

NOMURA HOLDINGS INC
Form 6-K
July 27, 2012
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FORM 6-K
U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

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

Commission File Number: 1-15270

For the month of July 2012

NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

9-1, Nihonbashi 1-chome

Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8645

Japan

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F X Form 40-F _____

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b) (1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b) (7):

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On June 27, 2012, Nomura Holdings, Inc. filed its Annual Securities Report for the year ended March 31, 2012 with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

Information furnished on this form:

EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number

1. English translation of certain items disclosed in the Annual Securities Report pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.
2. English translation of Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Confirmation Letter.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

Date: July 27, 2012

By: /s/ Eiji Miura
Eiji Miura
Senior Managing Director

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EXHIBIT 1

Annual Securities Report Pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012

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Translation for the underlined items is attached to this form as below.

Table of Contents**PART I Corporate Information****Item 1. Information on Company and Its Subsidiaries and Affiliates****1. Selected Financial Data.**

(1) Selected consolidated financial data for the latest five fiscal years.

Year ended March 31	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total revenue (Mil yen)	1,593,722	664,511	1,356,751	1,385,492	1,851,760
Net revenue (Mil yen)	787,257	312,627	1,150,822	1,130,698	1,535,859
Income (loss) before income taxes (Mil yen)	(64,910)	(780,265)	105,247	93,255	84,957
Net income (loss) attributable to Nomura Holdings, Inc. (NHI) shareholders (Mil yen)	(67,847)	(708,192)	67,798	28,661	11,583
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders (Mil yen)	(145,571)	(755,518)	77,103	8,097	(3,870)
Total equity (Mil yen)	2,001,102	1,551,546	2,133,014	2,091,636	2,389,137
Total assets (Mil yen)	25,236,054	24,837,848	32,230,428	36,692,990	35,697,312
Shareholders' equity per share (Yen)	1,042.60	590.99	579.70	578.40	575.20
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI common shareholders per share - basic (Yen)	(35.55)	(364.69)	21.68	7.90	3.18
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI common shareholders per share - diluted (Yen)	(35.57)	(366.16)	21.59	7.86	3.14
Total NHI shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets (%)	7.9	6.2	6.6	5.7	5.9
Return on shareholders' equity (%)	(3.25)	(40.15)	3.70	1.36	0.55
Price/earnings ratio (times)			31.78	55.06	115.09
Cash flows from operating activities (Mil yen)	(647,906)	(712,629)	(1,500,770)	(235,090)	290,863
Cash flows from investing activities (Mil yen)	(102,019)	(98,905)	(269,643)	(423,214)	9,942
Cash flows from financing activities (Mil yen)	942,879	999,760	2,176,530	1,284,243	(844,311)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Mil yen)	507,236	613,566	1,020,647	1,620,340	1,070,520
Number of staffs	18,026	25,626	26,374	26,871	34,395
[Average number of temporary staffs, excluded from above]	[4,576]	[4,997]	[4,728]	[4,199]	[7,313]

- The selected financial data of Nomura Holdings, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (Nomura) were stated in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).
- Shareholders' equity per share, Total NHI shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets, Return on shareholders' equity are calculated with Total NHI shareholders' equity.
- Due to the retroactive application of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 210-20 *Balance Sheet Offsetting* (ASC 210-20), we have reclassified the Total assets and Total NHI shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets for the year ended March 31, 2008. The amounts previously reported are as follows:

Year ended March 31	2008
Total assets (Mil yen)	26,298,798
Total NHI shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets (%)	7.6

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- 4 Price/earnings ratio (times) is not stated for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2009 due to net loss.
- 5 The consumption tax and local consumption tax on taxable transaction are accounted for based on the tax exclusion method.
- 6 Certain contract employees are included in Number of staffs.
- 7 In accordance with the updated guidance for accounting and reporting of noncontrolling interests in financial statements, included in ASC 810, *Consolidation* (ASC 810), (updated noncontrolling interests guidance), the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of operations as of and for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2009 have been reclassified. Such reclassification has been made in *Income (loss) before income taxes* and *Total equity*. The amounts previously reported are as follows:

Year ended March 31	2008	2009
Income (loss) before income taxes (Mil yen)	(64,588)	(779,046)
Total equity (Mil yen)	1,988,124	1,539,396

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(2) Selected stand alone financial data for the latest five fiscal years

Year ended March 31,	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Operating revenue (Mil yen)	419,649	340,071	220,873	219,875	270,521
Ordinary income (Mil yen)	246,231	127,181	29,121	11,690	52,526
Net income (loss) (Mil yen)	53,985	(393,712)	12,083	(15,094)	32,879
Common stock (Mil yen)	182,800	321,765	594,493	594,493	594,493
Number of issued shares (1,000 shares)	1,965,920	2,661,093	3,719,133	3,719,133	3,822,563
Shareholders' equity (Mil yen)	1,423,661	1,244,082	1,806,307	1,764,894	1,841,400
Total assets (Mil yen)	4,449,810	3,681,507	4,566,078	5,278,581	5,438,184
Shareholders' equity per share (Yen)	740.17	466.99	485.62	481.23	488.38
Dividend per share (Yen)	34.00	25.50	8.00	8.00	6.00
The first quarter	8.50	8.50			
The second quarter	8.50	8.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
The third quarter	8.50	8.50			
The end of a term (the fourth quarter)	8.50		4.00	4.00	2.00
Net income (loss) per share (Yen)	28.27	(202.62)	3.86	(4.16)	9.02
Net income per share - diluted (Yen)	28.07		3.83		8.93
Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets (%)	31.7	33.1	39.0	32.8	32.9
Return on shareholders' equity (%)	3.74	(29.95)	0.81	(0.86)	1.87
Price/earnings ratio (times)	52.71		178.36		40.59
Payout ratio (%)	120.27		213.61		66.89
Dividend on shareholders' equity (%)	4.60	4.00	1.45	1.66	1.23
Number of staffs	52	52	50	65	162
[Average number of temporary staffs, excluded from above]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

- 1 The consumption tax and local consumption tax on taxable transactions are accounted for based on the tax exclusion method.
- 2 Nomura Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter "the Company") paid quarterly dividend payments in the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2009.
- 3 No dividend per share information is provided at the end of term (the fourth quarter) of the year ended March 31, 2009, as there was no dividend.
- 4 Number of staffs represents staffs who work at the Company.
- 5 No net income per share - diluted information was provided, as there was net loss per share, although there are dilutive shares for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2011.
- 6 No payout ratio or dividend on shareholders' equity information was provided due to the net loss for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2011.

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3. Business Overview.

The Company and its 763 consolidated subsidiaries and variable interest entities primarily operate investment and financial services business focusing on securities business as their core business. Nomura provides wide-ranging services to customers for both of financing and investment through the operations in Japan and other major financial capital markets in the world. Such services include securities trading and brokerage, underwriting and distribution, arrangement of public offering and secondary distribution, arrangement of private placement, principal investment, asset management and other broker-dealer and financial business. There are also 18 companies accounted for under the equity method as at March 31, 2012.

The reporting of the business operations and results of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are based on business segments referred in Note 23 *Segment and geographic information* in our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Securities Report. During the year ended March 31, 2012 in the business segment, the number of consolidated subsidiaries increased mainly in Other. This is due to Nomura Land and Building Co., Ltd. (NLB) becoming a subsidiary. As a result, Nomura Real Estate Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of NLB, became a Specified Subsidiary of Nomura. Please refer to the table below in the organizational structure listing the main companies by business segments.

Organizational Structure

The following table lists Nomura Holdings, Inc. and its significant subsidiaries and affiliates by business segments.

Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Retail Division

(Domestic)

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. and others

Asset Management Division

(Domestic)

Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd. and others

Wholesale Division

(Domestic)

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. and others

(Overseas)

Nomura Holding America Inc.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Nomura America Mortgage Finance, LLC

Instinet, Inc.

Nomura Europe Holdings plc

Nomura International plc

Nomura Bank International plc

Nomura Principal Investment plc

Nomura Capital Markets plc

Nomura Asia Holding N.V.

Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited

Nomura Singapore Limited and others

Others

(Domestic)

The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.

Nomura Facilities, Inc.

Nomura Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Nomura Real Estate Holdings, Inc.

Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.*

JAFCO Co., Ltd.*

*Affiliates

Table of Contents**Item 2. Operating and Financial Review****1. Operating Results.**

You should read the following discussion of our operating and financial review together with Item 1 1. Selected Financial Data and Item 5 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other included in this Annual Securities Report. The discussions and analyses contain forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

Business Environment*Japan*

During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Japanese economy rebounded swiftly from the effects of the East Japan Earthquake, which caused disruption to operations and distribution networks particularly in the manufacturing industry. As a whole, however, the economy remained directionless, with the initial recovery later slowing as a result of delays in formulating post-quake reconstruction plans, the strengthening of the yen against the backdrop of the European sovereign debt crisis, and the widespread flooding in Thailand. Toward the end of the fiscal year, signs of a pickup in the economy emerged, including growth in automobile production, as reconstruction demand began to increase and the impact of the Thai floods eased. Within this environment, Japan's real gross domestic product (GDP) in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 showed the first contraction in two years, being slightly below 0% year on year, after having risen 3.2% in the prior fiscal year. With the Japanese economy having avoided a recession, meanwhile, the employment environment on the whole continued to stage a moderate recovery.

With regard to corporate earnings, Japanese companies' sales weakened in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 amid the disruptions to operations and distribution networks mainly in the manufacturing industry due to the East Japan Earthquake that occurred towards the end of the prior fiscal year, the strong yen, and the Thai floods. Some companies undertook restructuring measures to cope with these events, leading to a reduction in profits in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 particularly in the manufacturing industry. We estimate that recurring profits at major companies (Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index) declined by around 15% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Excluding weakness in the utilities sector, the nonmanufacturing sector performed solidly on the whole and provided support to corporate earnings.

In the stock market, major share price indices declined at first in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, then subsequently regained the levels of the prior fiscal year. Stocks rallied after sharp falls following the East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, but later trended downward again owing to the European sovereign debt crisis and the negative effects of the yen appreciation that resulted. Further into the fiscal year, stocks rebounded again as concerns over the European crisis eased and the strong yen corrected. The Tokyo Stock Price Index (TOPIX), after peaking in July 2011, declined through November 2011, then rose through March 2012. The TOPIX had fallen from 978.81 points at the end of March 2010 to 869.38 points at the end of March 2011, a decline of 11.2% over the fiscal year, then declined to 854.35 points at the end of March 2012, a further fall of 1.7%. The Nikkei Stock Average rose over the fiscal year as a whole, by 3.4%, from ¥9,755.10 at the end of March 2011 to ¥10,083.56 at the end of March 2012.

Yields on newly issued 10-year Japanese government bonds were at the 1.3% level in early April 2011, partly owing to concerns that Japan's sovereign debt would expand in line with post-quake reconstruction demand, but fell to the 0.9% level in November 2011 against a backdrop of share price declines. Although stocks later rallied, yields traded in a narrow range near the 1.0% mark and as of the end of March 2012 were around 0.98%. Despite concerns over Japan's expanding sovereign debt, interest rates stayed low amid expectations of further monetary easing by the Bank of Japan and other factors.

On the foreign exchange markets, the yen was influenced by changes in market expectations toward overseas policy, including concerns about the European sovereign debt crisis. At the end of March 2011, the yen was trading at the ¥83 level against the U.S. dollar and the ¥117 level against the euro. The U.S. dollar weakened against the yen from July 2011 as the view spread that reignited concerns over sovereign debt in Europe would adversely affect the U.S. and global economies and the yen was at the ¥75 level versus the U.S. dollar at the end of October 2011. The yen later corrected as the Japanese Ministry of Finance conducted yen-selling intervention and the market volatility stemming from Europe eased. At the end of March 2012, the yen was at the ¥83 level versus the U.S. dollar. Against the euro, the yen appreciated amid renewed concerns about Greece's sovereign debt and fears about how the European economy would be impacted by contagion to other countries, and in the wake of monetary easing by the European Central Bank (ECB). However, the yen later corrected against the euro as concerns over expanding sovereign debt eased, and the yen moved from the ¥97 level in January 2012 to about ¥111 at the end of March 2012.

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Overseas

The economies of the leading industrialized nations showed slightly different pictures for the year ended March 31, 2012. The U.S. economy was supported by quantitative monetary easing, but the European economy deteriorated as a result of a credit crunch owing to the effects of the sovereign debt crisis, and fiscal austerity measures to address debt problems. In international commodity markets, prices lacked direction as investors took a risk-averse stance and emerging economies slowed. While curbing rising real estate prices remains a challenge, China ended a phase of monetary tightening as its economy slowed. In emerging markets, several countries implemented monetary easing to stimulate their economies.

U.S. real GDP grew by 3.0% year-on-year in 2010 but growth decelerated to 1.7% in 2011. Corporate earnings nonetheless improved in the second half of 2011 with support from policy measures, and growth picked up slightly on an upturn in the capex and employment environments. With the real estate market slow to recover, however, monetary policy tools continued to underpin the economy.

The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) sought to shift to a neutral policy stance, but again provided support to the U.S. economy and declared its intent to continue with easing. The FRB held the federal funds rate at 0.25%, effectively maintaining a zero interest rate policy, and in June 2011 it temporarily halted an operation in which it had been increasing the supply of funds by purchasing U.S. Treasuries on the bond market. However, as fears about the European sovereign debt crisis again destabilized financial markets, raising concerns about the adverse effects on the real economy, the FRB announced in August 2011 that it would maintain its near zero interest rate policy through the first half of 2013, and continued to reassure markets thereafter with further suggestions that monetary easing would be sustained. US stock markets declined on the resurfacing of the European sovereign debt crisis but subsequently rallied after the FRB said it would continue with monetary easing and concerns over European sovereign debt subsided. The Dow Jones Industrial Average stood at 12,319.73 at the end of March 2011 then fell below 11,000 in August 2011 before rallying to 13,212.04 at the end of March 2012. The yield on 10-year U.S. Treasuries was around 3.5% in March 2011, fell to around 1.7% in September 2011 amid stock market declines and expectations of ongoing FRB easing, then moved to around the 2.0% mark by March 2012.

In Europe, Eurozone real GDP growth slowed from 1.9% year-on-year in 2010 to 1.5% in 2011, but the overall economic situation worsened as a credit crunch took hold due to the effects of the sovereign debt crisis and as governments adopted austerity measures to address their debt problems. While the ECB's monetary easing and three-year loans to provide cash funding to financial institutions have mitigated the negative impact on the economy, concerns over sovereign risk have yet to be eliminated and remain a destabilizing factor for markets. European stock markets fell on growing market concerns but subsequently rallied, with the result that the benchmark German stock index (DAX) declined by about 1% during the year ended March 31, 2012.

The slowdown in Asia ex-Japan economies became more pronounced in 2011 even as inflationary concerns eased to some extent. Real GDP growth in China in 2011 was 9.2%, versus 10.3% in 2010. Growth in domestic demand centering on investment has been driving the Chinese economy, but investment in real estate weakened in the second half of 2011 as a result of monetary tightening, and exports also decelerated due to the worsening economic situation in Europe. With signs of more settled growth in consumer prices starting to emerge, Chinese authorities may shift the focus of monetary policy while continuing to curb the rise in real estate prices. The key question is whether the government can follow a path of sustainable economic management that achieves a balance between economic growth and inflation curbs.

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Executive Summary

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the global economic recovery trend weakened in association with multiple factors, including international financial market turmoil stemming from sovereign debt problems in Europe, weak consumption in industrialized nations, concerns about an economic slowdown in China and other emerging countries, political instability in the Middle East, as well as rising crude oil prices. There was a dramatic increase in economic uncertainty, and on a global basis accelerated risk-averse sentiment towards risk assets like stocks. Meanwhile, the Japanese economy lost speed as the East Japan Earthquake caused a decline in exports due to disruptions in product supply networks, the rapid and significant appreciation of the yen, which hit the 75 yen per dollar range at one point, along with the impact of the flooding in Thailand. Since the end of last year, there has been a bit of a recovery in economic sentiment attributable to momentary easing concerns about the European debt problem, an improvement in U.S. economic indicators, the emergence of restoration-related demand and a recovery in automobile production, but recurring profits by key listed companies (excluding financial institutions) are expected to have declined roughly 20 percent versus the previous fiscal year. The TOPIX began the fiscal year at 862 points. After temporarily rising, the index then fell to 706 points in November. The TOPIX recovered to close the fiscal year at 854 points. With the market decline and uncertainty about future prospects for share prices, there was a large downturn in the amount of funds raised by Japanese companies in the capital markets, both in Japan and overseas. Throughout the year there was a low level of investor activity in financial and securities markets. Meanwhile, as evidenced by Basel III (new capital requirement regulations for financial institutions) and the Dodd-Frank Act in the U.S., regulations on and oversight of financial institutions continues to become more stringent on a global basis. Amid this environment, in order to quickly adapt to the difficult business environment, Nomura Group decided to implement a \$1.2 billion cost reduction program, and worked to improve cost efficiencies by making the scale of business operations in Europe more appropriate, and reviewing the regional allocation of resources. Based on its client-focused strategy, the Retail Division promoted investment consultation services and diversified its product offering, while the Asset Management Division worked to increase assets under management on a global basis and enhance investment performance. The Wholesale Division implemented the narrow and deep strategy focused on business areas where we can deliver added value to our clients, cooperation among business units was enhanced, revenues from client-flow businesses were increased, and products and solutions offered were diversified. As a result of these efforts, we succeeded in posting an overall profit for the third consecutive fiscal year while executing a cost-cutting program without substantial downscale of business platforms. We posted net revenue of ¥1,535.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, a 36% increase from the previous fiscal year. Non-interest expenses increased 40% versus the previous fiscal year to ¥1,450.9 billion, income before income taxes was ¥85.0 billion, and net income attributable to the shareholders of NHI was ¥11.6 billion. Consequently, ROE for the full fiscal year was 0.6%.

In Retail, net revenue for the year ended March 31, 2012 decreased by 11% from the previous year to ¥350.3 billion, due primarily to decreasing commissions for distribution of investment trusts and brokerage commissions. Non-interest expenses decreased by 1% to ¥287.1 billion. As a result, income before income taxes decreased by 38% to ¥63.1 billion. The Retail Division focused on providing clients investment consultation services to accommodate client needs. To accommodate increasing client needs, we opened four new branch offices, and enhanced non-face-to-face services provided by Nomura Net & Call, which started last October. Investment consultation services resulted in balanced business growth, centered on equities, bonds, investment trusts and insurance products. There was a ¥2.4 trillion net inflow in retail client assets during the fiscal year. Total retail client assets increased to ¥72.0 trillion from ¥70.6 trillion at the end of the previous fiscal year. The number of client accounts increased by 49,000 to end the fiscal year at 4.985 million accounts, indicating steady growth in the business base.

In Asset Management, net revenue for the year ended March 31, 2012 decreased by 1% from the previous year to ¥65.8 billion. Non-interest expenses decreased by 3% to ¥45.3 billion. As a result, income before income taxes increased by 2% to ¥20.5 billion. Despite the challenging investment environment, in the investment trust business there was an inflow into funds representing a wide range of investment assets, including overseas bonds and Japanese equities. Furthermore, funds launched this fiscal year employing investment strategies matching the investment environment contributed to the increase in assets under management. In the investment advisory business, there was a steady increase in mandates from institutional investors, including domestic pension funds, overseas, mainly Asian and European pension funds and sovereign wealth funds. As a result, due to the inflow of funds into a diverse range of investment products, including actively managed funds, assets under management were ¥24.6 trillion as of March 31, 2012.

In Wholesale, net revenue for the year ended March 31, 2012 decreased by 12% from the previous year to ¥555.9 billion. Our performance was challenged in the first half of the fiscal year, due to revenue decrease of international business caused by a decrease in client trading volumes stemming from the financial market turmoil related to the European sovereign debt crisis. Although in the second half of the fiscal year we posted revenue growth, with private equity trades in the third quarter and revenue recovery in EMEA and Americas regions in the fourth quarter, result of the first half was not covered and net revenue for the fiscal year decreased from the previous year. The cost reduction program of \$1.2 billion announced in July and November of last year is progressing on schedule and non-interest expenses decreased by 5% to ¥593.5 billion. As a result, loss before income taxes dropped to ¥37.6 billion.

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The following table provides selected consolidated statements of income information for the years indicated.

	Millions of yen, except percentages Year ended March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Non-interest revenues:			
Commissions	¥ 395,083	¥ 405,463	¥ 347,135
Fees from investment banking	121,254	107,005	59,638
Asset management and portfolio service fees	132,249	143,939	144,251
Net gain on trading	417,424	336,503	272,557
Gain on private equity investments	11,906	19,292	25,098
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities	6,042	(16,677)	4,005
Other	37,483	43,864	563,186
Total Non-interest revenues	1,121,441	1,039,389	1,415,870
Net interest revenue	29,381	91,309	119,989
Net revenue	1,150,822	1,130,698	1,535,859
Non-interest expenses	1,045,575	1,037,443	1,450,902
Income before income taxes	105,247	93,255	84,957
Income tax expense	37,161	61,330	58,903
Net income	¥ 68,086	¥ 31,925	¥ 26,054
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	288	3,264	14,471
Net income attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ 67,798	¥ 28,661	¥ 11,583
Return on equity	3.7%	1.4%	0.6%

Net revenue increased by 36% from ¥1,130,698 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥1,535,859 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. Commissions decreased by 14%, due primarily to a decrease in commissions for the distribution of investment trusts, reflecting the turmoil in the global financial markets which was mainly caused by the European sovereign debt crisis. Fees from investment banking decreased by 44%, due primarily to a decrease in transaction volume in equity finance for Japanese companies. Net gain on trading was ¥272,557 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to downturn in financial markets mainly caused by the European sovereign debt crisis. Gain on private equity investments was ¥25,098 million for the year ended March 31, 2012 due primarily to realized gains on equity securities of certain investee companies. Other was ¥563,186 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to the conversion of Nomura Land and Building Co., Ltd into a subsidiary of Nomura Holdings, Inc.

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Net revenue decreased by 2% from ¥1,150,822 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥1,130,698 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. Commissions increased by 3%, due primarily to an increase in commissions for the distribution of investment trusts. As there were a number of large equity finance transactions with Japanese clients in the previous year compared with this year, fees from investment banking decreased by 12% for the year ended March 31, 2011. Asset management and portfolio service fees increased by 9%, due primarily to an increase in assets under management mainly driven by continuing cash inflows. Net gain on trading fell to ¥336,503 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, due primarily to a decrease in equity trading. Gain on private equity investments was ¥19,292 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 due primarily to realized gains on disposal of certain investments and unrealized gains on equity securities of certain investee companies.

Net interest revenue was ¥29,381 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, ¥91,309 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and ¥119,989 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. Net interest revenue is a function of the level and mix of total assets and liabilities, which includes trading assets and financing and lending transactions, and the level, term structure and volatility of interest rates. Net interest revenue is an integral component of trading activity. In assessing the profitability of our overall business and of our Global Markets business in particular, we view net interest revenue and non-interest revenues in aggregate. For the year ended March 31, 2012, interest revenue increased by 26% due mainly to an increase in securitized product trading in our Americas region and interest expense increased by 24% due primarily to an increase in interest expense on securities lending transactions. As a result, net interest revenue for the year ended March 31, 2012 increased by ¥28,680 million from the year ended March 31, 2011. For the year ended March 31, 2011, interest revenue increased by 47% due mainly to expansion of securitized product trading in our Americas region and interest expense increased 24% due mainly to an increase in repo transactions. As a result, net interest revenue for the year ended March 31, 2011 increased by ¥61,928 million from the year ended March 31, 2010.

In our consolidated statements of income, we include gains and losses on investments in equity securities within revenue. We recognized gains and losses on such investments in the amount of ¥6,042 million gain for the year ended March 31, 2010, ¥16,677 million loss for the year ended March 31, 2011 and ¥4,005 million gain for the year ended March 31, 2012. This line item includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity securities held for operating purposes. These investments refer to our investments in unaffiliated companies, which we hold on a long-term basis in order to promote existing and potential business relationships.

Non-interest expenses increased by 40% from ¥1,037,443 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥1,450,902 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. The increase in non-interest expenses was caused by an increase in other expenses by 296% from ¥125,448 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥496,227 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to the conversion of Nomura Land and Building Co., Ltd. into a subsidiary of Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 1% from ¥1,045,575 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥1,037,443 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. The decrease in non-interest expenses was caused by the decrease in other expenses by 12% from ¥142,494 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥125,448 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, due to, among other factors, impairment losses against affiliated companies were lower for the year ended March 31, 2011. The decrease in non-interest expenses was offset by a 7% increase in commissions and floor brokerage from ¥86,129 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥92,088 million for the year ended March 31, 2011.

Income before income taxes was ¥105,247 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, ¥93,255 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and ¥84,957 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

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We are subject to a number of different taxes in Japan and have adopted the consolidation tax system permitted under Japanese tax law. The consolidation tax system only imposes a national tax. Since April 1, 2004, our domestic statutory tax rate has been approximately 41%. However, as a result of the revisions of domestic tax laws, the domestic statutory tax rates are approximately 38% between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2015 and approximately 36% thereafter. Our foreign subsidiaries are subject to the income tax rates of the countries in which they operate, which are generally lower than those in Japan. Our effective tax rate in any one year is therefore dependent on our geographic mix of profits and losses and also on the specific tax treatment applicable in each location.

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥58,903 million, representing an effective tax rate of 69.3%. The significant factor causing the difference between the effective tax rate of 69.3% and the statutory tax rate of 41% were changes in domestic tax laws which increased the effective tax rate by 45.7%, non-deductible expenses which increased the effective tax rate by 23.3% and different tax rates applicable for foreign subsidiaries which increased the effective tax rate by 14.1% for the year ended March 31, 2012. The significant factors reducing the effective tax rate were non-taxable revenue which decreased the effective tax rate by 29.7% and change in valuation allowance which decreased the effective tax rate by 22.5%.

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥61,330 million, representing an effective tax rate of 65.8%. The significant factor causing the difference between the effective tax rate of 65.8% and the statutory tax rate of 41% were different tax rates applicable for foreign subsidiaries which increased the effective tax rate by 10.8%, taxable items to be added to financial profit and non-deductible expenses which increased the effective tax rate by 5.3% and 16.6%, respectively for the year ended March 31, 2011. The significant factor reducing the effective tax rate was non-taxable revenue which decreased the effective tax rate by 8.4%.

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2010 was ¥37,161 million, representing an effective tax rate of 35.3%. The significant factor causing the difference between the effective tax rate of 35.3% and the statutory tax rate of 41% was due to different tax rates applicable for foreign subsidiaries which decreased the effective tax rate by 26.9%. Other significant factors causing the difference were taxable items to be added to financial profit and non-deductible expenses which increased the effective tax rate by 10.8% and 10.5%, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2010.

Net income attributable to NHI shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was ¥67,798 million, ¥28,661 million and ¥11,583 million, respectively. Our return on equity for the year ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 3.7%, 1.4% and 0.6%, respectively.

Table of Contents**Results by Business Segment**

Our operating management and management reporting are prepared based on the Retail, the Asset Management and the Wholesale Divisions and we disclose business segment information in accordance with this structure. Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities, our share of equity in the earnings (losses) of affiliates, impairment losses on long-lived assets, corporate items and other financial adjustments are included as

Other operating results outside of business segments in our segment information. Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for operating purposes is classified as a reconciling items outside of our segment information. The following segment information should be read in conjunction with Item 4.B *Business Overview* of this Annual Securities Report and Note 23 *Segment and geographic information* to our consolidated financial statements. The reconciliation of our segment results of operations and consolidated financial statements is set forth in Note 23 *Segment and geographic information* to our consolidated financial statements.

Retail

In Retail, we receive commissions and fees from investment consultation services which we provide mainly to individual clients in Japan. Additionally, we receive operational fees from asset management companies in connection with the administration services of investment trust certificates that we distribute. We also receive agent commissions from insurance companies for the insurance products we sell as an agent.

Operating Results of Retail

	Millions of yen		
	Year ended March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Non-interest revenues	¥ 384,816	¥ 389,404	¥ 347,385
Net interest revenue	3,456	3,029	2,873
Net revenue	388,272	392,433	350,258
Non-interest expenses	274,915	291,245	287,128
Income before income taxes	¥ 113,357	¥ 101,188	¥ 63,130

Net revenue for the year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥350,258 million, decreasing 11% from ¥392,433 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, due primarily to decreasing commissions for distribution of investment trusts and brokerage commissions.

Net revenue for the year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥392,433 million, increasing 1% from ¥388,272 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, due primarily to increasing revenues from bond related products and commissions for distribution of investment trusts.

Non-interest expenses for the year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥287,128 million, decreasing 1% from ¥291,245 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 due to primarily to a decrease in compensation and benefit.

Non-interest expenses for the year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥291,245 million, increasing 6% from ¥274,915 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, due primarily to an increase in compensation and benefits.

Income before income taxes was ¥113,357 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, ¥101,188 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, and ¥63,130 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

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The graph below shows the revenue generated by instrument in terms of Retail non-interest revenues for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

As described above, revenue composition of investment trusts and asset management decreased from 59% for the year ended March 31, 2011 to 57% for the year ended March 31, 2012. Revenue composition of equities decreased from 22% for the year ended March 31, 2011 to 15% for the year ended March 31, 2012. Revenue composition of bonds increased from 18% for the year ended March 31, 2011 to 26% for the year ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to an increase in revenue reflecting the increase in the sales of overseas and domestic bonds. Revenue composition of insurance increased from 1% for the year ended March 31, 2011 to 2% for the year ended March 31, 2012.

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Retail Client Assets

The following graph shows amounts and details regarding the composition of retail client assets at March 31, 2010, 2011, and 2012. Retail client assets consist of clients' assets held in our custody and assets relating to variable annuity insurance products.

Retail Client Assets

Retail client assets increased from ¥70.6 trillion as of March 31, 2011 to ¥72.0 trillion as of March 31, 2012, due to balanced business growth, centered on equities, bonds, investment trusts and insurance products. The balance of our clients' investment trusts decreased by 3% from ¥13.9 trillion as of March 31, 2011 to ¥13.5 trillion as of March 31, 2012, reflecting net cash inflows by clients of ¥0.7 trillion and market depreciation of ¥1.1 trillion.

Retail client assets decreased from ¥73.5 trillion as of March 31, 2010 to ¥70.6 trillion as of March 31, 2011, due to the impact of the East Japan Earthquake on the stock market. The balance of our clients' investment trusts increased by 8% from ¥12.9 trillion as of March 31, 2010 to ¥13.9 trillion as of March 31, 2011, reflecting net cash inflows by clients of ¥1.4 trillion and market depreciation of ¥0.4 trillion.

Table of Contents**Asset Management**

Our Asset Management segment is conducted principally through Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd. (NAM). We earn portfolio management fees through the development and management of investment trusts, which are distributed by Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (NSC), other brokers, banks, Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. and Japan Post Network Co., Ltd. We also provide investment advisory services for pension funds and other institutional clients. Net revenues basically consist of asset management and portfolio services fees that are attributable to Asset Management.

Operating Results of Asset Management

	Millions of yen		
	Year ended March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Non-interest revenues	¥ 60,537	¥ 62,670	¥ 63,022
Net interest revenue	1,515	3,865	2,778
Net revenue	62,052	66,535	65,800
Non-interest expenses	46,836	46,513	45,281
Income before income taxes	¥ 15,216	¥ 20,022	¥ 20,519

In April 2011, Nomura Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. in the Asset Management segment was integrated into Other . Following with this integration, certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Net revenue decreased by 1% from ¥66,535 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥65,800 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due to the decrease in assets under management driven by the impact of weakened market conditions.

Net revenue increased by 7% from ¥62,052 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥66,535 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, due primarily to the increase in assets under management mainly driven by continuing cash inflows.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 3% from ¥46,513 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥45,281 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 1% from ¥46,836 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥46,513 million for the year ended March 31, 2011.

Income before income taxes was ¥15,216 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, ¥20,022 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and ¥20,519 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

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The following table sets forth assets under management of each principal Nomura entity within Asset Management as of the dates indicated.

	Billions of yen		
	2010	March 31 2011	2012
Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.	¥ 23,292	¥ 27,034	¥ 26,695
Nomura Funds Research and Technologies Co., Ltd.	1,525	2,824	2,557
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.	1,107	1,841	1,504
Nomura Private Equity Capital Co., Ltd.	578	538	579
Nomura Asset Management Deutschland KAG mbH	220	294	299
Nomura Funds Research and Technologies America, Inc.	240	196	253
Combined total	¥ 26,962	¥ 32,727	¥ 31,887
Overlapping asset accounts among group companies	(3,518)	(8,014)	(7,324)
Total	¥ 23,444	¥ 24,713	¥ 24,563

Assets under management were ¥24.6 trillion as of March 31, 2012, a ¥1.1 trillion increase from March 31, 2010, and a ¥0.2 trillion decrease from March 31, 2011.

In our investment trust business, there was an inflow into funds representing a wide range of investment assets, including overseas bonds and Japanese equities. In the investment advisory business, there was an increase in mandates mainly from overseas clients. Investment trust assets included in assets under management by NAM were ¥15.3 trillion as of March 31, 2012, down ¥0.7 trillion, or 4%, from the previous year due to the impact of weakened market conditions, reflecting net cash inflows by clients of ¥0.2 trillion and market depreciation of ¥0.9 trillion. The balance of investment trusts such as Nomura Australian Bond Open Premium, Nomura Global Trend (Basket Currency Selection Type), Nomura Global High Dividend Stock Premium (Currency Selection Type) and Nomura Japan Brand Stock Investment Fund (Currency Selection Type) increased. The balance of investment trusts managed by NAM were ¥15.9 trillion as of March 31, 2011, up ¥1.3 trillion, or 9%, from the previous year, reflecting net cash outflows by clients of ¥1.7 trillion and market depreciation of ¥0.5 trillion.

The following table shows NAM's share, in terms of net asset value, in the Japanese asset management market as of the dates indicated.

NAM's share of the fund market in Japan.

	March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Total of publicly offered investment trusts	20%	22%	22%
Stock investment trusts	15%	17%	17%
Bond investment trusts	43%	43%	44%

Table of Contents**Wholesale***Operating Results of Wholesale*

	Millions of yen Year ended March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Non-interest revenues	¥ 763,567	¥ 534,094	¥ 426,608
Net interest revenue	25,964	96,442	129,274
Net revenue	789,531	630,536	555,882
Non-interest expenses	614,349	623,819	593,465
Income (loss) before income taxes	¥ 175,182	¥ 6,717	¥ (37,583)

Net revenue decreased by 12% from ¥630,536 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥555,882 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to the volatile economical and financial market conditions in Europe.

Net revenue decreased by 20% from ¥789,531 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥630,536 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, due primarily to the financial turmoil related to Greece and the European sovereign debt crisis.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 5% from ¥623,819 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥593,465 million for the year ended March 31, 2012 as a result of the cost reduction program progressing on schedule.

Non-interest expenses increased by 2% from ¥614,349 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥623,819 million for the year end March 31, 2011 as a result of international business expansion in the first half of the fiscal year, while controlling compensation and benefits based on performance.

