

SONY CORP
Form 6-K
May 31, 2013

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549
FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of May 2013

Commission File Number: 001-06439

SONY CORPORATION

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

7-1, KONAN 1-CHOME, MINATO-KU, TOKYO 108-0075, JAPAN

(Address of principal executive offices)

The registrant files annual reports under cover of Form 20-F.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F,
Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby
furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
Yes No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with
Rule 12g3-2(b):82-

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013

Sony Corporation
TOKYO, JAPAN

Contents

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	2
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	3
Consolidated Balance Sheets	4
Consolidated Statements of Income	6
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	8
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	9
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	11
Index to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	14
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	15

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Sony's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Sony's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Sony's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Sony;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of Sony are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Sony's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Sony's management evaluated the effectiveness of Sony's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013 based on the criteria established in "Internal Control — Integrated Framework (1992)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the evaluation, management has concluded that Sony maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013.

Sony's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata, has issued an audit report on Sony's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013, presented on page 3.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Sony Corporation (Sony Kabushiki Kaisha)

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows and stockholders' equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sony Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") at March 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata
Tokyo, Japan
May 30, 2013

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31

	Yen in millions 2012	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	894,576	826,361
Marketable securities	680,913	697,597
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	840,924	844,117
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns	(71,009)	(67,625)
Inventories	707,052	710,054
Other receivables	202,044	148,142
Deferred income taxes	36,769	44,615
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	463,693	443,272
Total current assets	3,754,962	3,646,533
Film costs	270,048	270,089
Investments and advances:		
Affiliated companies	36,800	198,621
Securities investments and other	6,282,676	7,118,504
	6,319,476	7,317,125
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land	139,413	131,484
Buildings	817,730	778,514
Machinery and equipment	1,957,134	1,934,520
Construction in progress	35,648	47,839
	2,949,925	2,892,357
Less — Accumulated depreciation	2,018,927	2,030,807
	930,998	861,550
Other assets:		
Intangibles, net	503,699	527,507
Goodwill	576,758	643,243
Deferred insurance acquisition costs	441,236	460,758
Deferred income taxes	100,460	107,688
Other	398,030	371,799
	2,020,183	2,110,995
Total assets	13,295,667	14,206,292

(Continued on following page.)

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

	Yen in millions	
	2012	2013
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	99,878	87,894
Current portion of long-term debt	310,483	156,288
Notes and accounts payable, trade	758,680	572,102
Accounts payable, other and accrued expenses	1,073,241	1,097,253
Accrued income and other taxes	63,396	75,080
Deposits from customers in the banking business	1,761,137	1,857,448
Other	463,166	469,024
Total current liabilities	4,529,981	4,315,089
Long-term debt	762,226	938,428
Accrued pension and severance costs	309,375	311,469
Deferred income taxes	284,499	373,999
Future insurance policy benefits and other	3,208,843	3,540,031
Policyholders' account in the life insurance business	1,449,644	1,693,116
Other	240,978	349,985
Total liabilities	10,785,546	11,522,117
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	20,014	2,997
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
EQUITY		
Sony Corporation's stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value –		
2012– Shares authorized: 3,600,000,000, shares issued: 1,004,638,164	630,923	
2013– Shares authorized: 3,600,000,000, shares issued: 1,011,950,206		630,923
Additional paid-in capital	1,160,236	1,110,531
Retained earnings	1,084,462	1,102,297
Accumulated other comprehensive income –		
Unrealized gains on securities, net	64,882	107,061
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments, net	(1,050)	(742)
Pension liability adjustment	(186,833)	(191,816)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(719,092)	(556,016)
	(842,093)	(641,513)
Treasury stock, at cost		
Common stock		
2012– 1,061,803 shares	(4,637)	
2013– 1,048,870 shares		(4,472)
	2,028,891	2,197,766
Noncontrolling interests	461,216	483,412
Total equity	2,490,107	2,681,178

Total liabilities and equity	13,295,667	14,206,292
------------------------------	------------	------------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income

Fiscal year ended March 31

	Yen in millions		
	2011	2012	2013
Sales and operating revenue:			
Net sales	6,304,401	5,526,611	5,691,216
Financial services revenue	798,495	868,971	1,004,623
Other operating revenue	78,377	97,630	105,012
	7,181,273	6,493,212	6,800,851
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	4,831,363	4,386,447	4,485,425
Selling, general and administrative	1,501,813	1,375,887	1,457,626
Financial services expenses	675,788	736,050	855,971
Other operating (income) expense, net	(13,450)	(59,594)	(235,219)
	6,995,514	6,438,790	6,563,803
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliated companies			
	14,062	(121,697)	(6,948)
Operating income (loss)	199,821	(67,275)	230,100
Other income:			
Interest and dividends	11,783	15,101	21,987
Gain on sale of securities investments, net	14,325	671	41,781
Foreign exchange gain, net	9,297	—	—
Other	9,561	7,706	4,888
	44,966	23,478	68,656
Other expenses:			
Interest	23,909	23,432	26,657
Loss on devaluation of securities investments	7,669	3,604	7,724
Foreign exchange loss, net	—	5,089	10,360
Other	8,196	7,264	8,334
	39,774	39,389	53,075
Income (loss) before income taxes	205,013	(83,186)	245,681
Income taxes:			
Current	117,918	108,545	75,734
Deferred	307,421	206,694	65,771
	425,339	315,239	141,505
Net income (loss)	(220,326)	(398,425)	104,176
Less - Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	39,259	58,235	61,142
Net income (loss) attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders	(259,585)	(456,660)	43,034

(Continued on following page.)

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income (Continued)

	Yen 2011	2012	2013
Per share data:			
Common stock			
Net income (loss) attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders			
– Basic	(258.66)	(455.03)	42.80
– Diluted	(258.66)	(455.03)	40.19
Cash dividends	25.00	25.00	25.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Fiscal year ended March 31

	Yen in millions		
	2011	2012	2013
Net income (loss)	(220,326)	(398,425)	104,176
Other comprehensive income, net of tax –			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(15,517)	20,557	66,844
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments	(1,553)	539	308
Pension liability adjustment	(3,299)	(33,173)	(6,623)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(119,032)	(17,911)	161,818
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(359,727)	(428,413)	326,523
Less – Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	35,004	66,136	82,909
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders	(394,731)	(494,549)	243,614

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Fiscal year ended March 31

	Yen in millions		
	2011	2012	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	(220,326)	(398,425)	104,176
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities –			
Depreciation and amortization, including amortization of deferred insurance acquisition costs	325,366	319,594	330,554
Amortization of film costs	250,192	188,836	208,051
Stock-based compensation expense	1,952	1,952	1,232
Accrual for pension and severance costs, less payments	(15,229)	36,647	(16,669)
Other operating (income) expense, net	(13,450)	(59,594)	(235,219)
(Gain) loss on sale or devaluation of securities investments, net	(6,656)	2,933	(34,057)
(Gain) loss on revaluation of marketable securities held in the financial services business for trading purposes, net	10,958	(21,080)	(72,633)
(Gain) loss on revaluation or impairment of securities investments held in the financial services business, net	5,080	2,819	(5,689)
Deferred income taxes	307,421	206,694	65,771
Equity in net (income) loss of affiliated companies, net of dividends	(11,479)	138,772	8,819
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in notes and accounts receivable, trade	104,515	4,427	55,712
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(112,089)	29,778	56,987
Increase in film costs	(244,063)	(186,783)	(173,654)
Decrease in notes and accounts payable, trade	(18,119)	(59,410)	(206,621)
Increase (decrease) in accrued income and other taxes	(8,020)	(44,635)	12,446
Increase in future insurance policy benefits and other	278,897	332,728	438,371
Increase in deferred insurance acquisition costs	(69,196)	(68,634)	(73,967)

Increase in marketable securities held in the financial services business for trading purposes	(30,102)	(39,161)	(25,254)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(89,473)	(35,181)	91,762
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	56,076	10,595	(55,830)
Other	113,990	156,667	7,224
Net cash provided by operating activities	616,245	519,539	481,512
(Continued on following page.)			

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

	Yen in millions		
	2011	2012	2013
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for purchases of fixed assets	(253,688)	(382,549)	(326,490)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	18,743	22,661	245,758
Payments for investments and advances by financial services business	(1,458,912)	(1,028,150)	(1,046,764)
Payments for investments and advances (other than financial services business)	(15,316)	(28,021)	(92,364)
Proceeds from sales or return of investments and collections of advances by financial services business	874,031	474,466	400,654
Proceeds from sales or return of investments and collections of advances (other than financial services business)	30,332	93,165	78,010
Proceeds from sales of businesses	99,335	8,430	52,756
Payment for Sony Ericsson acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	(71,843)	—
Other	(8,964)	28,955	(16,840)
Net cash used in investing activities	(714,439)	(882,886)	(705,280)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,499	216,887	159,781
Payments of long-term debt	(216,212)	(112,043)	(326,164)
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, net	6,120	(26,158)	(29,683)
Increase in deposits from customers in the financial services business, net	229,327	211,597	232,561
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	—	—	150,000
Dividends paid	(25,098)	(25,078)	(25,057)
Payment for purchase of So-net shares from noncontrolling interests	—	—	(55,178)
Other	(5,748)	(7,869)	(23,079)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(10,112)	257,336	83,181
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(68,890)	(13,825)	72,372
	(177,196)	(119,836)	(68,215)

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the fiscal year	1,191,608	1,014,412	894,576
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the fiscal year	1,014,412	894,576	826,361

Supplemental data:

Cash paid during the fiscal year for –

Income taxes	116,376	127,643	90,991
Interest	20,583	20,276	24,161

Non-cash investing and financing activities –

Obtaining assets by entering into capital leases	3,738	56,403	10,025
--	-------	--------	--------

Share exchange for So-net remaining noncontrolling interests	—	—	7,005
--	---	---	-------

Collections of deferred proceeds from sales of receivables –	153,550	132,636	20,608
--	---------	---------	--------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

	Yen in millions		Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Treasury stock, net cost	Sony Corporation's stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital						
Balance at March 31, 2010	630,822	1,157,812	1,851,004	(669,058)	(4,675)	2,965,905	319,650	3,285,555
Exercise of stock acquisition rights	99	99				198	22	220
Stock-based compensation		1,782				1,782		1,782
Comprehensive income:								
Net income (loss)			(259,585)			(259,585)	39,259	(220,326)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax –								
Unrealized losses on securities				(12,001)		(12,001)	(3,516)	(15,517)
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments				(1,553)		(1,553)		(1,553)
Pension liability adjustment				(3,176)		(3,176)	(123)	(3,299)
Foreign currency translation adjustments				(118,416)		(118,416)	(616)	(119,032)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						(394,731)	35,004	(359,727)
Stock issue costs, net of tax			(8)			(8)		(8)
			(25,089)			(25,089)	(6,599)	(31,688)

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Dividends declared								
Purchase of treasury stock				(111)	(111)			(111)
Reissuance of treasury stock		(48)		116	68			68
Transactions with noncontrolling interests shareholders and other		(27)			(27)	40,515		40,488
Balance at								
March 31, 2011	630,921	1,159,666	1,566,274	(804,204)	(4,670)	2,547,987	388,592	2,936,579

(Continued on following page.)

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

	Yen in millions		Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Treasury stock, at cost	Sony Corporation's stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital						
Balance at March 31, 2011	630,921	1,159,666	1,566,274	(804,204)	(4,670)	2,547,987	388,592	2,936,579
Exercise of stock acquisition rights	2	2				4	165	169
Stock-based compensation		1,838				1,838		1,838
Comprehensive income:								
Net income (loss)			(456,660)			(456,660)	58,235	(398,425)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax –								
Unrealized gains on securities				14,546		14,546	6,011	20,557
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments				539		539		539
Pension liability adjustment				(34,668)		(34,668)	1,495	(33,173)
Foreign currency translation adjustments				(18,306)		(18,306)	395	(17,911)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						(494,549)	66,136	(428,413)
Stock issue costs, net of tax			(1)			(1)		(1)
			(25,090)			(25,090)	(7,760)	(32,850)

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Dividends declared								
Purchase of treasury stock				(79)	(79)			(79)
Reissuance of treasury stock		(61)		112	51			51
Transactions with noncontrolling interests shareholders and other		(1,270)				(1,270)	14,083	12,813
Balance at								
March 31, 2012	630,923	1,160,236	1,084,462	(842,093)	(4,637)	2,028,891	461,216	2,490,107

(Continued on following page.)

