other operating income <sup>*3</sup>	0.1	(0.1)	(0.3)	—
	Gross operating profit (core profit) (A)=①+②		18.6	+0.5	+2.9%
	erating expenses and other penses ③	13.9	13.9	(0.0)	(0.1%)
	c operating profit (core profit) (A)−③	4.1	4.6	+0.5	+13.0%

#### Managerial accounting basis

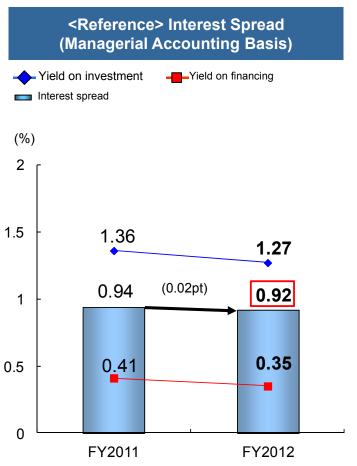
The following adjustments are made to the figures on a financial accounting basis to account for profits and losses more appropriately.

- \*1: Net interest income: Includes profits and losses associated with fund investment recorded in net other operating income, including gains or losses from currency swap transactions.
- \*2: Net fees and commissions: Includes profits and losses for customer dealings in foreign currency transactions recorded in net other operating income.
- 3: Net other operating income: After the above adjustments (\*1 and \*2), consists of profits and losses for bond and derivative dealing transactions.

#### Core basis

Profits and losses exclude net other operating income, which includes those on bond and derivative dealing transactions, and stands for Sony Bank's basic profits.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million; percentage change figures are rounded. The calculation method on a managerial accounting basis was partly changed from this fiscal year. Accordingly, the figures for FY2011 were retroactively calculated.

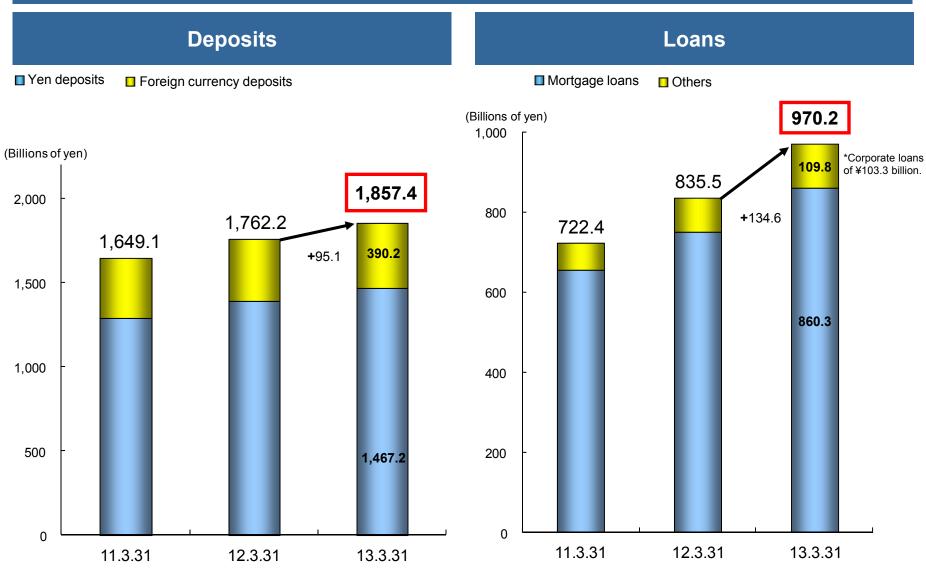


Sony Financial Holdings

Note: Interest spread=(Yield on investment)-(Yield on financing)