Income before income taxes was ¥175,182 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 and ¥6,717 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and loss before income taxes was ¥37,583 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

Global Markets

We have a proven track record in sales and trading of bonds, stocks, and foreign exchange, as well as derivatives based on these financial instruments, mainly to domestic and overseas institutional investors. In response to the increasingly diverse and complex needs of our clients, we are building up our trading and product origination capabilities to offer superior products not only to domestic and overseas institutional investors but also to the Retail and the Asset Management. This cross-divisional approach also extends to the Investment Banking, where close collaboration leads to high value-added solutions for our clients.

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We continue to develop extensive ties with institutional investors in Japan and international markets; wealthy and affluent investors, public-sector agencies, and regional financial institutions in Japan; and government agencies, financial institutions, and corporations around the world. These ties enable us to identify the types of products of interest to investors and then to develop and deliver products that meet their needs.

	Millions of yen		
	Year ended March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Net revenue	¥ 658,441	¥ 518,788	¥ 460,737
Non-interest expenses	486,433	499,300	475,016
Income (loss) before income taxes	¥ 172,008	¥ 19,488	¥ (14,279)

Net revenue decreased from ¥518,788 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥460,737 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. In Fixed Income, net revenue increased from ¥259.8 billion for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥271.2 billion for the year ended March 31, 2012. In Equities, net revenue decreased from ¥227.3 billion for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥181.5 billion for the year ended March 31, 2012. Despite adverse market conditions driven by the ongoing Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, Fixed Income delivered stronger performance than the previous fiscal year. Growth in flow business was driven by resilient client flows despite a slowdown in client activity in the market and by robust risk management. Among our various products, a market-wide slowdown in securitized products was offset by improved performance in structured businesses across rates, credit and foreign exchange (FX). For Equities, we experienced a challenging fiscal year as exchange volumes decreased and client activity remained low for much of the year. Execution services performed in-line with declining market volume, while derivatives was challenged in some products, but showed resilience with innovative products in Japan along with tailored solutions for industrial corporations globally.

Net revenue decreased from ¥658,441 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥518,788 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. In Fixed Income, net revenue decreased from ¥308.0 billion for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥259.8 billion for the year ended March 31, 2011. In Equities, net revenue decreased from ¥352.8 billion for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥227.3 billion for the year ended March 31, 2011. Despite the overall drop in revenues amid difficult market conditions, client revenues increased as our investments in our client franchise and a broader product offering continued to produce results. In Fixed Income, we successfully diversified our revenue mix between products and regions. From a regional point of view, we saw a large increase in contribution from the Americas (in our first full year of operation), and Asia revenues also rose year on year. In terms of products, securitized products showed the largest revenue increase with foreign exchange products also reflecting an increase in revenue, while rates and credit performed relatively well. In Equities, we continued to improve our research and execution platforms overseas, and execution services again provided the largest revenue contribution. We also responded effectively to client needs and provided substantial liquidity to clients after the East Japan Earthquake, thus capturing a higher market share in Japan.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 5% from ¥499,300 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥475,016 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due to the cost reduction program which is progressing on schedule.

Non-interest expenses increased by 3% from ¥486,433 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥499,300 million for the year ended March 31, 2011, due primarily to increases in infrastructure cost for business expansion.

Income before income taxes was ¥172,008 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 and ¥19,488 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and loss before income taxes was ¥14,279 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

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Investment Banking

We provide a broad range of investment banking services, such as underwriting and advisory activities to a diverse range of corporations, financial institutions, sovereigns, investment funds and others. We underwrite offerings of debt, equity and other financial instruments in Asia, Europe, U.S. and other major financial markets. We have been enhancing our M&A and financial advisory expertise to secure more high profile deals both across and within regions. We develop and forge solid relationships with these clients on a long-term basis by providing extensive resources in a seamless fashion to facilitate bespoke solutions.

	Millions of yen		
	Year ended March 31		
	2010	2011	2012
Investment Banking (Gross)	¥ 196,076	¥ 185,011	¥ 141,678
Allocation to Other divisions	(77,154)	(82,623)	(67,096)
Investment Banking (Net)	118,922	102,388	74,582
Other	12,168	9,360	20,563
Net revenue	131,090	111,748	95,145
Non-interest expenses	127,916	124,519	118,449
Income (loss) before income taxes	¥ 3,174	¥ (12,771)	¥ (23,304)

Net revenue decreased from ¥111,748 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥95,145 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. Investment banking (net) revenue decreased from ¥102,388 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥74,582 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, as the business environment proved challenging, especially in equity capital markets and M&A. Other revenue increased from ¥9,360 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥20,563 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. For the year ended March 31, 2012, realized gains from investments in Japan were ¥33.7 billion and unrealized losses from investments in Japan were ¥12.3 billion. Realized gains from the Terra Firma Investments were ¥0.5 billion and unrealized gains from Terra Firma Investments were ¥4.8 billion. Realized and unrealized gains arose primarily on residential real estate and utilities sectors while unrealized losses are related to investments in the leisure and services sectors.

Net revenue decreased from ¥131,090 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥111,748 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. Investment banking (net) revenue decreased from ¥118,922 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥102,388 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. Other revenue decreased from ¥12,168 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥9,360 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. In the year ended March 31, 2011, realized gains from investments in Japan were ¥11.1 billion. Realized losses from the Terra Firma Investments were ¥3.4 billion and unrealized gains from the Terra Firma Investments were ¥14.6 billion. Realized and unrealized gains arose primarily on residential real estate, leisure and utilities sectors while realized losses are related to the exit of a media business. In the year ended March 31, 2010, unrealized gains from investments in Japan were ¥4.8 billion. Realized gains from the Terra Firma Investments were ¥0.6 billion and unrealized gains from the Terra Firma Investments were ¥8.4 billion. Realized and unrealized gains arose from improving markets, primarily in residential real estate, renewable energy and utilities sectors.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 5% from ¥124,519 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 to ¥118,449 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, due to the cost reduction program which is progressing on schedule.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 3% from ¥127,916 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥124,519 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 as a result of our controlling compensation and benefits based on performance.

Income before income taxes was ¥3,174 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, loss before income taxes was ¥12,771 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and ¥23,304 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

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Other Operating Results

Other operating results include net gain (loss) related to economic hedging transactions, realized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for operating purposes, equity in earnings of affiliates, corporate items, and other financial adjustments. See Note 23 *Segment and geographic information* to our consolidated financial statements.

Loss before income taxes in other operating results was ¥207,915 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 and ¥17,776 million for the year ended March 31, 2011 and income before income taxes in other operating result was ¥35,084 million for the year ended March 31, 2012.

Other operating results for the year ended March 31, 2012 include the gains from changes in the fair value of the financial liabilities, for which the fair value option was elected, attributable to the change in our creditworthiness of ¥16.7 billion, the negative impact of our own creditworthiness on derivative liabilities which resulted in gains of ¥10.4 billion and the losses from changes in counterparty credit spreads of ¥16.1 billion.

Other operating results for the year ended March 31, 2011 include the gains from changes in the fair value of the financial liabilities, for which the fair value option was elected, attributable to the change in our creditworthiness of ¥9.3 billion, the negative impact of our own creditworthiness on derivative liabilities which resulted in gains of ¥20.5 billion and the losses from changes in counterparty credit spreads of ¥6.6 billion.

Summary of Regional Contribution

For a summary of our net revenue, income (loss) before income taxes and long-lived assets by geographic region, see Item 5. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other, Note 23 *Segment and geographic information* to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Securities Report.

Cash flows

Please refer to *Item 2. Operating and Financial Review, 6. Operating, Financial and Cash Flow Analyses, (5) Liquidity and Capital Resources.*

Trading Activities

Assets and liabilities for trading purposes

For disclosures relating to the assets and liabilities for trading purposes, please refer to Item 5. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other, Note 2, *Fair value of financial instruments* as well as Note 3, *Derivative instruments and hedging activities* .

Risk management of trading activity

Value at Risk (VaR) is the tool we use to measure market risk of our trading related business.

1) Assumption on VaR

99% confidence level

Holding period: One day

Consider correlation of price movement among the products

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2) Records of VaR

	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
	(Bil Yen)	(Bil Yen)
Equity	1.8	1.4
Interest rate	4.1	6.5
Foreign exchange	4.5	2.5
Sub-total	10.4	10.4
Diversification benefit	(4.1)	(3.2)
Value at Risk (VaR)	6.3	7.2

	Year ended March 31, 2012		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
	(Bil Yen)	(Bil Yen)	(Bil Yen)
Value at Risk (VaR)	9.7	4.9	6.5

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2. Current Challenges.

The global financial and economic environment continues to be challenging as regulatory tightening over financial institutions progresses and due to destabilizing factors such as the European sovereign debt crisis. Although the market has been returning to stable growth since the beginning of 2012, the uncertainty in economy persists again, and complete recovery is expected to take considerable time. Under these management conditions, we will allocate management resources appropriately to pursue efficiency and sharpen our competitive edge, as well as to increase profitability by streamlining business processes. Further, using our robust financial platform, a competitive advantage of Nomura, we will continue to provide services and solutions responding nimbly to changes in market conditions, financial business environments and client demands and fulfill our corporate social responsibility to contribute to a forum for steady liquidity through the market.

To achieve our strategic goals, we will implement the following initiatives:

Retail Division

In our Retail Division, we will continue to expand our products and service offerings, which are provided through Financial Advisors, online or via call centers to accommodate increasingly sophisticated and diverse client needs. We aim to enhance investment consultation services and to continue being a trusted partner to our clients by providing world-class products and services that meet their individual needs.

Asset Management Division

In our investment trust business, we provide individual clients with a diverse range of investment opportunities to meet investors' various demands and in investment advisory business, we provide institutional clients globally with value-added investment services. We intend to increase assets under management and expand our client base for these two core businesses.

We aim to enhance our world-class competitive advantage in Japan and the rest of Asia by making continuous efforts to improve investment performance and gain the trust of investors worldwide.

Wholesale Division

Our Wholesale Division consists of Fixed Income and Equities, which offer sales and trading of financial products and origination services, and Investment Banking which offers a broad range of financial advisory and financing solutions services.

Fixed Income and Equities, the market-related businesses, have been focusing on delivering high value-added products and solutions to our clients by leveraging our sophisticated trading expertise, intellectual capital in research and structuring and our global distribution capabilities. In Fixed Income, we will build further on our client-centric strategy globally, and in Equities, we will continue to build our leadership position further across Asia, leveraging our strength in Japan, and target further growth across our strengthened platforms in EMEA and the US based on our existing strategies.

In Investment Banking, we are expanding our M&A advisory and corporate finance businesses to diversify sources of profit by providing high value-added solutions in a timely manner to meet the individual needs of each client.

Also in the Wholesale Division, cross-business and cross-regional cooperation are increasingly important elements of our Wholesale strategy to satisfy client needs. As a global financial services group, we will continue to strive collectively to further our growth through our geographic advantage in Asia where economic development and a deepening of our clients' footprint is expected. We aim to enhance our presence as a global investment bank providing world-class services, by enhancing regional integration and business coordination between Japan and the rest of Asia and utilizing our global business platform.

In implementing the initiatives outlined above, we aim to bring together the collective strengths of our domestic and international operations to realize our management objectives and to maximize shareholder value by enhancing profitability across our businesses, while helping to strengthen the global financial and capital markets.

Other

We recognize that it is necessary to further strengthen and streamline our global risk management and we are pursuing a proactive, rather than a reactive, risk management approach. We will continue to develop a system where senior management directly engage in a proactive risk management approach for precise decision making.

As our business becomes increasingly international and diverse, we recognize the growing importance of compliance. In addition to complying with local laws and regulations in the countries that we operate, we view compliance in a wider context. We will further enhance our existing overall compliance system with initiatives towards promoting an environment of professionalism and high ethical standards among executive management to meet the expectations of society and clients and contribute to the further development of the financial and capital markets.

We view talented personnel as key assets. In line with our basic client-oriented business approach, we have established globally-uniform personnel policies firmly rooted in the belief that employees should be rewarded for their overall performance. We will continue to build a professional organization capable of delivering a comprehensive range of services that satisfy our clients.

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3. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. If any of the risks described below actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be adversely affected. In that event, the trading prices of our shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. In addition to the risks listed below, risks not currently known to us or that we now deem immaterial may also harm us and affect your investment. Unless stated otherwise, the factors below are determined as of the submission date of this Annual Securities Report (June 27, 2012).

Our business may be materially affected by financial markets, economic conditions and market fluctuations in Japan and elsewhere around the world

Over recent years, continuous disruptions have led to an acute downturn in the markets and economic conditions in Japan and elsewhere around the world. In 2008 and through to early 2009, the financial services industry, global securities markets and economies, especially in developed countries, were materially and adversely affected by a world-wide market crisis and dislocation. In 2011, the manifestation of financial problems in the U.S. and the worsening of financial, economic and structural issues in the peripheral countries of the Eurozone including Greece, have adversely influenced major global financial markets, and the economic outlook in the medium to long-term remains uncertain.

In addition, not only purely economic factors but also future war, acts of terrorism, economic or political sanctions, pandemics, geopolitical risks and events, natural disasters or other similar events could have a material adverse effect on financial markets and economies. For example, the East Japan Earthquake in March 2011 severely affected the Japanese economy and our business environment through the damage to nuclear power plants and resulting power shortages, supply line disruptions and the reluctance of our existing and potential clients to engage in financial and corporate transactions. Today the Japanese economy has not yet attained a full-scale recovery, although some post-quake reconstruction demand can be anticipated.

A sustained market/economic downturn caused by these factors can adversely affect our business and can result in substantial losses. Even in the absence of a prolonged market/economic downturn, we may incur substantial losses due to market volatility. Also, governmental fiscal and monetary policy changes in Japan and other jurisdictions where we conduct business and other business environmental changes may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The following are certain risks related to the financial markets and economic conditions on our specific businesses.

Our brokerage and asset management revenues may decline

A market downturn could result in a decline in the revenues generated by our intermediary business because of a decline in the volume and value of securities that we broker for our clients. Also, with regard to our asset management business, in most cases, we charge fees for managing our clients' portfolios that are based on the value of their portfolios. A market downturn that reduces the value of our clients' portfolios may increase the amount of withdrawals or reduce the amount of new investments in these portfolios, and would reduce the revenue we receive from our asset management businesses.

Our investment banking revenues may decline

Changes in financial or economic conditions would likely affect the number and size of transactions for which we provide securities underwriting, financial advisory and other investment banking services. Our investment banking revenues, which include fees from these services, are directly related to the number and size of the transactions in which we participate and would therefore decrease if there are financial and market changes unfavorable to our investment banking business and our clients.

Our electronic trading business revenues may decline

Electronic trading is essential for our business in order to execute trades faster with fewer resources. It allows us to provide an efficient execution platform and on-line content and tools to our clients via exchanges or other automated trading facilities. Revenue from our electronic trading, which includes trading commissions and bid-offer spreads from these services, are directly correlated with the number and size of the transactions in which we participate and would therefore decrease if there are financial or market changes that would cause our clients to trade less frequently or in a smaller size. In addition, the use of electronic trading has increased across capital markets products and has put pressure on trading commissions and bid-offer spreads in our industry. Although trade volumes may increase due to the availability of electronic trading, this may not be sufficient to offset margin erosion in our execution business, leading to a potential decline in revenue generated from this

business. We continue to invest in technology to provide an efficient trading platform; however, we may fail to maximize returns on these investments due to this increased pressure on margins.

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We may incur significant losses from our trading and investment activities

We maintain large trading and investment positions in fixed income, equity and other markets, both for our own account and for the purpose of facilitating our clients' trades. Our positions consist of various types of assets, including financial derivatives transactions in equity, interest rate, currency, credit, commodity and other markets, as well as loans and real estate. Fluctuations in the markets where these assets are traded can adversely affect the value of these assets. To the extent that we own assets, or have long positions, a market downturn could result in losses if the value of these long positions decreases. Furthermore, to the extent that we have sold assets we do not own, or have short positions, an upturn in the prices of the assets could expose us to potentially significant losses. Although we have worked to mitigate these position risks with a variety of hedging techniques, these market movements could result in losses. We can incur losses if the financial system is overly stressed and the markets move in a way we have not anticipated.

Our businesses have been and may continue to be affected by changes in market volatility levels. Certain of our trading businesses depend on market volatility to provide trading and arbitrage opportunities, and decreases in volatility may reduce these opportunities and adversely affect the results of these businesses. On the other hand, increased volatility, while it can increase trading volumes and spreads, also increases risk as measured by Value-at-Risk (VaR) and may expose us to increased risks in connection with our market-making and proprietary businesses or cause us to reduce the outstanding position or size of these businesses in order to avoid increasing our VaR.

Furthermore, we commit capital to take relatively large positions for underwriting or warehousing assets to facilitate certain capital market transactions. Also, we structure and take positions in pilot funds for developing financial investment products and invest seed money to set up and support financial investment products. We may incur significant losses from these positions in the event of significant market fluctuations.

In addition, if we are the party providing collateral in a transaction, significant declines in the value of the collateral or a requirement to provide additional collateral due to our lowered creditworthiness (by way of a lowered credit rating or otherwise) can increase our costs and reduce our profitability. In contrast, if we are the party receiving collateral, such declines can reduce our profitability by reducing the level of business done with our clients and counterparties.

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Holding large and concentrated positions of securities and other assets may expose us to large losses

Holding a large amount of securities concentrated in specific assets can increase our risks and expose us to large losses in our businesses such as market-making, block trading, underwriting, asset securitization and acquiring newly-issued convertible bonds through third-party allotment. We have committed substantial amounts of capital to these businesses. This often requires us to take large positions in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers in a particular industry, country or region. In addition, we may incur substantial losses due to market fluctuations on asset-backed securities such as residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Extended market declines can reduce liquidity and lead to material losses

Extended market declines can reduce the level of market activity and the liquidity of the assets traded in the market for our business, which may make it difficult to sell, hedge or value such assets. If we cannot properly close out or hedge our associated positions in a timely manner or in full, particularly with respect to over-the-counter derivatives, we may incur substantial losses. Further, the difficulty in monitoring prices in a less liquid market could lead to unanticipated losses.

Our hedging strategies may not prevent losses

We use a variety of instruments and strategies to hedge our exposure to various types of risk. If our hedging strategies are not effective, we may incur losses. We base many of our hedging strategies on historical trading patterns and correlations. For example, if we hold an asset, we may hedge this position by taking another asset which has, historically, moved in a direction that would offset a change in value of the former asset. However, historical trading patterns and correlations may not continue, as seen in the case of past financial crises, and these hedging strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure because we are exposed to all types of risk in a variety of market environments.

Our risk management policies and procedures may not be fully effective in managing market risk

Our policies and procedures to identify, monitor and manage risks may not be fully effective. Some of our methods of managing risk are based upon observed historical market behavior. This historical market behavior may not continue in future periods. As a result, we may suffer large losses by being unable to predict future risk exposures that could be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate. Other risk management methods that we use also rely on our evaluation of information regarding markets, clients or other matters, which is publicly available or otherwise accessible by us. This information may not be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated, in which case we may be unable to properly assess our risks, and thereby suffer large losses. Furthermore, certain factors, such as market volatility, may render our risk evaluation model unsuitable for the new market environment. In such event, we may become unable to evaluate or otherwise manage our risks adequately.

Market risk may increase other risks that we face

In addition to the potentially adverse effects on our businesses described above, market risk could exacerbate other risks that we face. For example, the risks associated with new products developed through financial engineering/innovation may be increased by market risk.

Also, if we incur substantial trading losses caused by our exposure to market risk, our need for liquidity could rise sharply while our access to cash may be impaired as a result of market perception of our credit risk.

Furthermore, in a market downturn, our clients and counterparties could incur substantial losses of their own, thereby weakening their financial condition and, as a result, increasing our credit risk exposure to them.

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We may have to recognize impairment charges with regard to the amount of goodwill and tangible and intangible assets recorded on our consolidated balance sheets

We have purchased all or a part of the equity interests in, or certain operations from, certain other companies in order to pursue our business expansion, and expect to continue to do so when and as we deem appropriate. We account for certain of those and similar purchases and acquisitions in conformity with U.S. GAAP as a business combination by allocating their acquisition costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and recording the remaining amount as goodwill.

We may have to record impairment charges with regard to the amount of goodwill and tangible and intangible assets. Any impairment charges for goodwill or tangible or intangible assets we recognize, if recorded, may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

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Liquidity risk could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition

Liquidity, or having ready access to cash, is essential to our businesses. In addition to maintaining a readily available cash position, we seek to secure ample liquidity through repurchase and securities lending transactions, access to long-term debt, issuance of mid/long-term debt, diversification of our short-term funding sources such as commercial paper, and by holding a portfolio of highly liquid assets. We bear the risk that we may lose liquidity under certain circumstances, including the following:

We may be unable to access the debt capital markets

We depend on continuous access to the short-term credit markets and the debt capital markets to finance our day-to-day operations. An inability to raise money in the long-term or short-term debt markets, or to engage in repurchase agreements and securities lending, could have a substantial negative effect on our liquidity. For example, lenders could refuse to extend the credit necessary for us to conduct our business based on their assessment of our long-term or short-term financial prospects if:

we incur large trading losses,

the level of our business activity decreases due to a market downturn, or

regulatory authorities take significant action against us.

In addition to the above, our ability to borrow in the debt markets could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as increases in banks' nonperforming loans which reduce their lending capacity, a severe disruption of the financial and credit markets which, among others, can lead to widening credit spreads and thereby increase our borrowing costs, or negative views about the general prospects for the investment banking, brokerage or financial services industries generally.

We may be unable to access the short-term debt markets

We issue commercial paper and short-term debt instruments as a source of unsecured short-term funding of our operations. Our liquidity depends largely on our ability to refinance these borrowings on a continuous basis. Investors who hold our outstanding commercial paper and other short-term debt instruments have no obligation to provide refinancing when the outstanding instruments mature. We may be unable to obtain short-term financing from banks to make up any shortfall.

We may be unable to sell assets

If we are unable to borrow in the debt capital markets or if our cash balances decline significantly, we will need to liquidate our assets or take other actions in order to meet our maturing liabilities. In volatile or uncertain market environments, overall market liquidity may decline. In a time of reduced market liquidity, we may be unable to sell some of our assets, which may adversely affect our liquidity, or we may have to sell assets at depressed prices, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Our ability to sell our assets may be impaired by other market participants seeking to sell similar assets into the market at the same time.

Lowering of our credit ratings could increase our borrowing costs

Our borrowing costs and our access to the debt capital markets depend significantly on our credit ratings. Rating agencies may reduce or withdraw their ratings or place us on credit watch with negative implications. This could increase our borrowing costs and limit our access to the capital markets. This, in turn, could reduce our earnings and adversely affect our liquidity.

Further, other factors which are not specific to us may increase our funding costs, such as negative market perception of Japanese fiscal soundness.

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Event risk may cause losses in our trading and investment assets as well as market and liquidity risk

Event risk refers to potential losses in value we may suffer through unpredictable events that cause large unexpected market price movements. These include not only significant events such as the terrorist attacks in the U.S. on September 11, 2001, U.S. subprime issues since 2007, the global financial and credit crisis in the autumn of 2008, the East Japan Earthquake in March 2011 and sovereign debt problem in the U.S. and European countries, but also more specifically the following types of events that could cause losses on our trading and investment assets:

sudden and significant reductions in credit ratings with regard to our trading and investment assets by major rating agencies,

sudden changes in trading, tax, accounting, laws and other related rules which may make our trading strategy obsolete, less competitive or not workable, or

an unexpected failure in a corporate transaction in which we participate resulting in our not receiving the consideration we should have received, as well as bankruptcy, deliberate acts of fraud, and administrative penalty with respect to the issuers of our trading and investment assets.

We may be exposed to losses when third parties that are indebted to us do not perform their obligations

Our counterparties are from time to time indebted to us as a result of transactions or contracts, including loans, commitments to lend, other contingent liabilities, and derivatives transactions such as swaps and options. We may incur material losses when our counterparties default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, deterioration in their creditworthiness, lack of liquidity, operational failure, an economic or political event, or other reasons.

Credit risk may also arise from:

holding securities issued by third parties, or

the execution of securities, futures, currency or derivative trades that fail to settle at the required time due to nondelivery by the counterparty, such as monoline insurers (financial guarantors) which are counterparties in credit default swap contracts, or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial infrastructure.

Problems related to third party credit risk may include the following:

Defaults by a large financial institution could adversely affect the financial markets generally and us specifically

The commercial soundness of many financial institutions is closely interrelated as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships among the institutions. As a result, concern about the credit standing of, or a default by, one institution could lead to significant liquidity problems or losses in, or defaults by, other institutions. This may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which we interact on a daily basis. Actual defaults, increases in perceived default risk and other similar events could arise in the future and could have an adverse effect on the financial markets and on us. Our finance operations may be damaged if major financial institutions, Japanese or otherwise, fail or experience severe liquidity or solvency problems.

There can be no assurance as to the accuracy of the information about, or the sufficiency of the collateral we use in managing, our credit risk

We regularly review our credit exposure to specific clients or counterparties and to specific countries and regions that we believe may present credit concerns. Default risk, however, may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to detect, such as account-rigging and fraud. We may also fail to receive full information with respect to the risks of a counterparty. In addition, in cases where we have extended credit against collateral, we may fall into a deficiency in value in the collateral. For example, if sudden declines in market values reduce the value of our collateral, we may become undersecured.

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Our clients and counterparties may be unable to perform their obligations to us as a result of political or economic conditions

Country, regional and political risks are components of credit risk, as well as market risk. Political or economic pressures in a country or region, including those arising from local market disruptions or currency crises, may adversely affect the ability of clients or counterparties located in that country or region to obtain credit or foreign exchange, and therefore to perform their obligations owed to us.

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The financial services industry faces intense competition

Our businesses are intensely competitive, and expect to remain so. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including transaction execution capability, our products and services, innovation, reputation and price. In recent years, we have experienced intense price competition, particularly in brokerage, investment banking and other businesses.

Competition with commercial banks, commercial bank-owned securities subsidiaries and non-Japanese firms in the Japanese market is increasing

Since the late 1990s, the financial services sector in Japan has been undergoing deregulation. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Law (which has been renamed as the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (the FIEA) since September 30, 2007), effective from December 1, 2004, banks and certain other financial institutions became able to enter into the securities brokerage business. In addition, in accordance with the amendments to the FIEA effective from June 1, 2009, firewalls between commercial banks and securities firms were deregulated. Therefore, as our competitors will be able to cooperate more closely with their affiliated commercial banks, banks and other types of financial services firms can compete with us to a greater degree than they could before deregulation in the areas of financing and investment trusts. Among others, securities subsidiaries of commercial banks and non-Japanese firms have been affecting our market shares in the sales and trading, investment banking and retail businesses.

Increased domestic and global consolidation in the financial services industry means increased competition for us

In recent years, there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry. In particular, a number of large commercial banks, insurance companies and other broad-based financial services firms have established or acquired broker-dealers or have consolidated with other financial institutions in Japan and overseas. Through such business alliances and consolidations, these other securities companies and commercial banks have the ability to offer a wide range of products, including loans, deposit-taking, insurance, brokerage, asset management and investment banking services within their group. This diversity of services offered may enhance their competitive position compared with us. They also have the ability to supplement their investment banking and brokerage businesses with commercial banking, insurance and other financial services revenues in an effort to gain market share. Our market shares may decrease if these large consolidated firms expand their businesses.

Our global business strategies may not result in the anticipated outcome due to competition with other financial services firms in international markets and the failure to realize the full benefit of management resource reallocation

We believe there are significant opportunities in the international markets, but there is also significant competition for such opportunities. In order to take advantage of these opportunities, we will have to compete successfully with financial services firms based in important non-Japanese markets, including the U.S., Europe and Asia. Some of these financial services firms are larger, better capitalized, and are able to secure talented human resources and have a stronger presence in these markets. As a means to bolster our international operations, we acquired certain Lehman operations in Europe, the Middle East and Asia in 2008 and we have invested significant management resources to rebuild and expand our operations in these regions and the U.S. However, due to the subsequent deterioration and destabilization of the global economy, the recent European sovereign debt crisis and regulatory/supervisory tightening around the world, many competitor firms in the financial services industry have undertaken cost reduction, asset disposals as well as withdrawal from certain businesses. In light of this challenging business environment, we endeavor to reallocate our management resources to optimize our global operations and thereby improve our profitability. These efforts are central to the successful execution of our global business strategy. Failure to realize the full benefits of such efforts may adversely affect our global businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is subject to substantial legal, regulatory and reputational risks

Substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could have a material financial effect on us or cause reputational harm to us, which in turn could seriously damage our business prospects and results of operations. Also, material changes in regulations applicable to us or to our market could adversely affect our business.

Our exposure to legal liability is significant

We face significant legal risks in our businesses. These risks include liability under securities or other laws in connection with securities underwriting and offering transactions, liability arising from the purchase or sale of any securities or other products, disputes over the terms and conditions of complex trading arrangements or the validity of contracts for our transactions and legal claims concerning our financial advisory and merchant banking businesses.

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During a prolonged market downturn or upon the occurrence of an event that adversely affects the market, we would expect claims against us to increase. We may also face significant litigation. The cost of defending such litigation may be substantial and our involvement in litigation may damage our reputation. In addition, even legal transactions might be subject to adverse public reaction according to the particular details of such transactions. These risks may be difficult to assess or quantify and their existence and magnitude may remain unknown for substantial periods of time.

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Extensive regulation of our businesses limits our activities and may subject us to significant penalties and losses

The financial services industry is subject to extensive regulation. We are subject to regulation by governmental and self-regulatory organizations in Japan and in virtually all other jurisdictions in which we operate, and such governmental and regulatory scrutiny may increase as our operations expand or as laws change. These regulations are broadly designed to ensure the stability of financial system and the integrity of the financial markets and financial institutions, and to protect clients and other third parties who deal with us, and often limit our activities, through net capital, client protection and market conduct requirements. Although we have policies in place to prevent violations of such laws and regulations, we may not always be able to prevent violations, and we could be fined, prohibited from engaging in some of our business activities, ordered to improve our internal governance procedures, or be subject to revocation of our license to conduct business. Our reputation could also suffer from the adverse publicity that any administrative or judicial sanction against us may create. As a result of any such sanction, we may lose business opportunities for a period of time, even after the sanction is lifted, if and to the extent that our clients, especially public institutions, decide not to engage us for their financial transactions.

Tightening of regulations applicable to the financial system and financial industry could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results

If regulations that apply to our businesses are introduced, modified or removed, we could be adversely affected directly or through resulting changes in market conditions. The impact of such developments could make it uneconomic for us to continue to conduct all or certain of our businesses, or could cause us to incur significant costs to adjust to such changes.

Particularly, in response to the financial markets crisis in the autumn of 2008, various reforms to the financial regulatory framework at a national level and by international agreements, such as the agreements reached at the Group of Twenty (G-20) Summit, are undergoing to restore financial stability and to enhance financial industry's resilience against future crises. Such proposals for reform include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) in the U.S. and various proposals to strengthen financial regulation in the European Union and the United Kingdom (U.K.). The exact details of the implementation of these proposals and its impact on us will depend on the final regulations as they become ultimately adopted by various governmental agencies and oversight boards. For more information about such regulations, see Regulation under Item 4.B. of this Annual Securities Report.

The changes in regulations on accounting standards, consolidated regulatory capital adequacy rules and liquidity ratio could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, we currently calculate our consolidated regulatory capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the Financial Services Agency (the FSA)'s notice on Basel 2.5 based consolidated capital adequacy rules applicable to the Final Designated Parent Company. In March, 2012, the FSA has published an amendment to the notice on capital adequacy rules in order to respond to the Basel III measures announced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the Basel Committee), and the amended notice will come in force on March 31, 2013. The implementation of those new measures may cause our capital adequacy ratio to decrease or may require us to liquidate assets, raise additional capital or otherwise restrict our business activities in a manner that could adversely increase our funding costs or could otherwise adversely affect our operating or financing activities or the interests of our shareholders. Further, based on Basel III, the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee have announced they will annually update the list of global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs) identified by financial regulators and additional regulatory capital requirements imposed on those G-SIFIs. The costs and impact on us as described above may further increase if we are identified as a G-SIFI in the future.

Deferred tax assets may be impacted due to a change in business condition or in laws and regulations, resulting in an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

We recognize deferred tax assets on our consolidated balance sheets as a possible benefit of tax relief in the future. If we experience or foresee a deteriorating business condition, a tax reform (such as a reduction of corporate tax rate) or a change in accounting standards in the future, we may reduce the deferred tax assets then recognized in our consolidated balance sheets. As a result, it could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

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Misconduct or fraud by an employee, director or officer, or any third party, could occur, and our reputation in the market and our relationships with clients could be harmed

We face the risk that misconduct by an employee, director or officer, or any third party, could occur which may adversely affect our business. Misconduct by an employee, director or officer can include, for example, entering into transactions in excess of authorized limits, acceptance of risks that exceed our limits, or concealment of unauthorized or unsuccessful activities. The misconduct could also involve, for example, the improper use or disclosure of our or our clients' confidential information, such as insider trading, which could result in regulatory sanctions, legal liability and serious reputational or financial damage to us. Although we have precautions in place to detect and prevent any such misconduct, it may not be effective in all cases, and we may not always be able to detect or deter misconduct by an employee, director or officer. If any administrative or judicial sanction is issued against us as a result of such misconduct, we may lose business opportunities for a period of time, even after the sanction is lifted, if and to the extent that our clients, especially public institutions, decide not to engage us for their financial transactions.

Third parties may also engage in fraudulent activities, including devising a fraudulent scheme to induce our investment, loans, guarantee or any other form of financial commitment, both direct and indirect. Because of the broad range of businesses that we engage in and the large number of third parties with whom we deal in our day-to-day business operations, such fraud or any other misconduct may be difficult to prevent or detect.

We may not be able to recover the financial losses caused by such activities and our reputation may also be damaged by such activities.

A failure to identify and address conflicts of interest appropriately could adversely affect our businesses

We are a global financial services firm providing a wide range of products and services to a diverse group of clients, including individuals, corporations, financial institutions and governmental institutions. As such, we face potential conflicts of interest in the ordinary course of business. Potential conflicts can occur when our services to a particular client or our own interests conflict, or are perceived to conflict, with the interest of another client. Potential conflicts can also occur where non-public information is not appropriately restricted or shared within the firm. While we have extensive internal procedures and controls designed to identify and address conflicts of interest, a failure, or a perceived failure, to identify, disclose and address appropriately the conflicts could adversely affect our reputation and the willingness of current or potential clients to do business with us. In addition, potential conflicts could give rise to regulatory scrutiny, enforcement action or litigation.

Our business is subject to various operational risks

Types of operational risk we face include the following, each of which could result in financial losses, disruption in our business, litigation from third parties, regulatory/supervisory actions, restrictions or penalties, and/or damage to our reputation:

failure to execute, confirm or settle securities transactions,

failure by our officers or employees to perform proper administrative activities prescribed in our regular procedures, such as placing erroneous orders to securities exchanges,

the destruction of or damage to our facilities or systems, or other impairment of our ability to conduct business, arising from the impacts of disasters or acts of terrorism which are beyond our anticipation and the scope of our contingency plan

the disruption of our business due to pandemic diseases or illnesses, such as avian and swine flu or

suspension or malfunction of internal or third party systems, or unauthorized access, misuse, computer viruses and cyber-attacks affecting such systems.