SONY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

	Yen in millions		Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Sony Treasury stock, cost	Sony Corporation's stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital						
Balance at March 31, 2012	630,923	1,160,236	1,084,462	(842,093)	(4,637)	2,028,891	461,216	2,490,107
Exercise of stock acquisition rights							109	109
Stock-based compensation		851				851		851
Comprehensive income:								
Net income			43,034			43,034	61,142	104,176
Other comprehensive income, net of tax –								
Unrealized gains on securities				42,179		42,179	24,665	66,844
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments				308		308		308
Pension liability adjustment				(4,983)		(4,983)	(1,640)	(6,623)
Foreign currency translation adjustments				163,076		163,076	(1,258)	161,818
Total comprehensive income						243,614	82,909	326,523
Stock issue costs, net of tax			(18)			(18)		(18)
Dividends declared			(25,181)			(25,181)	(9,195)	(34,376)

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Purchase of treasury stock				(35)	(35)		(35)	
Reissuance of treasury stock	(155)			200	45		45	
Transactions with noncontrolling interests shareholders and other		(50,401)				(50,401)	(51,627)	(102,028)
Balance at March 31, 2013	630,923	1,110,531	1,102,297	(641,513)	(4,472)	2,197,766	483,412	2,681,178

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Index to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Sony Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		Page
<u>1.</u>	<u>Nature of operations</u>	15
<u>2.</u>	<u>Summary of significant accounting policies</u>	15
<u>3.</u>	<u>Inventories</u>	26
<u>4.</u>	<u>Film costs</u>	26
<u>5.</u>	<u>Related party transactions</u>	27
<u>6.</u>	<u>Transfer of financial assets</u>	31
<u>7.</u>	<u>Marketable securities and securities investments</u>	32
<u>8.</u>	<u>Leases</u>	36
<u>9.</u>	<u>Goodwill and intangible assets</u>	38
<u>10.</u>	<u>Insurance-related accounts</u>	40
<u>11.</u>	<u>Short-term borrowings and long-term debt</u>	41
<u>12.</u>	<u>Housing loans and deposits from customers in the banking business</u>	43
<u>13.</u>	<u>Fair value measurements</u>	44
<u>14.</u>	<u>Derivative instruments and hedging activities</u>	50
<u>15.</u>	<u>Pension and severance plans</u>	54
<u>16.</u>	<u>Stockholders' equity</u>	63
<u>17.</u>	<u>Stock-based compensation plans</u>	66
<u>18.</u>	<u>Great East Japan Earthquake and Thai Floods</u>	67
<u>19.</u>	<u>Restructuring charges and asset impairments</u>	69
<u>20.</u>	<u>Supplemental consolidated statements of income information</u>	74
<u>21.</u>	<u>Income taxes</u>	75

<u>22.</u>	<u>Reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted EPS</u>	79
<u>23.</u>	<u>Variable interest entities</u>	80
<u>24.</u>	<u>Acquisitions</u>	82
<u>25.</u>	<u>Divestitures</u>	86
<u>26.</u>	<u>Collaborative arrangements</u>	87
<u>27.</u>	<u>Commitments, contingent liabilities and other</u>	87
<u>28.</u>	<u>Business segment information</u>	89
<u>29.</u>	<u>Subsequent events</u>	94

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Sony Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Nature of operations

Sony Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Sony”) are engaged in the development, design, manufacture, and sale of various kinds of electronic equipment, instruments, and devices for consumer, professional and industrial markets as well as game consoles and software. Sony’s primary manufacturing facilities are located in Asia including Japan. Sony also utilizes third-party contract manufacturers for certain products. Sony’s products are marketed throughout the world by sales subsidiaries and unaffiliated distributors as well as direct sales via the Internet. Sony is engaged in the development, production and acquisition, manufacture, marketing, distribution and broadcasting of image-based software, including motion picture, home entertainment and television product. Sony is also engaged in the development, production, manufacture, and distribution of recorded music. Further, Sony is also engaged in various financial services businesses, including life and non-life insurance operations through its Japanese insurance subsidiaries and banking operations through a Japanese Internet-based banking subsidiary. In addition to the above, Sony is engaged in a network services business and an advertising agency business in Japan.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). Certain adjustments and reclassifications have been incorporated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to conform with U.S. GAAP. These adjustments were not recorded in the statutory books and records as Sony Corporation and its subsidiaries in Japan maintain their records and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan while its foreign subsidiaries maintain their records and prepare their financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the countries of their domiciles.

(1) Significant accounting policies:

Basis of consolidation and accounting for investments in affiliated companies -

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sony Corporation and its majority-owned subsidiary companies, general partnerships and other entities in which Sony has a controlling interest, and variable interest entities for which Sony is the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions and accounts are eliminated. Investments in business entities in which Sony does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, generally through 20-50% ownership, are accounted for under the equity method. In addition, investments in general partnerships in which Sony does not have a controlling interest and limited partnerships are also accounted for under the equity method if more than minor influence over the operation of the investee exists (generally through more than 3-5% ownership). When the interest in the partnership is so minor that Sony has no significant influence over the operation of the investee, the cost method is used. Under the equity method, investments are stated at cost plus/minus Sony’s portion of equity in undistributed earnings or losses. Sony’s equity in current earnings or losses of such entities is reported net of income taxes and is included in operating income (loss) after the elimination of unrealized intercompany profits. If the value of an investment has declined and is judged to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to its estimated fair value.

On occasion, a consolidated subsidiary or an affiliated company accounted for by the equity method may issue its shares to third parties in either a public or private offering or upon conversion of convertible debt to common stock at

amounts per share in excess of or less than Sony's average per share carrying value. With respect to such transactions, the resulting gains or losses arising from the change in interest are recorded in earnings for the year the change in interest transaction occurs.

Gains or losses that result from a loss of a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary are recorded in earnings along with fair value remeasurement gains or losses on any retained investment in the entity, while a change in interest of a consolidated subsidiary that does not result in a change in control is accounted for as a capital transaction and no gains or losses are recorded in earnings.

The excess of the cost over the underlying net equity of investments in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for on an equity basis is allocated to identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on fair values at the date of acquisition. The unassigned residual value of the excess of the cost over Sony's underlying net equity is recognized as goodwill as a component of the investment balance.

Use of estimates -

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates include those used in determining the valuation of investment securities, valuation of inventories, fair values of long-lived assets, fair values of goodwill, intangible assets and assets and liabilities assumed in business combinations, product warranty liability, pension and severance plans, valuation of deferred tax assets, uncertain tax positions, film costs, and insurance related liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Translation of foreign currencies -

All asset and liability accounts of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are translated into Japanese yen at appropriate fiscal year end exchange rates and all income and expense accounts are translated at exchange rates that approximate those rates prevailing at the time of the transactions. The resulting translation adjustments are accumulated as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Upon remeasurement of a previously held equity interest in accordance with the accounting guidance for business combinations achieved in stages, accumulated translation adjustments, if any, remain as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income as there has not been sale or complete or substantially complete liquidation of the net investment.

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at appropriate fiscal year end exchange rates and the resulting translation gains or losses are recognized into income.

Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments, with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

Marketable debt and equity securities -

Debt and equity securities designated as available-for-sale, whose fair values are readily determinable, are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. Debt and equity securities classified as trading securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses included in income. Debt securities that are expected to be held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost. Individual securities classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity are reduced to fair value by a charge to income for other-than-temporary declines in fair value. Realized gains and losses are determined on the average cost method and are reflected in income.

Sony regularly evaluates its investment portfolio to identify other-than-temporary impairments of individual securities. Factors that are considered by Sony in determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value has occurred include: the length of time and extent to which the market value of the security has been less than its original cost, the financial condition, operating results, business plans and estimated future cash flows of the issuer of the security, other specific factors affecting the market value, deterioration of the credit condition of the issuers, sovereign risk, and whether or not Sony is able to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for the anticipated recovery in market value.

In evaluating the factors for available-for-sale securities whose fair values are readily determinable, Sony presumes a decline in value to be other-than-temporary if the fair value of the security is 20 percent or more below its original cost for an extended period of time (generally for a period of up to six months). This criterion is employed as a threshold to identify securities which may have a decline in value that is other-than-temporary. The presumption of an other-than-temporary impairment in such cases may be overcome if there is evidence to support that the decline is temporary in nature due to the existence of other factors which overcome the duration or magnitude of the decline. On the other hand, there may be cases where impairment losses are recognized when the decline in the fair value of the security is not more than 20 percent or such decline has not existed for an extended period of time, as a result of considering specific factors which may indicate the decline in the fair value is other-than-temporary.

When an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in income depends on whether Sony intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost. If the debt security meets either of these two criteria, the other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in income, measured as the entire difference between the security's amortized cost and its fair value at the impairment measurement date. For other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities that do not meet these two criteria, the net amount recognized in income is a credit loss equal to the difference between the amortized cost of the debt security and its net present value calculated by discounting Sony's best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. Any difference between the fair value and the net present value of the debt security at the impairment measurement date is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Unrealized gains or losses on securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in income are presented as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

Equity securities in non-public companies -

Equity securities in non-public companies are primarily carried at cost if fair value is not readily determinable. If the carrying value of a non-public equity investment is estimated to have declined and such decline is judged to be other-than-temporary, Sony recognizes the impairment of the investment and the carrying value is reduced to its fair value. Determination of impairment is based on the consideration of several factors, including operating results, business plans and estimated future cash flows. Fair value is determined through the use of various methodologies such as discounted cash flows, valuation of recent financings and comparable valuations of similar companies.

Allowance for doubtful accounts -

Sony maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reserve for potentially uncollectible receivables. Sony reviews accounts receivable by amounts due by customers which are past due to identify specific customers with known disputes or collectability issues. In determining the amount of the reserve, Sony makes judgments about the creditworthiness of customers based on past collection experience and ongoing credit risk evaluations.

Inventories -

Inventories in the Imaging Products & Solutions ("IP&S"), Game, Mobile Products & Communications ("MP&C"), Home Entertainment & Sound ("HE&S"), Devices and Music segments as well as non-film inventories for the Pictures segment are valued at cost, not in excess of market, cost being determined on the "average cost" basis except for the cost of finished products carried by certain subsidiary companies which is determined on the "first-in, first-out" basis. The market value of inventory is determined as the net realizable value — i.e., estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less predictable costs of completion and disposal. Sony does not consider a normal profit margin when calculating the net realizable value.

Other receivables -

Other receivables include receivables which relate to arrangements with certain component manufacturers whereby Sony procures goods, including product components, for these component manufacturers and is reimbursed for the related purchases. No revenue or profit is recognized on these transfers. Sony usually will repurchase the inventory at a later date from the component manufacturers as either finished goods inventory or as partially assembled product.

Film costs -

Film costs include direct production costs, production overhead and acquisition costs for both motion picture and television productions and are stated at the lower of unamortized cost or estimated fair value and classified as noncurrent assets. Film costs are amortized and the estimated liabilities for residuals and participations are accrued using an individual-film-forecast method based on the ratio of current period actual revenues to the estimated remaining total revenues. Film costs also include broadcasting rights which consist of acquired programming to be aired on Sony's worldwide channel network and are recognized when the license period begins and the program is available for use. Broadcasting rights are stated at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value, classified as either current or noncurrent assets based on timing of expected use, and amortized based on estimated usage or on a straight-line basis over the useful life, as appropriate. Estimates used in calculating the fair value of the film costs and the net realizable value of the broadcasting rights are based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions and are reviewed on a periodic basis.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation -

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Useful lives for depreciation range from two to 50 years for buildings and from two to 10 years for machinery and equipment. Significant renewals and additions are capitalized at cost. Maintenance and repairs, and minor renewals and betterments are charged to income as incurred.

Effective April 1, 2012, Sony Corporation and its Japanese subsidiaries changed the depreciation method for property, plant and equipment, except for certain semiconductor manufacturing facilities and buildings whose depreciation is computed on the straight-line method, from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method. Concurrently, estimated useful lives for certain assets were also changed. Sony believes that the straight-line method better reflects the pattern of consumption of the estimated future benefits to be derived from those assets being depreciated and provides a better matching of costs and revenues over the assets' estimated useful lives.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle, a change in depreciation method is treated on a prospective basis as a change in estimate and prior period results have not been restated. The net effect of the changes caused a decrease in depreciation expense of 8,985 million yen for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, which is primarily included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of income. Net income attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders, basic net income per share attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders and diluted net income per share attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders increased by 8,034 million yen, 7.99 yen and 7.50 yen, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

Goodwill and other intangible assets -

Goodwill and certain other intangible assets that are determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized and are tested annually for impairment during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value below its carrying amount. In assessing goodwill for impairment, Sony has the option to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Reporting units are Sony's operating segments or one level below the operating segments. If Sony determines that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, no additional tests to assess goodwill for impairment are required to be performed. However, if Sony concludes otherwise or elects not to perform the qualitative assessment, then it is required to perform the first step of a two-step impairment review process. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, Sony elected not to perform the aforementioned qualitative assessment of goodwill and instead proceeded directly to the first step of the quantitative impairment test.