# Operating Performance: Sony Bank (Non-consolidated) (1)

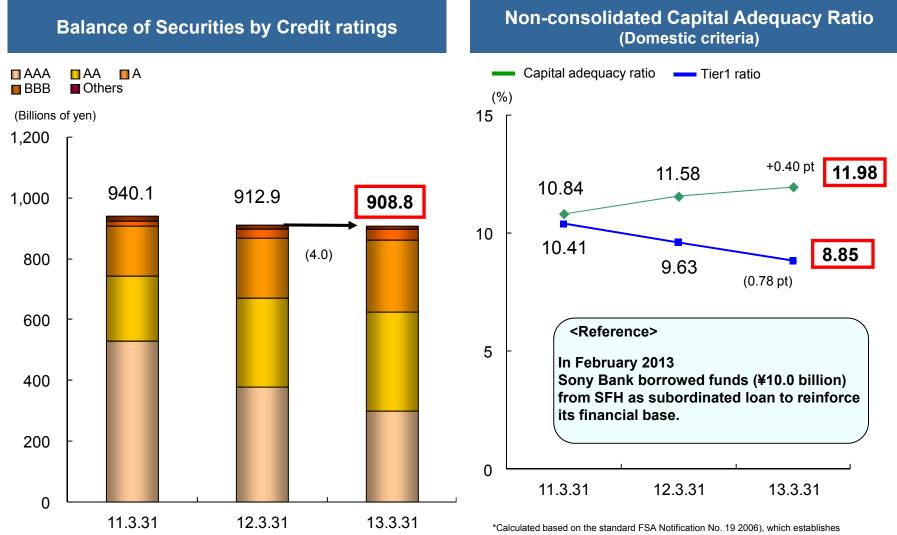




Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million

# **Operating Performance: Sony Bank (Non-consolidated) (2)**





\*Calculated based on the standard FSA Notification No. 19 2006), which establishes standards based on Article 14-2 of the banking Act of Japan for determining the capital adequacy of a bank in light of the assets held by the bank.

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million.



# **Consolidated Financial Forecast** for the Year Ending March 31, 2014

# **Consolidated Financial Forecast** for the Year Ending March 31, 2014



#### FY2013 Consolidated Financial Forecast

(Billions of yen)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)	Change
Consolidated ordinary revenues	1,259.0	1,222.0	(2.9%)
Life insurance business	1,142.3	1,099.9	(3.7%)
Non-life insurance business	84.7	88.5	+4.5%
Banking business	34.3	34.0	(0.9%)
Consolidated ordinary profit	79.2	69.0	(12.9%)
Life insurance business	72.7	61.4	(15.5%)
Non-life insurance business	2.3	3.0	+30.4%
Banking business	3.9	4.3	+10.3%
Consolidated net income	45.0	37.0	(17.8%)

#### Life insurance business

Ordinary revenues are expected to decrease year on year, because we do not expect such an increase in investment income on separate account due to the market recovery as recorded in the previous fiscal year, although we expect higher income from insurance premiums. Ordinary profit is expected to decrease, since we do not expect such a reversal of policy reserves related to minimum guarantees for variable life insurance policies as recorded in the previous fiscal year. We also expect provision for policy reserves to increase reflecting a revision of discount rate used for calculating policy reserves.

#### ■Non-life insurance business

Ordinary revenues are expected to increase year on year, owing to an increase in net premiums written, primarily for automobile insurance. Ordinary profit is expected to increase because we expect higher revenues and lower loss ratio.

#### Banking Business

Ordinary revenues are expected to decrease year on year, owing mainly to a decrease in revenues in SmartLink Networks, despite an increase in interest income on loans led by a growing balance of mortgage loans.

Ordinary profit is expected to rise, mainly because we anticipate a steady increase in gross operating profit, driven by business expansion.



# **Dividend Policies**

# **Dividend Policies**



We plan to pay a year-end dividend of ¥25 per share for FY2012, up ¥5 from FY2011. (total dividend amount: ¥10.875 billion)

#### <Mid-term Dividend Policy>

- We aim for steady increases in dividends in line with earnings growth over the medium and long term, while securing sufficient internal reserves to ensure the financial soundness of the Group companies and invest in growing fields.
- Our mid-term target for the dividend payout ratio is 30% to 40% of consolidated net income.
- Management will determine specific dividend amounts for each fiscal year by taking into account a comprehensive range of factors, including the capital adequacy of each Group company relative to risk, investment opportunities, business forecasts and legal and regulatory developments worldwide.

