

**Preliminary Consolidated Financial Results for
the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2009
(Prepared in Accordance with Japanese GAAP)**

Tokyo, February 4, 2010—Today, the parent company of Sony Financial Holdings Inc. (“SFH”), Sony Corporation, is expected to announce its consolidated financial results for the third quarter ended December 31, 2009, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practices in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). Sony Corporation’s U.S. GAAP results are expected to include financial results for Sony Group’s Financial Services segment, which includes SFH and the SFH Group.

Although our preparation of financial results for SFH and the SFH Group, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practices in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”), is not yet complete, preliminary consolidated financial results for the nine months ended December 31, 2009 (April 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009), are provided below as part of our efforts to disclose information to our shareholders and investors in a timely and appropriate manner.

We plan to announce our final consolidated financial results for the nine months ended December 31, 2009, on February 12, 2010.

**1. Preliminary Consolidated Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2009
(April 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009)**

(Billions of yen)

	Ordinary revenues	Ordinary profit	Net income
For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2009 (Preliminary)	720.7	58.3	33.8
(Reference) For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2008 (Actual)	636.6	32.9	20.5

Note: The above-stated figures are prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP. Fractional amounts of less than ¥ 0.1 billion are discarded.

2. Principal Reasons for Changes in Consolidated Financial Results

During the nine months ended December 31, 2009, **consolidated ordinary revenues** rose compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, owing mainly to increases in investment income from the life insurance business.

Consolidated ordinary profit increased year on year, owing to the increase in ordinary revenues, which led to an increase in **consolidated net income**.

Segment information is as follows.

Life Insurance Business

Ordinary revenues and ordinary profit from the life insurance business increased year on year, due to higher income from insurance premiums associated with an increased policy amount in force, as well as increases in investment income.

Non-life Insurance Business

Ordinary revenues and ordinary profit from the non-life insurance business increased year on year, owing to an increase in net premiums written, reflecting a growing number of policies, primarily for automobile insurance.

Banking Business

Ordinary revenues from the banking business decreased year on year, due to the global lowering of interest rates. However, ordinary profit increased, owing mainly to an increase in net interest income, bolstered primarily by a decrease in interest expenses and growing balance of mortgage loans.

Today, SFH also announced its financial results forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010. Please refer to this release for details.

These preliminary results are based on information available to SFH's management as of this date, and may differ substantially from actual results expected to be announced on February 12, 2010, for a variety of reasons.

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 Insurance Co., Ltd. (previously: AEGON Sony Life Planning Co., Ltd), as an affiliated company accounted for under the equity method.

On February 4, 2010, Sony Corporation will announce its consolidated financial results for the third quarter ended December 31, 2009. The 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 February 4, 2010, news release by Sony Corporation.

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Reference:**Significant Differences between Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP**

SFH's consolidated results are prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP") and provisions of the Insurance Business Law. 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 U.S. GAAP. Some significant differences between Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP are described as follows.

(1) Accounting treatment of convertible bonds (CBs)

Under Japanese GAAP, differences between the book value and market value of the CBs held as available-for-sale securities are recorded as changes in net unrealized gains/losses on other securities, net of taxes, in net assets on the balance sheets, without charging to the income statements, whereas under U.S. GAAP, changes in the market value are reflected in the income statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments." In addition, with respect to accounting treatments of stocks converted from CBs, under U.S. GAAP the market value at the date of conversion to stocks is recognized as the book value of stocks that are converted from CBs, whereas under Japanese GAAP the book value is carried at the CB acquisition cost even after conversion. Consequently, as the book value (or acquisition cost) is different depending on which accounting treatments are applied, and gains/losses on sales and impairment losses may differ as well.

Note: The majority of stocks held by the SFH Group have been converted from CBs.

(2) Policy reserves (future insurance policy benefit) in the insurance business

As the calculation standards differ between the Japanese regulations and U.S. GAAP, profits and losses during the period differ as well. Under the Insurance Business Law of Japan, insurance companies in Japan are required to accumulate a policy reserve for the fulfillment of future obligations such as payment of insurance benefits based on the accumulation method and actuarial assumptions approved by the authorities of the supervisory administrative agencies in Japan, whereas under U.S. GAAP, liabilities for future insurance policy benefits are primarily composed of the present value of estimated future payments to policyholders. Under U.S. GAAP, liabilities for future insurance policy benefits are computed based upon actuarial assumptions, such as future investment yield, and other factors. These assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Liabilities for future insurance policy benefits also include liabilities for minimum guaranteed benefits related to certain insurance products such as variable insurance policies. With respect to liabilities for minimum guaranteed benefits, the relevant insurance policies differ between the Japanese regulations and U.S. GAAP.

(3) Accounting treatment of insurance acquisition costs

Under Japanese GAAP, insurance acquisition costs in the life insurance and the non-life insurance businesses are charged as costs when incurred, whereas under U.S. GAAP insurance acquisition costs are deferred and amortized, in general, equally over the premium-paying period of the related insurance policies by using the same calculation basis used in computing future insurance policy benefit. The deferred insurance acquisition costs for variable insurance and other non-traditional life insurance policies are amortized over the expected life span of policies in proportion to the estimated gross profits. The estimated gross profits are reviewed in case the assumptions for calculations change materially due to significant fluctuations in stock market and other factors. Under U.S. GAAP, insurance acquisition costs include such items as commission, medical examination and inspection report fees that vary with and are primarily related to acquiring new insurance policies as long as they are recoverable.

(4) Contingency reserve

Pursuant to provisions of the Insurance Business Law, to ensure the fulfillment of future obligations, insurance companies in Japan are required to accumulate a contingency reserve to account for the risk of insurance payment events occurring at a higher-than-expected rate due to higher-than-expected mortality and morbidity rates (insurance risks), the risk of actual investment yields being lower than the assumed investment yields related to outstanding policies (assumed interest rate risk), the risk of actual investment results being lower than the amount guaranteed related to minimum guaranteed portion of variable life insurance or variable annuities (minimum guarantee risks) and other risks. The Insurance Business Law establishes the accumulation standard and a maximum amount of reserve for each risk to provide and to reverse the contingency reserve. Contingency reserve is recorded as a component of policy reserve in the balance sheets. Under U.S. GAAP, there is no requirement for the provision of such legal reserve.

(5) Catastrophe reserves

Pursuant to the provisions of the Insurance Business Law, non-life insurance companies in Japan are required to accumulate an amount calculated based on premium income to cover losses due to catastrophic events. The catastrophe

reserves act as a provision against risks to which the law of large numbers is not applicable on a single-year basis, in consideration of the special characteristics of non-life insurance business to cover a wide range of risks including disasters. The catastrophe reserves shall be reversed during the fiscal year in which a catastrophe occurs. Furthermore, the catastrophe reserves are accounted for as part of underwriting reserves on the balance sheet. There is no requirement for the accumulation of such a legal reserve under U.S. GAAP.

(6) Reserve for price fluctuations

Pursuant to provisions of the Insurance Business Law, insurance companies in Japan are required to accumulate a reserve to cover losses due to price fluctuations in assets subject to market price volatility, particularly investments in stocks, bonds, and foreign currency-denominated investments. The Insurance Business Law establishes the accumulation standard and a minimum amount of reserve for each asset to provide and to reverse the reserve for price fluctuations. The reserve for price fluctuations may be reversed to reduce deficits arising from price fluctuations of those assets. Under U.S. GAAP, there is no requirement for the provision of such legal reserve.