The first step of the two-step process involves a comparison of the estimated fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount to identify potential impairment. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired and the second step of the impairment test is not performed. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Fair value of reporting units and indefinite lived intangible assets is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. This approach uses significant estimates and assumptions including projected future cash flows, the timing of such cash flows, discount rates reflecting the risk inherent in future cash flows, perpetual growth rates, determination of appropriate comparable entities and the determination of whether a premium or discount should be applied to comparables. In addition to the estimates of future cash flows, two of the most significant estimates involved in the determination of fair value of the reporting units are the discount rates and perpetual growth rate applied to terminal values used in the discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rates used in the cash flow models for the goodwill impairment testing consider market and industry data as well as specific risk factors for each reporting unit. The perpetual growth rates for the individual reporting units, for purposes of the terminal value determination, are generally set after an initial three-year forecasted period, although certain reporting units utilized longer forecasted periods, and are based on historical experience, market and industry data.

When a business within a reporting unit is disposed of, goodwill is allocated to the disposed business using the relative fair value method.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives mainly consist of patent rights, know-how, license agreements, customer relationships, trademarks, software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed, music catalogs, artist contracts and television carriage agreements (broadcasting agreements). Patent rights, know-how, license agreements, trademarks and software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed are generally amortized on a straight-line basis, generally, over three to eight years. Customer relationships, music catalogs, artist contracts and television carriage agreements (broadcasting agreements) are amortized on a straight-line basis, generally, over 10 to 40 years.

Software to be sold, leased, or marketed -

Sony accounts for software development costs in accordance with accounting guidance for the costs of software to be sold, leased, or marketed. The costs related to establishing the technological feasibility of a software product are expensed as incurred as a part of research and development in cost of sales. Costs that are incurred to produce the finished product after technological feasibility is established are capitalized and amortized to cost of sales over the estimated economic life, which is generally three years. The technological feasibility of game software is established when the product master is completed. Consideration to capitalize game software development costs before this point is limited to the development costs of games for which technological feasibility can be proven at an earlier stage. At each balance sheet date, Sony performs reviews to ensure that unamortized capitalized software costs remain recoverable from future profits of the related software products.

Deferred insurance acquisition costs -

Costs that vary with and are directly related to acquiring new insurance policies are deferred as long as they are recoverable. The deferred insurance acquisition costs include such items as commissions, medical examination costs and inspection report fees, and are subject to recoverability testing at least annually to ensure that the capitalized amounts do not exceed the present value of anticipated gross profits or premiums less benefits and maintenance expenses, as applicable. The deferred insurance acquisition costs for traditional life insurance contracts are amortized over the premium-paying period of the related insurance policies using assumptions consistent with those used in computing policy reserves. The deferred insurance acquisition costs for non-traditional life insurance contracts are amortized over the expected life in proportion to the estimated gross profits.

Product warranty -

Sony provides for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. The product warranty is calculated based upon product sales, estimated probability of failure and estimated cost per claim. The variables used in the calculation of the provision are reviewed on a periodic basis.

Certain subsidiaries in the IP&S, MP&C and HE&S segments offer extended warranty programs. The consideration received for extended warranty service is deferred and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the extended warranty.

Future insurance policy benefits -

Liabilities for future insurance policy benefits are primarily comprised of the present value of estimated future payments to policyholders. These liabilities are computed by the net level premium method based upon the assumptions as to future investment yield, morbidity, mortality, withdrawals and other factors. These assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Liabilities for future insurance policy benefits also include liabilities for guaranteed benefits related to certain non-traditional life and annuity contracts.

Policyholders' account in the life insurance business -

Liabilities for policyholders' account in the life insurance business represent the contract value that has accrued to the benefit of the policyholders as of the balance sheet date. This liability is generally equal to the accumulated account deposits, plus interest credited, less policyholder withdrawals and other charges assessed against the account balances.

Impairment of long-lived assets -

Sony reviews the recoverability of the carrying value of its long-lived assets held and used, other than goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, and assets to be disposed of, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the individual carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment by comparing the carrying value of the asset or asset group with their estimated undiscounted future cash flows. If the cash flows are determined to be less than the carrying value of the asset or asset group, an impairment loss has occurred and the loss would be recognized during the period for the difference between the carrying value of the asset or asset group and estimated fair value. Long-lived assets that are to be disposed of other than by sale are considered held and used until they are disposed of. Long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale are reported at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less cost to sell and are not depreciated. Fair value is determined using the present value of estimated net cash flows or comparable market values. This approach uses significant estimates and assumptions including projected future cash flows, the timing of such cash flows, discount rates reflecting the risk inherent in future cash flows, perpetual growth rates applied to determine terminal values, determination of appropriate market comparables and the determination of whether a premium or discount should be applied to comparables.

Fair value measurement -

Sony measures fair value as an exit price, or the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date.

The accounting guidance for fair value measurements specifies a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect Sony's assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Observable market data is used if such data is available without undue cost and effort. Each fair value measurement is reported in one of three levels which is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. These levels are:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 — Inputs are based on observable inputs other than level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 — One or more significant inputs are unobservable.

When available, Sony uses unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets to measure fair value and classifies such items within level 1. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed valuation techniques that use, where possible, current market-based or independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rates, currency rates and option volatilities. Items valued using internally generated models are classified according to the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. For certain financial assets and liabilities, Sony determines fair value using third-party information such as indicative quotes from dealers and quantitative input from investment advisors following Sony's established valuation procedures including validation against internally developed prices. Additionally, Sony considers both counterparty credit risk and Sony's own creditworthiness in determining fair value. Sony attempts to mitigate credit risk to third parties by entering into netting agreements and actively monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparties and its exposure to credit risk through the use of credit limits and by selecting major international banks and financial institutions as counterparties.

Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the each interim period in which the transfers occur.

Derivative financial instruments -

All derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are either recognized periodically in income or stockholders' equity (as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income), depending on whether the derivative financial instrument qualifies as a hedge and the derivative is being used to hedge changes in fair value or cash flows.

The accounting guidance for hybrid financial instruments permits an entity to elect fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument if the hybrid instrument contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise be required to be bifurcated and accounted for separately under accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities. The election to measure the hybrid instrument at fair value is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irreversible. Certain subsidiaries in the Financial Services segment have hybrid financial instruments, disclosed in Note 7 as debt securities, that contain embedded derivatives where the entire instrument is carried at fair value.

In accordance with accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, various derivative financial instruments held by Sony are classified and accounted for as described below.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective as fair value hedges for recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments are recognized in earnings as offsets to changes in the fair value of the related hedged assets or liabilities.

Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective as cash flow hedges for forecasted transactions or exposures associated with recognized assets or liabilities are initially recorded in other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion are recognized in current period earnings.

Derivatives not designated as hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedges are recognized in current period earnings.

Assessment of hedges

When applying hedge accounting, Sony formally documents all hedging relationships between the derivatives designated as hedges and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedging activities. Sony links all hedges that are designated as fair value or cash flow hedges to specific assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets or to the specific forecasted transactions. Sony also assesses, both at the inception of the hedge and on an on-going basis, whether the derivatives that are designated as hedges are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge, Sony discontinues hedge accounting. Hedge ineffectiveness, if any, is included in the current period earnings.

Stock-based compensation -

Sony accounts for stock-based compensation using the fair value based method, measured on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The expense is mainly included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Stock-based compensation is recognized, net of an estimated forfeiture rate, over the requisite service period using the accelerated method of amortization for grants with graded vesting. The estimated forfeiture rate is based on Sony's historical experience in the stock acquisition rights plans where the majority of the vesting terms have been satisfied.

Revenue recognition -

Revenues from sales in the IP&S, Game, MP&C, HE&S, Devices and Music segments are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery is considered to have occurred when the customer has taken title to the product and the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantively transferred. If the sales contract contains a customer acceptance provision, then sales are recognized after customer acceptance occurs or the acceptance provisions lapse. Revenues are recognized net of anticipated returns and sales incentives.

Revenue arrangements with customers may include multiple elements, including any combination of products, services and software. An example includes sales of electronics products with rights to receive promotional goods. For Sony's multiple element arrangements where at least one of the elements is not subject to existing software revenue recognition guidance, elements are separated into more than one unit of accounting when the delivered element(s) have value to the customer on a standalone basis, and delivery of the undelivered element(s) is probable and substantially in the control of Sony. Revenue is then allocated to each unit of accounting based on the relative selling price of each unit of accounting based first on vendor-specific objective evidence of selling price ("VSOE") if it exists, based next on third-party evidence of selling price ("TPE") if VSOE does not exist, and, finally, if both VSOE and TPE do not exist, based on estimated selling prices ("ESP"). VSOE is limited to either the price charged for an element when it is sold separately or, for an element not yet being sold separately, the price established by management having the relevant authority; it must be probable that the price, once established, will not change before the separate introduction of the element into the market place. TPE is the price of Sony's or any competitor's largely interchangeable products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. ESP is the price at which Sony would transact if the element were sold by Sony regularly on a standalone basis. When determining ESP, Sony considers all relevant inputs, including sales, cost and margin analysis of the product, targeted rate of return of the product, competitors' and Sony's pricing practices and customer perspectives.

Certain software products published by Sony provide limited on-line features at no additional cost to the customer. Generally, such features are considered to be incidental to the overall software product and an inconsequential deliverable. Accordingly, revenue related to software products containing these limited on-line features is not deferred. In instances where the software products' on-line features or additional functionality is considered a substantive deliverable in addition to the software product, revenue and costs of sales are recognized ratably over an estimated service period, which is estimated to be six months.

Revenues from the theatrical exhibition of motion pictures are recognized as the customer exhibits the film. Revenues from the licensing of motion picture and television product are recorded when the product is available for exploitation by the licensee and when any restrictions regarding the use of the product lapse. Revenues from the sale of DVDs and Blu-ray DiscTM, net of anticipated returns and sales incentives, are recognized upon availability of sale to the public. Revenues from the sale of broadcast advertising are recognized when the advertisement is aired. Revenues from subscription fees received by the television networks are recognized when the service is provided.

Traditional life insurance policies that the life insurance subsidiary underwrites, most of which are categorized as long-duration contracts, mainly consist of whole life, term life and accident and health insurance contracts. Premiums from these policies are reported as revenue when due from policyholders.

Amounts received as payment for non-traditional contracts such as interest sensitive whole life contracts, single payment juvenile contracts and other contracts without life contingencies are recognized in policyholders' account in the life insurance business. Revenues from these contracts are comprised of fees earned for administrative and contract-holder services, which are recognized over the period of the contracts, and included in financial services revenue.

Property and casualty insurance policies that the non-life insurance subsidiary underwrites are primarily automotive insurance contracts which are categorized as short-duration contracts. Premiums from these policies are reported as revenue over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided.

Revenue is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers and subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

Consideration given to a customer or a reseller -

Sales incentives or other cash consideration given to a customer or a reseller including payments for buydowns, slotting fees and cooperative advertising programs, are accounted for as a reduction of revenue unless Sony receives an identifiable benefit (goods or services) in exchange for the consideration, the fair value of the benefit is reasonably estimated and documentation from the reseller is received to support the amounts paid to the reseller. Payments meeting these criteria are recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, consideration given to a reseller, primarily for free promotional shipping and cooperative advertising programs included in selling, general and administrative expenses totaled 23,250 million yen, 17,641 million yen and 14,643 million yen, respectively.

Cost of sales —

Costs classified as cost of sales relate to the producing and manufacturing of products and include items such as material cost, subcontractor cost, depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of intangible assets, personnel expenses, research and development costs, and amortization of film costs related to motion picture and television product.

Research and development costs -

Research and development costs, included in cost of sales, include items such as salaries, personnel expenses and other direct and indirect expenses associated with research and product development. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Selling, general and administrative -

Costs classified as selling expense relate to promoting and selling products and include items such as advertising, promotion, shipping, and warranty expenses. General and administrative expenses include operating items such as officers' salaries, personnel expenses, depreciation of fixed assets, office rental for sales, marketing and administrative divisions, a provision for doubtful accounts and amortization of intangible assets.