#### Consolidated Net Income and Dividend Result/Forecast

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 (Forecast)
Dividend per share	¥20	¥20	¥25	¥25
Annual dividend amount	¥8.7 billion	¥8.7 billion	10.875 billion	¥10.875 billion
Consolidated net income	¥41.7 billion	¥32.8 billion	¥45.0 billion	¥37.0 billion
Dividend payout ratio (consolidated)	20.9%	26.5%	24.1%	29.4%

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million.



# Sony Life's Preliminary MCEV as of March 31, 2013, and Risk Amount Based on Economic Value

# Sony Life's Preliminary MCEV as of March 31, 2013, and Risk Amount Based on Economic Value



	(Billions of yen)	12.3.31	13.3.31	Change from 12.3.31
MCEV		1,041.5	1,064.7	+23.2
	Adjusted net worth	409.2	770.8	+361.7
	Value of existing business	632.4	293.9	(338.5)
O	f which, new business value	65.2	41.6	(23.6)

MCEV steadily increased through Sony Life's efforts to increase policy amount in force and reduce a negative impact of lower interest rates with its ALM initiatives. This is because an increase in adjusted net worth led by a rise in price of ultralong-term JGBs held for ALM purpose, was enough to offset a decrease in value of existing business resulting from lower interest rates in the ultralong term.

New business value and new business margin(\*) were ¥41.6 billion and 3.5% as of March 31, 2013, down compared with ¥65.2 billion and 6.4% as of March 31, 2012, due mainly to lower interest rates in the ultralong term.

(\*) New business margin equals new business value divided by present value of premium income.

(Billions of yen)	12.3.31	13.3.31	Change from 12.3.31
The risk amount based on economic value	551.5	661.3	+109.8

The risk amount based on economic value increased due to business expansion and lower interest rates in the ultralong term, however, it was fully controlled within a low level of MCEV in terms of solvency.

Note1: The risk amount based on economic value refers to the total amount of Sony Life's risks, comprehensively examined and including insurance risk and market-related risk.

Note2: The solvency risk capital on an economic value basis is calibrated at VaR (99.5) over one year and based on the internal model, which is a similar but modified model based on the EU Solvency II (QIS5) standard method.

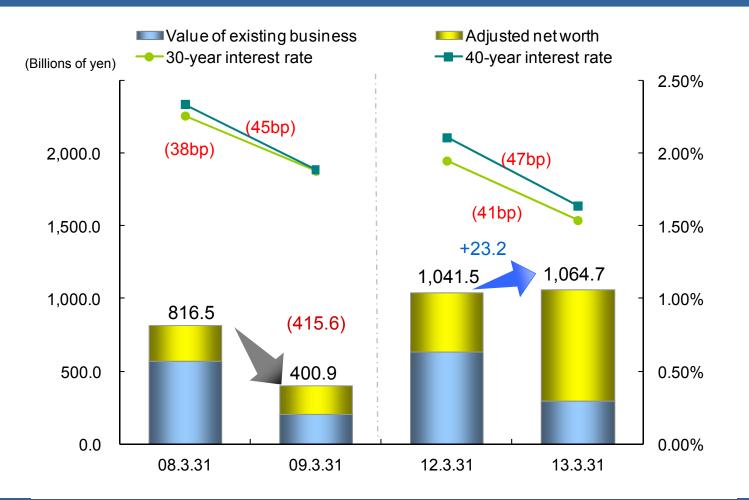
Please keep in mind that the validity of these calculations has not been verified by outside specialists. The calculation of MCEV as of March 31, 2013, in accordance with the MCEV principles and verified by outside specialists, is scheduled to be announced on May 27, 2013.