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Our businesses rely on the secure processing, storage, transmission and reception of confidential and proprietary information in our computer systems. Although we continue to monitor and update our security system, we recognize the increasing risk from the continuously evolving nature of cyber threats. As cyber security threats become more sophisticated, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our systems, and if any of our protective measures are not adequate, it is possible that such attacks may lead to significant breaches in the future.

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Unauthorized disclosure of personal information held by us may adversely affect our business

We keep and manage personal information obtained from clients in connection with our business. In recent years, there have been many reported cases of personal information and records in the possession of corporations and institutions being improperly accessed or disclosed.

Although we exercise care in protecting the confidentiality of personal information and take steps to safeguard such information in compliance with the Act on the Protection of Personal Information and rules, regulations and guidelines relating thereto, if any material unauthorized disclosure of personal information does occur, our business could be adversely affected in a number of ways. For example, we could be subject to complaints and lawsuits for damages from clients if they are adversely affected as a result of the release of their personal information. In addition, we could incur additional expenses associated with changing our security systems, either voluntarily or in response to administrative guidance or other regulatory initiatives, or in connection with public relations campaigns designed to prevent or mitigate damage to our corporate or brand image or reputation. Any damage to our reputation caused by such unauthorized disclosure could lead to a decline in new clients and/or a loss of existing clients, as well as to increased costs and expenses in dealing with any such problems.

We are a holding company and depend on payments from our subsidiaries

We depend on dividends, distributions and other payments from our subsidiaries to fund dividend payments and to fund all payments on our obligations, including debt obligations. Regulatory and other legal restrictions may limit our ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from our subsidiaries. In particular, many of our subsidiaries, including our broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to laws and regulations that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds to the parent holding company, or that prohibit such transfers altogether in certain circumstances. These laws and regulations may hinder our ability to access funds that we may need to make payments on our obligations.

We may not be able to realize gains we expect, and may even suffer losses, on our private equity investments

We engage in private equity businesses in and outside of Japan through certain entities which we consolidate under either a voting interest or variable interest model. A decline in the fair values of our investment positions, which could arise from deteriorating business performance of investee companies or any deterioration in the market conditions of these sectors, may cause material losses to us. Further, our inability to dispose of our private equity investments at the level and time we may wish could have a material impact on our operating results and financial condition.

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We may not be able to realize gains we expect, and may even suffer losses, on our investments in equity securities and non-trading debt securities

We hold substantial investments in equity securities and non-trading debt securities. Under U.S. GAAP, depending on market conditions, we may record significant unrealized gains or losses on our investments in equity securities and debt securities, which would have a substantial impact on our consolidated statements of income. Depending on the conditions of the markets, we may not be able to dispose of these equity securities and debt securities when we would like to do so, as quickly as we may wish or at the desired values.

Equity investments in affiliates and other investees accounted for under the equity method in our consolidated financial statements may decline significantly over a period of time and result in us incurring an impairment loss

We have affiliates and investees, accounted for under the equity method in our consolidated financial statements, whose shares are publicly traded. Under U.S. GAAP, if there is a decline in the fair value, *i.e.*, the market price, of the shares we hold in such affiliates over a period of time, and we determine that the decline is other-than-temporary, then we record an impairment loss for the applicable fiscal period.

We may face an outflow of clients' assets due to losses of cash reserve funds or bonds we offered

We offer many types of products to meet various needs of our clients with different risk profiles. Cash reserve funds, such as money management funds and money reserve funds are categorized as low-risk products. Such cash reserve funds may fall below par value as a result of losses caused by the rise of interest rates or the withdrawals or defaults on bonds contained in the portfolio. In addition, bonds that we offer may default or experience delays in their obligation to pay interest and/or principal. Such losses in the products we offer may result in the loss of client confidence and lead to an outflow of client assets from our custody.

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6. Operating, Financial and Cash Flow Analyses.

(1) Operating and financial analyses

Please refer to Item 2. Operating and Financial Review *1. Operating Results* . See also *2. Current Challenges* and *3. Risk Factors* .

(2) Critical accounting policies and estimates

Use of estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements included within this Annual Securities Report, management makes estimates regarding certain financial instrument and investment valuations, the outcome of litigation and tax examinations, the recovery of the carrying value of goodwill, the allowance for doubtful accounts, the realization of deferred tax assets and other matters that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results may differ from estimates, which could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, and it is possible that such adjustments could occur in the near term.

Fair value for financial instruments

A significant amount of our financial instruments are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income or the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on a recurring basis. Use of fair value is either specifically required under U.S. GAAP or we make an election to use fair value for certain eligible items under the fair value option.

Other financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, where the primary measurement basis is not fair value. Fair value is only used in specific circumstances after initial recognition, such as to measure impairment.

In accordance with Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 820 *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* , all financial instruments measured at fair value have been categorized into a three-level hierarchy based on the transparency of valuation inputs used to establish fair value.

Level 1:

Unadjusted quoted prices for identical financial instruments in active markets accessible by Nomura at the measurement date.

Level 2:

Quoted prices in inactive markets or prices containing other inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly. Valuation techniques using observable inputs reflect assumptions used by market participants in pricing financial instruments and are based on data obtained from independent market sources at the measurement date.

Level 3:

Unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement of the financial instrument. Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs reflect management's assumptions about the estimates used by other market participants in valuing similar financial instruments. These valuation techniques are developed based on the best available information at the measurement date.

The availability of inputs observable in the market varies by product and can be affected by a variety of factors. Significant factors include, but are not restricted to the prevalence of similar products in the market, especially for customized products, how established the product is in the market, for example, whether it is a new product or is relatively mature, and the reliability of information provided in the market which would depend, for example, on the frequency and volume of current data. A period of significant change in the market may reduce the availability of observable data. Under such circumstances, financial instruments may be reclassified into a lower level in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant judgments used in determining the classification of financial instruments include the nature of the market in which the product would be traded, the underlying risks, the type and liquidity of market data inputs and the nature of observed transactions for similar instruments.

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Where valuation models include the use of parameters which are less observable or unobservable in the market, significant management judgment is used in establishing fair value. The valuations for Level 3 financial instruments, therefore, involve a greater degree of judgment than those valuations for Level 1 or Level 2 financial instruments.

Certain criteria management use to determine whether a market is active or inactive include the number of transactions, the frequency that pricing is updated by other market participants, the variability of price quotes among market participants, and the amount of publicly available information.

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Level 3 financial assets excluding derivatives as a proportion of total financial assets excluding derivatives, carried at fair value on a recurring basis was 4% as of March 31, 2012 as listed below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Billions of yen March 31, 2012 Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Total	The proportion of Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value (Excluding derivative assets)	¥ 6,951	¥ 7,522	¥ 658	¥	¥ 15,131	4%
Derivative assets	599	22,669	484	(22,392)	1,360	
Derivative liabilities	630	22,752	502	(22,576)	1,308	

Please refer to Item 5. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other, (1). Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 2 *Fair value of financial instruments* .

Private equity business

Please refer to Item 5. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other, (1). Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 1, *Summary of accounting policies: Private equity business* and Note 4, *Private equity business* .

Derivative contracts

We use a variety of derivative financial instruments including futures, forwards, swaps and options, for trading and non-trading purposes. All derivatives are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized either through the consolidated statements of income or the consolidated statements of comprehensive income depending on the purpose for which the derivatives are used.

Fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments entered into under a legally enforceable master netting agreement are offset in the consolidated balance sheets and fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) and the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) are also offset against net derivative liabilities and net derivative assets, respectively.

Derivative contracts consist of listed derivatives and OTC derivatives. The fair value of listed derivatives are generally determined from quoted market prices. OTC derivatives are valued using valuation models. Listed derivative and OTC derivative assets and liabilities are shown below:

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011	
	Assets	Liabilities
Listed derivatives	¥ 224	¥ 334
OTC derivatives	1,267	1,322
	¥ 1,491	¥ 1,656

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012	
	Assets	Liabilities
Listed derivatives	¥ 304	¥ 334
OTC derivatives	1,056	974
	¥ 1,360	¥ 1,308

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The fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2011 and 2012 by remaining contractual maturity are shown below:

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011						Total fair value
	Years to Maturity					Cross-maturity netting ⁽¹⁾	
	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 7 years	More than 7 years		
OTC derivative assets	¥ 512	¥ 598	¥ 717	¥ 575	¥ 1,424	¥ (2,559)	¥ 1,267
OTC derivative liabilities	713	768	612	681	1,369	(2,821)	1,322

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012						Total fair value
	Years to Maturity					Cross-maturity netting ⁽¹⁾	
	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 7 years	More than 7 years		
OTC derivative assets	¥ 633	¥ 747	¥ 736	¥ 728	¥ 2,024	¥ (3,812)	¥ 1,056
OTC derivative liabilities	838	776	785	627	1,879	(3,931)	974

(1) This column shows the impact of netting derivative assets with derivative liabilities for the same counterparty across maturity band categories. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities with the same counterparty in the same maturity category are netted within the maturity category. This column also includes cash collateral netting with the same counterparty.

The fair value of derivative contracts includes adjustments for credit risk, both with regards to counterparty credit risk on positions held and our own creditworthiness on positions issued. We realize gains or losses relating to changes in credit risk on our derivative contracts together with the movements of trading positions, which include derivatives, that are expected to mitigate the above mentioned impact of changes in credit risk.

Goodwill

Under U.S. GAAP, goodwill is allocated to reporting units and tested for impairment annually or more frequently in certain circumstances. The assumptions used in the valuations of the reporting units include estimates of future cash flows and the cost of equity used to discount those cash flows to a present value.

Goodwill impairment testing is performed at a level below the business segments. During the year ended March 31, 2012, Nomura performed the first step of impairment testing for the goodwill in accordance with U.S. GAAP, based on the reasonable management's estimates of future cash flows. As a result of the testing, Nomura concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit including goodwill exceeded its carrying value, thus no reporting units were at immediate risk of an impairment loss.

However, in the global capital markets there exist various uncertainties due to, but not limited to, economic and market conditions. Deterioration in economic and market conditions may result in declines in future business performance. Such future declines in business performance or significant increases in the cost of equity may result in the estimated fair values of the reporting units and associated goodwill to decline, potentially resulting in the recognition of impairment losses through the consolidated statements of income in future periods.

Exposure to Certain Financial Instruments and Counterparties

Challenging market conditions continue to impact numerous products including securitization products and leveraged finance to which we have certain exposures. We also have exposures to Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) and others in the normal course of business.

Table of Contents*Securitization Products*

Our exposure to securitization products consists of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial real estate-backed securities and other securitization products. We hold these securitization products in connection with securitization, financing, trading and other activities. The following table provides a summary of our exposure to securitization products by geographic region of the underlying collateral as of March 31, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012				
	Japan	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Americas	Total ⁽¹⁾
CMBS ⁽²⁾	¥ 1,963	¥	¥ 9,845	¥ 50,143	¥ 61,951
RMBS ⁽³⁾	45,684	3,123	33,647	238,596	321,050
Commercial real estate-backed securities	12,295				12,295
Other securitization products ⁽⁴⁾	32,606	312	13,280	105,486	151,684
Total	¥ 92,548	¥ 3,435	¥ 56,772	¥ 394,225	¥ 546,980

- (1) The balances shown exclude those for which we transferred financial assets to securitization vehicles where such transfers were accounted for as secured financings rather than sales under ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing* (ASC 860), and in which we have no continuing economic exposures.
- (2) We have ¥24,227 million exposure, as whole loans and commitments, to U.S. CMBS-related business as of March 31, 2012.
- (3) The RMBS balance for Americas excludes mortgage pass-through securities and U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO) because their credit risks are considered minimal.
- (4) Includes collateralized loan obligations (CLO), collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and asset-backed securities (ABS) such as those secured on credit card loans, auto loans, student loans and home equity loans.

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The following table provides our exposure to CMBS by geographic region and the external credit ratings of the underlying collateral as of March 31, 2012. Ratings are based on the lowest ratings given by Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, Fitch Ratings Ltd., Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. or Rating and Investment Information, Inc. as of March 31, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012								Total
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	Not rated	GSE ⁽¹⁾	
Japan	¥ 591	¥	¥ 901	¥ 126	¥	¥	¥ 345	¥	¥ 1,963
Europe	505	270	2,566	2,168	1,664	1,343	1,329		9,845
Americas	14,956	1,906	13,717	9,014	5,955	1,641	2,954		50,143
Total	¥ 16,052	¥ 2,176	¥ 17,184	¥ 11,308	¥ 7,619	¥ 2,984	¥ 4,628	¥	¥ 61,951

(1) GSE refers to government sponsored enterprises.

Leveraged Finance

We provide loans to clients in connection with leveraged buy-outs and leveraged buy-ins. As this type of financing is usually initially provided through a commitment, we have both funded and unfunded exposures on these transactions. The following table sets forth our exposure to leveraged finance by geographic location of the target company as of March 31, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Japan	¥ 2,682	¥	¥ 2,682
Europe	51,995	31,890	83,885
Americas	5,095	14,366	19,461
Asia and Oceania	2,036	520	2,556
Total	¥ 61,808	¥ 46,776	¥ 108,584

Special Purpose Entities

Our involvement with these entities includes structuring, underwriting, as well as, subject to prevailing market conditions, distributing and selling debt instruments and beneficial interests issued by these entities. In the normal course of securitization and equity derivative activities business, we also act as a transferor of financial assets to, and underwriter, distributor and seller of repackaged financial instruments issued by these entities. We retain, purchase and sell variable interests in SPEs in connection with our market-making, investing and structuring activities. Our other types of involvement with SPEs include guarantee agreements and derivative contracts.

For further discussion on Nomura's involvement with variable interest entities (VIEs), see Note 8 *Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities* to our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Developments

See Note 1 *Summary of accounting policies: New accounting pronouncements adopted during the current year* to our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**(3) Deferred Tax Assets Information***Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities*

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities reported within *Other assets*, *Other* and *Other liabilities* respectively in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Millions of yen
	March 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets	
Depreciation, amortization and valuation of fixed assets	¥ 70,406
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	177,522
Valuation of financial instruments	197,961
Accrued pension and severance costs	34,291
Other accrued expenses and provisions	84,628
Operating losses	313,245
Other	20,034
Gross deferred tax assets	898,087
Less Valuation allowance	(490,986)
Total deferred tax assets	407,101
Deferred tax liabilities	
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	78,262
Valuation of financial instruments	56,732
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	3,167
Valuation of fixed assets	117,112
Other	14,077
Total deferred tax liabilities	269,350
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 137,751

Calculation method of deferred tax assets

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we recognize deferred tax assets to the extent we believe that it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realized. A valuation allowance is provided for tax benefits available to us, which are not deemed more likely than not to be realized.

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(4) Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Risk Management

Business activities of Nomura Group are exposed to various risks such as market risk, credit risk, operational risk and other risks caused by external factors. Nomura Group has established a risk management framework to provide comprehensive controls, monitoring and reporting of these risks in order to maintain financial soundness and the Company's corporate values.

Global Risk Management Structure

Governance

The Board of Directors has established the Structure for Ensuring Appropriate Business of Nomura Holdings, Inc. as the Company's basic principle and set up the framework for the management of risk of loss based on this. In addition, they are continuously making efforts to improve, strengthen and build up our risk management capabilities under this framework. Besides this, the Group Integrated Risk Management Committee (the GIRMC), upon delegation of the EMB, has established the Integrated Risk Management Policy, describing the overall risk management framework including the fundamental principles concerning risk management and organization and this is under continuous improvement.

Basic Principles of Risk Management

Nomura Group defines risks as i.) potential erosion of the Nomura Group's capital base due to unexpected losses from business operations, ii.) potential lack of access to funds due to deterioration of the Nomura Group's creditworthiness or deterioration in market conditions, or iii.) potential failure of revenues to cover expenses due to deterioration of earnings environment or deterioration of efficiency or effectiveness of business operations.

It is a fundamental principle that all Directors, Executive Managing Directors, Senior Managing Directors, Corporate Auditors and employees of Nomura Group shall regard themselves as principals of risk management and appropriately manage risks arising in the course of day-to-day business operations. At the same time, Nomura Group practices prudent risk management at an individual entity level within the group and also identifies, evaluates and appropriately manages risks within each of the business departments, risk management departments and internal audit departments, respectively.

Fundamental Policy of Risk Management

Our fundamental policy concerning risk management is to control risks arising in the course of business operations to the confines of the Company's risk appetite, which is clearly established based on risk tolerance in line with group-wide business strategy, business targets, management strength and financial base. We endeavor to embed this appetite into actual business operations.

Our risk appetite consists of quantitative and qualitative factors. Targets are set for such quantitative factors as capital adequacy, liquidity and profitability. Targets also set for such qualitative factors as Zero Tolerance Risk, which are risk that Nomura shall tolerate to no extent whatsoever, and for Minimum Tolerance Risk, which are risk that we may tolerate to a limited extent in consideration of profit potential, risk mitigation methods, monitoring capability and other factors, respectively.

We endeavor to measure risks using quantitative methods to the greatest extent possible and to continually improve its risk measurement methods. We use economic capital, for the risks measured by quantitative methods collectively and use this as the principal reference for assessment of capital adequacy, capital allocation and risk management. When evaluating risks by quantitative methods, we conduct stress testing as a complementary measure to analyze and evaluate the potential impact of each type of risk on our capital base.

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Risk Management Organizations

The organizational structure and core bodies tasked with risk management in the Nomura Group are shown in the following chart.

Executive Management Board

The EMB deliberates on and determines management strategy, allocation of management resources and important management matters of Nomura Group by promoting the effective use of management resources and execution of business with the unified intent of contributing to the increase of shareholder value.

Group Integrated Risk Management Committee

The GIRMC deliberates on and determines important matters concerning integrated risk management of the Nomura Group upon delegation by the EMB for contributing to the sound and effective management of the business. The GIRMC is a core organization for group-wide risk management and establishes the risk appetite for the Nomura Group and the framework of integrated risk management in accordance with the risk appetite.

Chief Risk Officer

The Chief Risk Officer (the CRO) is responsible for supervising the Risk Management Department and maintaining the effectiveness of the risk management framework independently from the business units within the Nomura Group. The CRO not only regularly reports on the status of the Nomura Group's risk management to the GIRMC, but also reports to and seeks the approval of the GIRMC on measures required for risk management.

Chief Financial Officer

The Chief Financial Officer has the operational authority and responsibility over our liquidity management. Liquidity risk management policy is based on risk appetite which the GIRMC formulates. Our primary objective for liquidity risk management is to ensure continuous liquidity across market cycles and periods of stress, and to ensure that all funding requirements and unsecured debt obligations that fall due within one year can be met without additional unsecured funding or forced liquidation of trading assets.

Risk Management Departments

The Risk Management Departments is defined as collectively the Group Risk Management Department and departments or units in charge of risk management established independently from the business units of Nomura entities. The Risk Management Departments is responsible for establishing and operating of risk management processes, establishing and enforcing risk management policies and regulations, verifying the effectiveness of risk management methods, gathering reports from Nomura Group entities, reporting to Executive/Senior Managing Directors and the GIRMC and others and also reporting to regulatory bodies and handling of regulatory applications concerning risk management methods and other items.

Table of Contents**Classification and Definition of Risk**

The Nomura Group classifies and defines risks as follows and has established departments or units to manage each risk type.

Risk Category	Summary Description
Market Risk	Risk of losses arising from fluctuations in values of financial assets and debts (including off-balance sheet items) due to fluctuations in market risk factors (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, prices of securities and others).
Credit Risk	Risk of losses arising from decrease or disappearance of asset values (including off-balance sheet items) due to deterioration in creditworthiness or default of an obligor or counterparty.
Country Risk	Risk brought about by a country's political, economic, legal, conventional, religious or other characteristics inherent to the country or risk of losses arising from changes in a country's situation due to a change of regime, fall in predictability of governmental measures, economic downturn or social turmoil.
Operational Risk	Risk of losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or external events.
System Risk	Within Operational Risk, risk of losses due to system defects including, without limitation, computer crash or malfunction, or risk of losses due to unauthorized use of computers.
Liquidity Risk	Risk of losses arising from difficulty in securing the necessary funding or from a significantly higher cost of funding than normal levels due to deterioration of the Nomura Group's creditworthiness or deterioration in market conditions.
Business Risk	Risk of failure of revenues to cover costs due to deterioration of the earnings environment or deterioration of the efficiency or effectiveness of business operations.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the potential loss in the value of an asset resulting from changes in market prices, rates, indices, volatilities, correlations or other market factors. This type of risk primarily impacts our trading activities. Effective management of this risk requires the ability to analyze a complex and constantly changing global market environment, identify problematic trends and ensure that appropriate action is taken in a timely manner.

Nomura uses a variety of complementary tools to measure, model and aggregate market risk. Our principle statistical measurement tool to assess and limit market risk on an ongoing basis is Value at Risk or VaR. Limits on VaR are set in line with the firm's risk appetite as expressed through economic capital. In addition to VaR, we use stress testing and sensitivity analysis to measure and analyze our market risk. Sensitivities are measures used to show the potential changes to a portfolio due to standard moves in market risk factors. They are specific to each asset class and cannot usually be aggregated across risk factors. Market risk is monitored against a set of approved limits, with daily reports and other management information provided to the business units and senior management.

Value at Risk

VaR is a measure of the potential loss in the value of our trading positions due to adverse movements in markets over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. Market risks that are incorporated in the VaR model include equity prices, interest rates, credit, foreign exchange rates, and commodities with associated volatilities and correlations.

As part of our continuous investment to improve risk modelling and remain in line with industry good practise, Nomura enhanced the official VaR model from a variance-covariance type model to a historical simulation model in October 2011. This methodology change improved the capture of non-linear risks and led to an increased number of time series used in the VaR calculation to capture various basis risks. The two VaR models were run in parallel on the global portfolio from early 2011 until the switch-over in October 2011 to ensure that the model change implications and impacts were well understood. On average, from January to September 2011, a 27% VaR increase was observed from the old to the new VaR model, mainly as a result of better risk capture (e.g. basis risk) and more realistic modelling of tail events. As a result of this model enhancement, Nomura was well prepared for the change in Basel standards that took effect at the end of December 2011.

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VaR Methodology Assumptions

Nomura's VaR methodology now uses historical simulation to estimate potential profit or loss. Historical market moves are repeatedly applied to the Firm's current exposure, forming a distribution of simulated portfolio returns. From this distribution the required potential losses can be estimated at required confidence levels (probabilities).

VaR is calculated across the Firm at a 99% confidence level. 1-day VaR is used for internal risk management and limits, and 10-day VaR is used for regulatory capital. The 10-day VaR is calculated using actual 10-day historical market moves. For internal information purposes, Nomura also calculates the 1% VaR which represents the potential profits from the same distribution. Differences between 99% and 1% measures can be used to demonstrate that markets do not always follow a simple statistical probability model. Additionally, Nomura calculates other measures used to complement VaR under recent regulation known as Basel 2.5. One of these, Stressed-VaR (SVaR) is calibrated on a one-year window from a period of financial stress. All VaR and SVaR numbers are calculated within the same system using equivalent assumptions.

The VaR model uses a default historical time window of two years (520 business days). For risk management and backtesting (see below), Nomura uses a weighted VaR. For the calculation of VaR, the probability weight assigned to each P&L in the historical simulation scenarios depends on when it occurred. The older the observation, the lower the weight. An exponential weighting scheme is used with the exponential weights set to 0.995. This choice of parameter implies a weighted average of the data set of 159 business days (just over 7 months).

The SVaR calculation uses one year of market data from a period of financial stress. The one-year window is calibrated to be the one with the largest SVaR, given the Firm's current portfolio. The historical data used for SVaR is not exponentially weighted.

Given a set of historical market moves, Nomura's VaR model calculates revenues impacts for current portfolio using sensitivities (greeks). Using second order sensitivities (gamma) for equity, rates, and foreign exchange, the VaR model is able to account for the non-linear pay-off of options. Material basis risks are captured either by using different time series (e.g. stock vs. ADR) or by using sensitivities and basis time series (e.g. Bond / Credit Default Swap (CDS) credit spread basis).

Nomura's VaR model uses time series for each individual underlying, whenever available. Approximately 25,000 time series are currently maintained in the Firm's market database. Time series are generally available for all assets but where a complete time series (i.e. 520 business days) cannot be found for a specific underlying, the VaR model will follow a proxy logic to map the exposure to an appropriate time series (for example, this would be the case for an option on a recently issued stock). The level of proxying taking place in the VaR model is carefully monitored through internal risk management processes and there is a continual effort to source new time series to use in the VaR calculation.

VaR Backtesting

The performance of the Firm's VaR model is constantly monitored to ensure that it remains fit for purpose. The main approach for validating VaR is to compare 1-day P&L with the corresponding VaR estimate. With a 99% VaR measure, one expects 2-3 exceptions (i.e. loss is larger than VaR) a year. We backtest the VaR model at Firm level as well as at a number of lower levels, and the backtesting results are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Firm's risk management function.

Limitations and Advantages of VaR

The main advantage of VaR as a risk measure is that it is able to aggregate risk from different asset classes (in contrast with other risk measures sensitivities that cannot be easily aggregated directly). The risk from different divisions of the Firm can therefore easily be compared and aggregated using VaR.

As a risk measure, however, VaR has well documented limitations. One of the main disadvantages with VaR is that it is a backward looking risk measure. Using historical market moves to infer future P&L for a firm, means that we assume that only events that have actually happened are relevant to analyse the risk of a portfolio.

Moreover, VaR only gives an estimate of the loss at a stated (99th) percentile (i.e. in one out of 100 days the loss will be greater than 1d VaR), but not what magnitude of loss that can take place whenever the loss does exceed VaR.

VaR as a risk measure is most appropriate for liquid markets and may understate the financial impact of severe events for which there is no historical precedent on where market liquidity may not be reliable. In particular, historical correlations can break down in extreme markets leading to unexpected relative market moves. This may make positions that off-set each other in VaR modeling move in the same direction thus increase losses.

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Nomura is aware of the limitations of the Firm's VaR model and uses VaR only as one component of a diverse risk management process. Other metrics to supplement VaR include stress testing and sensitivity analysis.

No backing exceptions were experienced at Group level.

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Other Controls

In some business lines or portfolios we use additional controls to control or limit risk taking activity. This may include the requirement for business units to fulfil additional conditions and/or seek additional approvals from senior management committees before the execution of certain types of transactions.

Stress Testing

Nomura Group conducts market risk stress testing since VaR and sensitivity analysis have limited ability to capture all portfolio risks or tail risks, including non-linear behaviors. Stress testing for market risk is conducted daily and weekly, scenarios are designed flexibly based upon the features of trading strategies. We conduct stress testing not only at each desk level, but also at the Nomura Group level with a set of common global scenarios in order to capture the impact on the whole company of market fluctuations.

Model Reviews

Models are used within the Firm for valuation and risk management of trading positions, financial reporting, and regulatory and internal capital calculations. The Global Model Validation Group validates the appropriateness and consistency of these models, functioning independently to those who design and build models. As part of this process, the Global Model Validation Group analyzes a number of factors to assess the model's suitability and to quantify model risk through model reserves and capital adjustments.

Non-Trading Risk

A major market risk in our non-trading portfolio relates to equity investments held for operating purposes which we hold on a long-term basis. Our non-trading portfolio is exposed mainly to volatility in the Japanese stock market. One method that can estimate the market risk in the portfolio is to analyze market sensitivity based on changes in the TOPIX, which is a leading index of prices of stocks on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

We use regression analysis covering the previous 90 days which tracks and compares fluctuations in the TOPIX and the market value of our equity investments held for operating purposes. Our simulation indicates that, for each 10% change in the TOPIX, the market value of our operating equity investments held for operating purposes can be expected to change by ¥14,051 million at the end of March 2011 and ¥11,951 million at the end of March 2012. The TOPIX closed at 869.38 points at the end of March 2011 and at 854.35 points at the end of March 2012. This simulation analyzes data for our entire portfolio of equity investments held for operating purposes. Therefore, it is very important to note that the actual results differ from our expectations because of price fluctuations of individual equities.

Credit Risk

The Nomura Group defines credit risk as risk of losses arising from decrease or disappearance of asset values (including off-balance sheet items) due to deterioration in creditworthiness or default of an obligor.

For controlling credit risk appropriately, the Nomura Group has set out the basic principles in its Credit Risk Management Policy, a basic policy concerning credit risk management, which are important to meet the various needs of our clients whilst taking appropriate risks and ensuring sufficient returns to improve our corporate values. Under these basic principles, we have established a robust and comprehensive credit risk management framework.

The Nomura Group has been applying the Foundation Internal Rating Based Approach in calculating Credit Risk Weighted Asset for regulatory capital calculation since the end of March 2011. However, the Standardized Approach is applied to certain business units or asset types, which are considered immaterial to the calculation of credit risk weighted assets.

Credit Risk Management Framework

Under the credit risk management framework, the GIRMC, upon delegation by the EMB, deliberates on and determines important matters concerning integrated risk management of the Nomura Group and accordingly has established important principles concerning credit risk management as described in the Credit Risk Management Policy and other documents. Also, the Global Risk Management Committee, upon delegation by the GIRMC, deliberates on and determines important matters concerning credit risk management of the Nomura Group based on strategic risk allocation and risk appetite of Nomura Group as determined by the GIRMC.

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The Nomura Group has established an organizational structure with an appropriate system of check-and-balances under the CRO. The Credit Planning Unit is responsible for planning or implementation of amending, revising or abolishing Internal Rating Systems, including development, oversight and continuous revising of the Internal Rating Model.

The Credit Department, which is independent from the business units, conducts credit analysis, internal rating assignment, monitoring of credit risk profiles including credit concentration risk and others. Also, the Credit Risk Control Unit (the CRCU), also independent from the business units and Credit Department, is responsible for monitoring operations, validation and others items for the Internal Rating System. Additionally, the Internal Audit Department, independently from these departments, audits the adequacy of credit risk management.

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Method of Credit Risk Management

Internal Rating System

The Nomura Group has established an Internal Rating System to be a unified, exhaustive and objective framework to evaluate credit risk with reasonable manner. Internal Ratings consist of Obligor Ratings, which represent assessment of an Obligor's creditworthiness, Facility Ratings, which represent assessment of potential unrecoverable loss for a facility in default and SL Rating, which represents the assessment of probability of default of a given Specialised Lending (SL) Transactions. Internal Ratings are classified into 20 grades, which consist of 17 non-default grades and 3 default grades based on creditworthiness. SL is defined in the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company as corporate exposure like project finance and object finance.

Obligor Ratings are assigned in principle to obligors which fall into the scope of the credit risk-weighted assets calculation. In order to appropriately reflect the creditworthiness of obligors, Obligor Ratings are not only reviewed periodically at least once a year, but also are reviewed as soon as significant change in the creditworthiness of the Obligor is identified. The Credit Department, functionally independent from the business units, is responsible for assigning Internal Ratings in order to ensure the sound process of rating assignment.

Each SL exposure is assigned SL Ratings which are then mapped to one of five slots of Strong, Good, Satisfactory, Weak and Default for credit risk weighted asset calculation. Frequency and process of SL Ratings reviews are conducted with almost same manner with that of Obligor Rating.

The CRCU, functionally independent from business units and the Credit Department, is responsible for validating the appropriateness of Internal Rating System at least once a year. In addition, the Internal Audit Unit, independent from all the divisions and units mentioned above, is responsible for auditing the appropriateness of the overall Internal Rating System, as part of Internal Audit's review of credit risk management.

Management of individual credit exposures

The Nomura Group's main type of credit risk assets are counterparties faced through derivatives transactions or securities financing transactions (derivatives in this section).

Credit exposures against counterparties are managed by means of setting Credit Limits based upon credit analysis of individual obligors. For ongoing risk monitoring, Credit Limits are managed through the daily calculation of potential credit exposures up to maturity, as well as monitoring the actual creditworthiness of obligors with adequate frequency, based upon which Obligor Ratings and Credit Limits are updated.

Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

Nomura enters into International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) master agreements or equivalent agreements (called Master Netting Agreements) with many of its derivatives counterparties. Master Netting Agreements provide protection to reduce losses potentially incurred by a counterparty default.

In addition, to reduce losses potentially incurred by a counterparty default, Nomura requires collateral to mitigate exposure, principally cash or highly liquid bonds, including U.S. and Japanese government securities, when necessary.

Scope of Credit Risk Management

The scope of credit risk management includes counterparty trading and various debt or equity instruments including loans, private equity investments, fund investments, investment securities and any other as deemed necessary from a credit risk management perspective.

Integrated Management

We evaluate credit risk not only by obligor, but also by obligor group where it is appropriate that their credit risk should be evaluated collectively.

Credit Risk Reporting

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The global risk management unit is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and analyzing credit risk and for reporting the status of credit risk to the CRO, Senior Managing Director(s) in charge of risk management and the GIRMC with appropriate frequency.

Credit Risk Measurement

Credit risk is quantitatively-measured by a globally unified methodology. Credit risk is properly measured to reflect the effect of collateral or a guarantee.

Table of ContentsCredit Risk to counterparties to derivatives transaction

We measure our credit risk to counterparties of derivatives transactions as the sum of actual current exposure evaluated daily at its fair value, plus potential exposure until maturity of such transactions. All derivative credit lines are controlled through the risk management departments.

As we mentioned previously, we enter into Master Netting Agreements with many of our derivative counterparties. Master Netting Agreements provide protection to reduce our risks of counterparty default and, in some cases, offset our consolidated balance sheet exposure with the same counterparty and provide a more meaningful presentation of our balance sheet credit exposure. In addition, to reduce default risk, we require collateral, principally cash or highly liquid bonds, including U.S. and Japanese government securities when necessary.

The credit exposures in our trading-related derivatives at the end of March 2012 are summarized in the table below, showing as the fair value by counterparty credit rating and by tenor. The credit ratings are internally determined by our credit unit.

Credit Rating	Billions of yen						Total Fair Value (a)	Collateral Obtained (b)	Replacement Cost (a)-(b)
	Years to Maturity					Cross-Maturity Netting ⁽¹⁾			
	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	More than 7 Years				
AAA	¥ 10	¥ 26	¥ 24	¥ 21	¥ 81	¥ (82)	¥ 80	¥ 6	¥ 74
AA	123	164	215	179	307	(772)	216	24	192
A	288	327	354	331	1,031	(1,901)	430	117	313
BBB	75	99	73	81	412	(495)	245	155	90
BB	22	33	28	18	71	(145)	27	47	(20)
Other ⁽²⁾	115	98	42	98	122	(417)	58	65	(7)
Sub-total	633	747	736	728	2,024	(3,812)	1,056	414	642
Listed	323	180	31	6	0	(236)	304	0	304
Total	¥ 956	¥ 927	¥ 767	¥ 734	¥ 2,024	¥ (4,048)	¥ 1,360	¥ 414	¥ 946

- (1) This item represents netting of payable balances with receivable balances for the same counterparty across maturity band categories. Receivable and payable balances with the same counterparty in the same maturity category, however, are net within the maturity category. Cash collateral netting against net derivatives in accordance with ASC 210-20 *Balance Sheet Offsetting* are included.
- (2) Other does not necessarily indicate that the counterparties' credit rating is below investment grade.

Table of Contents**Exposure to certain European peripheral countries**

During 2011 and continuing into 2012, the creditworthiness of several peripheral countries within the Eurozone such as Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain (the GIIPS countries) has declined due to economic and fiscal weaknesses. The worsening of financial, economic and structural issues in the GIIPS countries have adversely influenced major global financial markets. A sustained market/economic downturn can adversely affect our business and can result in substantial losses.