Financial services expenses -

Financial services expenses include a provision for policy reserves and amortization of deferred insurance acquisition costs, and all other operating costs such as personnel expenses, depreciation of fixed assets, and office rental of subsidiaries in the Financial Services segment.

Advertising costs -

Advertising costs are expensed when the advertisement or commercial appears in the selected media.

Shipping and handling costs -

The majority of shipping and handling, warehousing and internal transfer costs for finished goods are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. An exception to this is in the Pictures segment where such costs are charged to cost of sales as they are an integral part of producing and distributing films. All other costs related to Sony's distribution network are included in cost of sales, including inbound freight charges, purchasing and receiving costs, inspection costs and warehousing costs for raw materials and in-process inventory. Amounts paid by customers for shipping and handling costs are included in net sales.

Income taxes -

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statements of income, and the tax liability attributed to undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method expected to be remitted in the foreseeable future. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Carrying amounts of deferred tax assets require a reduction by a valuation allowance if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically with appropriate consideration given to all positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax assets. Management's judgments related to this assessment consider, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses on an individual tax jurisdiction basis, forecasts of future profitability after consideration of uncertain tax positions, excess of appreciated asset value over the tax basis of net assets, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, the past utilization of net operating loss carryforwards prior to expiration, as well as prudent and feasible tax planning strategies which would be employed by Sony to prevent net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards from expiring unutilized.

Sony records assets and liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Sony continues to recognize interest and penalties, if any, with respect to income taxes, including unrecognized tax benefits, as interest expense and as income tax expense, respectively, in the consolidated statements of income. The amount of income taxes Sony pays is subject to ongoing audits by various taxing authorities, which may result in proposed assessments. In addition, several significant items related to intercompany transfer pricing are currently the subject of negotiations between taxing authorities in different jurisdictions as a result of pending advance pricing agreement applications. Sony's estimate for the potential outcome for any uncertain tax issues is judgmental and requires significant estimates. Sony assesses its income tax positions and records tax benefits for all years subject to examinations based upon the evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at that reporting date. For those tax positions for which it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, Sony records the amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. If Sony does not believe that it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit is recognized. However, Sony's future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to Sony's estimated tax liabilities due to closure of income tax examinations, the outcome of negotiations between taxing authorities in different jurisdictions, new regulatory or judicial pronouncements or other relevant events. As a result, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, and the effective tax rate, may fluctuate significantly.

Net income (loss) attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders per share ("EPS") -

Basic EPS is computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. The computation of diluted EPS reflects the maximum possible dilution from conversion, exercise, or contingent issuance of securities. All potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the calculation in a situation where there is a net loss attributable to Sony Corporation's stockholders.

(2) Recently adopted accounting pronouncements:

Accounting for costs associated with acquiring or renewing insurance contracts -

In October 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued new accounting guidance for costs associated with acquiring or renewing insurance contracts. Under the new guidance, acquisition costs are to include only those costs that are directly related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts by applying a model similar to the accounting for loan origination costs. Entities may defer incremental direct costs of contract acquisitions that are incurred in transactions with independent third parties or employees as well as the portion of employee compensation and other costs directly related to underwriting, policy issuance and processing, medical inspection, and contract selling for successfully negotiated contracts. Additionally, entities may capitalize as a deferred acquisition cost only those advertising costs meeting the capitalization criteria for direct-response advertising. This guidance was effective for Sony as of April 1, 2012. Sony applied this guidance prospectively from the date of adoption. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Sony’s results of operations and financial position.

Presentation of comprehensive income -

In June 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for the presentation of comprehensive income. The amendments require entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements. This change is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 and is applied retrospectively. The guidance was effective for Sony as of April 1, 2012. Since this guidance impacts disclosures only, its adoption did not have an impact on Sony’s results of operations and financial position.

Testing goodwill for impairment -

In September 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to simplify how entities test goodwill for impairment. The new guidance allows entities an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining if it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. Under the new guidance, entities are no longer required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entities determine, based on the qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. This guidance was effective for Sony as of April 1, 2012. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Sony’s results of operations and financial position.

Impairment of unamortized film costs -

In October 2012, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for the impairment of unamortized film costs. The new guidance has the effect of incorporating into the impairment analysis of unamortized film costs only information that was known or knowable as of the balance sheet date, consistent with how information is incorporated into other fair value measurements. This guidance was effective for Sony for impairment assessments performed on or after December 15, 2012. Sony applied this guidance prospectively from the date of adoption. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Sony’s results of operations and financial position.

(3) Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted:

Disclosure about balance sheet offsetting -

In December 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance which requires entities to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable financial statement users to understand the effect of such arrangements on the statement of financial position as well as to improve comparability of balance sheets prepared under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The new guidance is required to be applied retrospectively and is effective for Sony as of April 1, 2013. Subsequently, in January 2013, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance of clarifying the scope of disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities. Since this guidance impacts disclosures only, its adoption will not have an impact on Sony's results of operations and financial position.

Testing indefinite lived intangible assets for impairment -

In July 2012, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to simplify how entities test indefinite lived intangible assets for impairment. The new guidance allows entities an option to first assess a qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not indefinite lived intangible assets is impaired as a basis for determining if it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test. Under the new guidance, entities are no longer required to calculate the fair value of the assets unless the entities determine, based on the qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that indefinite lived intangible assets is impaired. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. This guidance is effective for Sony as of April 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on Sony's results of operations and financial position.

Presentation of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income -

In February 2013, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for reporting of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments require entities to report the significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income if the amount is required to be reclassified in its entirety to net income. For other amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, an entity is required to cross-reference other disclosures required that provide additional detail about those amounts. This guidance is effective for Sony as of April 1, 2013. Sony will apply this guidance prospectively from the date of adoption. Since this guidance impacts disclosure only, its adoption will not have an impact on Sony's results of operations and financial position.

Obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date -

In February 2013, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date. This guidance requires an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this guidance is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors, plus any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. This guidance is effective for Sony as of April 1, 2014. Sony is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

Parent's accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment upon derecognition of certain subsidiaries or groups of assets within a foreign entity or of an investment in a foreign entity -

In March 2013, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for the parent's accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment upon derecognition of certain subsidiaries or groups of assets within a foreign entity or of an investment in a foreign entity. This new guidance resolved diversity in practice and clarifies the applicable guidance for the release of the cumulative translation adjustment when the parent sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity, ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business within a foreign entity, or obtains control in a business combination achieved in stages involving an equity method investment that is a foreign entity. After adoption of this guidance, any accumulated translation adjustments associated with a previously held equity interest, will be included in earnings in a business combination achieved in stages. This guidance is effective for Sony as of April 1, 2014. Sony will apply this guidance prospectively from the date of adoption. The effect of this guidance will depend on the nature and significance of transactions after the adoption date.

(4) Reclassifications:

Certain reclassifications of the financial statements and accompanying footnotes for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 have been made to conform to the presentation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

(5) Out of period adjustments:

In the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Sony recorded an out of period adjustment to correct an error in the calculation of indirect taxes at a subsidiary. The indirect tax calculation error began in 2005 and continued until it was identified by Sony in the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The adjustment, which primarily related to the HE&S segment, impacted net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses and interest expenses and, in the aggregate, increased loss before income taxes in consolidated statements of income by 4,413 million yen for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Sony determined that the adjustment was not material to the consolidated financial statements for any prior annual or interim periods and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

3. Inventories

Inventories are comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31 2012	2013
Finished products	498,430	489,519
Work in process	88,236	85,631
Raw materials, purchased components and supplies	120,386	134,904
	707,052	710,054

4. Film costs

Film costs are comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31 2012	2013
Motion picture productions:		
Released	98,910	90,716
Completed and not released	10,800	2,420
In production and development	102,295	111,365
Television productions:		
Released	44,461	49,651
In production and development	2,853	2,820
Broadcasting rights	27,830	37,189
Less: current portion of broadcasting rights included in inventories	(17,101)	(24,072)
Film costs	270,048	270,089

Sony estimates that approximately 87% of the unamortized costs of released films at March 31, 2013 will be amortized within the next three years. Approximately 67 billion yen of completed film costs are expected to be amortized during the next twelve months. Approximately 104 billion yen of accrued participation liabilities included in accounts payable, other and accrued expenses are expected to be paid during the next twelve months.

5. Related party transactions

Sony accounts for its investments in affiliated companies over which Sony has significant influence under the equity method. In addition, investments in general partnerships in which Sony does not have a controlling interest and limited partnerships are also accounted for under the equity method if more than minor influence over the operation of the investee exists (generally through more than 3-5% ownership).

During fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Sony Corporation acquired the remaining interests in Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB (“Sony Ericsson”) and sold all of its shares of S-LCD Corporation (“S-LCD”), both of which were considered significant equity affiliates. There are no remaining individually significant investments following these transactions.

The summarized combined financial information that is based on information provided by the equity investees including information for significant equity affiliates and the reconciliation of such information to the consolidated financial statements is shown below:

Balance Sheets

	Yen in millions	
	March 31 2012	2013
Current assets	167,786	254,606
Noncurrent assets	168,143	513,104
Current liabilities	93,535	205,749
Noncurrent liabilities and noncontrolling interests	79,513	308,410
Percentage of ownership in equity investees	20%-50 %	20%-50 %

Statements of Income

	Yen in millions			
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011			
	Sony Ericsson	S-LCD	Others	Total
Net revenues	673,464	807,955	268,604	1,750,023
Operating income (loss)	16,453	12,527	17,630	46,610
Other income (expense), net	(1,572)	(4,119)		
Income (loss) before income taxes	14,881	8,408		
Income tax (expense) benefit	(6,065)	3,094		
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(520)	—		
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling	8,296	11,502	8,895	28,693

interests					
Percentage of ownership in equity investees	50	%	50	%	20%-50 %
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliated companies, before consolidating and reconciling adjustments	4,148		5,751		
Consolidating and reconciling adjustments:					
Other	7		1,463		
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliated companies	4,155		7,214	2,693	14,062

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

	Yen in millions			
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012			
	Sony Ericsson	S-LCD	Others	Total
Net revenues	475,898	146,002	123,610	745,510
Operating income (loss)	(44,239)	(4,644)	5,247	(43,636)
Other income (expense), net	4,504	(3,098)		
Income (loss) before income taxes	(39,735)	(7,742)		
Income tax (expense) benefit	(73,054)	(374)		
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,729)	—		
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	(115,518)	(8,116)	950	(122,684)
Percentage of ownership in equity investees	50 %	50 %	20%-50 %	
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliated companies, before consolidating and reconciling adjustments	(57,759)	(4,058)		
Consolidating and reconciling adjustments:				
Impairment loss including translation adjustments	—	(60,019)		
Other	79	(1)		
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliated companies	(57,680)	(64,078)	61	(121,697)

	Yen in millions	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013	
Net revenues	193,405	
Operating income (loss)	(14,759)	
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	(26,026)	
Percentage of ownership in equity investees	20%-50	%

Sony Ericsson, a 50/50 joint venture with Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (“Ericsson”) focused on mobile phone handsets, was established in October 2001 and was included in affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method through February 15, 2012. On February 15, 2012, Sony Corporation acquired Ericsson’s 50 percent stake in Sony Ericsson, making the mobile handset business a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sony Corporation. Refer to Note 24.