# Sony Life's ALM and Asset Management



MCEV steadily increased by controlling interest rate risk with ALM initiatives, along with a steady acquisition of new policies





### No change in asset management policy, even after monetary easing ~Investing most of new money in ultralong-term JGBs~

### Sony Life's Basic Policy on Risk Preferences

- Aims for stable and sustainable business growth in corporate value by aggressively increasing policies in force and underwriting insurance risk, while maintaining sufficient solvency based on economic value.
- Prioritizes investment in assets that match insurance liability characteristics to reduce interest rate risk pertaining to liabilities of insurance policies with longterm maturities, with the aim of securing corporate value of life insurance business.

#### Impact of and Response to Monetary Easing

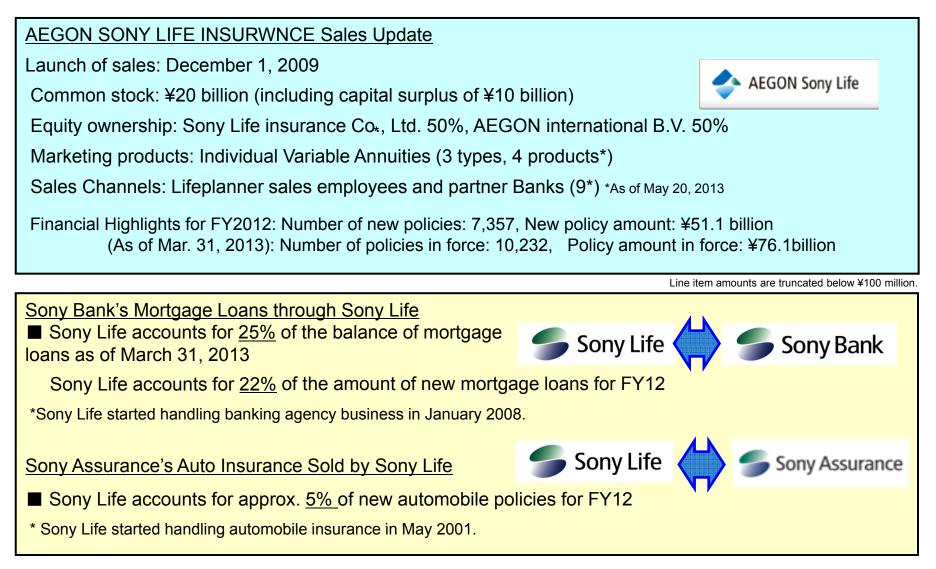
- Maintains a sufficient level of solvency based on economic value, though interest rate sensitivity has risen and the amount of interest rate risk has increased due to a decline in ultralong-term interest rates.
- Continues to invest in ultralong-term JGBs while monitoring market trends, with the aim of reducing interest rate risk along with an acquisition of new policies though interest rates are expected to be persistently low.



# Appendix

# **Recent Topics 1**





# **Recent Topics 2**



#### <Highlight for FY2012>

2012-5-16	Sony Life launched the first phase of its "Co-Creation Project"
2012-7-27	Sony Assurance began providing smartphone applications designed to assist drivers to be conscious of the importance of safe driving, to solve problems when troubled and to get estimates and apply for automobile insurance via smartphone. Sony Assurance is the first Japanese automobile insurance provider to offer these smartphone applications and services.
2012-8-01	Sony Bank transferred all Sony Bank securities' shares to Monex Group with the aim of enhancing financial products intermediary services through strengthening business alliance with Monex Group.
2012-10-11	Sony Assurance added a GPS system to its free application, "Trouble Navigation" for smart phone users
2012-10-19	Sony Life launched the second phase of its "Co-Creation Project"
2012-10-22	Sony Bank began offering Chinese HongKong (CNH), South African Rand and Swedish Krona for foreign currency deposits
2012-11-01	Sony Assurance revised automobile insurance details including a discount on paperless insurance policies and establishing a new rider, commencing on or after November 1, 2012
2012-12-01	Sony Bank reduced exchange transaction fees for its all twelve foreign currency deposits and revised preferential system
2012-12-06	Sony Life transferred the business of Sony Life Insurance (Philippines) Corporation
2013-1-14	Sony bank launched new financial products intermediary services with Monex Group
2013-1-31	Sony Financial Holdings issued No. 2 unsecured corporate bonds (The bonds were raised as a subordinated loan aimed at reinforcing Sony Bank's financial base on February 1. 2013)
2013-4-02	Sony Life revised insurance premium rates on some products in line with the reduction in discount rate used for calculating policy reserves.
2013-5-01	Sony Life transferred the business of LIPLA Co., Ltd.
2013-5-02	Sony Life commenced sale of a new product: "U.S. Dollar Denominated Insurance."