The table below presents information regarding this exposure as at March 31, 2012 as measured in accordance with our internal risk management policies. Country risk exposure under these policies is reported based on the location of the counterparty, issuer or underlier's assets.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012				
	By type of financial instrument		Total gross funded exposure	Less: Hedges ⁽⁴⁾	Total net funded exposure
	Inventory positions ⁽¹⁾	Derivative contracts ⁽²⁾ , Securities, financing transactions and others ⁽³⁾			
Greece	¥ 3,148	¥ 8,690	¥ 11,838	¥ (4,042)	¥ 7,796
Sovereign	2,616	6,193	8,809	(3,782)	5,027
Non Sovereign ⁽⁵⁾	532	2,497	3,029	(260)	2,769
Ireland	33,574	1,174	34,748	(251)	34,497
Sovereign	(7,028)	846	(6,182)	(246)	(6,428)
Non Sovereign ⁽⁵⁾	40,602	328	40,930	(5)	40,925
Italy	80,756	39,487	120,243	(39,258)	80,985
Sovereign	86,152	22,605	108,757	(36,650)	72,107
Non Sovereign ⁽⁵⁾	(5,396)	16,882	11,486	(2,608)	8,878
Portugal	(15,210)	13,326	(1,884)	(14,701)	(16,585)
Sovereign	(15,065)	0	(15,065)	(9,728)	(24,793)
Non Sovereign ⁽⁵⁾	(145)	13,326	13,181	(4,973)	8,208
Spain	6,921	27,449	34,370	(11,539)	22,831
Sovereign	(10,459)	5,050	(5,409)	(5,225)	(10,634)
Non Sovereign ⁽⁵⁾	17,380	22,399	39,779	(6,314)	33,465
Total	¥ 109,189	¥ 90,126	¥ 199,315	¥ (69,791)	¥ 129,524
Sovereign	56,216	34,694	90,910	(55,631)	35,279
Non Sovereign ⁽⁵⁾	52,973	55,432	108,405	(14,160)	94,245

(1) Inventory positions consist of long and short-term debt and equity securities, loans, equity derivatives and credit derivatives, all of which are generally carried at fair value on a recurring basis in our consolidated balance sheets. Credit derivatives include single name CDS which reference GIIPS names. The gross notional value of single name CDS contracts where we have purchased and sold protection is ¥3,600 billion and ¥3,603 billion, respectively. The gross estimated fair value of these contracts where we have purchased and sold protection is ¥413 billion and ¥403 billion, respectively. These notional and fair value amounts are not representative of Nomura's overall exposure as they exclude the impact of master netting agreements and collateralization arrangements in place with the counterparties to these transactions. See Note 3 *Derivative instruments and hedging activities* in our consolidated financial statements included within this Annual Securities Report for more information around the nature of Nomura's credit derivative activities. Inventory positions also include GIIPS collateral with a fair value of ¥9,452 million used in open repo-to-maturity transactions.

(2) Derivatives are shown net by counterparty after deduction of collateral received.

(3)

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Securities financing transactions consist of repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending transactions are generally carried at amortized cost and are shown net by counterparty and after deduction of collateral amounts received.

- (4) Hedges consist primarily of CDS contracts.
- (5) Non-sovereign counterparties are primarily financial institutions located in these countries.

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In addition to the above, Nomura has outstanding unfunded loan commitments with a notional value of ¥6,364 million located in these countries.

Operational Risk Management

Overview of Operational Risk Management

The Nomura Group defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. This is an industry standard definition based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision definition of operational risk.

Nomura's GIRMC has approved the Nomura Global Operational Risk Management Policy, which defines the fundamental policy and framework for operational risk management across the Nomura Group in order to meet business and regulatory needs. This Policy is supported by further Minimum Standards and Procedures to clearly set out a consistent framework for the management of operational risk.

Operational Risk Principles

The Nomura Group adopts the industry standard Three Lines of Defence for the management of operational risk, comprising the following elements:

- 1) 1st Line of Defence: The business which owns and manages its risks

- 2) 2nd Line of Defence: The Operational Risk Management (ORM) function, which defines and co-ordinates the operational risk strategy and framework

- 3) 3rd Line of Defence: Internal and External Audit, who provide independent assurance

The Governing body: The GIRMC, with delegated authority from the Board of Directors, which provides formal oversight.

This ensures appropriate oversight and independent review and challenge of operational risk management throughout the Company.

Operational Risk Management Framework

We have established an operational risk management framework comprising certain key products, services and processes. This framework is shown below:

Infrastructure of the framework

Policy framework: Sets minimum standards for operational risk and details how to monitor adherence to these standards

Training and awareness: Action taken by ORM to improve business understanding of ORM
Products and Services

Scenario analysis: Process to identify high impact, low probability tail events

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Event reporting: Process to obtain information on and learn from actual events impacting on the Company and relevant external events

Key Risk Indicators (KRI): Metrics which allow monitoring of certain key operational risks

Outputs
Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA): Risk and Control Self Assessment process to identify key risks, controls and action plans

Analysis and reporting: Key aspect of ORM role to analyze and report on ORM information and work with business to develop actions

Operational risk capital calculation: Calculate operational risk capital under Basel II provisions and allocate to the business to improve the efficiency on profit vs risks

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Operational Risk Classification

The Nomura Group uses the standard Basel II event type as operational risk classifications (namely, Internal Fraud, External Fraud, Employee Practices and Workplace Safety, Clients, Products & Business Practices, Damage to Physical Assets, Business Disruption and System Failures and Execution, Delivery & Process Management).

Basel II regulatory capital calculation for operational risk

The Nomura Group uses The Standardized Approach (TSA) for calculating regulatory capital for operational risk. This involves using a 3 year average of gross income, allocated to business lines and multiplied by a fixed percentage determined by the FSA, to establish the amount of required OR capital.

The Nomura Group uses consolidated net revenue as gross income, however as for a part of the consolidated subsidiaries, gross operating profit is used as gross income. Gross income allocation is performed by mapping the net revenue of each given segment from management accounting data to each business line in accordance with the categories:

Business Line	Description	Beta Factor
Retail Banking	Retail deposit and loan-related services	12%
Commercial Banking	Deposit and loan-related services except for Retail Banking business	15%
Payment and Settlement	Payment and settlement services for clients transactions	18%
Retail Brokerage	Securities-related services mainly for individuals	12%
Trading and Sales	Market-related business	18%
Corporate Finance	M&A, underwriting, secondary and private offerings, and other funding services for clients	18%
Agency Services	Agency services for clients such as custody	15%
Asset Management	Fund management services for clients	12%

Calculation Process of Basel II regulatory capital calculation for operational risk

The Nomura Group then calculates capital for every business line by multiplying respectively allocated annual gross income by the corresponding factors set out above. Any unallocable gross income is multiplied by a fixed percentage of 18%.

The total Operational Risk capital is calculated as the three-year average of the simple summation of the amounts across each of the business lines and unallocable value in each year. However, where the aggregated amount within a given year is negative, then the input to the numerator for that year shall be zero.

In any given year, negative numbers in any business line shall offset positive numbers in other business lines. However, negative numbers in unallocable value shall not offset positive numbers in other business lines and shall be treated as zero.

Operational risk capital is calculated twice a year; reference dates for the calculation are the end of March and the end of September.

(5) Liquidity and Capital Resources

Funding and Liquidity Management

Overview

We define liquidity risk as the potential inability to meet financial obligations as they become due. This risk could arise from an inability to access the secured or unsecured debt markets, a deterioration in our credit ratings, a failure to manage unplanned changes in funding

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requirements, a failure to liquidate assets quickly and with minimal loss in value, or changes in regulatory capital restrictions which may prevent the free flow of funds between different group entities. Liquidity risk could be due both to Nomura-specific and market-wide events. Liquidity risk management policy is based on liquidity risk appetite which the Group Integrated Risk Management Committee formulates upon delegation by the Executive Management Board (EMB). Our primary objective for liquidity risk management is to ensure continuous liquidity across market cycles and periods of market stress, and to ensure that all funding requirements and unsecured debt obligations that fall due within one year can be met without additional unsecured funding or forced liquidation of assets.

We have in place a number of Liquidity Risk Management frameworks that enable us to achieve our primary liquidity objective. These frameworks include (1) Centralized Control of Residual Cash; (2) Appropriate Funding and Diversification of Funding Sources and Maturities Commensurate with the Composition of Assets; (3) Management of Credit Lines to Nomura Group Entities; (4) Implementation of Liquidity Stress Tests; and (5) Contingency Funding Plan.

Our EMB has the authority to make decisions concerning the group liquidity management. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has the operational authority and responsibility over our liquidity management based on decisions made by the EMB.

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1. Centralized Control of Residual Cash.

We control centrally residual cash held at Nomura Group entities for effective utilization purposes. As for the usage of funds, we manage the overall level of unsecured funding and set internal limits on the additional amount of unsecured funding available across Nomura Group. The limit for unsecured funding is set by the EMB and monitored closely by Global Treasury.

In order to enable us to transfer funds smoothly among the group entities, we limit issuance of securities by regulated broker-dealers or banking entities. We actively seek to concentrate issuance of all long-term unsecured, non-deposit funding instruments at either Nomura or unregulated issuing entities. The primary benefits of this strategy include cost minimization, wider investor name recognition and greater flexibility in providing funding to various subsidiaries across Nomura Group.

2. Appropriate Funding and Diversification of Funding Sources and Maturities Commensurate with the Composition of Assets.

We seek to maintain a surplus of long-term debt and equity above the cash capital requirements of our assets. This enables us to fund our operations for at least one year in a stress event, without needing to raise additional unsecured funding or forcing the liquidation of assets. The amount of liquidity required is based on an internal model which incorporates the following requirements:

- (i) Our ability to finance assets using secured funding, including repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. The cash capital requirements are calculated using conservative estimates of the assets secured borrowing power in stressed scenarios.
- (ii) Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets, property, equipment and other illiquid assets.

(iii) Collateral requirements on derivative contracts arising as a result of a two-notch downgrade in our credit rating.

Collateral requirements to support potential increased intraday collateral requirements from our clearers and settlement agents arising as a result of a two-notch downgrade in our credit rating.

In addition, other unencumbered assets held at exchanges for chaining requirements are also funded with long-term liquidity.

(iv) Commitments to lend to external counterparties based on the probability of drawdown.

(v) Capital or other forms of financing in our regulated subsidiaries that is in excess of their long-term cash capital requirements.

Our internal model takes into account legal, regulatory and tax restrictions that may impact the ability to freely transfer of liquidity across the entities within the group.

We seek to achieve diversification of our funding sources by market, instrument type, investors and currency in order to reduce our reliance on any one funding source and reduce refinancing risk. We benefit by distributing a significant portion of our debt through our retail and institutional sales force to a diversified global investor base.

We diversify funding by issuing various types of debt instruments these include both structured loans and notes. Structured notes are debt obligations with returns linked to other debt or equity securities, indices, currencies or commodities. We issue structured notes in order to increase the diversity of our debt instruments. We typically hedge the returns we are obliged to pay with derivative positions and/or the underlying assets to maintain funding consistency with our unsecured long term debt. The proportion of our non-yen denominated long-term debt slightly decreased to 28.0% of total term debt outstanding as of March 31, 2012 from 28.5% as of March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents*2.1 Short-Term Unsecured Debt*

Our short-term unsecured debt consists primarily of short-term bank borrowings (including long-term bank borrowings maturing within one year), commercial paper, deposits at banking entities, certificates of deposit and bonds and notes maturing within one year. Deposits at banking entities and certificates of deposit represent customer deposits and certificates of deposit held by our banking subsidiaries.

Our short-term unsecured debt total increased ¥374.8 billion to ¥3,009.1 billion as of March 31, 2012 from ¥2,634.3 billion as of March 31, 2011 mainly due to a ¥366.4 billion increase in short-term bank borrowings to ¥1,250.7 billion as of March 31, 2012 from ¥884.3 billion as of March 31, 2011. The average outstanding balance of commercial paper was ¥338.0 billion for the period ended in March 31, 2012.

The table below summarizes our Short-Term Unsecured Debt:

	Billions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Short-Term Unsecured Debt Total ⁽¹⁾	¥ 2,634.3	¥ 3,009.1
Short-Term Bank Borrowings	884.3	1,250.7
Other Loans	84.8	99.0
Commercial Paper	379.5	315.6
Deposit at Banking Entities	573.1	589.8
Certificates of Deposit	184.0	234.7
Bonds and Notes maturing within one year	528.6	519.3

(1) Short-term unsecured debt includes the current portion of long-term unsecured debt.

2.2 Long-Term Unsecured Debt

We also routinely issue long term-debt in various maturities and currencies to maintain a long-term funding surplus, and to also achieve both cost-effective funding and a maturity profile where the average duration of our debt is sufficient to meet our long-term cash capital requirements.

Our long-term unsecured debt includes senior and subordinated debt issued through U.S registered shelf offerings and our U.S. registered medium-term note programs, our Euro medium-term note programs, registered shelf offerings in Japan and various other bond programs.

As a globally competitive financial service group in Japan, we have access to multiple markets worldwide and major funding centers. The Company, NSC, Nomura Europe Finance N.V. (NEF) and Nomura Bank International plc (NBI) are the main entities that conduct external borrowings, issuances of debt instruments and other funding activities. By raising funds to match the currencies and liquidities of our assets or by using foreign exchange swaps as may be necessary, we pursue optimization of our funding structures.

We use a wide range of products and currencies to ensure that our funding is efficient and well diversified across markets and investor types. Our unsecured senior debt is issued without financial covenants, such as covenants related to adverse changes in our credit ratings, cash flows, results of operations or financial ratios, which could trigger an increase in our cost of financing or accelerate the maturity of the debt.

Our long-term debt decreased ¥93.9 billion to ¥6,373.0 billion as of March 31, 2012 from ¥6,466.9 billion as of March 31, 2011, primarily due to ¥663.7 billion decrease in bonds and notes to ¥3,559.3 billion as of March 31, 2012 from ¥4,223.0 billion as of March 31, 2011. The increase in long-term bank borrowings primarily reflected refinancing of some of our long-term bank borrowings which was, partly offset by a ¥589.5 billion increase in long-term bank borrowings to ¥2,589.1 billion as of March 31, 2012 from ¥1,999.6 billion as of March 31, 2011.

In the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2012, Nomura issued ¥215.4 billion of domestic bonds, that consists of ¥170.0 billion of subordinated bonds and ¥45.4 billion of senior debt securities.

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The table below summarizes our Long-Term Unsecured Debt:

	Billions of yen	
	March 31	
	2011	2012
Long-Term Unsecured Debt Total	¥ 6,466.9	¥ 6,373.0
Long-Term Deposit at Banking Entities	55.5	80.2
Long-Term Bank Borrowings	1,999.6	2,589.1
Other Loans	188.8	144.4
Bonds and Notes ⁽¹⁾	4,223.0	3,559.3
NHI Shareholders' Equity	2,082.8	2,107.2

- (1) Excluding long-term bonds and notes issued by consolidated VIEs that meet the definition of Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) under ASC 810, Consolidation (ASC 810) and secured financing transactions recognized within long-term borrowings as a result of transfers of financial assets that are accounted for as financings rather than sales in accordance with ASC 860.

2.3 Maturity Profile

We also seek to maintain an average maturity for plain vanilla instruments greater than or equal to three years. The average maturity for plain vanilla debt securities and borrowings with maturities longer than one year was 4.33 years as of March 31, 2012. A major part of our medium-term notes are structured and linked to interest or equity, indices, currencies or commodities. Conditions for calling notes by indices are individually determined. These maturities are evaluated based on our internal model and monitored by Global Treasury. Maturities for plain vanilla debt securities and borrowings are evaluated based on contractual maturities. Where there is a possibility that notes may be called prior to their scheduled maturity date, maturities are based on our internal stress option adjusted model. This model values the embedded optionality under stress market conditions in order to determine when the note is likely to be called.

On this basis, the average maturity of structured notes (notes with maturities longer than one year) was 10.35 years as of March 31, 2012. The average maturity of our entire long term debt portfolio, including plain vanilla debt securities and borrowings, was 6.79 years as of March 31, 2012. The graph below shows the distribution of maturities of our outstanding long-term debt securities and borrowings.

- (1) Redemption schedule is individually estimated by considering of probability of redemption. Due to structure bias, we use probability adjusted by a certain stress factor.

Table of Contents*2.4 Secured Borrowings*

We typically fund our trading activities on a secured basis through secured borrowings, repurchase agreements and Japanese Gensaki transactions. Repo transactions involve the selling of government and government agency securities under agreements with clients to repurchase these securities from clients. Japanese Gensaki transactions have no margin requirements or substitution right. We believe these funding activities in the secured markets are more cost-efficient and less credit-rating sensitive than financing in the unsecured market. Also, repurchase agreements tend to be short-term, often overnight. We manage the liquidity risks arising from secured funding by transacting with a diverse group of global counterparties, providing with a various range and types of securities collateral and actively seeking to term out the tenor of certain transactions. For more detail of secured borrowings and repurchase agreements, see Note 6 *Collateralized transactions* to our consolidated financial statements.

3. Management of Credit Lines to Nomura Group entities.

We maintain committed facility agreements with financial institutions for Nomura Group entities in order to provide contingent financing sources. Total of unused committed facilities increased ¥13.9 billion to ¥138.3 billion as of March 31, 2012 from ¥124.4 billion as of March 31, 2011. We have structured the facilities to ensure that the maturity dates of these facilities are distributed evenly throughout the year in order to prevent excessive maturities of facilities in any given period. While the ability to borrow under these facilities is subject to customary lending conditions and covenants, we do not believe that any of the covenant requirements will impair our ability to draw on the facilities. We occasionally test the effectiveness of our drawdown procedures.

4. Implementation of Liquidity Stress Tests.

We maintain our liquidity portfolio and monitor our sufficiency of liquidity based on an internal model which simulates changes in cash outflow under specified stress scenarios to comply with our above mentioned liquidity management policy.

We assess the firm's liquidity requirements under various stress scenarios with differing levels of severity over multiple time horizons. We evaluate these requirements under company-specific and broad market wide events, including potential credit rating downgrades at the parent company and subsidiary levels that may impact us by loss of access to unsecured capital markets, additional collateral posting requirements, limited or no access to secured funding markets and other events. We call this risk analysis our *Maximum Cumulative Outflow* framework.

To ensure a readily available source for a potential liquidity requirement, we maintain a liquidity portfolio in the form of cash and highly liquid, unencumbered securities that may be sold or pledged to provide liquidity. As of March 31, 2012, our liquidity portfolio was ¥ 5,427.7 billion which generated a liquidity surplus taking into account a stress scenario as defined in our liquidity risk policy. We recognize that the liquidity standards for financial institutions continue to be the subject of further discussion among the relevant supervisory bodies including the Basel Committee. The existing model and simulations upon which we currently rely may need to be reviewed depending on any new development in this area. Our liquidity portfolio is composed of the following highly liquid products.

	Billions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Liquidity Portfolio	¥ 5,819.1	¥ 5,427.7
Cash, Cash Equivalent and Time Deposits	1,959.7	1,137.3
Government Securities	3,851.1	3,877.4
Others	8.3	413.0

In addition to the liquidity portfolio, we have ¥1,289.6 billion of other unencumbered assets comprising mainly unpledged trading assets that can be used as an additional source of secured funding. The aggregate value of our liquidity portfolios and other unencumbered assets as of March 31, 2012 was ¥6,717.3 billion this represented 223.2 % of our total unsecured debt maturing within one year.

	Billions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Net Liquidity Value of Other Unencumbered Assets	¥ 1,806.9	¥ 1,289.6

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Liquidity Portfolio	5,819.1	5,427.7
Total	¥ 7,626.0	¥ 6,717.3

In the stress test, we assume the cash outflow as shown below and also consider the assumption that in certain instances, legal and regulatory requirements can restrict the flow of funds between entities in our consolidated group, and funds or securities may not freely move among us.

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The size and structure of our liquidity portfolio takes into account immediate cash requirements arising from

- (i) Upcoming maturities of unsecured debt (maturities less than one year)
- (ii) Potential buybacks of our outstanding debt
- (iii) Loss of secured funding lines particularly for less liquid assets, over and above our cash capital estimates
- (iv) Fluctuation of funding needs under normal business circumstances
- (v) Cash and collateral outflows in a stress event

We constantly evaluate and modify our liquidity risk assumptions based on regulatory and market changes. The model we use in order to simulate the impact of stress scenarios assumes no liquidation of assets, no ability to issue additional unsecured funding, a widening of haircuts on outstanding repo funding, collateralization of clearing banks and depositories, drawdowns on loan commitments and loss of liquidity from market losses on inventory.

In 2008, the Basel Committee published Principles for Sound Liquidity Risk Management and Supervision (Sound Principles). To complement these principles, the Committee has further strengthened its liquidity framework by developing two minimum standards for funding liquidity. These standards have been developed to achieve two separate but complementary objectives.

The first objective is to promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has sufficient high-quality liquid assets to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for one month. The Committee developed the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) to achieve this objective.

The second objective is to promote resilience over a longer time horizon by creating additional incentives for banks to fund their activities with more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis. The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) has a time horizon of one year and has been developed to provide a sustainable maturity structure of assets and liabilities.

These two standards are comprised mainly of specific parameters which are internationally harmonised with prescribed values. Certain parameters, however, contain elements of national discretion to reflect jurisdiction-specific conditions.

After an observation period, the LCR, including any revisions, will be introduced on January 1, 2015. The NSFR, including any revisions, will move to a minimum standard by January 1, 2018.

5. Contingency Funding Plan.

We have developed a detailed contingency funding plan to integrate liquidity risk control into our comprehensive risk management strategy and to enhance the quantitative aspects of our liquidity risk control procedures. As a part of the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP), we have developed an approach for analyzing and specifying the extent of any liquidity crisis. This allows us to estimate the likely impact of both a Nomura-specific and market-wide crises; and specifies the immediate action to be taken to mitigate any risk. The CFP lists details of key internal and external parties to be contacted and the processes by which information is to be disseminated. This has been developed at the legal entity level in order to capture specific cash requirements at the local level – it assumes that the parent company does not have access to cash that may be trapped at the subsidiary level due to regulatory, legal or tax constraints. We periodically test the effectiveness of our funding plans for different Nomura-specific and market-wide events. We also have access to operations at central banks including but not exclusively the Bank of Japan, which provide financing against various types of securities. These operations are accessed in the normal course of business and are an important tool in mitigating contingent risk from market disruptions.

Cash Flows

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Nomura's cash flows are primarily generated from operating activities undertaken in connection with our client flows and trading and from financing activities which are closely related to such activities. As a financial institution, growth in operations tends to result in cash outflows from operating activities as well as investing activities, as was generally the case for a number of years through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, we recorded net cash inflows from operating activities and investing activities as discussed in the comparative analysis mentioned below.

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The following is the summary information on our consolidated cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	Billions of yen	
	Year ended March 31 2011	2012
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	¥ (235.1)	¥ 290.9
Net income	31.9	26.1
Trading assets and private equity investments	(1,481.9)	971.3
Trading liabilities	1,206.4	(1,058.4)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, net of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	327.7	980.2
Securities borrowed, net of securities loaned	(446.2)	(508.8)
Other, net	127.0	(119.4)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(423.2)	9.9
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,284.2	(844.3)
Long-term borrowings, net	1,079.6	(867.6)
Other, net	204.6	23.3
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(26.2)	(6.3)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	599.7	(549.8)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,020.6	1,620.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	¥ 1,620.3	¥ 1,070.5

See the consolidated statements of cash flows in our consolidated financial statements for more detailed information.

For the year ended March 31, 2012, our cash and cash equivalents decreased by ¥549.8 billion to ¥1,070.5 billion. Net cash of ¥844.3 billion was used in financing activities due to cash outflows of ¥867.6 billion by net payments of *Long-term borrowings*. As part of trading activities, while there were net cash outflows of ¥87.1 billion from cash inflows due to a decrease in *Trading assets and Private equity investments* in combination with cash outflows due to a decrease in *Trading liabilities*, they were offset by ¥471.4 billion of net cash inflows from repo transactions and securities borrowed and loaned transactions such as *Securities purchased under agreements to resell*, *Securities sold under agreements to repurchase*, and *Securities borrowed, net of Securities loaned*. As a result, net cash of ¥290.9 billion was provided by operating activities.

For the year ended March 31, 2011, our cash and cash equivalents increased by ¥599.7 billion to ¥1,620.3 billion. Net cash of ¥1,284.2 billion was provided by financing activities due to cash inflows of ¥1,079.6 billion from net issuance of *Long-term borrowings*. As part of trading activities, there were net cash outflows of ¥275.5 billion from cash outflows due to an increase in *Trading assets and Private equity investments* in combination with cash inflows due to an increase in *Trading liabilities* and there were also net cash outflows of ¥118.5 billion from repo transactions and securities borrowed and loaned transactions such as *Securities purchased under agreements to resell*, *Securities sold under agreements to repurchase*, and *Securities borrowed, net of Securities loaned*. As a result, net cash of ¥235.1 billion was used in operating activities.

Balance Sheet and Financial Leverage

Total assets as of March 31, 2012, were ¥35,697.3 billion, a decrease of ¥995.7 billion compared with ¥36,693.0 billion as of March 31, 2011, reflecting decreases in *Cash and cash equivalent*, *Securities purchased under agreements to resell* and *Trading assets*. Total liabilities as of March 31, 2012, were ¥33,308.2 billion, a decrease of ¥1,293.2 billion compared with ¥34,601.4 billion as of March 31, 2011, reflecting decreases in *Securities sold under agreements to repurchase*, *Trading liabilities* and *Other secured borrowings*. NHI shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2012, was ¥2,107.2 billion, an increase of ¥24.4 billion compared with ¥2,082.8 billion as of March 31, 2011, due to increases in *Additional paid-in capital*.

We seek to maintain sufficient capital at all times to withstand losses due to extreme market movements. The EMB is responsible for implementing and enforcing capital policies. This includes the determination of our balance sheet size and required capital levels. We continuously review our equity capital base to ensure that it can support the economic risk inherent in our business. There are also regulatory requirements for minimum capital of entities that operate in regulated securities or banking businesses.

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As leverage ratios are commonly used by other financial institutions similar to us, we voluntarily provide a Leverage ratio and Adjusted leverage ratio primarily for benchmarking purposes so that users of our Annual Securities Report can compare our leverage against other financial institutions. There are currently no regulatory or statutory reporting requirements which require us to disclose leverage ratios.

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The following table sets forth NHI shareholders' equity, total assets, adjusted assets and leverage ratios:

	Billions of yen, except ratios March 31	
	2011	2012
NHI shareholders' equity	¥ 2,082.8	¥ 2,107.2
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	36,693.0	35,697.3
Adjusted assets ⁽²⁾	21,536.7	21,954.7
Leverage ratio ⁽³⁾	17.6x	16.9x
Adjusted leverage ratio ⁽⁴⁾	10.3x	10.4x

- (1) Reconciles to the total assets amount disclosed on the face of our consolidated balance sheets and therefore excludes the fair value of securities transferred to counterparties under repo-to-maturity and certain Japanese securities lending transactions which are accounted for as sales rather than collateralized financing arrangements. The fair value of securities derecognized under these agreements has not had a significant impact on our reported Leverage and Adjusted leverage ratios as of March 2011 and 2012.
- (2) Represents total assets less *Securities purchased under agreements to resell* and *Securities borrowed*.
- (3) Equals total assets divided by NHI shareholders' equity.
- (4) Equals adjusted assets divided by NHI shareholders' equity.

Total assets decreased by 2.7% reflecting primarily a decrease in *Securities purchased under agreements to resell*. Total NHI shareholders' equity increased by 1.2%. As a result, our leverage ratio went down from 17.6 times as of March 31, 2011 to 16.9 times as of March 31, 2012.

Adjusted assets increased primarily due to an increase in *Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities*. As a result, our adjusted leverage ratio went up from 10.3 times as of March 31, 2011 to 10.4 times as of March 31, 2012.

Consolidated Regulatory Requirements

The FSA established the Guideline for Financial Conglomerate Supervision (the Financial Conglomerate Guideline) in June 2005 and set out the rules on consolidated regulatory capital. We started monitoring our consolidated capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the Financial Conglomerate Guideline from April 2005.

Beginning from the end of March, 2009, we elected to calculate the consolidated capital adequacy ratio according to the Bank Holding Companies Notice as permitted under the Financial Instruments Business Operators Guidelines, although we continue to be monitored as a financial conglomerate governed by the Financial Conglomerate Guideline.

The Company has been assigned as a Final Designated Parent Company who must calculate the consolidated regulatory capital adequacy ratio according to the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company in April 2011. Since then, we have been calculating our Basel II-based consolidated regulatory capital adequacy ratio according to the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company. Note that the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company has been revised in line with Basel 2.5 and we have calculated our Basel 2.5-based consolidated regulatory capital adequacy ratio since December 2011.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company, our consolidated regulatory capital adequacy ratio is calculated based on the amounts of qualifying capital, credit risk-weighted assets, market risk, and operational risk. Also in accordance with Article 2 of the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company, our consolidated regulatory capital adequacy ratio is higher than 8%. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with this requirement, with a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 16.5%.

The following table presents Nomura's consolidated capital adequacy ratio as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012:

	Billions of yen, except ratios	
	March 31	
	2011	2012
Qualifying Capital		
Tier 1 capital	¥ 1,915.0	¥ 2,090.2
Tier 2 capital	651.5	319.6
Tier 3 capital	139.6	224.3
Deductions	121.8	207.0
Total qualifying capital	2,584.3	2,427.0
Risk-Weighted Assets		
Credit risk-weighted assets	7,468.4	8,324.4
Market risk equivalent assets	2,442.3	3,924.6
Operational risk equivalent assets	1,718.8	2,432.0
Total risk-weighted assets	11,629.5	14,681.0
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	22.2%	16.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.4%	14.2%

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Total qualifying capital is comprised of Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 capital and deduction items. Our Tier 1 capital mainly consists of NHI shareholders equity and non-controlling interests less goodwill, certain intangible fixed assets and 50% of expected loss defined in rule text. Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital consists of subordinated debt classified to Tier 2 and Tier 3 by original maturity and other conditions set out by the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company. Deduction items include the remaining 50% of expected loss and strategic holding as of financial institution's stock.

Market risk is calculated using an internal model method for market risk (Nomura's VaR model). Since the end of December, 2011, we are required to calculate market risk requirement under the Basel 2.5 rule, which is significantly larger than under Basel II rule. On March 31, 2011, we started calculating credit risk assets and operational risk using foundation Internal Ratings-Based approach and The Standardized Approach, respectively.

We provide Tier 1 capital ratio and consolidated capital adequacy ratio not only to demonstrate that we are in compliance with the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company but also for benchmarking purposes so that users of our report can compare our capital position against those of other financial groups under the same Basel framework. Management receives and reviews these capital ratios on a regular basis.

The Basel Committee has issued a series of announcements regarding a broader program designed to strengthen the regulatory capital framework in light of weaknesses revealed by the financial crises. The following is a summary of the proposals which are most relevant to us.

On July 13, 2009, the Basel Committee announced its approval of a package of measures designed to strengthen its rules governing trading book capital and to enhance the three pillars of the Basel II framework, which is called "Basel 2.5". This announcement states that the Basel Committee's trading book rules, effective at the end of 2011, will introduce higher capital requirements to capture the credit risk of complex trading activities. Such trading rules also include a stressed VaR requirement.

On December 16, 2010, in an effort to promote a more resilient banking sector, the Basel Committee issued Basel III, that is, "International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring" and "A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems". The proposals include raising the quality, consistency and transparency of the capital base; strengthening the risk coverage of the capital framework such as the implementation of a credit value adjustment charge for over-the-counter derivative trades; introducing a leverage ratio requirement as a supplemental measure to the risk-based framework; and introducing a series of measures to address concerns over the "procyclicality" of the current framework. The proposals also introduce a minimum liquidity standard including a 30-day liquidity coverage ratio as well as a longer-term structural liquidity ratio. Additional capital, liquidity or other supervisory measures to reduce the externalities created by systemically important institutions are also under review. These standards will be phased in gradually from 2013.

At the G-20 summit in November 2011, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Basel Committee announced the list of global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs) and the additional requirements to the G-SIFIs including the recovery and resolution plan. The FSB also announced the group of G-SIFIs will be updated annually and published by the FSB each November.

The FSA introduced notices such as the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company on consolidated regulation and supervision of securities companies on a consolidated basis on April 1, 2011 to improve the stability and transparency of Japan's financial system and ensure the protection of investors. It reviewed the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company according to Basel 2.5 and Basel III framework and the revised notice in line with Basel 2.5 was implemented at the end of December 2011 and the revised notice in line with Basel III will be implemented at the end of March 2013. It is expected that the revised notice will be in line with a series of rules and standards proposed by the Basel Committee.

Table of Contents**Credit Ratings**

The cost and availability of unsecured funding generally are dependent on credit ratings. The long-term and short-term debts of the Company and NSC are rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, Rating and Investment Information, Inc and Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

As of May 31, 2012, the credit ratings of the Company and NSC were as follows:

	Short-term Debt	Long-term Debt
Nomura Holdings, Inc.		
Standard & Poor's	A-2	BBB+
Moody's Investors Service		Baa3
Rating and Investment Information, Inc.	a-1	A+
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.		AA-
Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.		
Standard & Poor's	A-2	A-
Moody's Investors Service	P-2	Baa2
Rating and Investment Information, Inc.	a-1	A+
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.		AA-

On March 15, 2012, Moody's Investors Service downgraded the ratings for senior debt from Baa2 to Baa3 and from Baa1 to Baa2 for the Company and NSC, respectively. The short-term debt rating for NSC was affirmed at P-2 and the outlook on all the ratings is stable. This downgrade was attributable to Moody's view of the longer-term challenges facing Nomura's Institutional wholesale activities and a reassessment of the risks inherent in the business model of global investment banks while Moody's recognizes the progress being made in Nomura's recent restructuring efforts and its well-established retail and wholesale franchise in Japan.

(6) Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements*Off-balance sheet entities*

In the normal course of business, we engage in a variety of off-balance sheet arrangements with off-balance sheet entities which may have an impact on Nomura's future financial position and performance.

Off-balance sheet arrangements with off-balance sheet entities include the following where Nomura has:

an obligation under a guarantee contract;

a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an off-balance sheet entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support;

any obligation, including a contingent obligation, under a contract that would be accounted for as a derivative instrument; or

any obligation, including a contingent obligation, arising out of a variable interest in an off-balance sheet entity that is held by, and material to, us, where such entity provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with, us.

Off-balance sheet entities may take the form of a corporation, partnership, fund, trust or other legal vehicle which is designed to fulfill a limited, specific purpose by its sponsor. We both create or sponsor these entities and also enter into arrangements with entities created or sponsored by others.

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Our involvement with these entities includes structuring, underwriting, distributing and selling debt instruments and beneficial interests issued by these entities, subject to prevailing market conditions. In the normal course of business, we also act as a transferor of financial assets to these entities, as well as, and underwriter, distributor and seller of asset-repackaged financial instruments issued by these entities, in connection with our securitization and equity derivative activities. We retain, purchase and sell variable interests in SPEs in connection with our market-making, investing and structuring activities. Our other types of off-balance sheet arrangements include guarantee agreements and derivative contracts. Significant involvement is assessed based on all of our arrangements with these entities, even if the probability of loss, as assessed at the balance sheet date, is remote.