S-LCD, a joint venture with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“Samsung”) focused on manufacturing amorphous TFT panels, was established in April 2004 with Sony’s ownership interest of 50% minus 1 share. S-LCD was strategic to Sony’s television business as it provided a source of high quality large screen LCD panels to differentiate Sony’s Bravia LCD televisions. In June 2011, S-LCD decreased its capital stock by 0.6 trillion Korean won and Sony received a cash distribution of 22,100 million yen from S-LCD. However, LCD panel and television market conditions became increasingly challenging and in order to respond to the situation and to strengthen their respective market competitiveness, Sony and Samsung agreed to shift to a new LCD panel business alliance in December 2011. As a result of this agreement, on January 19, 2012, Sony sold to Samsung all of its shares of S-LCD, and received cash consideration of 71,986 million yen (1.07 trillion Korean won) from Samsung. Following the transaction S-LCD was no longer an equity affiliate. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Sony recorded a 60,019 million yen other-than-temporary impairment loss on its share of S-LCD, including the reclassification to net income of foreign currency translation adjustments and the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the initial impairment loss and closing of the sale to Samsung. Cash proceeds from the sale of the investment in S-LCD are included in sales of securities investments in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

On June 29, 2012, an investor group which included a wholly owned subsidiary of Sony Corporation completed its acquisition of EMI Music Publishing. To effect the acquisition, the investor group formed DH Publishing, L.P. (“DHP”) which acquired EMI Music Publishing for total consideration of 2.2 billion U.S. dollars. Sony invested 320 million U.S. dollars in DHP, through Nile Acquisition LLC, for a 39.8% equity interest. Nile Acquisition LLC is a joint venture with the third party investor of Sony’s U.S. based music publishing subsidiary in which Sony holds a 74.9% ownership interest. In addition, DHP entered into an agreement with Sony’s U.S. based music publishing subsidiary in which the subsidiary provides administration services to DHP. Sony accounts for its interest in DHP under the equity method. DHP was determined to be a variable interest entity as described in Note 23.

On February 25, 2013, Sony sold 95,000 shares of its 886,908 shares of M3, Inc. (“M3”), a consolidated subsidiary of Sony, to a third party for cash consideration of 14,236 million yen, which is included within other in the investing activities section of the consolidated statements of cash flows. In connection with the sale, Sony recorded a gain of 122,160 million yen in other operating (income) loss, net in the consolidated statements of income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. Of this gain, 117,216 million yen relates to the remeasurement to fair value, using M3’s closing stock price on the date of the sale, of the remaining 791,908 shares of M3 (49.8% of the issued and outstanding shares of M3) that Sony continues to own after the sale in accordance with the accounting guidance for deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Sony will remain a major shareholder of M3 and will continue to pursue opportunities to collaborate with M3 in certain business areas, including medical. Sony accounts for its remaining interest in M3 under the equity method.

The carrying value of Sony’s investment in M3 exceeded its proportionate share in the underlying net assets of M3 by 117,014 million yen at March 31, 2013. The excess is substantially attributable to the remeasurement to fair value of the remaining shares of M3, and allocated to identifiable tangible and intangible assets. The intangible assets relate primarily to M3’s medical web-portal. The unassigned residual value of the excess is recognized as goodwill as a component of the investment balance. The amounts allocated to intangible assets are amortized net of the related tax effects to equity in net income (loss) of affiliated companies over their respective estimated useful lives, principally 10 years, using the straight-line method.

With the exception of M3 as described above, there was no significant difference between Sony’s proportionate share in the underlying net assets of the investees and the carrying value of investments in affiliated companies at March 31, 2012 and 2013.

With the exception of the investment in M3 which is quoted on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and has a carrying and fair value at March 31, 2013 of 128,815 million yen and 144,048 million yen, respectively, there were no affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method with a market quotation at March 31, 2012 and 2013.

The number of affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method at March 31, 2012 and 2013 were 95 and 101, respectively.

Account balances and transactions with affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method are presented below:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31 2012	2013
Accounts receivable, trade	4,125	7,294
Accounts payable, trade	508	880
Capital lease obligations	39,080	27,485

	Yen in millions		
	Fiscal year ended March 31		
	2011	2012	2013
Sales	96,164	79,677	18,565
Purchases	383,922	157,930	1,725
Lease payments	—	24,159	25,523

SFI Leasing Company, Limited (“SFIL”), a leasing company in Japan, is accounted for under the equity method and 34% is owned by Sony after deconsolidation in November 2010. Sony entered into sale and leaseback transactions regarding certain machinery and equipment with SFIL in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013. Refer to Notes 8 and 24.

Dividends from affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 2,583 million yen, 1,964 million yen and 2,360 million yen, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and prior to the sale of its shares of S-LCD, Sony paid additional LCD panel related expenses of 22,759 million yen (292 million U.S. dollars) resulting from low capacity utilization of S-LCD.

6. Transfer of financial assets

The below transactions are accounted for as sales in accordance with the accounting guidance for transfers of financial assets, because Sony has relinquished control of the receivables. In each case, losses from these transactions were insignificant, and although Sony continues servicing the receivables subsequent to being sold or contributed, no servicing liabilities are recorded as the costs of collection of the sold receivables are insignificant. Other than the cash proceeds from the sales below, net cash flows related to these transactions, including servicing fees, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were insignificant.

Sony has established several accounts receivable sales programs in Japan whereby Sony can sell up to 53,700 million yen of eligible trade accounts receivable in the aggregate at any one time. Through these programs, Sony can sell receivables to special purpose entities owned and operated by banks. Sony can sell receivables in which the agreed upon original due dates are no more than 190 days after the sales of receivables. Total trade accounts receivable sold during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 136,232 million yen, 126,513 million yen and 105,888 million yen, respectively.

A subsidiary of the Financial Services segment has established several receivables sales programs whereby the subsidiary can sell up to 24,000 million yen of eligible receivables in the aggregate at any one time. Through these programs, the subsidiary can sell receivables to special purpose entities owned and operated by banks. The subsidiary can sell receivables in which the agreed upon original due dates are no more than 180 days after the sales of receivables. Total receivables sold during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 166,025 million yen, 130,060 million yen and 89,700 million yen, respectively.

Sony has established an accounts receivable sales program in the United States whereby Sony's U.S. subsidiary can sell up to 350 million U.S. dollars of eligible trade accounts receivables in the aggregate at any one time to a commercial bank. The program requires that a portion of the sales proceeds be held back and deferred until collection of the related receivables by the purchaser. The portion of the sales proceeds held back and deferred is initially recorded at estimated fair value, is included in other current assets and was 16,272 million yen at March 31, 2012 and 4,462 million yen at March 31, 2013. Sony includes collections on such receivables as cash flows within operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows since the receivables are the result of operating activities and the associated interest rate risk is insignificant due to its short-term nature. Total trade receivables sold, deferred proceeds from those sales and collections of deferred proceeds during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	Yen in millions		
	Fiscal year ended March 31		
	2011	2012	2013
Total trade receivables sold	414,147	476,855	355,872
Deferred proceeds	185,647	117,343	8,098
Collections of deferred proceeds	153,550	132,636	20,608

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, Sony established an accounts receivable sales program whereby Sony can sell eligible trade accounts receivables held by certain subsidiaries in Europe denominated in several currencies, primarily the euro, to a commercial bank on an uncommitted basis. The maximum receivables that may be sold at any one time in the aggregate translates into approximately 72,500 million yen as of March 31, 2013. Sony can sell receivables in which the agreed upon original due dates are no more than 150 days after the date the receivables are sold. Total receivables sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 was 66,020 million yen.

Certain of the accounts receivable sales programs above also involve variable interest entities (“VIEs”). Refer to Note 23.

31

7. Marketable securities and securities investments

Marketable securities and securities investments, mainly included in the Financial Services segment, are comprised of debt and equity securities of which the aggregate cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value pertaining to available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities are as follows:

	Yen in millions March 31, 2012				March 31, 2013			
	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale:								
Debt securities:								
Japanese national government bonds	1,036,946	55,384	(879)	1,091,451	1,106,265	114,806	(463)	1,220,608
Japanese local government bonds	33,513	163	(1)	33,675	66,553	643	(1)	67,195
Japanese corporate bonds	293,885	1,489	(224)	295,150	210,519	1,715	(70)	212,164
Foreign corporate bonds	377,609	4,705	(7,063)	375,251	425,892	17,502	(620)	442,774
Other	22,383	1,548	(6)	23,925	20,607	4,431	(2)	25,036
	1,764,336	63,289	(8,173)	1,819,452	1,829,836	139,097	(1,156)	1,967,777
Equity securities	60,694	53,016	(1,513)	112,197	89,079	44,443	(997)	132,525
Held-to-maturity Securities:								
Japanese national government bonds	3,404,069	157,740	(4,499)	3,557,310	3,876,600	545,188	—	4,421,788
Japanese local government bonds	12,592	277	—	12,869	7,195	432	—	7,627
Japanese corporate bonds	31,379	1,501	—	32,880	28,918	3,571	—	32,489
Foreign corporate bonds	46,441	10	—	46,451	52,738	20	—	52,758
	3,494,481	159,528	(4,499)	3,649,510	3,965,451	549,211	—	4,514,662
Total	5,319,511	275,833	(14,185)	5,581,159	5,884,366	732,751	(2,153)	6,614,964

On September 28, 2012, Sony entered into a business alliance agreement and capital alliance agreement with Olympus Corporation (“Olympus”). Under the terms of the capital alliance agreement, Olympus issued 34,387,900 common shares at 1,454 yen per share to Sony through a third-party allotment in two tranches. Accordingly, Sony made an investment of 19,047 million yen on October 23, 2012 for the first third-party allotment of 13,100,000 shares and acquired 4.35% of the total voting rights of Olympus. In addition, Sony made an investment of 30,953 million yen on February 22, 2013 for the second third-party allotment of 21,287,900 shares and acquired an additional 7.07% of the total voting rights of Olympus. As a result, Sony increased its ownership of the total voting rights of Olympus to 11.46%. The investment in Olympus shares is classified as available-for-sale equity securities.

The following table presents the cost and fair value of debt securities classified as available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities by contractual maturity:

	Yen in millions March 31, 2013		Held-to-maturity securities	
	Available-for-sale securities Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	160,018	167,853	5,060	5,068
Due after one year through five years	526,540	536,129	20,124	20,828
Due after five years through ten years	258,717	268,767	31,206	33,720
Due after ten years	884,561	995,028	3,909,061	4,455,046
Total	1,829,836	1,967,777	3,965,451	4,514,662

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities were 532,619 million yen, 177,850 million yen and 143,437 million yen for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. On these sales, gross realized gains were 38,654 million yen, 9,593 million yen and 46,865 million yen and gross realized losses were 2,014 million yen, 1,834 million yen and 527 million yen, respectively.

Marketable securities classified as trading securities at March 31, 2012 and 2013 were 433,491 million yen and 530,787 million yen, respectively, which consist of debt and equity securities.

In the ordinary course of business, Sony maintains long-term investment securities, included in securities investments and other, issued by a number of non-public companies. The aggregate carrying amounts of the investments in non-public companies at March 31, 2012 and 2013, totaled 93,050 million yen and 68,329 million yen, respectively. Non-public equity investments are primarily valued at cost as fair value is not readily determinable.

With respect to trading securities, primarily in the Financial Services segment, Sony recorded net unrealized losses of 10,768 million yen for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, net unrealized gains of 21,216 million yen for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and net unrealized gains of 72,793 million yen for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. Changes in the fair value of trading securities are primarily recognized in financial services revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

The following tables present the gross unrealized losses on, and fair value of, Sony’s investment securities with unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at March 31, 2012 and 2013.

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Yen in millions						
March 31, 2012						
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Available-for-sale:						
Debt securities:						
Japanese national government bonds	55,450	(877)	3,048	(2)	58,498	(879)
Japanese local government bonds	2,364	(1)	—	—	2,364	(1)
Japanese corporate bonds	1,034	(196)	25,243	(28)	26,277	(224)
Foreign corporate bonds	68,277	(6,065)	83,650	(998)	151,927	(7,063)
Other	335	(6)	—	—	335	(6)
	127,460	(7,145)	111,941	(1,028)	239,401	(8,173)
Equity securities	4,337	(318)	16,826	(1,195)	21,163	(1,513)
Held-to-maturity Securities:						
Japanese national government bonds	—	—	333,702	(4,499)	333,702	(4,499)
Japanese local government bonds	70	(0)	—	—	70	(0)
Japanese corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70	(0)	333,702	(4,499)	333,772	(4,499)
Total	131,867	(7,463)	462,469	(6,722)	594,336	(14,185)

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Yen in millions						
March 31, 2013						
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	Unrealized
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses		
Available-for-sale:						
Debt securities:						
Japanese national government bonds	3,383	(0)	46,796	(463)	50,179	(463)
Japanese local government bonds	592	(1)	—	—	592	(1)
Japanese corporate bonds	4,731	(7)	5,271	(63)	10,002	(70)
Foreign corporate bonds	28,133	(83)	19,228	(537)	47,361	(620)
Other	61	(0)	144	(2)	205	(2)
	36,900	(91)	71,439	(1,065)	108,339	(1,156)
Equity securities	10,458	(933)	75	(64)	10,533	(997)
Held-to-maturity Securities:						
Japanese national government bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese local government bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47,358	(1,024)	71,514	(1,129)	118,872	(2,153)

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, total realized impairment losses were 9,763 million yen, 5,530 million yen and 8,554 million yen, respectively.