# Sony Life: Fair Value Information on Securities (General Account Assets)



### **Fair Value Information on Securities**

Fair value information on securities with market value (except trading-purpose securities) (Billions of yen)

		11.3.31		12.3.31			13.3.31		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Held-to-maturity securities	2,914.3	2,892.1	(22.1)	3,404.8	3,560.6	155.8	3,874.2	4,425.9	551.7
Available-for-sale securities	940.1	964.3	24.2	895.1	956.1	60.9	955.9	1,079.2	123.2
Japanese government and corporate bonds	884.4	904.1	19.7	849.1	902.6	53.4	925.3	1,036.9	111.6
Japanese stocks	49.8	<mark>53.7</mark>	3.8	29.1	34.9	5.8	14.7	20.9	6.2
Foreign securities	1.9	1.8	(0.0)	15.3	16.7	1.3	14.4	18.6	4.2
Other securities	3.8	4.6	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.4	2.6	1.1
Total	3,854.4	3,8 <mark>5</mark> 6.5	2.0	4,299.9	4,516.8	216.8	4,830.2	5,505.2	675.0

#### Valuation gains (losses) on trading-purpose securities

(Billions of yen)

11.	3.31	12.3.31 <b>13.3.3</b> 1		3.31	
Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) recorded in income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) recorded in income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) recorded in income
5.00 S	_	_	-	-	-

Notes: 1) Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million. 2) Amounts above include those categorized as "monetary trusts.

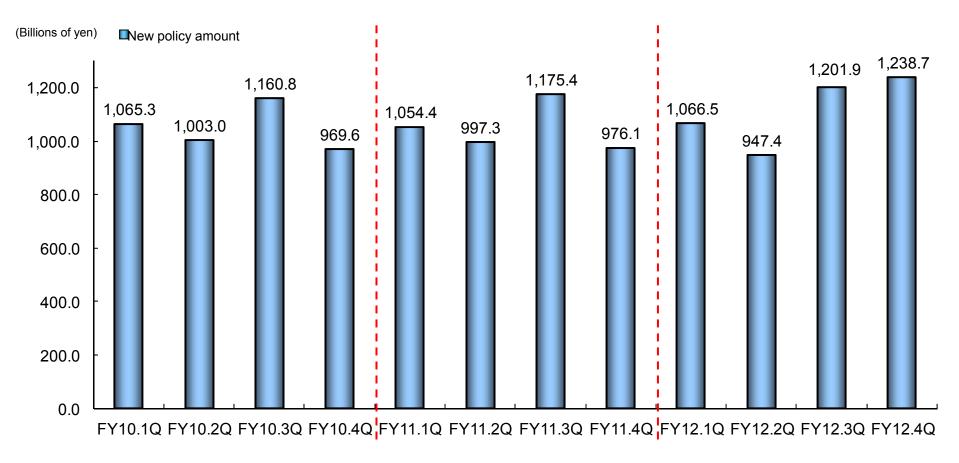


(Millions of yen)	FY2011	FY2012	Change
Cash and deposits	0	0	(6.8%)
Japanese government and corporate bonds	77,182	87,634	+13.5%
Japanese stocks	869	536	(38.4%)
Foreign securities	2,908	3,746	+28.8%
Other securities	285	251	(12.0%)
Loans	5,367	5,450	+1.5%
Real estate	11,241	10,854	(3.4%)
Others	105	67	(36.0%)
Total	97,960	108,539	+10.8%