For further information about transactions with VIEs, see Note 8 *Securitized and Variable Interest Entities* to our consolidated financial statements.

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Repurchase and securities lending transactions accounted for as sales

We enter into certain types of repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions which we account for as sales rather than collateralized financings where the criteria for derecognition of the securities transferred under ASC 860 are met. These consist of repo-to-maturity transactions and certain types of securities transactions.

We enter into repo-to-maturity transactions to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities between the cash security and repo markets. These transactions involve the sourcing of specific securities in the market and contemporaneously entering into repurchase agreements with different counterparties where the maturity of the agreement matches the maturity of the security transferred as collateral. We account for these transactions as sales rather than collateralized financings where the criteria for derecognition of the securities transferred under ASC 860 are met. The amounts of securities derecognized from our consolidated balance sheets under open repo-to-maturity transactions as of March 31, 2011 and 2012 were ¥169,766 million and ¥39,797 million, respectively.

We engage in certain Japanese securities lending transactions for funding purposes under which we transfer long securities (such as Japanese listed equities). The agreements supporting these transactions include varying margining requirements, but the amount of cash we borrow from our counterparties is typically significantly less than the fair value of securities we lend. We account for these transactions as sales in our consolidated financial statements where the criteria for derecognition of the transferred financial assets under ASC 860 are met. In particular, we do not maintain effective control over the transferred financial assets as we are not able to be returned the transferred financial assets on substantially agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee. Upon adoption of Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2011-03 *Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements* as of January 1, 2012, Nomura has not derecognized such transactions that started on and after the adoption date. The amounts of securities derecognized from our consolidated balance sheets under open securities lending transactions as of March 31, 2011 and 2012 were ¥291,870 million and ¥1,930 million, respectively.

(7) Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

As part of our business, we enter into a variety of contractual obligations and contingent commitments, which may require future payments. These arrangements include:

Standby letters of credit and other guarantees:

In the normal course of our banking / financing activities, we enter into various guarantee arrangements with counterparties in the form of standby letters of credit and other guarantees, which generally have a fixed expiration date.

Long-term borrowings and contractual interest payments:

In connection with our operating activities, we issue Japanese yen and non-Japanese yen denominated long-term borrowings which incur variable and fixed interest payments in accordance with our funding policy.

Operating lease commitments:

We lease our office space and certain employees' residential facilities in Japan primarily under cancellable lease agreements which are customarily renewed upon expiration;

We lease certain equipment and facilities under non-cancellable operating lease agreements.

Capital lease commitments:

We lease certain office space, equipment and facilities under capital lease agreements.

Purchase obligations:

We have purchase obligations for goods and services which include payments for construction-related, advertising, and computer and telecommunications maintenance agreements.

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Commitments to extend credit:

In connection with our banking and financing activities, we enter into contractual commitments to extend credit, which generally have a fixed expiration dates;

In connection with our investment banking activities, we enter into agreements with clients under which we commit to underwrite securities that may be issued by clients.

Commitments to invest in partnerships:

In connection with our merchant banking activities, we have commitments to invest in interests in various partnerships and other entities and commitments to provide financing for investments related to those partnerships.

Commitments to purchase aircraft:

In connection with our aircraft leasing business, we have commitments to purchase aircraft.

Commitments to purchase real estate:

In connection with our real estate related activities, we have commitments to purchase real estate for sale and rental.

Note 13 *Borrowings* contains further detail on our short-term and long-term borrowing obligation and Note 22 *Commitments, contingencies and guarantees* to our consolidated financial statements contains further detail on our other commitments, contingencies and guarantees.

The contractual amounts of commitments to extend credit represent the maximum amounts at risk should the contracts be fully drawn upon, should the counterparties default, and assuming the value of any existing collateral becomes worthless. The total contractual amount of these commitments may not represent future cash requirements since the commitments may expire without being drawn upon. The credit risk associated with these commitments varies depending on the clients' creditworthiness and the value of collateral held. We evaluate each client's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by us upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty.

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The following table presents information regarding amounts and timing of our future contractual obligations and contingent commitments as of March 31, 2012:

	Total contractual amount	Millions of yen Years to Maturity			
		Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Standby letters of credit and other guarantees	¥ 21,674	¥ 12,919	¥ 138	¥ 212	¥ 8,405
Long-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	8,281,872	1,112,828	2,463,672	1,623,241	3,082,131
Contractual interest payments ⁽²⁾	1,090,956	142,159	233,456	146,067	569,274
Operating lease commitments	169,038	21,129	35,821	25,089	86,999
Capital lease commitments ⁽³⁾	52,855	616	864	6,099	45,276
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	37,237	26,872	10,365		
Commitments to extend credit	332,009	81,515	48,052	147,354	55,088
Commitments to invest in partnerships	28,825	15,155	7,961	971	4,738
Commitments to purchase aircraft	52,411	25,727	26,684		
Commitments to purchase real estates	234,400	139,376	86,620	8,404	
Total	¥ 10,301,277	¥ 1,578,296	¥ 2,913,633	¥ 1,957,437	¥ 3,851,911

- (1) The amounts disclosed within long-term borrowings exclude financial liabilities recognized within long-term borrowings as a result of transfers of financial assets that are accounted for as financings rather than sales in accordance with ASC 860. These are not borrowings issued for our own funding purposes and therefore do not represent actual contractual obligations by us to deliver cash.
- (2) The amounts represent estimated future interest payments related to long-time borrowings based on the period through to their maturity and applicable interest rates as of March 31, 2012.
- (3) The total contractual amount of capital lease commitments is the total minimum lease payments before deducting interest.
- (4) The amounts reflect the minimum contractual obligations under enforceable and legally binding contracts that specify all significant terms. The amounts exclude obligations that are already reflected on our consolidated balance sheets as liabilities or payables.
- Excluded from the above table are obligations that are generally short-term in nature, including short-term borrowings, deposits received at banks and other payables, collateralized agreements and financing transactions (such as resale and repurchase agreements), and trading liabilities.

In addition to amounts presented above, we have commitments under resale and repurchase agreements including amounts in connection with collateralized agreements, collateralized financing and Gensaki transactions. These commitments amount to ¥2,519 billion for resale agreements and ¥1,711 billion for repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2012. These amounts include certain types of repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions which we account for as sales rather than collateralized financings in accordance with ASC 860.

Table of Contents**Item 4. Company Information****1. Share Capital Information**

(1) Total Number of Shares

A. Number of Authorized Share Capital

Type	Authorized Share Capital (shares)
Common Stock	6,000,000,000
Class 1 Preferred Stock	200,000,000
Class 2 Preferred Stock	200,000,000
Class 3 Preferred Stock	200,000,000
Class 4 Preferred Stock	200,000,000
Total	6,000,000,000

(Note)

The Authorized Share Capital is stated by class and the total is the number of authorized share capital designated in the Articles of Incorporation.

B. Issued Shares

Type	Number of Issued Shares as of March 31, 2012	Number of Issued Shares as of June 27, 2012	Trading Markets	Description
Common Stock	3,822,562,601	3,822,562,601	Tokyo Stock Exchange ⁽²⁾ Osaka Securities Exchange ⁽²⁾ Nagoya Stock Exchange ⁽²⁾ Singapore Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange	1 unit is 100 shares
Total	3,822,562,601	3,822,562,601		

(1) Shares that may have increased from exercise of stock options between June 1, 2012 and June 27, 2012 are not included in the number of issued shares as of June 27, 2012.

(2) Listed on the First Section of each stock exchange.

(2) Stock Options

A. Stock Acquisition Right

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Name of Stock Acquisition Rights (SARs)	Number of SARs	Number of Common Stock under SARs (March 31, 2012)	Number of Common Stock under SARs in the Preceding Month to Filing of this Report (May 31, 2012)	Period for the Exercise of SARs	Exercise Price per Share under SARs (yen)
SARs No.6	112	112,000	15,000	From June 4, 2007 to June 3, 2012	1
SARs No.8	14,798	1,479,800	1,476,800	From July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2012	1,134
SARs No.9	882	88,200	64,600	From April 25, 2008 to April 24, 2013	1
SARs No.10	2,627	262,700	257,500	From June 13, 2008 to June 12, 2013	1
SARs No.11	17,420	1,742,000	1,739,000	From July 7, 2008 to July 6, 2013	1,763
SARs No.12	47	4,700	Same as left	From October 11, 2008 to October 10, 2013	1
SARs No.13	3,373	337,300	274,900	From April 26, 2009 to April 25, 2014	1
SARs No.14	4,056	405,600	385,600	From June 22, 2009 to June 21, 2014	1
SARs No.15	1,130	113,000	Same as left	From August 2, 2009 to August 1, 2014	1,909
SARs No.16	18,200	1,820,000	1,817,000	From August 2, 2009 to August 1, 2014	1,909
SARs No.17	2,036	203,600	191,600	From August 2, 2009 to August 1, 2014	1
SARs No.18	218	21,800	Same as left	From October 20, 2009 to October 19, 2014	1
SARs No.19	6,003	600,300	598,700	From April 24, 2010 to April 23, 2015	1
SARs No.20	733	73,300	62,900	From June 24, 2010 to June 23, 2015	1
SARs No.21	3,468	346,800	327,000	From June 24, 2010 to June 23, 2015	1
SARs No.22	1,100	110,000	Same as left	From August 6, 2010 to August 5, 2015	1,312
SARs No.23	18,980	1,898,000	1,895,000	From August 6, 2010 to August 5, 2015	1,312
SARs No.24	30	3,000	Same as left	From August 6, 2010 to August 5, 2015	1
SARs No.26	104	10,400	Same as left	From November 11, 2010 to November 10, 2015	1
SARs No.27	141	14,100	Same as left	From November 11, 2010 to November 10, 2015	1
SARs No.28	8,513	851,300	588,700	From May 1, 2011 to April 30, 2016	1
SARs No.29	3,061	306,100	304,600	From June 17, 2011 to June 16, 2016	1
SARs No.30	5,771	577,100	505,200	From June 17, 2011 to June 16, 2016	1
SARs No.31	1,760	176,000	Same as left		745

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SARs No.32	23,235	2,323,500	2,320,000	From August 6, 2011 to August 5, 2016	745
SARs No.34	22,086	2,208,600	1,886,000	From August 6, 2011 to August 5, 2016	1
SARs No.35	76,948	7,694,800	5,623,100	From May 19, 2012 to May 18, 2017	1
SARs No.36	22,118	2,211,800	Same as left	From May 19, 2012 to May 18, 2017	1
SARs No.37	296,442	29,644,200	15,724,700	From May 19, 2013 to May 18, 2017	1
				From April 30, 2012 to April 29, 2017	1

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Name of Stock Acquisition Rights (SARs)	Number of SARs	Number of Common Stock under SARs (March 31, 2012)	Number of Common Stock under SARs in the Preceding Month to Filing of this Report (May 31, 2012)	Period for the Exercise of SARs	Exercise Price per Share under SARs (yen)
SARs No.38	94,864	9,486,400	9,450,000	From April 30, 2013 to April 29, 2018	1
SARs No.39	28,410	2,841,000	Same as left	From November 16, 2012 to November 15, 2017	481
SARs No.40	197,496	19,749,600	16,337,500	From May 25, 2012 to May 24, 2018	1
SARs No.41	196,010	19,601,000	19,532,200	From May 25, 2013 to May 24, 2018	1
SARs No.42	195,609	19,560,900	19,492,100	From May 25, 2014 to May 24, 2018	1
SARs No.43	28,510	2,851,000	Same as left	From November 16, 2013 to November 15, 2018	302
SARs No.44	136,589	13,658,900	Same as left	From April 20, 2013 to April 19, 2018	1
SARs No.45	136,290	13,629,000	Same as left	From April 20, 2014 to April 19, 2019	1
SARs No.46	135,963	13,596,300	Same as left	From April 20, 2015 to April 19, 2020	1
SARs No.47	53,756	5,375,600	Same as left	From April 20, 2016 to April 19, 2021	1
SARs No.48	53,657	5,365,700	Same as left	From April 20, 2017 to April 19, 2022	1
SARs No.49	19,827	1,982,700	Same as left	From October 20, 2015 to April 19, 2021	1
SARs No.50	19,811	1,981,100	Same as left	From October 20, 2016 to April 19, 2022	1

B. Bond with the stock acquisition right

None

C. Convertible Bonds and Bonds with subscription warrant which are deemed as Bonds with stock acquisition rights according to Article 19, paragraph 2 of Law Amending and Furnishing Commercial Code, etc

None

(3) Conversion of bond with the stock acquisition right with provision of adjustment of conversion price

None

(4) Rights plan

None

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(5) Changes in Issued Shares, Common Stock, etc.

Date	Increase/(Decrease) of Issued Shares	Total Issued Shares	Increase/(Decrease) of Common Stock		Increase/(Decrease) of Additional paid-in capital	
			(thousand yen)	(thousand yen)	(thousand yen)	(thousand yen)
March 11, 2009 ⁽¹⁾	661,572,900	2,627,492,760	132,248,423	315,048,212	132,248,423	244,752,688
March 27, 2009 ⁽²⁾	33,600,000	2,661,092,760	6,716,640	321,764,852	6,716,640	251,469,328
October 13, 2009 ⁽³⁾	766,000,000	3,427,092,760	208,474,560	530,239,412	208,474,560	459,943,888
October 27, 2009 ⁽⁴⁾	34,000,000	3,461,092,760	9,253,440	539,492,852	9,253,440	469,197,328
From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010 ⁽⁵⁾	258,040,481	3,719,133,241	55,000,000	594,492,852	55,000,000	524,197,328
July 1, 2011 ⁽⁶⁾	103,429,360	3,822,562,601		594,492,852	35,478,900	559,676,228

- (1) Public Offering: issued 661,572,900 shares, issue price 417 yen per share, paid in amount 399.80 yen per share, amount applied to stated capital 199.90 yen per share.
- (2) Third-Party Allotment (by way of over-allotment): issued 33,600,000 shares, paid in amount 399.80, amount applied to stated capital 199.90 per share, allotted to Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd.
- (3) Public Offering: issued 766,000,000 shares, issue price 568 yen per share, paid in amount 544.32 yen per share, amount applied to stated capital 272.16 yen per share.
- (4) Third-Party Allotment (by way of over-allotment): issued 34,000,000 shares, paid in amount 544.32, amount applied to stated capital 272.16 per share, allotted to Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd.
- (5) Increase due to the conversion of convertible bond with stock acquisition rights.
- (6) Increase due to the Share Exchange Agreement between the Company and NLB on which 118 common shares of the Company were allotted for each share of NLB.
- (6) Shareholders

	Unit Shareholders (100 shares per 1 unit)							As of March 31, 2012	
	Domestic Shareholders				Foreign Shareholders			Total	Shares Representing Less than One Unit (Shares)
	Governments and Municipal Government	Financial Institutions	Securities Companies	Other Corporations	Other than individuals	Individuals	Individuals and Others		
Number of Shareholders	1	250	111	4,416	654	266	448,327	454,025	
Number of Units Held	162	8,139,847	1,122,794	2,143,153	12,099,924	5,793	14,695,569	38,207,242	1,838,401
Percentage of Units Held (%)	0.00	21.31	2.94	5.61	31.66	0.02	38.47	100.00	

- (1) Of the 155,752,988 treasury stocks, 1,557,529 units are included in Individuals and Others.
- (2) 20 units held by Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. are included in Other Corporations.

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(7) Major Shareholders

Name	Address	As of March 31, 2012	
		Shares Held (thousand shares)	Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	187,713	4.91
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	2-11-3, Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	135,436	3.54
SSBT OD 05 Omnibus Account Treaty Clients	338 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	93,365	2.44
State Street Bank and Trust Company	Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.	50,926	1.33
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. London S.L. Omnibus Account	Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London, England	47,713	1.25
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 9)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	37,090	0.97
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 4)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	34,577	0.90
State Street Bank West Pension Fund Clients Exempt	1776 Heritage Drive North Quincy Massachusetts, U.S.A.	33,413	0.87
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 1)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	33,268	0.87
Nomura Group Employee s Stock Ownership Association	1-9-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	33,115	0.87
Total		686,615	17.95

- (1) The Company has 155,753 thousand shares of treasury stock as of March 31, 2012 which is not included in the Major Shareholders list above.
- (2) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (SMTH) submitted reports of substantial shareholding on April 21, 2011 and its amendment on October 6, 2011. SMTH reported that, as of September 30, 2011, they owned number of shares of the Company as stated below. However, the Company has not confirmed the status of these shareholding as of March 31, 2012, and therefore has not included in the above list of Major Shareholders.

Name	Address	As of September 30, 2011	
		Shares Held (thousand shares)	Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	4-5-33, Kitahama, Chuo-Ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, Japan	95,571	2.50
Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.	3-23-1, Shiba, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	81,105	2.12
Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Co., Ltd.	3-23-1, Shiba, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	5,577	0.15
Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd.	9-7-1, Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	22,955	0.60
Total		205,208	5.37

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(8) Voting Rights

A. Outstanding Shares

	Number of Shares	As of March 31, 2012		Description
		Number of Votes		
Stock without voting right				
Stock with limited voting right (Treasury stocks, etc.)				
Stock with limited voting right (Others)				
Stock with full voting right (Treasury stocks, etc.)	(Treasury stocks)			
	Common stock	155,752,900		
	(Crossholding stocks)			
	Common stock	4,693,800		
Stock with full voting right (Others)	Common stock	3,660,277,500	36,602,775	
Shares less than 1 unit	Common stock	1,838,401		Shares less than 1 unit (100 shares)
Total Shares Issued		3,822,562,601		
Voting Rights of Total Shareholders			36,602,775	

(1) 2,000 shares held by Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. are included in Stock with full voting right (Others). 99 treasury stocks are included in Shares less than 1 unit.

B. Treasury Stocks

Name	Address	As of March 31, 2012			Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
		Directly held shares	Indirectly held shares	Total	
(Treasury Stocks)					
Nomura Holdings, Inc.	1-9-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	155,752,900		155,752,900	4.07
(Crossholding Stocks)					
The Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	7, Kanda Mitoshirocho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	2,528,800		2,528,800	0.07
Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.	1-6-5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	1,000,000		1,000,000	0.03
Nomura Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	1-26-2, Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	1,000,000		1,000,000	0.03
Takagi Securities Co., Ltd.	1-3-1-400, Umeda, Kita-Ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, Japan	100,000		100,000	0.00
Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co., Ltd.	2-2-6, Oyamagaoka, Machida-Shi, Tokyo, Japan	60,000		60,000	0.00
Nomura Japan Corporation	2-1-3 Nihonbashi Horidomecho, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	5,000		5,000	0.00

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Total	160,446,700	160,446,700	4.20
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(9) Stock Option System

The Company adopts stock option system utilizing stock acquisition rights. See (2) *Stock Options* above.

2. Stock Repurchase

Type of Stock Repurchase of the common stock in accordance with provisions of Articles 155-7 and 155-13 of the Companies Act.

(1) Stock Repurchase resolved by Shareholders Meeting

None

(2) Stock Repurchase resolved by Board of Directors

None

(3) Stock Repurchase not based on above (1) or (2)

	Number of Shares	Total Amount (Yen)
Stock repurchased during the year ended March 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	47,842,719	8,287,428,304
Stock repurchased from April 1, 2011 to May 31, 2012	1,845	602,689

(1) The above figures are results from acceptance of requests for purchasing less-than-a-full-unit-shares.

(2) The above figures do not include those purchased from June 1, 2012 to the reporting date of this Annual Securities Report.

(4) Disposal and retention of repurchased stock

	Year ended March 31, 2012	Stock repurchased from April 1, 2011 to May 31, 2012		
	Number of shares	Total amount of disposal (yen)	Number of shares	Total amount of disposal (yen)
Disposal through offering				
Cancellation				
Transfer through merger, share exchange and corporate division				
Others ⁽¹⁾	9,273,130	6,694,838,806	19,295,599	12,028,830,107
Treasury stocks	155,752,988		136,459,234	

(1) Others are for purchasing less-than-a-full-unit-shares and disposal for exercise of stock acquisition rights.

(2) The above figures do not include those purchased or disposed from June 1, 2012 to the reporting date of this Annual Securities Report.

3. Dividend Policy

The Company seeks to enhance shareholder value by capturing business opportunities as they develop. To achieve this goal, Nomura maintains sufficient capital to support its business. It reviews its capital sufficiency as appropriate, taking into consideration economic risks inherent in its businesses, regulatory requirements, and maintenance of a sufficient debt rating for a global financial institution.

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The Company believes that raising shareholder value over the long term and paying dividends are essential to rewarding shareholders. It will strive to pay stable dividends using a consolidated payout ratio of 30 percent as a key indicator.

However, dividend payments for period will be determined taking into account a comprehensive range of factors such as the tightening of Basel regulations and other changes to the regulatory environment as well as the company's consolidated financial performance.

The payment frequency is semi-annual in principle (record dates: September 30 and March 31).

Pursuant to Article 459 (1) of Companies Act of Japan, in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company established the capability to declare dividends from retained earnings by decision of the Board of Directors based on the record dates of June 30, September 30, December 31, and March 31 of each year.

As for retained earnings, the Company intends to invest in business areas where high profitability and growth may reasonably be expected, including development and expansion of infrastructure, to maximize shareholder value, while giving due regard to potential regulatory changes as mentioned above.

Table of Contents**(Dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012)**

In line with its dividend policy for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Company paid a dividend of 4 yen per share to shareholders of record as of September 30, 2011. Based on the same dividend policy, we paid a dividend of 2 yen per share to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2012. As a result, the annual dividend totaled 6 yen per share.

The details of dividends from retained earnings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 are as follows.

Decision date	Record date	Total dividend value (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)
Board of Directors			
November 1, 2011	September 30, 2011	14,658	4.00
Board of Directors			
April 27, 2012	March 31, 2012	7,334	2.00

4. Stock Price History

(1) Annual Highs and Lows in the last five years

Fiscal Year Year Ending:	104th March 31, 2008	105th March 31, 2009	106th March 31, 2010	107th March 31, 2011	108th March 31, 2012
High (Yen)	2,580	1,918	934	717	436
Low (Yen)	1,395	403	498	361	223

Prices on the first section of Tokyo Stock Exchange

(2) Monthly Highs and Lows in the last six months

Month	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012
High (Yen)	327	302	267	289	390	417
Low (Yen)	261	223	231	238	273	356

Prices on the first section of Tokyo Stock Exchange

6. Status of Corporate Governance and Other**(1) Corporate Governance****Fundamental concept of corporate governance**

The Company recognizes that enhanced corporate governance is one of the most important preconditions for the pursuit of transparent management, speedy group management, and increased corporate value for Nomura Group over the medium-to-long term. On this basis, the Company has been striving to strengthen and improve its corporate governance system.

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Among other endeavors, the Company has been proactively reorganizing corporate governance structures to ensure transparent management. When the Company became a holding company of Nomura Group in October 2001, it installed outside Directors to strengthen its oversight functions, established an Internal Controls Committee as well as a compensation committee including outside directors, and set up an Advisory Board of eminent persons from outside the Company. Since its listing on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in December 2001, the Company has been further improving its information disclosure system and promoting the building of a more transparent management framework. For instance, in June 2003, the Company adopted the Committee System. With the aim of further raising the strength and transparency of the Company's oversight functions, the following three committees were put in place: the Nomination Committee, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee, each comprised of a majority of outside Directors. Further, considerable authority has been delegated to the Company's Executive Officers for the speedy and efficient management of group operations.

In addition, Nomura Group enacted its Code of Ethics in 2004 which specifies items to be observed by each director, officer and employee of Nomura Group with respect to corporate governance and corporate social responsibility. Thus, the Company strives to fulfill its responsibility to all of its stakeholders, not to mention its shareholders.

The latest information on our status of corporate governance is disclosed to the Stock Exchanges on which we are listed, and can also be reviewed on our homepage (<http://www.nomuraholdings.com/jp/investor/>).

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Matters related to the corporate governance of the Company

1. Organizational Structure

The Company's organizational structure is a committee-based system under which management oversight and business execution functions are clearly separated. The committees (the Nomination Committee, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee), each of which are comprised of a majority of outside Directors have the function of enhancing management oversight and transparency. Authority for the execution of business functions is broadly delegated by the Board of Directors to the Executive Officers allowing for speedy and efficient decision-making. For these reasons, we have determined this to be the most suitable form of corporate governance for the Company.

Further, as a corporation listed on the NYSE, the Company believes that, among the various organizational structures applicable in Japan, an organizational structure based on this Committee System is the most compatible with the corporate governance standards stipulated in the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

<Business Execution Framework>

As an entity adopting the Committee System, the Board of Directors has broadly delegated to the Executive Officers decision making authority for business execution functions to ensure that the Executive Officers can execute the Company's business with speed and efficiency. Among the matters delegated to the Executive Officers by resolutions of the Board of Directors, the most important matters of business shall be deliberated and decided by specific management structures of the Company including the Executive Management Board, the Group Integrated Risk Management Committee, and the Internal Controls Committee. The roles and members of each management structure are outlined below.

(1) Executive Management Board

This board is chaired by the Group's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and also consists of the Group's Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Executive Officers of each Nomura Group Business Division, and other persons designated by the Group CEO. The Executive Management Board deliberates and decides upon management strategies, business plans, budgets, the allocation of management resources, and other important matters related to the management of Nomura Group.

(2) Group Integrated Risk Management Committee

This committee is chaired by the Group CEO and also consists of the Group COO, Chief Executive Officers of each Nomura Group Business Division and the Chief Risk Officer of the Nomura Group and Chief Financial Officer of the Nomura Group, and other persons designated by the Group CEO. Based on a delegation by the Executive Management Board, the purpose of the Group Integrated Risk Committee is to deliberate on or determine important matters concerning enterprise risk management of the Nomura Group. Furthermore, the Global Risk Management Committee was established under the Group Integrated Risk Management Committee to deliberate and decide upon important individual matters related to positional risk management. Also in relation to risk management, this provides a global control framework with specialized departments that gathers and analyzes risk management information and a basis to determine and operate the risk management process.

(3) Internal Controls Committee

This committee is chaired by the Group CEO and also consists of persons designated by the Group CEO, an Audit Committee member elected by the Audit Committee, and a Director elected by the Board of Directors (the Audit Mission Director). The Internal Controls Committee deliberates and decides upon the principal matters related to the maintenance and assessment of internal controls with respect to the business operation systems of the Nomura Group, and matters related to the promotion of proper corporate behavior throughout the Nomura Group.

The board and committees above are responsible for deciding upon the execution of important business matters delegated by the Board of Directors, and are to report to the Board of Directors on the status of their discussions at least once every three (3) months.

In order to further bolster the Company's business execution framework for financial operations that are becoming increasingly sophisticated and specialized, the Company utilizes a system whereby the Executive Officers delegate a part of their authority for business execution decisions to Senior Managing Directors, enabling them to focus more on individual business line activities.

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In addition to the above, an Advisory Board , consisting of the heads of representative corporations has been set up as a consultative panel for the Executive Management Board in order to ensure that the board makes the utmost use of outside opinions in planning its management strategies.

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<The Statutory Committees>

As an entity adopting Committee System, the Company has complied with its legal requirement to establish three statutory committees each comprised of a majority of outside Directors the Nomination Committee, Audit Committee, and Compensation Committee. The roles, members, etc. of each Committee are outlined in the following:

(1) Nomination Committee

This Committee is a statutory organization responsible for determining the details of proposals on the election and dismissal of Directors for submission to a meeting of shareholders. The three members of this Committee are elected by the Board of Directors. The decisions are based on determined standards relating to personality, insight, expertise and experience in corporate management, independence and others. Nobuyuki Koga, who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and does not serve concurrently as an Executive Officer, currently chairs the Committee. The other two members are Masahiro Sakane and Toshinori Kanemoto, both of whom are outside Directors.

(2) Audit Committee

This Committee is a statutory organization having powers to audit the execution of duties by the Directors and Executive Officers, to prepare audit reports, and to determine details of proposals regarding the election, dismissal, and non-reelection of the independent auditors for submission to a meeting of shareholders. The three members of the Committee are elected by the Board of Directors. The current members of the Committee are: Haruo Tsuji and Tsuguoki Fujinuma who are outside Directors and Masanori Itatani, Director not concurrently serving as an Executive Officer. Further, all three individuals are also independent directors as stipulated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and Tsuguoki Fujinuma, satisfies the requirements of a Financial Expert under the Act and has sufficient expertise in the areas of finance and accounting. This Committee is chaired by Haruo Tsuji.

(3) Compensation Committee

This Committee is a statutory organization to determine the policy with respect to the particulars of compensation to be paid to the Directors and Executive Officers and the individual compensation for each of them. The three members of the Committee are elected by the Board of Directors. Nobuyuki Koga, currently chairs the Committee. The other two members are Masahiro Sakane and Toshinori Kanemoto, both of whom are outside Directors.

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2. Status of the Internal Control System

Nomura Group is striving to strengthen and improve its internal control system in order to promote proper corporate behavior throughout the Group, from the viewpoints of ensuring management transparency and efficiency, complying with laws and regulations, controlling risks, ensuring the reliability of business and financial reports, and fostering the timely and appropriate disclosure of information. The internal control system implemented in the Company has been resolved by the Board of Directors under the title of Structures for ensuring appropriate operations of Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Furthermore, in relation to effective and adequate internal controls, the Nomura Group Internal Audit Department has been established independently from the business lines. The Nomura Group Internal Audit Department and the other similar audit sections placed in major affiliated subsidiaries conduct internal audits of the Company and subsidiaries. The Nomura Group Internal Audit Department follows the instructions of the Internal Controls Committee in the execution of its duties. Results of the internal audits are reported not only to the business execution lines, but also to the Audit Committee and the Audit Mission Director.

3. Status of Improvement of the Risk Management System

Please refer to Item 2. Operating and Financial Review (4) Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk of the section 6. Operating and Financial Analysis .

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4. Compensation

The overview of Nomura Group's compensation framework is as follows:

(1) Compensation policy

We have developed our compensation policy for both executives and employees of Nomura Group to enable us to achieve sustainable growth, realize a long-term increase in shareholder value, deliver client excellence, compete in a global market and enhance our reputation. Our compensation policy is based around the following six key themes. It aims to:

1. align with Nomura values and strategies;
2. reflect firm, division and individual performance;
3. establish appropriate performance measurement with a focus on risk;
4. align employee and shareholder interests;
5. establish appropriate compensation structures; and
6. ensure robust governance and control processes.

(2) Compensation governance

The Compensation Committee of Nomura, which is a statutory committee, is responsible for approving our overall compensation policy and for ensuring that Nomura Group's compensation framework supports our business strategy.

The Company has delegated authority to the Human Resources Committee (HRC) to develop and to implement Nomura Group's compensation policy. The HRC's responsibilities include:

approving the compensation framework, assuring that it is in line with global compensation strategy, while taking into account necessary factors to ensure that all staff, including members of executive management, are provided with appropriate incentives to enhance their performance and are rewarded for their individual contributions to the success of our business globally,

approving the total bonus pool and its allocation to each business,

reviewing the performance measures of senior executives to ensure that benefits, including rights to performance-related compensation, reflect the performance of both individuals and our business globally,

continually reviewing the appropriateness and relevance of the compensation policy and

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approving any major changes in employee benefits structures globally.

Current members of the HRC include the Group CEO (as Chairman of the Committee), Group COO (concurrently serving as Wholesale Chairman & CEO), Retail CEO, Asset Management CEO, CFO, Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Executive Officer of the CEO/COO Office and Executive Officer of Human Resources.

(3) Nomura's compensation framework

The outline of our compensation framework is as follows:

Compensation Components	Purposes	Specific Elements
Base Salary	Rewards individuals for their knowledge, skills, competencies and experiences Reflects local labor market standards	Base pay
Fixed Allowances	Reflects practices of local labor markets to deliver allowances as a part of fixed compensation to individuals	Housing allowances Overtime pay
Variable Compensation	Rewards team and individual performances, and their contribution to results as well as strategic and future value Reflects appropriate internal and market-based comparisons Reflects broad view on compensation, including individual performances, approaches to risk, compliance and cross divisional cooperation	Cash bonuses Deferred compensation

Benefits are driven by local market regulations and practices, and are not included in the above.

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(4) Variable compensation

In the compensation framework referred in (3), the outline of Variable Compensation is as follows:

Cash bonuses

A proportion of the variable compensation is delivered in the form of a cash payment following the end of the fiscal year. Individuals with higher levels of compensation receive a lower proportion in cash. This is in line with regulatory guidance, and while the policy is global in application, specific local regulatory requirements will be adhered to when deciding on proportions of cash bonuses.

Deferred compensation

Certain senior management and employees whose compensation is above a certain level receive a portion of their variable compensation in the form of deferred compensation vehicles. By linking the economic value to Nomura's stock price or imposing certain vesting periods in place, such plans will:

align employee interest with that of shareholders;

increase employee retention through providing opportunities to grow personal wealth over certain period from the grant to vesting;
and

encourage cross-divisional and cross-regional collaboration by focusing individuals on a common goal of the long-term increase in corporate value.

With these benefits, deferred compensation plans are also recommended by regulators of key jurisdictions in which we operate.

The deferral period for our deferred compensation plans is three or more years in principle, and is five years for senior management and employees with certain responsibilities. This is in line with the Principles for Sound Compensation Practices issued by the FSB, which recommends, among others, a deferral period of three or more years.

In addition, unvested deferred compensation shall be reduced or forfeited in case of:

material restatement in financial statements

material violation of policies of Nomura; and

material detriment to the business or reputation of Nomura.

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Nomura has 1. Core deferral plans, 2. Supplemental deferral plans and 3. Multi-Year Performance Deferral plan as its deferred compensation.

1. Core deferral plans

(a) Stock Acquisition Right (SAR) Plan

Nomura has issued the following two types of SARs.

SAR Plan A

Options are awarded with an exercise price higher than Nomura's stock price on the date of grant. There is a certain period set between the date of grant and the date of vesting. They are qualified as SARs under Japanese taxation laws and therefore have been issued mainly to employees in Japan.

SAR Plan B

This plan is intended to offer a similar economic effect as restricted stock, as commonly used in the U.S. and Europe. Options are granted with an exercise price of ¥1 per share. There is a certain period set between the date of grant and the date of vesting.

(b) Notional Stock Unit (NSU) Plan

This is a cash-settled plan that has been designed to replicate the key features of the SAR Plan B described above. This allows equity-linked awards to be made in countries where SARs are less favorably treated from tax or other perspectives.

2. Supplemental deferral plans

We also introduced the following deferral plans for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. These plans were offered to certain senior management and employees in addition to the Core deferral plans. The plans reinforce our goals of retaining and motivating our key talent in the competitive market place.

(a) Collared Notional Stock Unit (CSU) Plan

This plan is linked to the value of the Nomura's stock price subject to a cap and a floor.

(b) Notional Indexed Unit (NIU) Plan

This plan is linked to a world stock index quoted by Morgan Stanley Capital International. Other material terms, including deferral period and vesting conditions, are the same as those for CSUs.