At March 31, 2013, Sony determined that the decline in value for securities with unrealized losses shown in the above table is not other-than-temporary in nature.

8. Leases

Sony leases certain communication and commercial equipment, plant, office space, warehouses, employees' residential facilities and other assets. Certain of these leases have renewal and purchase options. Sony has also entered into capital lease arrangements with third parties to finance certain of its motion picture productions, as well as sale and leaseback transactions for office buildings, machinery and equipment.

(1) Capital leases:

Leased assets under capital leases are comprised of the following:

Class of property	Yen in millions	
	March 31 2012	2013
Machinery, equipment and others	58,751	63,008
Film costs	9,465	9,147
Accumulated amortization	(20,514)	(36,287)
	47,702	35,868

The following is a schedule by year of the future minimum lease payments under capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of March 31, 2013:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Yen in millions
2014	20,535
2015	5,350
2016	3,248
2017	2,820
2018	2,585
Later years	6,286
Total minimum lease payments	40,824
Less - Amount representing interest	2,568
Present value of net minimum lease payments	38,256
Less - Current obligations	19,718
Long-term capital lease obligations	18,538

(2) Operating leases:

The minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year at March 31, 2013 are as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Yen in millions
2014	57,598
2015	46,483
2016	35,633
2017	24,243

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

2018	19,724
Later years	54,025
Total minimum future rentals	237,706

Rental expenses under operating leases for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 78,538 million yen, 76,188 million yen and 78,523 million yen, respectively. Sublease rentals received under operating leases for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 1,974 million yen, 1,423 million yen and 904 million yen, respectively. The total minimum rentals to be received in the future under noncancelable subleases for operating leases as of March 31, 2013 were 3,104 million yen.

(3) Sale and leaseback transactions:

Sony City Osaki sale and leaseback -

In February 2013, Sony sold its “Sony City Osaki” office building and premises (“Sony City Osaki”) to Nippon Building Fund Inc. and a Japanese institutional investor. The sale was structured such that Sony placed Sony City Osaki in a trust and then sold the trust beneficiary rights. In connection with the sale, Sony entered into an agreement to lease Sony City Osaki for a period of five years after the sale. The leaseback is accounted for as an operating lease.

The sale price was 111,100 million yen and Sony received net cash proceeds of 110,175 million yen after deducting transaction costs. The transaction qualified for sale-leaseback accounting as all the risk and rewards of ownership were transferred to the buyer upon closing of the transaction and the leaseback did not include any form of continuing involvement, other than a normal leaseback. As the leaseback represents more than a minor but less than substantially all of the use of the building, Sony recorded a gain upon the sale of 42,322 million yen in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, included in other operating (income) expenses, net. In addition to the gain recognized upon the sale, a gain of 24,982 million yen was required to be deferred and will be amortized on a straight-line basis and included in other operating (income) expense, net in the consolidated statements of income over the lease term. Of the remaining deferred gain as of March 31, 2013, 4,914 million yen is recorded in other current liabilities and 19,658 million yen in other noncurrent liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

550 Madison sale and leaseback -

In March 2013, Sony exercised its option to purchase the headquarters building (the “U.S. headquarters building”) of its U.S. subsidiary which was leased from a VIE in which Sony was the primary beneficiary for 255 million U.S. dollars. Concurrent with the exercise of the purchase option, Sony completed the sale of the U.S. headquarters building to a third party. In connection with the sale, Sony entered into an agreement to lease the U.S. headquarters building for a period of three years after the sale. The leaseback is accounted for as an operating lease.

The sale price was 1,100 million U.S. dollars and Sony received net cash proceeds of 780 million U.S. dollars after deducting the cost of the purchase option and other transaction costs. The transaction qualified for sale-leaseback accounting as all the risk and rewards of ownership were transferred to the buyer upon closing of the transaction and the leaseback did not include any form of continuing involvement, other than a normal leaseback. As the leaseback represents more than a minor but less than substantially all of the use of the building, Sony recorded a gain upon the sale of 691 million U.S. dollars in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, included in other operating (income) expense, net in the consolidated statements of income. In addition to the gain recognized upon the sale, a gain of 166 million U.S. dollars was required to be deferred and will be amortized on a straight-line basis and included in other operating (income) expense, net in the consolidated statements of income over the lease term. Of the remaining deferred gain as of March 31, 2013, 55 million U.S. dollars is recorded in other current liabilities and 109 million U.S. dollars in other noncurrent liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Sale and leaseback transactions with SFIL -

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Sony entered into a three year sale and leaseback transaction for certain machinery and equipment with SFIL. The leaseback is accounted for as a capital lease. Sony received proceeds of 50,537 million yen based on the amounts recorded at fair value in the acquisition described in Note 24, and as such there was no gain or loss recorded in the sale and leaseback transaction.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, Sony entered into sale and leaseback transactions regarding certain machinery and equipment with SFIL. Transactions with total proceeds of 11,789 million yen and terms which

averaged two years, have been accounted for as financings and are included within proceeds from issuance of long-term debt in the financing activities section of the consolidated statements of cash flows. Additionally, a transaction with proceeds of 6,262 million yen and a seven year term was accounted for as a capital lease and included within proceeds from sale of fixed assets in the investing activities section of the consolidated statements of cash flows. There was no gain or loss recorded in either sale and leaseback transaction.

9. Goodwill and intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 totaled 66,483 million yen, of which 65,710 million yen is subject to amortization and are comprised of the following:

	Intangible assets acquired during the year Yen in millions	Weighted-average amortization period Years
Patent rights, know-how and license agreements	38,231	7
Trademarks	537	10
Software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed	19,444	4
Other	7,498	4

Intangible assets subject to amortization are comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions March 31, 2012 Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	March 31, 2013 Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization
Patent rights, know-how and license agreements	226,142	(80,334)	280,715	(118,363)
Customer relationships	23,758	(1,409)	26,485	(3,658)
Trademarks	20,214	(2,154)	21,896	(5,894)
Software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed	98,852	(58,865)	115,341	(73,314)
Music catalogs	157,699	(45,570)	183,398	(62,255)
Artist contracts	27,401	(19,419)	26,702	(18,939)
Television carriage agreements (broadcasting agreements)	36,216	(2,370)	41,264	(4,759)
Other	87,843	(54,338)	95,501	(67,026)
Total	678,125	(264,459)	791,302	(354,208)

The aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 52,763 million yen, 57,023 million yen and 75,890 million yen, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets for the next five years is as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Yen in millions
2014	75,357
2015	61,439
2016	48,693
2017	38,435
2018	31,411

Total carrying amount of intangible assets having an indefinite life are comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31 2012	2013
Trademarks	66,729	68,099
Distribution agreements	18,807	19,116
Other	4,497	3,198
Total	90,033	90,413

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	Yen in millions									
	Imaging Products & Solution	Game	Mobile Products & Communications	Home Entertainment & Studios	*1 Devices	Pictures	Music	Financial Services	All Other	Total
Balance, March 31, 2011:										
Goodwill - gross	6,044	123,285	—	5,320	62,628	140,584	102,994	3,020	39,417	483,292
Accumulated impairments	(300)	—	—	(5,320)	—	—	(306)	(706)	(7,655)	(14,287)
Goodwill	5,744	123,285	—	0	62,628	140,584	102,688	2,314	31,762	469,005
Increase (decrease) due to:										
Acquisitions	—	166	128,522	—	—	1,330	—	—	4,358	134,376
Sales and dispositions	—	—	—	—	(589)	—	—	—	—	(589)
Impairments*2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(932)	(932)
Translation adjustments	124	(240)	9,733	—	(107)	(3,073)	(1,891)	—	(585)	3,961
Other *3*4	(201)	—	—	—	(28,773)	(521)	(147)	—	579	(29,063)
Balance, March 31, 2012:										
Goodwill - gross	5,967	123,211	138,255	5,320	33,159	138,320	100,956	3,020	43,769	591,977
Accumulated impairments	(300)	—	—	(5,320)	—	—	(306)	(706)	(8,587)	(15,219)
Goodwill	5,667	123,211	138,255	0	33,159	138,320	100,650	2,314	35,182	576,758
Increase (decrease) due to:										
Acquisitions*5	—	19,793	—	—	2,044	3,174	2,626	—	1,022	28,659

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Sales and dispositions*6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15,040)	(15,040)
Impairments*2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,445)	(1,445)
Translation adjustments	108	4,527	15,314	—	316	19,338	10,402	—	2,368	52,373
Other *3	—	—	—	—	1,750	25	(28)	—	191	1,938
Balance, March 31, 2013:										
Goodwill - gross	6,075	147,531	153,569	5,320	37,269	160,857	113,956	3,020	32,310	659,907
Accumulated impairments	(300)	—	—	(5,320)	—	—	(306)	(706)	(10,032)	(16,664)
Goodwill	5,775	147,531	153,569	0	37,269	160,857	113,650	2,314	22,278	643,243

- *1 The 128,522 million yen in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 relates to the Sony Ericsson acquisition. Refer to Note 24.
- *2 During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013, Sony recorded impairment losses of 932 million yen and 1,445 million yen, respectively, in reporting units included in All Other. The impairment charges reflected the overall decline in the fair values of the reporting units. The fair values of the reporting units were estimated using the expected present value of future cash flows.
- *3 Other primarily consists of purchase price adjustments for prior years and amounts reclassified as held for sale.
- *4 The chemical products business, which is included in the Devices segment was classified as held for sale as of March 31, 2012. No impairment loss was recognized as a result of the held for sale classification. The assets held for sale included 29,182 million yen of goodwill which was reclassified to other assets in the consolidated balance sheets prior to completing the divestiture in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. Refer to Note 25.
- *5 Substantially all of the acquisition amounts in the Game segment relate to the Gaikai Inc. (“Gaikai”) acquisition. Refer to Note 24.
- *6 Sales and dispositions amounts in All Other substantially all relate to the sale of certain M3 shares. Refer to Note 5.

10. Insurance-related accounts

Sony’s Financial Services segment subsidiaries in Japan maintain their accounting records as described in Note 2 in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which vary in some respects from U.S. GAAP.

Those differences are mainly that insurance acquisition costs for life and non-life insurance are charged to income when incurred in Japan whereas in the U.S. those costs are deferred and amortized generally over the premium-paying period of the related insurance policies, and that future policy benefits for life insurance calculated locally under the authorization of the supervisory administrative agencies are comprehensively adjusted to a net level premium method with certain adjustments of actuarial assumptions for U.S. GAAP purposes. For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, appropriate adjustments have been made to reflect the accounting for these items in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The combined amounts of statutory net equity of the insurance subsidiaries, which is not measured in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as of March 31, 2012 and 2013 were 282,846 million yen and 362,267 million yen, respectively.

(1) Insurance policies:

Life insurance policies that a subsidiary in the Financial Services segment underwrites, most of which are categorized as long-duration contracts, mainly consist of whole life, term life and accident and health insurance contracts. The life insurance revenues for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 600,291 million yen, 654,986 million yen and 723,399 million yen, respectively. Property and casualty insurance policies that a subsidiary in the Financial Services segment underwrites are primarily automotive insurance contracts, which are categorized as short-duration contracts. The non-life insurance revenues for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 71,037 million yen, 76,958 million yen and 81,974 million yen, respectively.

(2) Deferred insurance acquisition costs:

Costs that vary with and are directly related to acquiring new insurance policies are deferred as long as they are recoverable. The deferred insurance acquisition costs include such items as commissions, medical examination costs and inspection report fees, and are subject to recoverability testing at least annually to ensure that the capitalized amounts do not exceed the present value of anticipated gross profits or premiums less benefits and maintenance expenses, as applicable. The deferred insurance acquisition costs for traditional life insurance contracts are amortized

over the premium-paying period of the related insurance policies using assumptions consistent with those used in computing policy reserves. The deferred insurance acquisition costs for non-traditional life insurance contracts are amortized over the expected life in proportion to the estimated gross profits. Amortization charged to income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 amounted to 59,249 million yen, 55,427 million yen and 55,416 million yen, respectively.