Line item amounts are truncated below ¥1 million



#### Quarter (3M) trend on New Policies Amount

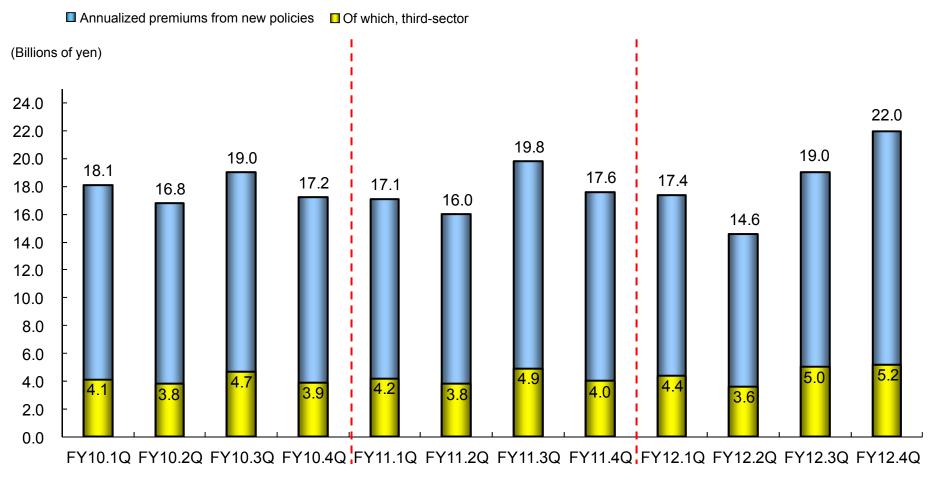


Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million;

# Sony Life's Quarter trend on Annualized Premiums from New Policies



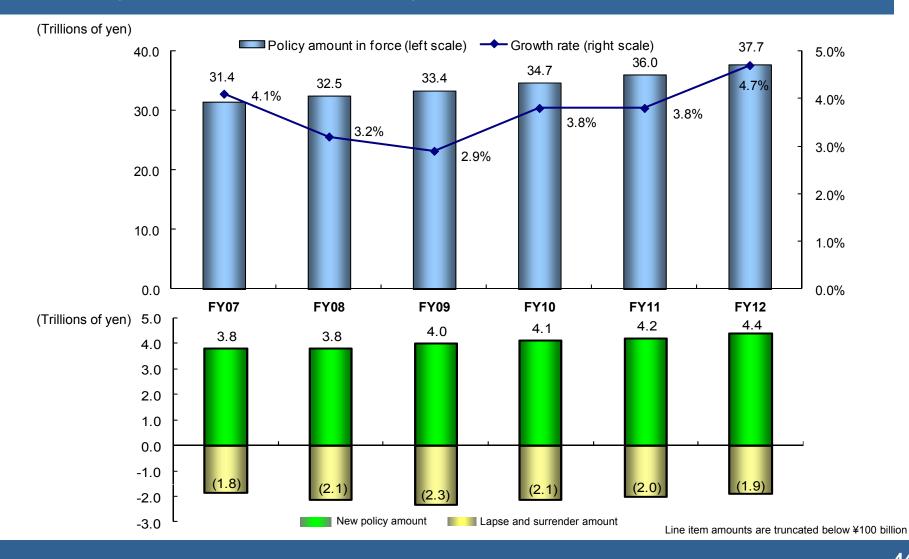
#### Quarter (3M) trend on Annualized Premiums from of New Policies



Line item amounts are truncated below ¥100 million;



### Policy Amount in Force/New Policy Amount/ Lapse and Surrender Amount







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