Table of Contents**3. Multi-Year Performance Deferral (MYPD) plan**

We also introduced MYPD as a deferred compensation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 to senior management and employees with certain responsibilities. Number of units to be granted upon achieving a certain performance target is notified to applicable candidates in advance. At the end of a 2 year performance period, number of units is adjusted, subject to a degree of achievement, and granted in the form of Plan B SARs or NSUs. In case of performance below certain levels, no SARs or NSUs will be granted.

(5) Consistency with risk management and linkage to performance

In determining the aggregate compensation, Nomura considers the ratio of personnel expense against income (after a certain risk adjustment and before deduction of tax and personnel expenses). Risk adjustment of income is done by deducting a certain proportion of economic capital from each division's revenue. Such economic capital comprehensively recognizes quantitatively assessed risks, and reflects various risks including market, credit, liquidity, and operational risks.

Nomura recognizes that its aggregate compensation maintains consistency with the current financial soundness and future prospects of Nomura, and that it does not have significant impact on capital adequacy in the future.

(6) Compensation for Directors and Executive Officers

Pursuant to the fundamental approach and framework of compensation as described above, and as a company which adopts the committee-based corporate governance system, the Compensation Committee of Nomura determines compensation of its Directors and Executive Officers in accordance with the applicable compensation policy.

1 Aggregate compensation

Category	Number of Directors or Executive Officers ⁽¹⁾	Millions of yen Year ended March 31, 2012			Total
		Basic Compensation ⁽²⁾	Bonus		
Directors	15	¥ 362	¥	¥ 362	
(includes Outside Directors)	(10)	(170)		(170)	
Executive Officers	6	378		378	
Total	21	¥ 740	¥	¥ 740	

(1) The numbers of people above include 3 Directors (including 2 Outside Directors) and 1 Executive Officer who resigned in May and June 2011. There were 14 Directors and 5 Executive Officers as of March 31, 2012, of which 2 Directors were concurrently serving as Executive Officers. Their compensation is included in that of Executive Officers.

(2) Basic compensation of ¥740 million includes other compensation (commuter pass allowance) of ¥1 million that has been provided.

(3) In addition to the amount above: (1) SARs and supplemental deferral plans have been granted during the year ended March 31, 2012 and in the past. ¥214 million for Directors (including ¥1 million for Outside Directors) and ¥587 million for Executive Officers were recognized as expense in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012; and (2) subsidiaries of Nomura paid ¥138 million to Outside Directors as compensation etc. for their directorship at those subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**2. Individual compensation of Directors and Executive Officers receiving ¥100 million or more**

Name	Company	Category	Millions of yen						
			Fixed Remuneration (Basic Compensation)			Variable Compensation ⁽²⁾ Deferred Compensation			
			Base Salary	Equity Compensation (SARs) ⁽¹⁾	Total	Cash Bonus	(SARs, etc.)	Total	Total
Kenichi Watanabe	Nomura	Director, Representative Executive Officer (Group CEO)	108	20	128				128
Takumi Shibata	Nomura	Director, Representative Executive Officer (Group COO)	96	17	113				113

- (1) The fair value of Equity Compensation (SARs) under Basic Compensation is 397 yen per share, which is based on the share price at the time of grant (June 2011). For details, Item 4. Company Information (2) Stock Options of the section 1. Share Capital Information .
- (2) Variable Compensation indicates the amount determined as remuneration based on the performance during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 (this fiscal year). In accordance with the FIEA and the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc. , Nomura, as a Final Designated Parent Company of a securities company, is required to prepare Explanatory Document on the Status of Operation and Property (Disclosure Paper) from this year. As the disclosure of compensation schemes and aggregate compensation of key officers and employees of the group for this fiscal year are required in the Disclosure Paper, the compensation disclosed in this Annual Securities Report is also based on this fiscal year s performance.
- (3) For accounting purposes, expenses of Equity Compensation and Deferred Compensation (such as SARs) are recognized over the vesting period, starting from the time of the grant. Amount of expenses for Equity Compensation under Basic Compensation and Variable Compensation recognized during this fiscal year relating to Kenichi Watanabe and Takumi Shibata were ¥191 million and ¥164 million, respectively, which is an aggregate of Equity Compensation and Deferred Compensation granted during the past several years before the end of this fiscal year. These amounts are not the compensation determined based on the performance during this fiscal year.

Table of Contents**5. Limitation of Liability Agreement**

The Company has entered into agreements with all of the outside Directors, which limit their liabilities to the Company under Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. The liability under the agreement is limited up to the higher of ¥20 million or the amount prescribed by the laws and ordinances.

Organization, personnel and procedures for internal audits and audits by the Audit Committee/Cooperation in the conduct of internal audits, audits by the Audit Committee and accounting audits and their relationship with Internal Audit Department.

As an entity adopting Committee System, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee perform the central management oversight functions in the Company. To establish the independence of the Committee from the execution of business more transparently, the members of the Audit Committee are organized by the outside Directors, Haruo Tsuji and Tsuguoki Fujinuma and a Director not concurrently serving as Executive Officer, Masanori Itatani. Tsuguoki Fujinuma, satisfies the requirements of a Financial Expert under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and has sufficient expertise in the areas of finance and accounting. In order to increase the effectiveness of audit work, a non-executive full-time Director familiar with the business and organization of Nomura Group has been appointed as Audit Mission Director and works in that capacity to assist the Audit Committee in conducting audits. The Audit Mission Director assists audits by the Audit Committee by supervising operations, attending important meetings, and performing daily hearings and visiting audit in accordance with the instructions of the Audit Committee. The Company has also established an Office of Audit Committee to support the Audit Committee. The Office of Audit Committee provides operational support for the Audit Committee and assists the Audit Mission Directors and the members of the Audit Committee in conducting audits. Either Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member elected by the Audit Committee performs personal evaluations of the staff employees working in the Office of Audit Committee, and the consent of either Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member elected by the Audit Committee is required for recruitments, transfers, and discipline of employees serving in the Office.

Further, in order to ensure effective and adequate internal controls the Nomura Group Internal Audit Department has been established independently from the business lines. The Nomura Group Internal Audit Department and the other similar audit sections placed in major affiliated subsidiaries conduct internal audits of the Company and subsidiaries. The status of implementation of the internal audit is reported to the Internal Controls Committee, made up partly of an Audit Committee member and attended by an Audit Mission Director, and the matters discussed at the Internal Controls Committee are reported to the Board of Directors. Results of individual internal audits are also reported periodically (monthly as a general rule) to the Audit Committee by Nomura Group Internal Audit Department, either directly or through the Audit Mission Directors. In addition, Audit Committee members may recommend changes in an internal audit plan, additional audit procedures, and preparations for improvement plans to Executive Officers, with respect to the annual plan, status of implementation, and results of an internal audit.

The Audit Committee has authority to approve the annual audit plan of the independent auditor, hear reports and explanations on the accounting audit from the independent auditor at least once each quarter, exchange information from time to time with the independent auditor, audit the method and result of the independent auditor's audits in view of the appropriateness thereof, and examine the relevant financial documents and supplementary schedules. In addition, audit fees to be paid to the independent auditor are approved by the Audit Committee upon explanation from the CFO. Furthermore, regarding the services rendered to the Company and its subsidiaries by the independent auditor and its affiliates and the fees to be paid, the Company has stipulated the procedure for deliberation and prior approval by the Audit Committees upon the request of the CFO, pursuant to the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the relevant rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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The Number of the Outside Directors, Personal Relations, Capital Relations, Business Relations and or Other Stakes, and the Function and the Role in Accomplishing the Corporate Governance, and Their Appointment.

As an entity adopting an organizational structure to separate the management oversight functions from business execution functions, the Board of Directors has seven outside Directors among 13 directors, aiming to ensure transparent management under the external oversight. The outside Directors monitor management decisions on significant issues and business execution through their activities on the Board of Directors, Nomination Committee, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee with their ample expertise and experience.

As none of the outside Directors fall under the categories for which independency is considered suspect, and since none have conflicts of interests with the shareholders, the Company has filed each of its seven outside Directors as being independent directors in the Company's submission to the Exchange.

Status of Equity Investment

(1) Equity investment not for pure investment purpose

Number of the different securities:

378 securities

Amount on balance sheet:

¥ 85,454 million

(2) Equity investments not for pure investment purpose by security, number of shares, amount on balance sheet and holding purpose.

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(Year ended March 31, 2011)

Name of security	Number of shares (000 shares)	Amount on balance sheet (Millions of yen)	Holding purpose
Toyota Motor Corporation	3,553	11,903	To enhance business relationship
DENTSU INC.	2,400	5,153	Same as above
Asahi Breweries, Ltd.	2,650	3,665	Same as above
MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.	1,810	3,428	Same as above
Resona Holdings, Inc.	7,905	3,130	Same as above
HIROSE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	300	2,688	Same as above
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.	5,693	2,653	Same as above
Benesse Holdings, Inc.	568	1,933	Same as above
Takashimaya Company, Limited	3,200	1,699	Same as above
The Gunma Bank, Ltd.	3,168	1,397	Same as above
JGC Corporation	700	1,364	Same as above
THE NISHI-NIPPON CITY BANK, LTD.	4,610	1,102	Same as above
Nankai Electric Railway Co., Ltd.	3,316	1,101	Same as above
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	3,000	1,083	Same as above
The Shizuoka Bank, Ltd.	1,500	1,032	Same as above
Credit Saison Co., Ltd.	759	1,016	Same as above
Osaka Securities Exchange Co., Ltd.	2	1,002	Same as above
The Musashino Bank, Ltd.	313	844	Same as above
SURUGA bank, Ltd.	1,136	839	Same as above
The Juroku Bank, Ltd.	2,617	715	Same as above
Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.	516	708	Same as above
Hokuhoku Financial Group, Inc.	4,132	669	Same as above
Sapporo Hokuyo Holdings, Inc.	1,670	668	Same as above
NIPPON EXPRESS CO., LTD.	2,060	657	Same as above
The Iyo Bank, Ltd.	934	647	Same as above
Japan Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	1,010	556	Same as above
SHOWA AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	834	533	Same as above
The Aomori Bank, Ltd.	2,040	520	Same as above
Heiwa Corporation	400	515	Same as above
The Awa Bank, Ltd.	1,000	505	Same as above

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(Year ended March 31, 2012)

Name of security	Number of shares (000 shares)	Amount on balance sheet (Millions of yen)	Holding purpose
Toyota Motor Corporation	3,553	12,684	To enhance business relationship
DENTSU INC.	2,400	6,326	Same as above
Asahi Breweries, Ltd.	2,650	4,857	Same as above
Resona Holdings, Inc.	7,905	3,012	Same as above
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.	5,693	3,006	Same as above
HIROSE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	300	2,607	Same as above
Benesse Holdings, Inc.	568	2,342	Same as above
The Gunma Bank, Ltd.	3,168	1,403	Same as above
The Shizuoka Bank, Ltd.	1,500	1,278	Same as above
Credit Saison Co., Ltd.	759	1,271	Same as above
Nankai Electric Railway Co., Ltd.	3,316	1,167	Same as above
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	3,000	1,134	Same as above
Osaka Securities Exchange Co., Ltd.	2	1,103	Same as above
THE NISHI-NIPPON CITY BANK, LTD.	4,610	1,079	Same as above
SURUGA bank, Ltd.	1,136	960	Same as above
Takashimaya Company, Limited	1,379	947	Same as above
The Musashino Bank, Ltd.	313	892	Same as above
Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.	516	817	Same as above
The Juroku Bank, Ltd.	2,617	746	Same as above
The Iyo Bank, Ltd.	934	685	Same as above
NIPPON EXPRESS CO., LTD.	2,060	665	Same as above
Heiwa Corporation	400	665	Same as above
Hokuhoku Financial Group, Inc.	4,132	653	Same as above
Nippon Television Network Corporation	42	555	Same as above
The Aomori Bank, Ltd.	2,040	522	Same as above
Sapporo Hokuyo Holdings, Inc	1,670	509	Same as above
The Awa Bank, Ltd.	1,000	508	Same as above
The Joyo Bank, Ltd.	1,298	492	Same as above
The Higo Bank, Ltd.	1,000	490	Same as above
Japan Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	1,010	484	Same as above

(3) Equity investments for pure investment purpose

	Year ended March 31, 2011		Millions of yen Year ended March 31, 2012		
	Total amount	Total amount on balance sheet	Total dividends received	Total gains on sale	Total gains on valuation
Non-listed securities	1,000	1,950			
Listed securities	25,312	10,884	524	10,977	7,543

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Regulations on the Number of Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide for not more than 20 Directors.

Requirements for a Resolution to Elect Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that a resolution for the election of Directors shall be adopted at meeting of shareholders at which shareholders holding not less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the voting rights out of the total number of the voting rights owned by all the shareholders of the Company are present, upon approval by a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders so present. The Company's Articles of Incorporation also provide that no cumulative voting shall be used for the election of Directors.

Requirement on Special Resolution at the Meeting of Shareholders

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide for any resolution under Article 309, Paragraph 2 of the Companies Act shall be adopted at meeting of shareholders at which shareholders holding not less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the voting rights owned by all shareholders of the Company shall be present, by a majority of not less than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the voting rights of the shareholders so present.

Decision-Making Body for Dividends and Other Particulars

In order for the Company to return the profit to the shareholders and execute capital policy responding flexibly to changes in the business environment, the Company's Articles of Incorporation provide for dividends and other particulars under Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act shall be adopted at Board of Directors, instead of meeting of shareholders unless prescribed by law.

Exemption from liability for Directors and Executive Officers

In order for the Directors and Executive Officers to exhibit expected roles in execution of their duties, the Company's Articles of Incorporation provide for Directors (including former Directors) and Executive Officers (including former Executive Officers) under Article 423, Paragraph 1, to exempt any liabilities under Article 426, Paragraph 1, up to the amount specified in the law.

Preferred Stock

The Company's Articles of Incorporation enables the Company to issue preferred stock with no voting rights, other than common stock. The unit shares for preferred stock is 100 shares, same as common stock. The shareholders of the preferred stock do not have voting right to any of the agenda proposed at a meeting of shareholders, as long as the shareholders of the preferred stocks receive preferred dividends that are paid in priority to the shareholders of the common stock.

Names of the certified public accountants who executed the audit work, name of the audit corporation to which the certified public accountants belong, and composition of the assistants assigned to the audit work

1. Names of the certified public accountants who executed the audit work and name of the audit corporation to which the certified public accountants belong

Designated and Operating Partner	Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tadayuki Matsushige	
Designated and Operating Partner	Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Hiroki Matsumura	
Designated and Operating Partner	Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Yuichiro Sakurai	

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Designated and Operating Partner

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

Junko Kamei

Personal profiles are not provided, as none of the above accountants have records of more than seven years of continuous service as auditors of the Company.

Table of Contents**2. Composition of the assistants assigned to the audit work**

Certified public accountants:	twenty two (22) persons
Others:	sixty five (65) persons

Others include junior accountants, those who passed the Certified Public Accountant Examination and system auditors.

(2) Audit fees, etc

1. Details of fees to Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

	Year ended March 31, 2011		Year ended March 31, 2012	
	Audit	Non-audit	Audit	Non-audit
	(in millions of yen)			
Company	¥ 806	¥ 74	¥ 766	¥ 60
Consolidated subsidiaries	297	99	527	112
Total	¥ 1,103	¥ 173	¥ 1,293	¥ 172

2. Details of significant fees to Ernst & Young and its member firm companies other than Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC is a member firm of Ernst & Young. Ernst & Young and its member firm companies other than Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC also provide a various type of services, such as audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services with the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. The following table presents information about fees for those services provided by Ernst & Young and its member firm companies other than Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC.

	Millions of yen Year ended March 31, 2011	Millions of yen Year ended March 31, 2012
Audit Fees	¥ 1,480	¥ 1,649
Audit-Related Fees	67	126
Tax Service Fees	115	127
Other Fees	156	100
Total	¥ 1,818	¥ 2,002

3. Details of non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young ShinNihon for the Company

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC provides certain non-audit services, such as, accounting advice and comfort letter, which are not included in the scope of services prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of Certified Public Accountants Act, with the Company.

4. Approval of audit fees

Our Audit Committee is to agree on audit fee level for Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC after receiving the explanation from our Chief Financial Officer (CFO). With respect to non-audit services to be provided by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC, Ernst & Young and its member firm companies, our Audit Committee receives the application from our CFO and makes the pre-approval decision on these services after reviewing the details and estimated fee levels for each engagement, pursuant to its internal policies.

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Item 5. Financial Information

1. Preparation Method of Consolidated Financial Statements and Unconsolidated Financial Statements

- (1) Pursuant to Article 95 of Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 28, 1976), the consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles which are required in order to issue American Depositary Shares (ADS), i.e., the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).
- (2) The consolidated financial statements were prepared by making necessary adjustments to the financial statements of each consolidated company which were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in each country. Such adjustment has been made to comply with above-mentioned principles in (1).
- (3) The unconsolidated financial statements of the Company were prepared based on the Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No.59, 1963) (the Regulations) and Article 2 of the Regulation.

2. Audit Certificate

Under Article No.193-2-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC performed audits of the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements for the previous period (from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011) and for the current period (from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012).

3. Specific efforts to ensure the appropriateness of the consolidated financial statements

The Company makes specific efforts to ensure the appropriateness of its consolidated financial statements. Certain internal structures are in place for ensuring the Company's correct understanding of the accounting standards and the ability to accurately deal with any changes in the standards as well as for maintaining the completeness and appropriateness in disclosure in relation to any significant information which is subject to disclosure requirements.

Table of Contents**1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other****(1) Consolidated Financial Statements****NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.****1. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	Notes	Millions of yen March 31	
		2011	2012
ASSETS			
Cash and cash deposits:			
Cash and cash equivalents		¥ 1,620,340	¥ 1,070,520
Time deposits		339,419	653,462
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash		190,694	229,695
Total cash and cash deposits		2,150,453	1,953,677
Loans and receivables: *9			
Loans receivable (including ¥554,180 million and ¥458,352 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2	1,271,284	1,293,372
Receivables from customers		32,772	58,310
Receivables from other than customers		928,626	864,629
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(4,860)	(4,888)
Total loans and receivables		2,227,822	2,211,423
Collateralized agreements:			
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (including ¥904,126 million and ¥752,407 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2	9,558,617	7,662,748
Securities borrowed		5,597,701	6,079,898
Total collateralized agreements		15,156,318	13,742,646
Trading assets and private equity investments:			
Trading assets (including securities pledged as collateral of ¥4,621,042 million and ¥4,732,118 million in 2011 and 2012, respectively; including ¥15,444 million and ¥16,548 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2, 3	14,952,511	13,921,639
Private equity investments (including ¥62,553 million and ¥53,635 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2, 4	289,420	201,955
Total trading assets and private equity investments		15,241,931	14,123,594
Other assets:			
Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of ¥300,075 million in 2011 and ¥355,804 million in 2012)		392,036	1,045,950
Non-trading debt securities	*2, 7	591,797	862,758
Investments in equity securities	*2	91,035	88,187
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	*9, 21	273,105	193,954
Other (including ¥1,627 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2012)	*2, 7, 12	568,493	1,475,123

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Total other assets	1,916,466	3,665,972
Total assets	¥ 36,692,990	¥ 35,697,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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		Millions of yen March 31	
	Notes	2011	2012
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Short-term borrowings (including ¥183,524 million and ¥153,497 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2, 13	¥ 1,167,077	¥ 1,185,613
Payables and deposits:			
Payables to customers		880,429	764,857
Payables to other than customers		410,679	767,860
Deposits received at banks		812,500	904,653
Total payables and deposits		2,103,608	2,437,370
Collateralized financing:			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (including ¥332,337 million and ¥307,083 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2	10,813,797	9,928,293
Securities loaned		1,710,191	1,700,029
Other secured borrowings		1,162,450	890,952
Total collateralized financing		13,686,438	12,519,274
Trading liabilities	*2, 3	8,688,998	7,495,177
Other liabilities (including ¥4,246 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2012)	*2, 12	552,316	1,165,901
Long-term borrowings (including ¥2,300,606 million and ¥1,925,421 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option in 2011 and 2012, respectively)	*2, 13	8,402,917	8,504,840
Total liabilities		34,601,354	33,308,175
Commitments and contingencies	*22		
Equity:	*19		
Nomura Holdings, Inc (NHI) shareholders equity:			
Common stock			
No par value shares			
Authorized 6,000,000,000 shares in 2011 and 2012			
Issued 3,719,133,241 shares in 2011 and 3,822,562,601 shares in 2012			
Outstanding 3,600,886,932 shares in 2011 and 3,663,483,895 shares			
in 2012		594,493	594,493
Additional paid-in capital		646,315	698,771
Retained earnings		1,069,334	1,058,945
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(129,696)	(145,149)
Total NHI shareholder s equity before treasury stock		2,180,446	2,207,060
Common stock held in treasury, at cost 118,246,309 shares in 2011 and 159,078,706 shares in 2012		(97,692)	(99,819)
Total NHI shareholders equity		2,082,754	2,107,241
Noncontrolling interests		8,882	281,896
Total equity		2,091,636	2,389,137

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Total liabilities and equity

¥ 36,692,990 ¥ 35,697,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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The following table presents the classification of consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) assets and liabilities. The assets of a consolidated VIE may only be used to settle obligations of that VIE. Creditors do not have any recourse to Nomura beyond the assets held in the VIEs. See Note 8 *Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities* for further information.

	Billions of yen	
	March 31	
	2011	2012
Cash and cash deposits	¥ 92	¥ 52
Trading assets and private equity investments	1,110	999
Other assets	132	555
 Total assets	 ¥ 1,334	 ¥ 1,606
Trading liabilities	¥ 38	¥ 42
Other liabilities	7	35
Borrowings	1,032	992
 Total liabilities	 ¥ 1,077	 ¥ 1,069

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.****2. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Notes	Millions of yen Year ended March 31	
		2011	2012
Revenue:			
Commissions		¥ 405,463	¥ 347,135
Fees from investment banking		107,005	59,638
Asset management and portfolio service fees		143,939	144,251
Net gain on trading	*2, 3	336,503	272,557
Gain on private equity investments		19,292	25,098
Interest and dividends		346,103	435,890
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities		(16,677)	4,005
Other	*11	43,864	563,186
Total revenue		1,385,492	1,851,760
Interest expense		254,794	315,901
Net revenue		1,130,698	1,535,859
Non-interest expenses:			
Compensation and benefits		518,993	534,648
Commissions and floor brokerage		92,088	93,500
Information processing and communications		182,918	177,148
Occupancy and related depreciation		87,843	100,891
Business development expenses		30,153	48,488
Other	*11	125,448	496,227
Total non-interest expenses		1,037,443	1,450,902
Income before income taxes		93,255	84,957
Income tax expense	*18	61,330	58,903
Net income		¥ 31,925	¥ 26,054
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		3,264	14,471
Net income attributable to NHI shareholders		¥ 28,661	¥ 11,583
Yen			
Per share of common stock:			
*14			
Basic			
Net income attributable to NHI shareholders per share		¥ 7.90	¥ 3.18
Diluted			
Net income attributable to NHI shareholders per share		¥ 7.86	¥ 3.14

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.****3. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Millions of yen Year ended March 31	
	2011	2012
Common stock		
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 594,493	¥ 594,493
Balance at end of year	594,493	594,493
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance at beginning of year	635,828	646,315
Issuance of common stock		30,356
Gain on sales of treasury stock	3,191	719
Issuance and exercise of common stock options	7,296	19,466
Purchase / sale of subsidiary shares, net		1,915
Balance at end of year	646,315	698,771
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	1,074,213	1,069,334
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ⁽¹⁾	(4,734)	
Net income attributable to NHI shareholders	28,661	11,583
Cash dividends	(28,806)	(21,972)
Balance at end of year	1,069,334	1,058,945
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Cumulative translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of year	(74,330)	(97,426)
Net change during the year	(23,096)	(13,226)
Balance at end of year	(97,426)	(110,652)
Defined benefit pension plans		
Balance at beginning of year	(34,802)	(32,270)
Pension liability adjustment	2,532	(2,862)
Balance at end of year	(32,270)	(35,132)
Non-trading securities		
Balance at beginning of year		
Net unrealized gain on non-trading securities		635
Balance at end of year		635
Balance at end of year	(129,696)	(145,149)
Common stock held in treasury		
Balance at beginning of year	(68,473)	(97,692)
Repurchases of common stock	(37,378)	(8,944)

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Sales of common stock	4	1
Common stock issued to employees	8,155	6,693
Other net change in treasury stock		123
Balance at end of year	(97,692)	(99,819)
Total NHI shareholders' equity		
Balance at end of year	2,082,754	2,107,241
Noncontrolling interests		
Balance at beginning of year	6,085	8,882
Cash dividends	(100)	(2,760)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	3,264	14,471
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests		
Cumulative translation adjustments	(1,055)	(575)
Net unrealized gain on non-trading securities		206
Pension liability adjustment		207
Purchase / sale of subsidiary shares, net	0	271,515
Other net change in noncontrolling interests	688	(10,050)
Balance at end of year	8,882	281,896
Total equity		
Balance at end of year	¥ 2,091,636	¥ 2,389,137

- (1) *Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle* for the year ended March 31, 2011 is an adjustment to initially apply Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-17 *Consolidation (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities* (ASU 2009-17).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.****4. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Millions of yen	
	Year ended March 31	
	2011	2012
Net income	¥ 31,925	¥ 26,054
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in cumulative translation adjustments, net of tax	(24,151)	(13,801)
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Pension liability adjustment	4,074	(4,203)
Deferred income taxes	(1,542)	1,548
Total	2,532	(2,655)
Non-trading securities:		
Net unrealized gain on non-trading securities		1,339
Deferred income taxes		(498)
Total		841
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(21,619)	(15,615)
Comprehensive income (loss)	10,306	10,439
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	2,209	14,309
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ 8,097	¥ (3,870)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.****5. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Millions of yen	
	Year ended March 31 2011	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	¥ 31,925	¥ 26,054
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	75,587	100,572
Stock option expenses	18,638	26,869
(Gain) loss on investments in equity securities	16,677	(4,005)
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of dividends received	(6,800)	(969)
Loss on disposal of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	6,348	5,351
Deferred income taxes	55,199	37,772
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Time deposits	(155,251)	(318,104)
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash	(67,738)	(39,225)
Trading assets and private equity investments	(1,481,908)	971,327
Trading liabilities	1,206,394	(1,058,445)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, net of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	327,668	980,156
Securities borrowed, net of securities loaned	(446,152)	(508,844)
Other secured borrowings	(160,031)	(271,498)
Loans and receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	(354,691)	28,933
Payables	319,506	218,915
Bonus accrual	(8,802)	(13,356)
Accrued income taxes, net	(26,174)	5,055
Other, net	414,515	104,305
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(235,090)	290,863
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for purchases of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	(186,350)	(182,568)
Proceeds from sales of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	109,888	120,435
Payments for purchases of investments in equity securities	(221)	(138)
Proceeds from sales of investments in equity securities	3,247	5,485
(Increase) decrease in loans receivable at banks, net	(60,350)	30,591
Increase in non-trading debt securities, net	(286,013)	(968)
Business combinations or disposals, net	5,570	35,597
Decrease (increase) in investments in affiliated companies, net	(8,936)	2,146
Other, net	(49)	(638)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(423,214)	9,942
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in long-term borrowings	2,267,658	2,015,446
Decrease in long-term borrowings	(1,188,034)	(2,883,078)
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, net	(97,282)	(56,383)
Increase in deposits received at banks, net	368,354	117,047
Proceeds from issuances of common stock		
Proceeds from sales of common stock held in treasury	8	10
Payments for repurchases of common stock held in treasury	(37,378)	(8,287)
Payments for cash dividends	(29,083)	(29,066)
Proceeds from issuances of stock by subsidiaries		

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,284,243	(844,311)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(26,246)	(6,314)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	599,693	(549,820)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,020,647	1,620,340
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	¥ 1,620,340	¥ 1,070,520
Supplemental disclosure:		
Cash paid during the year for		
Interest	¥ 259,679	¥ 338,802
Income tax payments (refunds), net	¥ 32,305	¥ 16,076

Non cash activities

Business combinations:

Assets acquired, excluding cash and cash equivalents, and debt assumed were ¥2,132,740 million and ¥1,784,621 million, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2012.

Other:

During the year ended March 31, 2011, as a result of adoption of ASU 2009-17, assets excluding cash and cash equivalent increased by ¥275,464 million and liabilities increased by ¥289,757 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Basis of accounting and summary of accounting policies:**

In December 2001, Nomura Holdings Inc. (the Company) filed a registration statement, in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in order to list its American Depositary Shares (ADS) on the New York Stock Exchange. Since then, the Company has an obligation to file an annual report, Form 20-F, with the SEC in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Therefore, the Company and other entities in which it has a controlling financial interest (hereinafter collectively referred to as Nomura) prepares its consolidated financial statements pursuant to the original section 93 of Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 28, 1976) prior to the amendments made to it by the section 2.2 of Partial Amendments to Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 73, 2009) in accordance with the accounting principles which are required in order to issue ADS, i.e., the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). Also, from the financial quarter commended on July 1, 2009, Nomura adopted the Codification which became the sole source of U.S. GAAP references. All technical references to U.S. GAAP pronouncements within these consolidated financial statements have been replaced with the relevant Codification topic or sub-topic references. See Note 2, Summary of accounting policies: Basis of presentation below for further details. The following paragraphs describe the major differences between U.S. GAAP which Nomura adopts and accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (Japanese GAAP), and where the significant differences exist, the amount of effect to income before income taxes pursuant to Japanese GAAP. Nomura discloses as (higher) or (lower) below the amount by which Income before income taxes based on U.S. GAAP was higher or lower than Japanese GAAP respectively.

Scope of consolidation

Under U.S. GAAP, the scope of consolidation is mainly determined by the ownership of a majority of the voting interest in an entity and by identifying the primary beneficiary. Under Japanese GAAP, the scope of consolidation is determined by Financial controlling model, taking into account of factors other than ownership level of voting interest in an entity.

In addition, U.S. GAAP provides the definition of investment companies for which the audit and accounting guide applies, and these entities that are subject to such guide carry all of their investments at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statement of operations. Under Japanese GAAP, under situations such as where a venture capital holds other companies' shares for trading and investment promotion purposes, such companies are not considered as subsidiaries even if such shareholding otherwise meets the control criteria.

Unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity securities

Under U.S. GAAP applicable to broker-dealers, minority investments in equity securities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. Under Japanese GAAP, these investments are also measured at fair value, but unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, are reported in a separate component of net assets. *Income before income taxes* prepared under Japanese GAAP, therefore, does not reflect ¥16,896 (lower) and ¥3,807 million (higher) for the year ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Unrealized gains and losses on investment in equity securities for other than operating purposes

Under U.S. GAAP applicable to broker-dealers, investments in equity securities for other than operating purposes are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. Under Japanese GAAP, these investments are also measured at fair value, but unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, are reported in a separate component of net assets. *Income before income taxes* prepared under Japanese GAAP, therefore, does not reflect ¥260 million (higher) and ¥2,838 million (lower) for the year ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The investments in equity securities for other than operating purposes are included in *Other assets-Other* in the consolidated balance sheets.

Unrealized gains and losses on non-trading debt securities

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Under U.S. GAAP applicable to broker-dealers, unrealized gains and losses on non-trading debt securities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. Under Japanese GAAP, unrealized gains and losses on non-trading debt securities, net of applicable income taxes, are reported in a separate component of net assets. *Income before income taxes* prepared under Japanese GAAP, therefore, does not reflect ¥60 (lower) and ¥8,169 million (higher) for the year ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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Retirement and severance benefit

Under U.S. GAAP, gains or losses resulting from either experience that is different from an actuarial assumption or a change in assumption is amortized over the average remaining service period of employees when such gain or loss at the beginning of the year exceeds the Corridor which is defined as 10% of the larger of projected benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets. Further, U.S. GAAP requires recognition of the funded status of postretirement plans as an asset or a liability, measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan asset and the benefit obligation. Under Japanese GAAP, the gain or loss is amortized over a certain period regardless of the Corridor.

Amortization of goodwill and equity method goodwill

Under U.S. GAAP, goodwill must not be amortized and must be tested for impairment periodically. Under Japanese GAAP, goodwill must be amortized over certain periods within 20 years based on the straight-line method. Therefore, the difference compared with Japanese GAAP has an impact of ¥6,197 million (higher) and ¥6,551 million (higher) for the year ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 on *Income before income taxes*, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derivative contracts

Under U.S. GAAP, all derivative contracts, including derivative contracts that have been designated as hedges to specific assets or specific liabilities, are valued at fair value, and the valuation adjustments of derivative contracts are recognized in the statements of operations or other comprehensive income. Under Japanese GAAP, derivative contracts that have been entered into for hedging purposes are valued at fair value and valuation adjustments of derivative contracts, net of tax are recognized in net assets as a separate item.

Fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities

Under U.S. GAAP, the fair value option may be elected for eligible financial assets and liabilities which are otherwise not to be measured at fair value (the fair value option). If an entity elects the fair value option, changes in the fair value in subsequent reporting periods must be recognized through earnings. Under Japanese GAAP, the fair value option is not permitted. Therefore, under Japanese GAAP, *Income before income taxes* does not reflect ¥17,853 million (higher) and ¥7,197 million (lower) for the year ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In addition, non-marketable stocks which are valued at fair value in the consolidated financial statements shall be valued at cost except in case of impairment loss recognition under Japanese GAAP.

Offsetting of amounts related to certain contracts

U.S. GAAP allows an entity that is party to a master netting arrangement to offset fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments that have been offset under the same master netting arrangement. Japanese GAAP does not allow such offsetting of amounts.

Stock issuance costs

Under U.S. GAAP, the stock issuances costs are deducted from the capital. Under Japanese GAAP, the paid in amount before deduction of stock issuance costs is recorded as capital and the stock issuance costs are either immediately expensed at once or capitalized as deferred asset and amortized over up to three years.

Description of business

Nomura Holdings, Inc. (the Company) and its broker-dealer, banking and other financial services subsidiaries provide investment, financing and related services to individual, institutional and government clients on a global basis. The Company and other entities in which it has a controlling financial interest are collectively referred to as Nomura within these consolidated financial statements.

Nomura operates its business through various divisions based upon the nature of specific products and services, its main client base and its management structure. Nomura reports operating results through three business segments: Retail, Asset Management and Wholesale.

In its Retail segment, Nomura provides investment consultation services mainly to individual clients in Japan. In its Asset Management segment, Nomura develops and manages investment trusts, and provides investment advisory services. In its Wholesale segment, Nomura is engaged in the sales and trading of debt and equity securities and currencies on a global basis to various institutions, provides investment banking services

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such as the underwriting of bonds and equities as well as mergers and acquisitions and financial advice and invests in private equity businesses and seeks to maximize returns on these investments by increasing the corporate value of investee companies. As of April 2012, Nomura has simplified the organizational structure, and Global Markets has been split into Fixed Income and Equities.

Table of Contents**Basis of presentation**

The accounting and financial reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) as applicable to broker-dealers.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and other entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. The Company initially determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by evaluating whether the entity is a variable interest entity (VIE) under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 810 *Consolidation* (ASC 810). VIEs are entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or which do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. The Company consolidates VIEs where Nomura is the primary beneficiary, which is where Nomura holds variable interests that provide power over the most significant activities of the VIE and the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses meeting a significance test, provided that Nomura is not acting as a fiduciary for other interest holders. For certain VIE entities that qualify as investment companies under ASC 946 *Financial Services Investment Companies* (ASC 946) or for which it is industry practice to apply guidance consistent with the measurement principles in ASC 946, Nomura is the primary beneficiary when it holds interests that will absorb a majority of the expected losses or a majority of the expected residual returns of the entity, or both.