(3) Future insurance policy benefits:

Liabilities for future policy benefits, which mainly related to individual life insurance policies, are established in amounts adequate to meet the estimated future obligations of policies in force. These liabilities, which require significant management judgment and estimates, are computed by the net level premium method based upon the assumptions as to future investment yield, morbidity, mortality, withdrawals and other factors. Future policy benefits are computed using interest rates ranging from 1.4% to 4.5% and are based on factors such as market conditions and expected investment returns. Morbidity, mortality and withdrawal assumptions for all policies are based on either the subsidiary's own experience or various actuarial tables. Generally these assumptions are locked-in throughout the life of the contract upon the issuance of new insurance, although significant changes in experience or assumptions may require Sony to provide for expected future losses. At March 31, 2012 and 2013, future insurance policy benefits amounted to 3,202,066 million yen and 3,532,626 million yen, respectively.

(4) Policyholders' account in the life insurance business:

Policyholders' account in the life insurance business represents an accumulation of account deposits plus credited interest less withdrawals, expenses and mortality charges. Policyholders' account includes universal life insurance and investment contracts. Universal life insurance includes interest sensitive whole life contracts and variable contracts. The credited rate associated with interest sensitive whole life contracts is 2.0%. For variable contracts, policy values are expressed in terms of investment units. Each unit is linked to an asset portfolio. The value of a unit increases or decreases based on the value of the linked asset portfolio. Investment contracts mainly include single payment juvenile contracts and policies after the start of annuity payments. The credited rates associated with investment contracts range from 0.1% to 6.3%.

Policyholders' account in the life insurance business is comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31	
	2012	2013
Universal life insurance	1,010,277	1,199,409
Investment contracts	340,600	363,213
Other	98,767	130,494
Total	1,449,644	1,693,116

11. Short-term borrowings and long-term debt

Short-term borrowings are comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31	
	2012	2013
Unsecured loans:		
with a weighted-average interest rate of 3.98%	89,878	
with a weighted-average interest rate of 3.89%		77,894
Secured call money:		
with a weighted-average interest rate of 0.11%	10,000	
with a weighted-average interest rate of 0.11%		10,000

99,878

87,894

At March 31, 2013, certain subsidiaries in the Financial Services segment pledged as collateral securities investments with a book value of 10,543 million yen for 10,000 million yen of call money. In addition, marketable securities and securities investments with an aggregate book value of 67,660 million yen were pledged as collateral for cash settlements, variation margins of futures markets and certain other purposes.

Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31	2013
	2012	
Unsecured loans, representing obligations principally to banks:		
Due 2012 to 2024, with interest rates ranging from 0.23% to 4.50% per annum	564,275	
Due 2013 to 2024, with interest rates ranging from 0.37% to 5.10% per annum		567,952
Unsecured 1.16% bonds, due 2012, net of unamortized discount	39,999	
Unsecured 1.52% bonds, due 2013, net of unamortized discount	35,000	
Unsecured 1.57% bonds, due 2015, net of unamortized discount	29,993	29,995
Unsecured 1.75% bonds, due 2015, net of unamortized discount	24,997	24,998
Unsecured 0.95% bonds, due 2012	60,000	
Unsecured 1.40% bonds, due 2013	10,700	10,700
Unsecured 1.30% bonds, due 2014	110,000	110,000
Unsecured 0.55% bonds, due 2016	10,000	10,000
Unsecured 0.66% bonds, due 2017	45,000	45,000
Unsecured 0.43% bonds, due 2018		10,000
Unsecured 2.00% bonds, due 2018	16,300	16,300
Unsecured 2.07% bonds, due 2019	50,000	50,000
Unsecured 1.41% bonds, due 2022	10,000	10,000
Unsecured zero coupon convertible bonds, due 2017		150,000
Capital lease obligations and other:		
Due 2012 to 2026, with interest rates ranging from 0.03% to 8.74% per annum	49,754	
Due 2013 to 2026, with interest rates ranging from 0.28% to 7.77% per annum		44,125
Guarantee deposits received	16,691	15,646
	1,072,709	1,094,716
Less - Portion due within one year	310,483	156,288
	762,226	938,428

In March 2012, Sony executed a 1,365 million U.S. dollar unsecured bank loan with a group of lenders having six to ten year maturity terms in connection with acquiring Ericsson's 50% equity interest in Sony Ericsson. This bank loan utilizes the Japan Bank for International Cooperation ("JBIC") Facility, which was established to facilitate overseas mergers and acquisitions by Japanese companies as one of countermeasures against yen appreciation. Of the 1,365 million U.S. dollar loan, 60% or 819 million U.S. dollars is from the JBIC Facility and 40% or 546 million U.S. dollars is from private banks. The terms of this U.S. dollar loan agreement require accelerated repayment of the loan if Sony Corporation or its wholly-owned subsidiaries discontinue the business of mobile devices featuring telephone functionality.

In November 2012, Sony issued 150,000 million yen of Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds due 2017 (the “Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds”). The bondholders are entitled to stock acquisition rights effective from December 14, 2012 to November 16, 2017. The initial conversion price is 957 yen per common share. Aside from the standard anti-dilution provisions, the conversion price is reduced for a certain period before an early redemption triggered upon the occurrence of certain corporate events including a merger, corporate split and delisting event. The reduced amount of the conversion price will be determined by a formula which is based on the effective date of the reduction and Sony’s common stock price. The reduced conversion price ranges from 870 yen to 957 yen per common share. The conversion price is also adjusted for dividends in excess of 25 yen per common share per fiscal year. The bondholders may require Sony to redeem the Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds on or after a reduction in the conversion price is triggered at 100% of its principal amount, together with a redemption premium which begins at 2.5% of the principal amount and ends at zero, amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds. In addition, Sony has the option to redeem all of the Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds outstanding at 100% of the principal amount after November 30, 2015, if the closing sales prices per share of Sony’s common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on 20 consecutive trading days are 130% or more of the conversion price, or at any time if less than 10% of the original issuance is outstanding. Sony was not required to bifurcate any of the embedded features contained in the Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds for accounting purposes. There are no significant adverse debt covenants related to the Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds, although there are certain cross-default provisions.

There are no significant adverse debt covenants or cross-default provisions related to the other short-term borrowings and long-term debt.

Aggregate amounts of annual maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Yen in millions
2014	156,288
2015	213,369
2016	98,198
2017	158,464
2018	263,347
Later years	205,050
Total	1,094,716

At March 31, 2013, Sony had unused committed lines of credit amounting to 832,156 million yen and can generally borrow up to 180 days from the banks with whom Sony has committed line contracts. Furthermore, at March 31, 2013, Sony has commercial paper programs, the size of which was 782,150 million yen. Sony can issue commercial paper for a period generally not in excess of 270 days up to the size of the programs.

12. Housing loans and deposits from customers in the banking business

(1) Housing loans in the banking business:

Sony acquires and holds certain financial receivables in the normal course of business. A majority of financing receivables held by Sony consist of housing loans in the banking business and no other significant financial receivables exist.

A subsidiary in the banking business monitors the credit quality of housing loans based on the classification set by the financial conditions and the past due status of individual obligators. Past due status is monitored on a daily basis and the aforementioned classification is reviewed on a quarterly basis.

The allowance for the credit losses is established based on the aforementioned classifications and the evaluation of collateral. The amount of housing loans in the banking business and the corresponding allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2012 were 749,636 million yen and 1,066 million yen, and at March 31, 2013 were 860,330 million yen and 1,135 million yen, respectively. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013, charge-offs on housing loans in the banking business and changes in the allowance for credit losses, which took into consideration the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake discussed in Note 18, were not significant.

In addition, the balance of housing loans placed on nonaccrual status or past due status were not significant at March 31, 2012 and 2013. A subsidiary in the banking business assesses the nonaccrual status based on the aforementioned classification, and may resume the accrual of the interest on the housing loan if the classification of the housing loan is changed.

(2) Deposits from customers in the banking business:

All deposits from customers in the banking business within the Financial Services segment are interest bearing deposits. At March 31, 2012 and 2013, the balances of time deposits issued in amounts of 10 million yen or more were 374,665 million yen and 362,691 million yen, respectively. These amounts have been classified as current

liabilities due to the ability of the customers to make withdrawals prior to maturity.

43

At March 31, 2013, aggregate amounts of annual maturities of time deposits with a remaining term of more than one year are as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Yen in millions
2015	36,579
2016	14,533
2017	4,056
2018	3,404
2019	2,065
Later years	42,995
Total	103,632

13. Fair value measurements

As discussed in Note 2, assets and liabilities subject to the accounting guidance for fair value measurements held by Sony are classified and accounted for as described below.

(1) Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

The following section describes the valuation techniques used by Sony to measure different financial instruments at fair value, including an indication of the level in the fair value hierarchy in which each instrument is generally classified.

Trading securities, available-for-sale securities and other investments

Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 1 securities include exchange-traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available for the specific security or the market is inactive, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows and mainly classified in level 2 of the hierarchy. Level 2 securities include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, such as the majority of government bonds and corporate bonds. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 securities do not have actively traded quotes at the balance sheet date and require the use of unobservable inputs, such as indicative quotes from dealers and qualitative input from investment advisors, to value these securities. Level 3 assets include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow techniques, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset. Level 3 securities primarily include certain hybrid financial instruments and certain private equity investments not classified within level 1 or level 2.

Derivatives

Exchange-traded derivatives valued using quoted prices are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. However, few classes of derivative contracts are listed on an exchange; thus, the majority of Sony's derivative positions are valued using internally developed models that use as their basis readily observable market parameters — i.e., parameters that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources, including industry pricing services. Depending on the types and contractual terms of derivatives, fair value can be modeled using a series of techniques, such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which are consistently applied. Where derivative products have been

established for some time, Sony uses models that are widely accepted in the financial services industry. These models reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and market-based parameters such as interest rates, volatility, and the credit rating of the counterparty. Further, many of these models do not contain a high level of subjectivity as the techniques used in the models do not require significant judgment, and inputs to the model are readily observable from actively quoted markets. Such instruments are generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

In determining the fair value of Sony's interest rate swap derivatives, Sony uses the present value of expected cash flows based on market observable interest rate yield curves commensurate with the term of each instrument. For foreign currency derivatives, Sony's approach is to use forward contract and option valuation models employing market observable inputs, such as spot currency rates, time value and option volatilities. These derivatives are classified within level 2 since Sony primarily uses observable inputs in its valuation of its derivative assets and liabilities.

The fair value of Sony's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	Yen in millions March 31, 2012				Presentation in the consolidated balance sheets			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Marketable securities	Securities and other investments	Other current assets/liabilities	Other noncurrent assets/liabilities
Assets:								
Trading securities	214,036	219,455	—	433,491	433,491	—	—	—
Available-for-sale securities								
Debt securities								
Japanese national government bonds	—	1,091,451	—	1,091,451	23,267	1,068,184	—	—
Japanese local government bonds	—	33,675	—	33,675	1,405	32,270	—	—
Japanese corporate bonds	—	293,637	1,513	295,150	123,434	171,716	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	—	359,960	15,291	375,251	75,764	299,487	—	—
Other	—	23,616	309	23,925	—	23,925	—	—
Equity securities	111,517	680	—	112,197	—	112,197	—	—
Other investments *1	5,475	4,592	73,451	83,518	—	83,518	—	—
Derivative assets *2	—	18,518	—	18,518	—	—	18,513	5
Total assets	331,028	2,045,584	90,564	2,467,176	657,361	1,791,297	18,513	5
Liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities *2	—	41,218	—	41,218	—	—	40,034	1,184
Total liabilities	—	41,218	—	41,218	—	—	40,034	1,184

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Yen in millions
March 31, 2013

					Presentation in the consolidated balance sheets			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Marketable securities	Securities and other investments	Other current assets/liabilities	Other noncurrent assets/liabilities
Assets:								
Trading securities	278,575	252,212	—	530,787	530,787	—	—	—
Available-for-sale securities								
Debt securities								
Japanese national government bonds	—	1,220,608	—	1,220,608	24,335	1,196,273	—	—
Japanese local government bonds	—	67,195	—	67,195	61	67,134	—	—
Japanese corporate bonds	—	209,950	2,214	212,164	40,359	171,805	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	—	422,022	20,752	442,774	96,896	345,878	—	—
Other	—	25,036	—	25,036	98	24,938	—	—
Equity securities	132,447	78	—	132,525	—	132,525	—	—
Other investments								
*1	6,742	3,126	76,892	86,760	—	86,760	—	—
Derivative assets *2	—	21,862	—	21,862	—	—	20,713	1,149
Total assets	417,764	2,222,0899	99,858	2,739,711	692,536	2,025,313	20,713	1,149
Liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities								
*2	—	41,998	—	41,998	—	—	20,322	21,676
Total liabilities	—	41,998	—	41,998	—	—	20,322	21,676

*1 Other investments include certain hybrid financial instruments and certain private equity investments.