For entities other than VIEs, Nomura is generally determined to have a controlling financial interest in an entity when it owns a majority of the voting interests.

Equity investments in entities in which Nomura has significant influence over operating and financial decisions (generally defined as 20 to 50 percent of the voting stock of a corporate entity, or at least 3 percent of a limited partnership) are accounted for under the equity method of accounting (equity method investments) and reported in *Other assets Investments in and advances to affiliated companies* or at fair value by electing the fair value option permitted by ASC 825 *Financial Instruments* (ASC 825) and reported within *Trading assets* or *Private equity investments* or *Other assets Other*. Investments undertaken by Nomura's merchant banking business are reported within *Private equity investments* and *Other assets Other*. Other investments are reported within *Trading assets*. Equity investments in which Nomura has neither control nor significant influence are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income or the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Certain entities in which the Company has a financial interest are investment companies under ASC 946. These entities, including subsidiaries such as Nomura Principal Finance Co., Ltd. (NPF), carry all of their investments at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

The Company's principal subsidiaries include Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (NSC), Nomura Securities International, Inc. (NSI) and Nomura International plc (NIP).

All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation. Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of estimates

In presenting these consolidated financial statements, management makes estimates regarding the valuation of certain financial instruments and investments, the outcome of litigation and tax examinations, the recovery of the carrying value of goodwill, the allowance for doubtful accounts, the realization of deferred tax assets and other matters that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosures in these consolidated financial statements. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results may differ from estimates which could have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements, and it is possible that such adjustments could occur in the near term.

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Fair value of financial instruments

A significant amount of Nomura's financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income or the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Use of fair value is either specifically required under U.S. GAAP or Nomura makes an election to use fair value for certain eligible items under the fair value option.

Other financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, where the primary measurement basis is not fair value. Fair value is only used in specific circumstances after initial recognition, such as to measure impairment.

In all cases, fair value is determined in accordance with ASC 820 *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820) which defines fair value as the amount that would be exchanged to sell a financial asset or transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It assumes that the transaction occurs in Nomura's principal market, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the relevant financial asset or financial liability. See Note 2 *Fair value of financial instruments* for further information regarding how Nomura estimates fair value for specific types of financial instruments used in the ordinary course of business.

Private equity business

Private equity investments are generally carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income. See Note 4 *Private equity business* for further information.

Transfers of financial assets

Nomura accounts for the transfer of a financial asset as a sale when Nomura relinquishes control over the asset by meeting the following conditions: (a) the asset has been isolated from the transferor (even in bankruptcy or other receivership), (b) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the asset received, or if the transferee is an entity whose sole purpose is to engage in securitization or asset-backed financing activities, if the holders of its beneficial interests have the right to pledge or exchange the beneficial interests held and (c) the transferor has not maintained effective control over the transferred asset.

In connection with its securitization activities, Nomura utilizes special purpose entities (SPEs) to securitize commercial and residential mortgage loans, government and corporate securities and other types of financial assets. Nomura's involvement with SPEs includes structuring and underwriting, distributing and selling debt instruments and beneficial interests issued by SPEs to investors. Nomura derecognizes financial assets transferred in securitizations provided that Nomura has relinquished control over such assets and does not consolidate the SPE. Nomura may obtain or retain an interest in the financial assets, including residual interests in the SPEs dependent upon prevailing market conditions. Any such interests are accounted for at fair value and reported within *Trading assets* in the consolidated balance sheets with the change in fair value reported within *Revenue Net gain on trading* in the consolidated statements of income.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries are measured using their functional currency which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. All assets and liabilities of subsidiaries which have a functional currency other than Japanese yen are translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date; all revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the respective years and the resulting translation adjustments are accumulated and reported within *Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)* in NHI shareholders' equity.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and the resulting translation gains or losses are credited or charged to the consolidated statements of income.

Fee revenue

Revenue Commissions includes amounts charged for executing brokerage transactions accrued on a trade date basis and are included in current period earnings. *Revenue Fees from investment banking* includes securities underwriting fees and other corporate financing services fees. Underwriting fees are recorded when services for underwriting are completed. All other fees are recognized when related services are performed. *Revenue Asset management and portfolio service fees* are accrued over the period that the related services are provided or when specified performance requirements are met.

Trading assets and trading liabilities

Trading assets and *Trading liabilities* primarily comprise debt and equity securities, derivatives and loans which are generally recognized on the consolidated balance sheets on a trade date basis and carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported within *Revenue Net gain on trading* in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**Collateralized agreements and collateralized financing**

Collateralized agreements consist of resale agreements and securities borrowed. *Collateralized financing* consists of repurchase agreements, securities loaned and other secured borrowings.

Resale and repurchase agreements (repo transactions) principally involve the buying or selling of government and government agency securities under agreements with clients to resell or repurchase these securities to or from those clients. Nomura monitors the value of the underlying securities on a daily basis relative to the related receivables and payables, including accrued interest, and requests or returns additional collateral when appropriate. Repo transactions are generally accounted for as collateralized agreements or collateralized financing transactions and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at the amount at which the securities were originally acquired or sold with applicable accrued interest, as appropriate. Certain repo transactions are carried at fair value through election of the fair value option. No allowance for credit losses is generally recorded on repurchase agreements due to the strict collateralization requirements.

Repo transactions where the maturity of the security transferred as collateral matches the maturity of the repo transaction (repo-to-maturity transactions) are accounted for as sales rather than collateralized financings where the criteria for derecognition of the securities transferred under ASC 860 *Transfers and Servicing* (ASC 860) are met. The amounts of securities derecognized from the consolidated balance sheets under repo-to-maturity transactions as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 were ¥169,766 million and ¥39,797 million, respectively.

Nomura also enters into Gensaki Repo transactions which are the standard type of repurchase transaction used in the Japanese financial market. Gensaki Repo transactions contain margin requirements, rights of security substitution, and certain restrictions on the client's right to sell or repledge the transferred securities. Gensaki Repo transactions are accounted for as collateralized agreements or collateralized financing transactions and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at the amount that the securities were originally acquired or sold with applicable accrued interest, as appropriate.

Repo transactions (including Gensaki Repo transactions) are presented in the consolidated balance sheets net-by-counterparty, where offsetting is consistent with ASC 210-20 *Balance Sheet Offsetting* (ASC 210-20).

Securities borrowed and *securities loaned* are generally accounted for as collateralized agreements and collateralized financing transactions, respectively. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are generally cash collateralized and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions generally require Nomura to provide the counterparty with collateral in the form of cash or other securities. For securities loaned transactions, Nomura generally receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities. Nomura monitors the market value of the securities borrowed or loaned and requires additional cash or securities, as necessary, to ensure that such transactions are adequately collateralized. No allowance for credit losses is generally recorded on securities borrowing transactions due to the strict collateralization requirements.

Nomura adopted Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2011-03 *Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements* (ASU 2011-03) from January 1, 2012 and certain Japanese securities lending transactions undertaken after adoption date are accounted for as secured borrowings rather than sales in these consolidated financial statements as the criteria for derecognition of the transferred financial assets under ASC 860 are no longer be met. The amounts of securities derecognized from the consolidated balance sheets under this type of securities lending transaction as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 were ¥291,870 million and ¥1,930 million, respectively.

Other secured borrowings consist primarily of secured borrowings from financial institutions and central banks in the inter-bank money market, and are recorded at contractual amounts due.

Trading balances of secured borrowings consist of liabilities related to transfers of financial assets that are accounted for as secured financing transactions rather than sales and are reported in the consolidated balance sheets within *Long-term borrowings*. The fair value option is generally elected for these transactions, which are carried at fair value on a recurring basis. See Note 8 *Securitized and Variable Interest Entities* and Note 13 *Borrowings* for further information regarding these transactions.

All Nomura-owned securities pledged to counterparties where the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, including Gensaki Repo transactions, are reported parenthetically within *Trading assets* as *Securities pledged as collateral* in the consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**Derivatives**

Nomura uses a variety of derivative financial instruments, including futures, forwards, swaps and options, for both trading and non-trading purposes. All freestanding derivatives are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and reported within *Trading assets* or *Trading liabilities* depending on whether fair value is positive or negative, respectively. Certain derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments such as structured notes and certificates of deposit are bifurcated from the host contract and are also carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and reported within *Short-term borrowings* or *Long-term borrowings* depending on the maturity of the underlying host contract. Changes in fair value are recognized either through the consolidated statements of income or the consolidated statements of comprehensive income depending on the purpose for which the derivatives are used.

Derivative assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated balance sheets on a net-by-counterparty basis where offsetting is consistent with ASC 210-20. In addition, fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) and the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) are also offset against net derivative liabilities and net derivative assets, respectively.

Trading

Derivative financial instruments used for trading purposes, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Net gain on trading*.

Non-trading

In addition to its trading activities, Nomura uses derivative financial instruments for other than trading purposes such as to manage risk exposures arising from recognized assets and liabilities, forecasted transactions and firm commitments. Certain derivatives used for non-trading purposes are formally designated as fair value and net investment accounting hedges under ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815).

Nomura designates derivative financial instruments as fair value hedges of interest rate risk arising from specific financial liabilities. These derivatives are effective in reducing the risk associated with the exposure being hedged and they are highly correlated with changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item, both at inception and throughout the life of the hedge contract. Changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives are reported together with those of the hedged liabilities through the consolidated statements of income within *Interest expense*.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of the net investment in foreign operations are linked to specific subsidiaries with non-Japanese yen functional currencies. When determining the effectiveness of net investment hedges, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivative is determined by changes in spot exchange rates and is reported through NHI shareholders' equity within *Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*. Change in fair value of the hedging derivatives attributable to changes in the difference between the forward rate and spot rate is excluded from the measure of hedge effectiveness and is reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Other*. See Note 3 *Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* for further information.

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Loans receivable

Loans receivable are loans which management intends to hold for the foreseeable future. Loans receivable are either carried at fair value or at amortized cost. Interest earned on loans receivable is generally reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Interest and dividends*.

Loans receivable carried at fair value

Certain loans which are risk managed on a fair value basis are carried at fair value through election of the fair value option. Nomura makes this election to mitigate volatility in the consolidated statements of income caused by the difference in measurement basis that would otherwise exist between the loans and the derivatives used to risk manage those loans. Changes in the fair value of loans receivable carried at fair value are reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Net gain on trading*.

Loans receivable carried at amortized cost

Loans receivable which are not carried at fair value are carried at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents cost adjusted for deferred fees or costs, unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans and after deducting any applicable allowance for loan losses.

Loan origination fees, net of direct origination costs, are amortized to *Revenue Interest and dividends* as an adjustment to yield over the life of the loan. Net unamortized deferred fees and costs were ¥483 million and ¥552 million as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, respectively.

See Note 9 *Financing receivables* for further information.

Other receivables

Receivables from customers include amounts receivable on client securities transactions and *Receivables from other than customers* include amounts receivable for securities not delivered to a purchaser by the settlement date, margin deposits, commissions, and net receivables arising from unsettled securities transactions.

These amounts are carried at contractual amounts due less any applicable allowance for credit losses which reflects management's best estimate of probable losses incurred within receivables which have been specifically identified as impaired. The allowance for credit losses is reported in the consolidated balance sheets within the *Allowance for doubtful accounts*.

Loan commitments

Unfunded loan commitments are accounted for as either off-balance sheet instruments, or are carried at fair value on a recurring basis either as trading instruments or through election of the fair value option.

Loan commitments are generally accounted for in a manner consistent with the accounting for the loan receivable upon funding. Where the loan receivable will be classified as a trading asset or will be elected for the fair value option, the loan commitment is also generally held at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Net gain on trading*. Loan commitment fees are recognized as part of the fair value of the commitment.

For loan commitments where the loan will be held for the foreseeable future, Nomura recognizes an allowance for credit losses which is reported within *Other liabilities other* in the consolidated balance sheets which reflects management's best estimate of probable losses incurred within the loan commitments which have been specifically identified as impaired. Loan commitment fees are generally deferred and recognized over the term of the loan when funded as an adjustment to yield. If drawdown of the loan commitment is considered remote, loan commitment fees are recognized over the commitment period as service revenue.

Payables and deposits

Payables to customers include amounts payable on client securities transactions and are generally measured at contractual amounts due.

Payables to other than customers include payables to brokers and dealers for securities not received from a seller by the settlement date and net payables arising from unsettled securities transactions. Amounts are measured at contractual amounts due. The net payable arising from

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unsettled securities transactions reported within *Payables to other than customers* was ¥60,771 million and ¥396,116 million as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, respectively.

Deposits received at banks represent amounts held on deposit within Nomura's banking subsidiaries and are measured at contractual amounts due.

Table of Contents**Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities**

Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities, held for use by Nomura are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, except for land, which is stated at cost. Significant renewals and additions are capitalized at cost. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are expensed as incurred in the consolidated statements of income.

The following table presents a breakdown of *Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities* as of March 31, 2011 and 2012.

	Millions of yen	
	March 31	
	2011	2012
Land	¥ 70,057	¥ 594,146
Office buildings	110,097	235,995
Equipment and facilities	79,747	60,840
Software	128,318	141,069
Construction in progress	3,817	13,900
Total	¥ 392,036	¥ 1,045,950

Depreciation and amortization charges are generally computed using the straight-line method and at rates based on estimated useful lives of each asset according to general class, type of construction and use. The estimated useful lives for significant asset classes are as follows:

Office buildings	2 to 65 years
Equipment and facilities	3 to 15 years
Software	Up to 5 years

Depreciation and amortization is reported within *Non-interest expenses Information processing and communications* in the amount of ¥51,924 million, ¥52,455 million, ¥54,083 million, and in *Non-interest expenses Occupancy and related depreciation* in the amount of ¥21,157 million, and ¥23,132 million, and ¥46,489 million for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Leases that involve real estate are classified as either operating or capital leases in accordance with ASC 840 *Leases* (ASC 840). Rent expense relating to operating leases is recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the lease is classified as a capital lease, Nomura recognizes the real estate as an asset on the consolidated balance sheets together with a lease obligation. The real estate is initially recognized at the lower of its fair value or present value of minimum lease payments, and subsequently depreciated over its useful life on straight-line basis. Where Nomura has certain involvement in the construction of real estate subject to a lease, Nomura is deemed the owner of the construction project and recognizes the real estate on the consolidated balance sheets until construction is completed. At the end of the construction period the real estate is either derecognized or continues to be recognized on the consolidated balance sheets in accordance with ASC 840, depending on the extent of Nomura's continued involvement with the real estate.

Long-lived assets, excluding goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the estimated future undiscounted cash flows generated by the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

Nomura recorded non-cash impairment charges of ¥194 million, and ¥1,532 million, and ¥3,135 million substantially related to write-downs of software, office buildings, land, equipment, facilities, and other assets for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. These losses are reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Non-interest expenses Other*. The revised carrying values of these assets were based on the estimated fair value of the assets.

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Investments in equity securities

Nomura holds minority stakes in the equity securities of unaffiliated Japanese financial institutions and corporations in order to promote existing and potential business relationships. These companies will also often have similar investments in Nomura. Such cross-holdings are a customary business practice in Japan and provide a way for companies to manage shareholder relationships.

These investments, which Nomura refers to as being held for operating purposes, are carried at fair value and reported within *Other assets Investments in equity securities* in the consolidated balance sheets, with changes in fair value reported within *Revenue Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities* in the consolidated statements of income. These investments comprise listed and unlisted equity securities in the amounts of ¥66,792 million and ¥24,243 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2011 and ¥69,552 million and ¥18,635 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2012.

Other non-trading debt and equity securities

Certain non-trading subsidiaries within Nomura and an insurance subsidiary which was acquired during the year ended March 31, 2012 hold debt securities and minority stakes in equity securities for non-trading purposes. Non-trading securities held by non-trading subsidiaries are carried at fair value and reported within *Other assets Non-trading debt securities* and *Other assets Other* in the consolidated balance sheets with changes in fair value recognized within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income. Non-trading securities held by the insurance subsidiary are also carried at fair value within *Other assets Non-trading debt securities* and *Other assets Other* in the consolidated balance sheets, and unrealized changes in fair value are reported net-of-tax within *Other comprehensive income (loss)* in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses on non-trading securities are recognized within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

Where the fair value of non-trading securities held by the insurance subsidiary has declined below amortized cost, these are assessed to determine whether the decline in fair value is other-than-temporary in nature. Nomura considers quantitative and qualitative factors including the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than amortized cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer and Nomura's intent and ability to hold the securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. If an other-than-temporary impairment loss exists, for equity securities, the security is written down to fair value, with the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost recognized within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income. For debt securities, an other-than-temporary impairment loss is also recognized within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income if Nomura intends to sell the debt security or it is more-likely-than-not that Nomura will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of amortized cost. If Nomura does not expect to sell or be required to sell the debt security, only the credit loss component of an other-than-temporary impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income and any non-credit loss component recognized within *Other comprehensive income (loss)* in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

See Note 7 *Non-trading securities* for further information regarding these securities.

Short-term and long-term borrowings

Short-term borrowings are defined as borrowings which are due on demand, which have a contractual maturity of one year or less at issuance date, or which have a longer contractual maturity but which contain features outside of Nomura's control that allows the investor to demand redemption within one year from original issuance date. Short-term and long-term borrowings primarily consist of commercial paper, bank borrowings, and certain structured notes issued by Nomura and SPEs consolidated by Nomura, and financial liabilities recognized in transfers of financial assets which are accounted for as financings rather than sales under ASC 860 (Secured financing transactions). Of these financial liabilities, certain structured notes and secured financing transactions are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis through election of the fair value option. Other short and long-term borrowings are primarily carried at amortized cost.

Structured notes

Structured notes are debt securities which contain embedded features (often meeting the accounting definition of a derivative) that alter the return to the investor from simply receiving a fixed or floating rate of interest to a return that depends upon some other variable(s) such as an equity or equity index, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, credit rating of a third party or more complex interest rate calculation.

All structured notes issued by Nomura on or after April 1, 2008 are carried at fair value on a recurring basis through election of the fair value option. This blanket election for structured notes is made primarily to mitigate the volatility in the consolidated statements of income caused by differences in the measurement basis for structured notes and the derivatives used to risk manage those positions and to generally simplify the

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accounting Nomura applies to these financial instruments.

Certain structured notes outstanding as of March 31, 2008 were already measured at fair value but others continue to be accounted for by Nomura by bifurcating the embedded derivative from the associated debt host contract. The embedded derivative is accounted for at fair value and the debt host contract is accounted for at amortized cost.

Changes in the fair value of structured notes elected for the fair value option and bifurcated embedded derivatives are reported within *Revenue Net gain on trading* in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**Income taxes**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the expected future tax consequences of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities based upon enacted tax laws and tax rates. Nomura recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent it believes that it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realized. A valuation allowance is provided for tax benefits available to Nomura that are not deemed more likely than not to be realized.

Nomura recognizes and measures unrecognized tax benefits based on Nomura's estimate of the likelihood, based on the technical merits, that tax positions will be sustained upon examination based on the facts and circumstances and information available at the end of each period. Nomura adjusts the level of unrecognized tax benefits when there is more information available, or when an event occurs requiring a change. The reassessment of unrecognized tax benefits could have a material impact on Nomura's effective tax rate in the period in which it occurs.

Stock-based and other compensation awards

Stock-based awards issued by Nomura to senior management and other employees are classified as either equity or liability awards depending on the terms of the award.

Stock-based awards such as Stock Acquisition Rights (SARs) which are expected to be settled by the delivery of the Company's shares are classified as equity awards. For these awards, total compensation cost is generally fixed at the grant date and measured using the grant-date fair value of the award, net of any amount the employee is obligated to pay and estimated forfeitures.

Stock-based awards such as Notional Stock Units (NSUs) and Collared Notional Stock Units (CSUs) which are expected to be settled in cash are classified as liability awards. Other awards such as Notional Index Units (NIUs) which are linked to a world stock index quoted by Morgan Stanley Capital International and which are expected to be cash settled as also effectively classified as liability awards. These awards are remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date, net of estimated forfeitures with the final measurement of cumulative compensation cost equal to the settlement amount.

For both equity and liability awards, fair value is determined either by using option pricing models, the market price of the Company's shares or the price of the third party index, as appropriate. Compensation cost is recognized in the consolidated statements of income over the requisite service period, which generally is equal to the vesting period. Where an award has graded vesting, compensation expense is recognized using the accelerated recognition method.

See Note 16 *Deferred compensation plans* for further information regarding these types of award.

Earnings per share

The computation of basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflects the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price available to the investors, and assuming conversion of convertible debt under the if-converted method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Nomura defines cash and cash equivalents as cash on hand and demand deposits with banks.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets not subject to amortization are reviewed annually, or more frequently in certain circumstances, for impairment. Goodwill is the cost of acquired companies in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets at acquisition date. Nomura periodically assesses the recoverability of goodwill by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to which goodwill relates to the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill. If such assessment indicates that the fair value is less than the related carrying amount, a goodwill impairment determination is made. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their expected useful lives.

Nomura's equity method investments are tested in their entirety for other-than-temporary impairment when there is an indication of impairment. The underlying assets associated with the equity method investments, including goodwill, are not tested separately for impairment.

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Restructuring costs

Costs associated with an exit activity are recognized at fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred. Such costs include one-time termination benefits provided to employees, costs to terminate certain contracts and costs to relocate employees. Termination benefits provided to employees as part of ongoing benefit arrangements are recognized as liabilities at the earlier of the date an appropriately detailed restructuring plan is approved by regional executive management or the terms of the involuntary terminations are communicated to employees potentially affected. Contractual termination benefits included in an employee's contract of employment that is triggered by the occurrence of a specific event are recognized during the period in which it is probable that Nomura has incurred a liability and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. A one-time termination benefit is established by a plan of termination that applies to a specified termination event and is recognized when an appropriately detailed restructuring plan is approved by regional executive management and the terms of the involuntary terminations are communicated to those employees potentially affected by the restructuring.

New accounting pronouncements adopted during the current year

The following new accounting pronouncements relevant to Nomura have been adopted during the year ended March 31, 2012:

Fair value measurements and disclosures

In May 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 820 through issuance of ASU 2011-04 *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs* (ASU 2011-04), which amends the methodology for determining fair value and enhances disclosures related to fair value measurements. In particular, ASU 2011-04:

Prohibits application of block discounts for all fair value measurements, regardless of classification in the fair value hierarchy, and clarifies how other premiums or discounts should be applied in a fair value measurement;

Allows the fair value of certain financial instruments held in a portfolio to be measured on the basis of the net position being managed if certain criteria are met;

Clarifies that the concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise in a fair value measurement are not relevant for most financial assets and financial liabilities;

Clarifies that the fair value of equity instruments classified in shareholders' equity and certain liabilities should be measured from the perspective of a market participant that holds the instrument as an asset;

Clarifies that the principal market should be determined based on the market with greatest volume and level of activity that a reporting entity can access, which is usually the market in which the reporting entity usually transacts;

Requires additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures around fair value measurements, including more information around Level 3 inputs.

ASU 2011-04 is effective prospectively during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption not permitted.

Nomura adopted ASU 2011-04 from January 1, 2012 and these amendments have not had a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

See Note 2 *Fair value of financial instruments* for further information where the new disclosures have been provided.

Accounting for repurchase agreements and similar transactions

In April 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 860 through issuance of ASU 2011-03 which modifies the effective control criterion related to when repurchase agreements and similar transactions are accounted for as secured financing transactions or sales. Prior to adoption of the ASU 2011-03, when assessing effective control, one of the conditions a transferor evaluated was the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets even in the event of default of the transferee. This ability was demonstrated through obtaining cash or other collateral sufficient to fund substantially all of the cost to purchase replacement assets should the transferee fail to return the transferred asset. These amendments removed this condition and consequently, the level of cash collateral, haircuts and ongoing margining received by the transferor in a repurchase agreement or other similar agreement are now irrelevant in determining if it should be accounted for as a sale.

ASU 2011-03 is effective prospectively during interim or annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption not permitted.

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Nomura adopted ASU 2011-03 from January 1, 2012 and certain Japanese securities lending transactions undertaken after adoption date are now accounted for as secured borrowings rather than sales in these consolidated financial statements as the criteria for derecognition of the transferred financial assets under ASC 860 are no longer be met. The amounts of securities derecognized from the consolidated balance sheets under this type of securities lending transaction as of March 31, 2011 and as of March 31, 2012 were ¥291,870 million and ¥1,930 million, respectively.

Accounting for troubled debt restructurings

In April 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 310 *Receivables* through issuance of Accounting Standard Update ASU 2011-02 *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring* (ASU 2011-02). These amendments provide additional guidance and clarification to creditors in determining whether a debt restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring.

ASU 2011-02 is effective for interim or annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011 and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption.

As a result of issuance of ASU 2011-01 *Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20* , new disclosures around troubled debt restructuring required by ASU 2010-20 *Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses* (ASU 2010-20) are also effective for interim or annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011.

Nomura adopted ASU 2011-02 from July 1, 2011 and these amendments have not had a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

See Note 9 *Financing Receivables* for further information where the new disclosures have been provided.

Disclosure of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations

In December 2010, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 805 *Business Combinations* (ASC 805) through issuance of ASU 2010-29 *Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations* (ASU 2010-29). These amendments address diversity in practice about the interpretation of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosure requirements for business combinations. When a business combination has occurred, ASU 2010-29 requires a reporting entity such as Nomura that presents comparative financial statements to disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. ASU 2010-29 also expands the supplemental pro forma disclosures under ASC 805 to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in reported pro forma revenue and earnings.

ASU 2010-29 is effective prospectively for business combinations occurring in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2010 with early adoption permitted.

Nomura adopted ASU 2010-29 from April 1, 2011. Because the amendments only provide clarification on disclosure requirements, they have not had, and are not expected to have, a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Clarifications on impairment testing of goodwill and other intangibles

In December 2010, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 350 *Intangibles Goodwill and Other* (ASC 350) through issuance of ASU 2010-28 *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts* (ASU 2010-28). These amendments address questions about determination of the impairment of goodwill in certain narrow circumstances. Under ASC 350, testing for goodwill impairment is a two-step test conducted at a reporting unit level. When a goodwill impairment test is performed, a reporting entity must assess whether the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value (Step 1). If it does, a reporting entity must perform an additional test to determine whether goodwill has been impaired and to calculate the amount of that impairment (Step 2). ASU 2010-28 modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts by requiring performance of Step 2 of the test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. Upon adoption of the ASU 2010-28, a reporting entity with a reporting unit that has a carrying amounts that is zero or negative is required to assess whether it is more likely than not that the reporting unit's goodwill is impaired.

ASU 2010-28 is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010.

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Nomura adopted ASU 2010-28 from April 1, 2011 and these amendments have not had a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

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Fair value measurement disclosures

In January 2010, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 820 through issuance of ASU 2010-06 *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements* (ASU 2010-06). These amendments expand fair value disclosure requirements, including a requirement that information about purchases, sales, issues and settlements of Level 3 instruments be provided on a gross basis.

The majority of the disclosure requirements of ASU 2010-06 were effective for interim or annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, which for Nomura was the fourth quarter beginning January 1, 2010. Gross information on purchases, sales, issues and settlements is required in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010.

Nomura adopted these additional disclosure requirements within ASU 2010-06 from April 1, 2011. Because ASU 2010-06 only introduces new disclosures and does not impact upon how Nomura measures fair value, these amendments have not had a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

See Note 2 *Fair value of financial instruments* for further information where the new disclosures have been provided.

Revenue recognition of multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements

In October 2009, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 605 *Revenue Recognition* through issuance of ASU 2009-13 *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements-a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force* (ASU 2009-13). These amendments revise the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services separately rather than as a combined unit.

ASU 2009-13 is effective prospectively from fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 with early adoption permitted.

Nomura adopted ASU 2009-13 from April 1, 2011 and these amendments have not had a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Future accounting developments

The following new accounting pronouncements relevant to Nomura will be adopted in future periods:

Disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities

In December 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 210-20 through issuance of ASU 2011-11 *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* (ASU 2011-11). These amendments require a reporting entity to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect or potential effect of those arrangements on its financial position.

ASU 2011-11 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with required disclosures made retrospectively for all comparative periods presented.

Nomura will adopt ASU 2011-11 from April 1, 2013. Because these amendments only require enhanced disclosures rather than change the guidance around when assets and liabilities can be offset, they are not expected to have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill impairment testing

In September 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 350 through issuance of ASU 2011-08 *Testing Goodwill for Impairment* (ASU 2011-08). These amendments simplify goodwill impairment testing by permitting a reporting entity to initially assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform the current quantitative two-step goodwill impairment test required by ASC 350. If the reporting entity determines that it is not more-likely-than-not (i.e. greater than 50%) that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative test is not required.

ASU 2011-08 is effective prospectively for goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 with early adoption permitted.

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Nomura will adopt ASU 2011-08 from April 1, 2012. Because the amendments only simplify when a quantitative test is required rather than change either the level at which the test is performed or the quantitative test itself, these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

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Presentation of comprehensive income

In June 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 220 *Comprehensive Income* (ASC 220) through issuance of ASU 2011-05 *Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-05). These amendments revise the manner in which reporting entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements. The amendments remove certain presentation options in ASC 220 and require reporting entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements.

ASU 2011-05 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 with early adoption permitted.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12 *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05* (ASU 2011-12) which deferred certain aspects of ASU 2011-05.

Nomura will adopt ASU 2011-05 from April 1, 2012 excluding those aspects that are deferred by ASU 2011-12. Because these amendments only change how comprehensive income is presented within these consolidated financial statements rather than changing whether an item must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income is reclassified to earnings, these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

2. Fair value of financial instruments:

The fair value of financial instruments

A significant amount of Nomura's financial instruments are carried at fair value. Financial assets carried at fair value on a recurring basis are reported in the consolidated balance sheets within *Trading assets and private equity investments, Loans and receivables, Collateralized agreements* and *Other assets*. Financial liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis are reported within *Trading liabilities, Short-term borrowings, Payables and deposits, Collateralized financing, Long-term borrowings* and *Other liabilities*.

Other financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, where the primary measurement basis is not fair value but where fair value is used in specific circumstances after initial recognition, such as to measure impairment.

In all cases, fair value is determined in accordance with ASC 820 which defines fair value as the amount that would be exchanged to sell a financial asset or transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It assumes that the transaction occurs in Nomura's principal market, or in the absence of the principal market, the most advantageous market for the relevant financial assets or financial liabilities.

Fair value is usually determined on an individual financial instrument basis consistent with the unit of account of the financial instrument. However, certain financial instruments managed on a portfolio basis are valued as a portfolio, namely based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (i.e. a net financial asset) or transfer a net short position (i.e. a net financial liability) consistent with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

Financial assets carried at fair value also include investments in certain funds where, as a practical expedient, fair value is determined on the basis of net asset value per share (NAV per share) if the NAV per share is calculated in accordance with certain industry standard principles.

Increases and decreases in the fair value of assets and liabilities will significantly impact Nomura's position, performance, liquidity and capital resources. As explained below, valuation techniques applied contain inherent uncertainties and Nomura is unable to predict the accurate impact of future developments in the market. Where appropriate, Nomura uses economic hedging strategies to mitigate its risk, although these hedges are also subject to unpredictable movements in the market.

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Valuation methodology for financial instruments carried at fair value on a recurring basis

The fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices including market indices, broker or dealer quotations or an estimation by management of the expected exit price under current market conditions. Various financial instruments, including cash instruments and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts, have bid and offer prices that are observable in the market. These are measured at the point within the bid-offer range which best represents Nomura's estimate of fair value. Where quoted market prices or broker or dealer quotations are not available, prices for similar instruments or valuation pricing models are considered in the determination of fair value.

Where quoted prices are available in active markets, no valuation adjustments are taken to modify the fair value of assets or liabilities marked using such prices. Other instruments may be measured using valuation techniques, such as valuation pricing models incorporating observable parameters, unobservable parameters or a combination of both. Valuation pricing models use parameters which would be considered by market participants in valuing similar financial instruments.

Valuation pricing models and their underlying assumptions impact the amount and timing of unrealized and realized gains and losses recognized, and the use of different valuation pricing models or underlying assumptions could produce different financial results. Valuation uncertainty results from a variety of factors, including the valuation technique or model selected, the quantitative assumptions used within the valuation model, the inputs into the model, as well as other factors. Valuation adjustments are used to reflect the assessment of this uncertainty. Common valuation adjustments include model reserves, credit adjustments, close-out adjustments, and other appropriate instrument-specific adjustments, such as those to reflect transfer or sale restrictions.

The level of adjustments is largely judgmental and is based on an assessment of the factors that management believe other market participants would use in determining the fair value of similar financial instruments. The type of adjustments taken, the methodology for the calculation of these adjustments, and the inputs for these calculations are reassessed periodically to reflect current market practice and the availability of new information.

For example, the fair value of certain financial instruments includes adjustments for credit risk; both with regards to counterparty credit risk on positions held and Nomura's own creditworthiness on positions issued. Credit risk on financial assets is significantly mitigated by credit enhancements such as collateral and netting arrangements. Any net credit exposure is measured using available and applicable inputs for the relevant counterparty. The same approach is used to measure the credit exposure on Nomura's financial liabilities as is used to measure counterparty credit risk on Nomura's financial assets.

Such valuation pricing models are calibrated to the market on a regular basis and inputs used are adjusted for current market conditions and risks. The global risk management unit reviews pricing models and assesses model appropriateness and consistency independently of the front office. The model reviews consider a number of factors about a model's suitability for valuation and sensitivity of a particular product. Valuation models are calibrated to the market on a periodic basis by comparison to observable market pricing, comparison with alternative models, and analysis of risk profiles.

As explained above, any changes in fixed income, equity, foreign exchange and commodity markets can impact Nomura's estimates of fair value in the future, potentially affecting trading gains and losses. Where financial contracts have longer maturity dates, Nomura's estimates of fair value may involve greater subjectivity due to the lack of transparent market data.

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Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments measured at fair value, including those carried at fair value using the fair value option, have been categorized into a three-level hierarchy (the fair value hierarchy) based on the transparency of valuation inputs used by Nomura to estimate fair value. A financial instrument is classified in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the financial instrument. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows, with Level 1 representing the most transparent inputs and Level 3 representing the least transparent inputs:

Level 1:

Unadjusted quoted prices for identical financial instruments in active markets accessible by Nomura at the measurement date.

Level 2:

Quoted prices in inactive markets or prices containing other inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly. Valuation techniques using observable inputs reflect assumptions used by market participants in pricing financial instruments and are based on data obtained from independent market sources at the measurement date.

Level 3:

Unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement of the financial instrument. Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs reflect management's assumptions about the estimates used by other market participants in valuing similar financial instruments. These valuation techniques are developed based on the best available information at the measurement date.