*2 Derivative assets and liabilities are recognized and disclosed on a gross basis.

Transfers into level 1 were 2,169 million yen and 1,612 million yen for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 respectively, as quoted prices for certain trading securities became available in an active market. Transfers out of level 1 were 7,221 million yen and 2,417 million yen for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 respectively, as quoted prices for certain trading securities were not available in an active market.

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

The changes in fair value of level 3 assets and liabilities for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

Yen in millions				
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012				
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities				
Debt securities				
	Japanese corporate bonds	Foreign corporate bonds	Other	Other investments
Beginning balance	4,581	19,751	299	74,026
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses):				
Included in earnings *1	—	27	—	(1,214)
Included in other comprehensive income (loss) *2	(2)	271	10	505
Purchases	—	6,994	—	3,144
Settlements	(500)	(5,961)	—	(2,784)
Transfers into level 3 *3	2,116	956	—	—
Transfers out of level 3 *4	(4,682)	(6,747)	—	—
Other	—	—	—	(226)
Ending balance	1,513	15,291	309	73,451
Changes in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at reporting date:				
Included in earnings *1	—	(2)	—	(1,215)

Yen in millions				
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013				
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities				
Debt securities				
	Japanese corporate bonds	Foreign corporate bonds	Other	Other investments
Beginning balance	1,513	15,291	309	73,451
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses):				
Included in earnings *1	—	12	—	5,765
Included in other comprehensive income (loss) *2	(2)	2,086	(9)	1,984
Purchases	—	4,701	—	1,836
Settlements	—	(4,100)	—	(2,982)
Transfers into level 3 *3	703	4,906	—	—

Edgar Filing: SONY CORP - Form 6-K

Transfers out of level 3 *4	—	(2,244)	(300)	—
Other	—	100	—	(3,162)
Ending balance	2,214	20,752	—	76,892
Changes in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at reporting date:				
Included in earnings *1	—	(14)	—	5,765

*1 Earning effects are included in financial services revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

*2 Unrealized gains (losses) are included in unrealized gains (losses) on securities in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

*3 Certain corporate bonds were transferred into level 3 because differences between fair value determined by indicative quotes from dealers and internally developed prices became significant and the observability of inputs decreased.

*4 Certain corporate bonds were transferred out of level 3 because quoted prices became available.

Level 3 assets include certain hybrid financial instruments for which the price fluctuates primarily based on the main stock index in Japan (Nikkei index), certain private equity investments, and certain domestic and foreign corporate bonds for which quoted prices are not available in a market and where there is less transparency around inputs. In determining the fair value of such assets, Sony uses third-party information such as indicative quotes from dealers without adjustment. For validating the fair values, Sony primarily uses internal models which include management judgment or estimation of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset.

(2) Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

Sony also has assets and liabilities that are required to be recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when certain circumstances occur. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013, such measurements of fair value related primarily to the following:

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012			Amounts included in earnings
	Estimated fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Remeasurement of previously owned equity interest in Sony Ericsson	—	—	71,449	102,331
S-LCD impairment	—	—	71,662	(60,019)
Long-lived assets impairments	—	—	8,292	(59,583)
				(17,271)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013			Amounts included in earnings
	Estimated fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Remeasurement of retained investment in M3	128,289	—	—	117,216
Long-lived assets impairments	—	—	3,935	(14,494)
				102,722

Remeasurement of previously owned equity interest in Sony Ericsson

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Sony remeasured to fair value the previously owned equity interest as part of Sony Ericsson acquisition. This measurement is classified as level 3 because significant unobservable inputs, such as projections of future cash flows and market comparables of similar transactions and companies were considered in the fair value measurement. Refer to Note 24.

S-LCD impairment

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Sony recorded other-than-temporary impairment loss on its share of S-LCD, including the reclassification to net income of foreign currency translation adjustments and the impact of the exchange rate fluctuations between the initial impairment loss and closing of the sale to Samsung. The measurement

of the fair value of shares of S-LCD after impairment is classified as level 3 because significant unobservable inputs, primarily the estimate of the cash that would be received upon the sale to Samsung, were considered in the fair value measurement. Refer to Note 5.

Remeasurement of retained investment in M3

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, Sony sold part of its shares in M3 and remeasured the remaining shares to fair value in accordance with the accounting guidance for deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This measurement is classified as level 1 because a quoted price for the shares of M3 is available on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Refer to Note 5.

Long-lived assets impairments

Long-lived assets are measured at the lesser of carrying value or fair value if such assets are held for sale or when there is a determination that the asset is impaired. Sony's determination of fair value was based on the comparable market values or estimated net cash flows which considered prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving comparable assets or cash flow projections based upon the most recent business plan. These measurements are classified as level 3 because significant unobservable inputs, such as the conditions of the assets or projections of future cash flows, were considered in the fair value measurements. Refer to Note 19.

(3) Financial instruments:

The estimated fair values by fair value hierarchy level of certain financial instruments that are not reported at fair value are summarized as follows:

	Yen in millions March 31, 2012				Carrying amount Total
	Level 1	Estimated fair value		Total	
		Level 2	Level 3		
Assets:					
Housing loans in the banking business	—	823,668	—	823,668	749,636
Total assets	—	823,668	—	823,668	749,636
Liabilities:					
Long-term debt including the current portion	—	1,079,914	—	1,079,914	1,072,709
Investment contracts included in policyholders' account in the life insurance business	—	338,589	—	338,589	340,600
Total liabilities	—	1,418,503	—	1,418,503	1,413,309

	Yen in millions March 31, 2013				Carrying amount Total
	Level 1	Estimated fair value		Total	
		Level 2	Level 3		
Assets:					
Housing loans in the banking business	—	947,276	—	947,276	860,330
Total assets	—	947,276	—	947,276	860,330
Liabilities:					
Long-term debt including the current portion	—	1,221,174	—	1,221,174	1,094,716

Investment contracts
included in policyholders'
account in the life

insurance business	—	363,634	—	363,634	363,213
Total liabilities	—	1,584,808	—	1,584,808	1,457,929

The summary excludes cash and cash equivalents, call loans, time deposits, notes and accounts receivable, trade, call money, short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable, trade and deposits from customers in the banking business because the carrying values of these financial instruments approximated their fair values due to their short-term nature. The summary also excludes held-to-maturity securities disclosed in Note 7.

Cash and cash equivalents, call loans and call money are classified in level 1. Time deposits, short-term borrowings, deposits from customers in the banking business are classified in level 2. Held-to-maturity securities, included in marketable securities and securities investments and other in the consolidated balance sheets, primarily include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, such as the majority of government bonds and corporate bonds and are substantially all classified in level 2. The fair values of housing loans in the banking business, included in securities investments and other in the consolidated balance sheets, were estimated based on the discounted future cash flows using interest rates reflecting London InterBank Offered Rate base yield curve with a certain risk premium. The fair values of long-term debt including the current portion and investment contracts included in policyholders' account in the life insurance business were estimated based on either the market value or the discounted future cash flows using Sony's current incremental borrowing rates for similar liabilities.

14. Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Sony has certain financial instruments including financial assets and liabilities acquired in the normal course of business. Such financial instruments are exposed to market risk arising from the changes of foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. In applying a consistent risk management strategy for the purpose of reducing such risk, Sony uses derivative financial instruments, which include foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts, and interest rate swap agreements (including interest rate and currency swap agreements). Certain other derivative financial instruments are entered into in the Financial Services segment for asset-liability management ("ALM") purposes. These instruments are executed with creditworthy financial institutions, and virtually all foreign currency contracts are denominated in U.S. dollars, euros and other currencies of major countries. These derivatives generally mature or expire within six months after the balance sheet date. Other than derivatives utilized in the Financial Services segment for ALM, Sony does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. These derivative transactions utilized for ALM in the Financial Services segment are executed within a certain limit in accordance with an internal risk management policy.

Derivative financial instruments held by Sony are classified and accounted for as described below.

Fair value hedges

Both the derivatives designated as fair value hedges and the hedged items are reflected at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets. Changes in the fair value of the derivatives designated as fair value hedges as well as offsetting changes in the carrying value of the underlying hedged items are recognized in income. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, these fair value hedges were fully effective. In addition, there were no amounts excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness of fair value hedges.

Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are initially recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and reclassified into earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the ineffective portion of the hedging relationship is not significant. In addition, there were no amounts excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness for cash flow hedges.

Derivatives not designated as hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized in income.

A description of the purpose and classification of the derivative financial instruments held by Sony is as follows:

Foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts

Foreign exchange forward contracts and purchased and written foreign currency option contracts are utilized primarily to limit the exposure affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash flows generated by anticipated intercompany transactions and intercompany accounts receivable and payable denominated in foreign currencies. The majority of written foreign currency option contracts are a part of range forward contract arrangements and expire in the same month with the corresponding purchased foreign currency option contracts.

Sony also enters into foreign exchange forward contracts, which effectively fix the cash flows from foreign currency denominated debt. Accordingly, these derivatives have been designated as cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts that do not qualify as hedges are marked-to-market with changes in value recognized in other income and expenses.

Foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts and currency swap agreements held by certain subsidiaries in the Financial Services segment are marked-to-market with changes in value recognized in financial service revenue.

Interest rate swap agreements (including interest rate and currency swap agreements)

Interest rate swap agreements are utilized primarily to lower funding costs, to diversify sources of funding and to limit Sony's exposure associated with underlying debt instruments and available-for-sale debt securities resulting from adverse fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and changes in fair values. Interest rate swap agreements entered into in the Financial Services segment are used for reducing the risk arising from the changes in the fair value of fixed rate available-for-sale debt securities. These derivatives are considered to be a hedge against changes in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities in the Financial Services segment. Accordingly, these derivatives have been designated as fair value hedges.

Sony also enters into certain interest rate swap agreements for the purpose of reducing the risk arising from the changes in anticipated cash flows of variable rate debt and foreign currency denominated debt. These interest rate swap agreements, which effectively swap foreign currency denominated variable rate debt for functional currency denominated fixed rate debt, are considered to be a hedge against changes in the anticipated cash flows of Sony's foreign denominated variable rate obligations. Accordingly, these derivatives have been designated as cash flow hedges.

Certain subsidiaries in the Financial Services segment have interest rate swap agreements as part of their ALM, which are marked-to-market with changes in value recognized in financial service revenue.

Any other interest rate swap agreements that do not qualify as hedges, which are used for reducing the risk arising from changes of variable rate debt, are marked-to-market with changes in value recognized in other income and expenses.

Other agreements

Certain subsidiaries in the Financial Services segment have credit default swap agreements, equity future contracts, other currency contracts and hybrid financial instruments as part of their ALM, which are marked-to-market with changes in value recognized in financial services revenue. The hybrid financial instruments, disclosed in Note 7 as debt securities, contain embedded derivatives that are not required to be bifurcated because the entire instruments are carried at fair value.

The estimated fair values of Sony's outstanding derivative instruments are summarized as follows:

		Yen in millions					
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Balance sheet location	Fair value March 31		Balance sheet location	Fair value March 31		
	Asset derivatives	2012	2013	Liability derivatives	2012	2013	
Interest rate contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	151	2	Current liabilities other	14,017	1,227	
Interest rate contracts	Assets other	—	254	Liabilities other	1,184	18,892	
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11	5	Current liabilities other	15	15	
		162	261		15,216	20,134	

		Yen in millions					
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Balance sheet location	Fair value March 31		Balance sheet location	Fair value March 31		
	Asset derivatives	2012	2013	Liability derivatives	2012	2013	
Interest rate contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5	—	Current liabilities other	4,390	147	
Interest rate contracts		—	—	Liabilities other	—	2,784	
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	18,345	20,706	Current liabilities other	21,612	18,933	
Foreign exchange contracts	Assets other	5	895		—	—	
		1	—		—	—	

Credit contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets				
		18,356	21,601	26,002	21,864
Total derivatives		18,518	21,862	41,218	41,998

Presented below are the effects of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

		Yen in millions		
Derivatives under fair value hedging relationships	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative		
		Fiscal year ended March 31		
		2011	2012	2013
Interest rate contracts	Financial services revenue	588	(2,998)	(11,275)
Foreign exchange contracts	Foreign exchange gain or (loss), net	(18)	(49)	1
Total		570	(3,047)	(11,274)

		Yen in millions	
		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011	
Derivatives under cash flow hedging relationships	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in OCI on derivative	Gain or (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion)	Gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative (ineffective portion)