The availability of inputs observable in the market varies by product and can be affected by a variety of factors. Significant factors include, but are not restricted to the prevalence of similar products in the market, especially for customized products, how established the product is in the market, for example, whether it is a new product or is relatively mature, and the reliability of information provided in the market which would depend, for example, on the frequency and volume of current data. A period of significant change in the market may reduce the availability of observable data. Under such circumstances, financial instruments may be reclassified into a lower level in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant judgments used in determining the classification of financial instruments include the nature of the market in which the product would be traded, the underlying risks, the type and liquidity of market data inputs and the nature of observed transactions for similar instruments.

Where valuation models include the use of parameters which are less observable or unobservable in the market, significant management judgment is used in establishing fair value. The valuations for Level 3 financial instruments, therefore, involve a greater degree of judgment than those valuations for Level 1 or Level 2 financial instruments.

Certain criteria management use to determine whether a market is active or inactive include the number of transactions, the frequency that pricing is updated by other market participants, the variability of price quotes among market participants, and the amount of publicly available information.

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The following tables present the amounts of Nomura's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2011 and 2012 within the fair value hierarchy. Certain reclassifications of amounts as of March 31, 2011 have been made to align with the current year presentation.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting ⁽¹⁾	Balance as of March 31, 2011
Assets:					
Trading assets and private equity investments ⁽²⁾					
Equities ⁽³⁾	¥ 951	¥ 1,230	¥ 121	¥	¥ 2,302
Private equity ⁽³⁾			289		289
Japanese government securities	2,663				2,663
Japanese agency and municipal securities		159			159
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	3,382	789	23		4,194
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes		1,568	51		1,619
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)		171	28		199
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)		1,963	3		1,966
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities		2	128		130
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other		72	34		106
Investment trust funds and other	85	29	10		124
Total cash instruments	7,081	5,983	687		13,751
Derivative assets ⁽⁵⁾					
Equity contracts	653	721	98		1,472
Interest rate contracts	16	11,750	203		11,969
Credit contracts		1,863	203		2,066
Foreign exchange contracts	0	1,266	49		1,315
Commodity contracts	29	64	4		97
Netting				(15,428)	(15,428)
Total derivative assets	698	15,664	557	(15,428)	1,491
Subtotal	¥ 7,779	¥ 21,647	¥ 1,244	¥ (15,428)	¥ 15,242
Loans and receivables ⁽⁶⁾		543	11		554
Collateralized agreements ⁽⁷⁾		904			904
Other assets					
Non-trading debt securities	513	79	0		592
Other	121	0	25		146
Total	¥ 8,413	¥ 23,173	¥ 1,280	¥ (15,428)	¥ 17,438
Liabilities:					
Trading liabilities					
Equities	¥ 1,444	¥ 91	¥	¥	¥ 1,535
Japanese government securities	1,588				1,588
Japanese agency and municipal securities		2			2
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	3,018	509			3,527
Bank and corporate debt securities		316			316
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)		1			1

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Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)			0			0
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other			0			0
Investment trust funds and other	64					64
Total cash instruments	6,114	919				7,033
Derivative liabilities ⁽⁵⁾						
Equity contracts	723	784	70			1,577
Interest rate contracts	15	11,861	192			12,068
Credit contracts		1,835	258			2,093
Foreign exchange contracts	0	1,341	47			1,388
Commodity contracts	19	82	6			107
Netting				(15,577)		(15,577)
Total derivative liabilities	757	15,903	573	(15,577)		1,656
Subtotal	¥ 6,871	¥ 16,822	¥ 573	¥ (15,577)	¥	8,689
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁸⁾		182	1			183
Payables and deposits ⁽⁹⁾		0	1			1
Collateralized financing ⁽⁷⁾		332				332
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	126	1,663	144			1,933
Other liabilities	44					44
Total	¥ 7,041	¥ 18,999	¥ 719	¥ (15,577)	¥	11,182

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	Billions of yen March 31, 2012				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting ⁽¹⁾	Balance as of March 31, 2012
Assets:					
Trading assets and private equity investments ⁽²⁾					
Equities ⁽³⁾	¥ 745	¥ 1,194	¥ 125	¥	¥ 2,064
Private equity ⁽³⁾			202		202
Japanese government securities	2,143				2,143
Japanese agency and municipal securities		151	10		161
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	3,072	1,185	37		4,294
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes		1,276	62		1,338
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)		135	8		143
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)		2,010	5		2,015
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities		1	91		92
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other		103	20		123
Investment trust funds and other	95	85	9		189
Total cash instruments	6,055	6,140	569		12,764
Derivative assets ⁽⁵⁾					
Equity contracts	584	937	82		1,603
Interest rate contracts	14	18,850	57		18,921
Credit contracts	0	1,650	214		1,864
Foreign exchange contracts	0	1,229	131		1,360
Commodity contracts	1	3	0		4
Netting				(22,392)	(22,392)
Total derivative assets	599	22,669	484	(22,392)	1,360
Subtotal	¥ 6,654	¥ 28,809	¥ 1,053	¥ (22,392)	¥ 14,124
Loans and receivables ⁽⁶⁾		447	11		458
Collateralized agreements ⁽⁷⁾		752			752
Other assets					
Non-trading debt securities	680	177	6		863
Other ⁽³⁾	216	6	72		294
Total	¥ 7,550	¥ 30,191	¥ 1,142	¥ (22,392)	¥ 16,491
Liabilities:					
Trading liabilities					
Equities	¥ 579	¥ 413	¥ 0	¥	¥ 992
Japanese government securities	2,624				2,624
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	1,800	490			2,290
Bank and corporate debt securities		233	1		234
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)		1			1
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)		0			0
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other		0			0
Investment trust funds and other	43	3			46
Total cash instruments	5,046	1,140	1		6,187
Derivative liabilities ⁽⁵⁾					

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Equity contracts	617	1,016	68		1,701
Interest rate contracts	12	18,708	96		18,816
Credit contracts	0	1,727	225		1,952
Foreign exchange contracts	0	1,297	113		1,410
Commodity contracts	1	4	0		5
Netting				(22,576)	(22,576)
Total derivative liabilities	630	22,752	502	(22,576)	1,308
Subtotal	¥ 5,676	¥ 23,892	¥ 503	¥ (22,576)	¥ 7,495
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁸⁾		153	0		153
Payables and deposits ⁽⁹⁾		0	(0)		(0)
Collateralized financing ⁽⁷⁾		307			307
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	154	1,549	(13)		1,690
Other liabilities	93	4			97
Total	¥ 5,923	¥ 25,905	¥ 490	¥ (22,576)	¥ 9,742

- (1) Represents the amount offset under counterparty netting of derivative assets and liabilities as well as cash collateral netting against net derivatives.
- (2) Includes investments in certain funds measured at fair value on the basis of NAV per share as a practical expedient.
- (3) Includes equity investments that would have been accounted for under the equity method had Nomura not chosen to elect the fair value option.
- (4) Includes collateralized loan obligations (CLO) and asset-backed securities (ABS) such as those secured on credit card loans, auto loans and student loans.
- (5) Each derivative classification includes derivatives referencing multiple risk components. For example, interest rates contracts include complex derivatives referencing interest rate risk as well as foreign exchange risk or other factors such as prepayment rates. Credit contracts include credit default swaps as well as derivatives referencing corporate and government securities.
- (6) Includes loans for which the fair value option is elected.
- (7) Includes collateralized agreements or collateralized financing for which the fair value option is elected.
- (8) Includes structured notes for which the fair value option is elected.
- (9) Includes embedded derivatives bifurcated from deposits received at banks. If unrealized gains are greater than unrealized losses, deposits are reduced by the excess amount.
- (10) Includes embedded derivatives bifurcated from issued structured notes. If unrealized gains are greater than unrealized losses, borrowings are reduced by the excess amount.
- (11) Includes liabilities recognized from secured financing transactions that are accounted for as financings rather than sales. Nomura elected the fair value option for these liabilities.

Table of Contents**Valuation techniques by major class of financial instrument**

The valuation techniques used by Nomura to estimate fair value for major classes of financial instruments, together with the significant inputs which determine classification in the fair value hierarchy, are as follows:

Equities Equities include direct holdings of both listed and unlisted equity securities, and fund investments. Listed equity securities are valued using quoted prices for identical securities from active markets where available. These valuations should be in line with market practice and therefore can be based on bid/offer prices as applicable or mid-market prices. Nomura determines whether the market is active depending on the sufficiency and frequency of trading activity. Where these securities are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, no valuation adjustments are made to fair value. Listed equities traded in inactive markets are valued using the exchange price as adjusted to reflect liquidity and bid offer spreads and are classified in Level 2. Unlisted equity securities are valued using the same methodology as private equity investments described below and are usually classified as Level 3 because of the management judgment involved. As a practical expedient, fund investments are generally valued using NAV per share where available. Publicly traded mutual funds which are valued using a daily NAV per share are classified as Level 1. Investments in funds where Nomura has the ability to redeem its investment with the investee at NAV per share as of the balance sheet date or within the near term are classified as Level 2. Investments in funds where Nomura does not have the ability to redeem in the near term or does not know when it can redeem are classified as Level 3. The Direct Capitalization Method (DCM) is used as a valuation technique for certain equity investments in real estate funds, with net operating income used as a measure of financial performance which is then applied to a capitalization rate dependent on the characteristics of the underlying real estate. Equity investments which are valued using DCM valuation techniques are generally classified as Level 3 since observable market capitalization rates are usually not available for identical or sufficiently similar real estate to that held within the real estate funds being valued.

Private equity The valuation of unlisted private equity investments requires significant management judgment because the investments, by their nature, have little or no price transparency. Private equity investments are initially carried at cost as an approximation of fair value. Adjustments to carrying value are made if there is third-party evidence of a change in value. Adjustments are also made, in the absence of third-party transactions, if it is determined that the expected exit price of the investment is different from carrying value. In reaching that determination, Nomura primarily uses either a discounted cash flow (DCF) valuation techniques which incorporates estimated future cash flows to be generated from the underlying investment, discounted at a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) or comparable market multiple valuation techniques such as Enterprise Value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ratios, (EV/EBITDA ratios), Price/Earnings ratios (PE ratios), Price/Embedded Value ratios and other multiples based on relationships between numbers reported in the financial statements and the price of comparable companies. Where possible these valuations are compared with the operating cash flows and financial performance of the companies or properties relative to budgets or projections, price/earnings data for similar quoted companies, trends within sectors and/or regions and any specific rights or terms associated with the investment, such as conversion features and liquidation preferences. Private equity investments are generally classified as Level 3 since the valuation inputs such as those mentioned above are usually unobservable or there is significant uncertainty.

Government, state, municipal and agency securities Japanese and other G7 government securities are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources. These securities are traded in active markets and therefore are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Non-G7 government securities, agency securities and municipal securities are valued using similar pricing sources but are generally classified as Level 2 as they are traded in markets that are not considered to be active. Certain non-G7 securities may be classified as Level 1 because they trade in active markets. Certain securities may be classified as Level 3 because they trade infrequently and there is not sufficient information from comparable securities to classify them as Level 2. These are valued using DCF valuation techniques which include unobservable inputs such as credit spreads of the issuer.

Corporate debt securities The valuation of corporate debt securities is primarily performed using internal models and market inputs such as price quotes and recent market transactions of identical or similar debt, yield curves, asset swap spreads and credit default spreads. Most corporate debt securities are classified in Level 2 because the modeling inputs are usually observable. Certain corporate debt securities may be classified as Level 1 because they trade in active markets where there is sufficient information from a liquid exchange or multiple sources and they are valued using an unadjusted quote for an identical instrument. Certain securities may be classified as Level 3 because they trade infrequently and there is insufficient information from comparable securities to classify them as Level 2. These are valued using DCF valuation techniques which include unobservable inputs such as credit spreads of the issuer.

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Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) The fair value of CMBS and RMBS is estimated using quoted market prices, recent market transactions or by reference to a comparable market index. CMBS and RMBS securities are classified primarily as Level 2 if all significant inputs are observable. For certain asset classes, no direct pricing sources or comparable indices are available and valuation is based on a combination of indices. These securities are valued using DCF valuation techniques which include unobservable inputs such as yields, prepayment rates, default probabilities and loss severities and are classified as Level 3.

Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities The fair value of other mortgage-backed securities is estimated using quoted market prices, recent market transactions or by reference to a comparable market index. Where all significant inputs are observable, the securities will be classified as Level 2. For certain securities, no direct pricing sources or comparable securities or indices may be available. These securities are valued using DCF or DCM valuation techniques and are classified as Level 3 as the valuation includes unobservable valuation inputs such as yields, prepayment rates, default probabilities, loss severities and capitalization rates.

Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other CDOs are valued using internal models where quoted market prices do not exist. Key inputs used by the model include market spread data for each credit rating, prepayment rates, loss severities and default probabilities. Where all significant inputs are observable, the securities will be classified as Level 2. Since some of these inputs are unobservable, certain CDOs are classified as Level 3 where the unobservable inputs are significant.

Investment trust funds and other Investment trust funds are generally valued using NAV per share. Publicly traded funds which are valued using a daily NAV per share are classified as Level 1. For funds that are not publicly traded but Nomura has the ability to redeem its investment with the investee at NAV per share on the balance sheet date or within the near term, the investments are classified as Level 2. Investments where Nomura does not have the ability to redeem in the near term or does not know when it can redeem are classified as Level 3.

Derivatives Exchange-traded derivatives are usually valued using unadjusted quoted market prices and are therefore classified as Level 1. Where exchange-traded derivatives are not valued at the exchange price due to timing differences, these are classified as Level 2. OTC derivatives are valued by internal models using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Valuation techniques include simple DCF techniques, Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo simulations. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as plain vanilla forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. OTC derivatives are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence. Derivatives that are valued using models with significant unobservable inputs such as correlation, long-dated volatility, credit curves or other unobservable inputs are classified within Level 3. Examples of derivatives classified as Level 3 by Nomura include exotic interest rate derivatives, exotic foreign exchange derivatives, exotic equity derivatives, exotic derivatives including a combination of interest rate, foreign exchange and equity risks and certain other transactions including long-dated or exotic credit derivatives. Valuation adjustments are recorded to model valuations which do not calibrate to market and consider all factors that would impact fair value including bid offer, liquidity and credit risk; both with regards to counterparty credit risk on derivative assets and Nomura's own creditworthiness on derivative liabilities. During the year ended March 31, 2012, Nomura began using the Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS) curve rather than the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) curve to estimate the fair value of certain collateralized interest rate, credit and foreign exchange derivative contracts. Nomura believes using an OIS rather than LIBOR curve is more representative of how market participants in the principal market for these derivatives would determine fair value. The impact of this change on the fair value measurements applied to these derivatives was not significant.

Loans Loans carried at fair value either as trading assets or through election of the fair value option are valued primarily through internal models using similar inputs to corporate debt securities as quoted prices are usually not available. Where there are no significant inputs which are unobservable, loans are classified as Level 2. Certain loans, however, may be classified as Level 3 because they are traded infrequently and there is not sufficient information from comparable securities to classify them as Level 2.

Collateralized agreements and Collateralized financing Resale and repurchase agreements carried at fair value through election of the fair value option are valued using DCF valuation techniques. Key inputs include expected future cash flows, interest rates and collateral funding spreads such as general collateral or special rates. Resale and repurchase agreements are generally classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as unobservable inputs are not significant. Where the unobservable inputs are significant, they will be classified in Level 3.

Non-trading debt securities These are debt securities held by certain non-trading subsidiaries in the group and are valued and classified in the fair value hierarchy using the same valuation techniques used for other debt securities classified as *government, agency and municipal bonds* and *bank and corporate debt securities* described above.

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Short-term and long-term borrowings (Structured notes) Structured notes are debt securities issued by Nomura which contain embedded features that alter the return to the investor from simply receiving a fixed or floating rate of interest to a return that depends upon some other variables, such as an equity or equity index, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, credit rating of a third party or a more complex interest rate. The fair value of structured notes is estimated using a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability if available, and where not available, using a mixture of valuation techniques that use the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities, similar liabilities when traded as assets, and also the amount at the measurement date that Nomura would pay to transfer the identical liability or would receive if the identical liability is entered at the measurement date. The fair value of structured notes includes an adjustment to reflect Nomura's own creditworthiness. This adjustment can differ depending on the market in which the structured note is issued and traded. Structured notes are generally classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as unobservable inputs are not significant. Where the unobservable inputs are significant, they will be classified in Level 3.

Long-term borrowings (Secured financing transactions) Secured financing transactions are liabilities recognized when a transfer of a financial asset does not meet the criteria for sales accounting under ASC 860 and therefore the transaction is accounted for as a secured borrowing. These liabilities are valued using the same valuation techniques that are applied to the transferred financial assets which remain on the consolidated balance sheets and are therefore classified in the same level in the fair value hierarchy as the transferred financial assets. These liabilities do not provide general recourse to Nomura and therefore no adjustment is made to reflect Nomura's own creditworthiness.

Valuation processes

In order to ensure the appropriateness of any fair value measurement of a financial instrument used within these consolidated financial statements including those classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy, Nomura operates a governance framework which mandates determination or validation of a fair value measurement by control and support functions independent of the trading businesses assuming the risk of the financial instrument. Such functions within Nomura with direct responsibility for either defining, implementing or maintaining valuation policies and procedures are as follows:

The Product Control Valuations Group (PCVG) within Nomura's Finance Department has primary responsibility for determining and implementing valuation policies and procedures in connection with determination of fair value measurements. In particular, this group will ensure that valuation policies are documented for each type of financial instrument in accordance with U.S. GAAP. While it is the responsibility of market makers and investment professionals in our trading businesses to price our financial instruments, the PCVG are responsible for independently verifying or validating these prices. In the event of a difference in opinion or where the estimate of fair value requires judgment, the valuation used within these consolidated financial statements is made by senior managers independent of the trading businesses. The group reports to the Global Head of Product Control and ultimately to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO);

The Accounting Policy Group within Nomura's Finance Department defines the group's accounting policies and procedures in accordance with U.S. GAAP, including those associated with determination of fair value under ASC 820 and other relevant U.S. GAAP pronouncements. This group reports to the Global Head of Accounting Policy and ultimately to the CFO; and

The Global Model Validation Group (MVG) within Nomura's Risk Management Department validates the appropriateness and consistency of pricing models used to determine fair value measurements independently of those who design and build the models. The group reports to the Global Head of Market and Quantitative Risk.

The fundamental components of this governance framework over valuation processes within Nomura particularly around Level 3 financial instruments are the procedures in place around independent price verification, pricing model validation and revenue substantiation.

Independent price verification processes

The key objective of the independent price verification processes within Nomura is to verify the appropriateness of fair value measurements applied to all financial instruments within Nomura. In applying these control processes, observable inputs are used whenever possible and when unobservable inputs are necessary, the processes seek to ensure the valuation technique and inputs are appropriate, reasonable and consistently applied.

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The independent price verification processes aim to verify the fair value of all positions to external levels on a regular basis. The process will involve obtaining data such as trades, marks and prices from internal and external sources and examining the impact of marking the internal positions at the external prices. Margin disputes within the collateral process will also be investigated to determine if there is any impact on valuations.

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Where third-party pricing information sourced from brokers, dealers and consensus pricing services is used as part of the price verification process, consideration is given as to whether that information reflects actual recent market transactions or prices at which transactions involving identical or similar financial instruments are currently executable. If such transactions or prices are not available, the financial instrument will generally be classified as Level 3.

Where there is a lack of observable market information around the inputs used in a fair value measurement then the PCVG and the MVG will assess the inputs used for reasonableness considering available information including comparable products, surfaces, curves and past trades. Additional valuation adjustments may be taken for the uncertainty in the inputs used, such as correlation and where appropriate trading desks may be asked to execute trades to evidence market levels.

Model review and validation

For more complex financial instruments pricing models are used to determine fair value measurements. The MVG performs an independent model approval process which incorporates a review of the model assumptions across a diverse set of parameters. Considerations include:

Scope of the model (different financial instruments may require different but consistent pricing approaches);

Mathematical and financial assumptions;

Full or partial independent benchmarking along with boundary and stability tests, numerical convergence, calibration quality and stability

Model integration within Nomura's trading and risk systems;

Calculation of risk numbers and risk reporting; and

Hedging strategies/practical use of the model.

New models are reviewed and approved by the MVG. The frequency of subsequent reviews is generally based on the model risk rating and the materiality of usage of the model with more frequent review where warranted by market conditions.

Revenue substantiation

Nomura's Product Control function also ensures adherence to Nomura's valuation policies through daily and periodic analytical review of net revenues. This process involves substantiating revenue amounts through explanations and attribution of revenue sources based on the underlying factors such as interest rates, credit spreads, volatility, foreign exchange rates etc. In combination with the independent price verification processes, this daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly review substantiates the revenues made while helping to identify and resolve potential booking, pricing or risk quantification issues.

Level 3 financial instruments

As described above, the valuation of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities is dependent on certain significant inputs which cannot be observed in the market. Common characteristics of an inactive market include a low number of transactions of the financial instrument, stale or non-current price quotes, price quotes that vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or little publicly released information.

If corroborative evidence is not available to value Level 3 financial instruments, fair value may be established using other equivalent products in the market. The level of correlation between the specific Level 3 financial instrument and the available benchmark instrument is considered as an unobservable parameter. Other techniques for determining an appropriate value for unobservable parameters may consider information such

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as consensus pricing data among certain market participants, historical trends, extrapolation from observable market data and other information Nomura would expect market participants to use in valuing similar instruments.

Use of reasonably possible alternative input assumptions to value Level 3 financial instruments will significantly influence fair value determination. Ultimately, the uncertainties described above about input assumptions imply that the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments is a judgmental estimate. The specific valuation for each instrument is based on management's judgment of prevailing market conditions, in accordance with Nomura's established valuation policies and procedures.

During the year ended March 31, 2012, a lack of liquidity continues to persist in certain classes of financial instrument which have impacted the observability of certain inputs which are significant to Nomura's financial instrument valuations. These inputs include those listed below.

Table of Contents**Quantitative information regarding significant unobservable inputs and assumptions**

The following table presents information about the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by Nomura for certain Level 3 financial instruments as of March 31, 2012.

Financial Instrument	Fair value in billions of yen	Valuation technique(s)	March 31, 2012	
			Unobservable inputs	Range of input values
Assets:				
Trading assets and private equity investments				
Equities	125	DCF	Credit spreads	6.5 7.5%
			Liquidity discounts	20.0 30.0%
		Market multiples	PE ratios	12.2x
			Price/Book ratios	1.7x
			Liquidity discounts	20.0%
		DCM	Capitalization rates	5.2 6.5%
Private equity	202	DCF	WACC	6.8 12.0%
			Growth rates	0.0 2.0%
			Operating margins	23.0%
			Liquidity discounts	0.0 30.0%
		Market multiples	EV/EBITDA ratios	4.3 12.6x
			PE ratios	12.9x
			Price/Book ratios	0.5 0.7x
			Price/Embedded values	0.5x
			Liquidity discounts	0.0 50.0%
Japanese agency and municipal securities	10	DCF	Credit spreads	0.1%
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	37	DCF	Credit spreads	0.6 17.0%
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	62	DCF	Credit spreads	0.4 25.6%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)				
	8	DCF	Yields	3.0 24.5%
			Prepayment rates	0.0 25.0%

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			Default probabilities	0.0	60.0%
			Loss severities	0.0	50.0%
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)					
	5	DCF	Yields	1.6	30.0%
			Prepayment rates	1.0	5.0%
			Default probabilities	2.0	4.0%
			Loss severities	20.0	40.0%
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities					
	91	DCF	Yields	4.0	15.0%
			Default probabilities	24.0	65.0%
			Loss severities	80.0	100.0%
		DCM	Capitalization rates	6.7	11.4%
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other					
	20	DCF	Yields	12.0	30.0%
			Prepayment rates	0.0	15.0%
			Default probabilities	1.5	3.0%
			Loss severities	30.0	60.0%
Investment trust funds and other					
	9	DCF	Credit spreads	0.0	13.6%
			Correlations	0.50	0.70
Derivatives, net:					
Equity contracts					
	14	Option models	Dividend yield	0.1	13.5%
			Volatilities	12.1	65.1%
			Correlations	(0.95)	0.94
Interest rate contracts					
	(39)	DCF	Forward FX rates	53.2	105.4
			Interest rates	0.8	4.7%
			Volatilities	5.5	121.0%

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			Correlations	(0.55)	1.00
Credit contracts	(11)	DCF	Credit spreads	1.3	1,912.4 bps
			Recovery rates	5.0	52.0%
			Volatilities	10.0	75.0%
			Correlations	0.11	1.00
Foreign exchange contracts	18	Option models	Volatilities	10.0	18.5%
		DCF	Forward FX rates	2.5	11,052.0
Loans and receivables	11	DCF	Credit spreads	3.0	15.0%
Other assets					
Non-trading debt securities	6	DCF	Credit spreads	0.6	2.0%
Other ⁽¹⁾	72	DCF	WACC	6.8	9.3%
			Growth rates		0.0%
		Market Multiples	PE ratios		12.9x
			Price/Book ratios		0.5x
			Liquidity discounts		25.0%
Liabilities:					
Long-term borrowings	(13)	DCF	Yields	22.0	67.0%
			Prepayment rates		15.0%
			Default probabilities	2.0	6.0%
			Loss severities	30.0	60.0%
			Volatilities	5.5	118.5%
			Correlations	(0.76)	1.00

(1) Valuation technique(s) and unobservable inputs represent those of non-trading equity securities which are reported in *Other assets*.

Table of Contents**Sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs**

For each class of financial instrument described in the above table, changes in the each of the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by Nomura will impact upon the determination of a fair value measurement for the financial instrument. The sensitivity of these Level 3 fair value measurements to changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those inputs are described below:

Equities, Private equity and non-trading equity securities included in *Other assets* When using DCF valuation techniques to determine fair value, a significant increase (decrease) in credit spreads or liquidity discount in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Conversely, a significant increase (decrease) in operating margin or growth rate would result in a corresponding significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. There is little interrelationship between these measures. When using market multiples to determine fair value, a significant increase (decrease) in the relevant multiples such as PE ratios, EV/EBITDA ratios, Price/Book ratios, Price/Embedded Value ratios in isolation would result in a higher (lower) fair value measurement. Conversely, a significant increase (decrease) in the liquidity discount applied to the holding in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally changes in assumptions around multiples result in a corresponding similar directional change in a fair value measurement, assuming earnings levels remain constant. When using DCM, a significant increase (decrease) in the capitalization rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Japanese agency and municipal securities, Foreign government, agency and municipal securities, Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes, Loans and receivables and Non-trading debt securities Significant increases (decreases) in the credit spreads used in a DCF valuation technique would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities and Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other Significant increases (decreases) in yields, prepayment rates, default probabilities and loss severities in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in default probabilities is accompanied by a directionally similar change loss severities and a directionally opposite change prepayment rates. When using DCM, a significant increase (decrease) in the capitalization rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Investment trust funds and other Significant increases (decreases) in credit spreads used in a DCF valuation technique would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement, while significant increases (decreases) in correlation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Derivatives Where Nomura is long the underlying risk of a derivative, significant increases (decreases) in the underlying of the derivative, such as interest rates, credit spreads or forward FX rates in isolation or of significant decreases (increases) in dividend yields would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where Nomura is short the underlying risk of a derivative, the impact of these changes would have a converse effect on the fair value measurements reported by Nomura. Where Nomura is long optionality, recovery rates or correlation, significant increases (decreases) in volatilities, recovery rates or correlation will generally result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where Nomura is short optionality, recovery rates or correlation, the impact of these changes would have a converse effect on the fair value measurements.

Long-term borrowings Significant increases (decreases) in yields, prepayment rates, default probabilities, and loss severities in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in default probabilities is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for loss severities and a directionally opposite change in prepayment rates. Where Nomura is long optionality or correlation, significant increases (decreases) in volatilities or correlation will generally result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where Nomura is short optionality or correlation, the impact of these changes would have a converse effect on the fair value measurements.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

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The following tables present gains and losses as well as increases and decreases of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis which Nomura classified as Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012. Financial instruments classified as Level 3 are often hedged with instruments within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The gains or losses presented below do not reflect the offsetting gains or losses for these hedging instruments. Level 3 financial instruments are also measured using both observable and unobservable inputs. Fair value changes presented below, therefore, reflect realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from movements in both observable and unobservable parameters.

For the year ended March 31, 2012, gains and losses related to Level 3 assets did not have a material impact on Nomura's liquidity and capital resources management.

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The following tables in this note that relate to the year ended March 31, 2011 are prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements in effect prior to certain amendments to ASC 820 that Nomura adopted during the year ended March 31, 2012.

Billions of yen Year ended March 31, 2011									
Unrealized and realized gains/losses included in revenue									
	Balance as of April 1, 2010	Net gain on trading	Gain (loss) on equity in securities and other investments	Gain on private equity investments	Interest and dividends / Interest expense	Total unrealized and realized gains/ (losses)	Purchases (issues) / sales and redemptions ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Net transfers in / (out of) Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	Balance as of March 31, 2011
Assets:									
Trading assets and private equity investments									
Equities	¥ 164	¥ (1)	¥	¥	¥ (1)	¥ (2)	¥ (33)	¥ (8)	¥ 121
Private equity	325			19	0	19	(55)		289
Japanese agency and municipal securities	0	0				0	3	(3)	
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	22	6				6	5	(10)	23
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	131	8			0	8	(37)	(51)	51
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	27	6				6	5	(10)	28
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	4	1				1	(2)	0	3
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	117	0				0	9	2	128
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	43	1				1	(10)	0	34
Investment trust funds and other	10	0				0	(0)		10
Total cash instruments	843	21		19	(1)	39	(115)	(80)	687
Derivatives, net ⁽⁵⁾									
Equity contracts	32	30				30	(39)	5	28
Interest rate contracts	9	80				80	(71)	(7)	11
Credit contracts	(58)	(51)				(51)	50	4	(55)
Foreign exchange contracts	(2)	(2)				(2)	(1)	7	2
Commodity contracts	(0)	(6)				(6)	3	1	(2)
Total derivatives, net	(19)	51				51	(58)	10	(16)
Subtotal	¥ 824	¥ 72	¥	¥ 19	¥ (1)	¥ 90	¥ (173)	¥ (70)	¥ 671
Loans and receivables	10	0				0	7	(6)	11
Other assets	38	(0)	1			1	(1)	(13)	25
Total	¥ 872	¥ 72	¥ 1	¥ 19	¥ (1)	¥ 91	¥ (167)	¥ (89)	¥ 707
Liabilities:									
Trading liabilities									
Equities	¥ 0	¥ (0)	¥	¥	¥	¥ (0)	¥ 0	¥ (0)	¥
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities		0				0	0	(0)	
Bank and corporate debt securities	0	0				0	(0)	(0)	
Subtotal	¥ 0	¥ 0	¥	¥	¥	¥ 0	¥ (0)	¥ (0)	¥

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Short-term borrowings	9	1				1	(6)	(1)	1
Payables and deposits	(0)	0				0	1	(0)	1
Long-term borrowings	(127)	49				49	295	25	144
Total	¥(118)	¥ 50	¥	¥	¥	¥ 50	¥ 290	¥ 24	¥ 146

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Billions of yen										
Year ended March 31, 2012										
	Balance as of April 1, 2011	Total gains (losses) recognized in comprehensive income	Purchases/ issues ⁽⁷⁾	Sales/ redemptions ⁽⁸⁾	Settlements	Foreign exchange movements	Transfers into Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	Balance as of March 31, 2012	
Assets:										
Trading assets and private equity investments										
Equities	¥ 121	¥ (11)	¥ 57	¥ (27)	¥ (1)	¥ 8	¥ (22)	¥ 125		
Private equity	289	23	4	(112)	(2)			202		
Japanese agency and municipal securities		0	27	(18)		1	(0)	10		
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	23	11	415	(403)		4	(13)	37		
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	51	(0)	159	(154)	(0)	44	(38)	62		
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	28	0	8	(33)	0	6	(1)	8		
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	3	0	3	(13)	0	13	(1)	5		
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	128	1	7	(45)	(0)			91		
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	34	(1)	21	(24)	0	8	(18)	20		
Investment trust funds and other	10	(1)	2	(2)	(0)	0		9		
Total cash instruments	687	22	703	(831)	(3)	84	(93)	569		
Derivatives, net ⁽⁵⁾										
Equity contracts	28	(13)			6	(2)	(4)	(1)	14	
Interest rate contracts	11	(3)			(24)	(4)	12	(31)	(39)	
Credit contracts	(55)	(30)			52	3	25	(6)	(11)	
Foreign exchange contracts	2	22			(6)	0	0	(0)	18	
Commodity contracts	(2)	0			(0)	(0)	2	0	(0)	
Total derivatives, net	(16)	(24)			28	(3)	35	(38)	(18)	
Subtotal	¥ 671	¥ (2)	¥ 703	¥ (831)	¥ 28	¥ (6)	¥ 119	¥ (131)	¥ 551	
Loans and receivables	11	(4)	10	(5)	(0)		(1)	11		
Other assets										
Non-trading debt securities	0	0	(0)	8	(2)	(0)		6		
Other	25	(1)	(1)	66	(17)	0	0	(0)	72	
Total	¥ 707	¥ (7)	¥ (1)	¥ 787	¥ (855)	¥ 28	¥ (6)	¥ 119	¥ (132)	¥ 640
Liabilities:										
Trading liabilities										
Equities			(0)	0		0		0		
Bank and corporate debt securities		(0)	2	(1)				1		
Subtotal	¥	¥ (0)	¥ 2	¥ (1)	¥	¥ 0	¥	¥ 1		
Short-term borrowings	1	0	16	(15)	0	0	(2)	0		
Payables and deposits	1	(0)	(0)	(1)				(0)		
Long-term borrowings	144	(50)	77	(183)	(10)	2	(93)	(13)		
Total	¥ 146	¥ (50)	¥ 95	¥ (200)	¥ (10)	¥ 2	¥ (95)	¥ (12)		

(1) Includes gains and losses reported within *Revenue Other* and *Non-interest expenses Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

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- (2) Includes the effect of foreign exchange movements.
- (3) Includes the effect from the application of ASC 810 which has been amended in accordance with ASU No. 2009-17 *Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities* (ASU 2009-17) and ASU No. 2009-16 *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* .
- (4) If financial instruments move from Level 3 to another Level or move from another Level to Level 3, the amount reported in *Net transfers in / (out of) Level 3, Transfers into Level 3* and *Transfers out of Level 3* are the fair value as of the beginning of the quarter during which the movement occurs. Therefore if financial instruments move from another Level to Level 3 all gains/ (losses) during the quarter are included in the table and if financial instruments move from Level 3 to another Level all gains/ (losses) during the quarter are excluded from the table.
- (5) Each derivative classification includes derivatives referencing multiple risk components. For example, interest rate contracts include complex derivatives referencing interest rate risk as well as foreign exchange risk or other factors such as prepayments speeds. Credit contracts include credit default swaps as well as derivatives referencing corporate and government securities.
- (6) Includes gains and losses reported mainly within *Net gain on trading, Gain on private equity investments*, and also within *Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities, Revenue Other* and *Non-interest expenses Other, Interest and dividends* and *Interest expense* in the consolidated statements of income.
- (7) Amounts reported in *Purchases / issues* include increases in trading liabilities while *Sales / redemptions* include decreases in trading liabilities.

Table of Contents**Unrealized gains and losses recognized for Level 3 financial instruments**

The following tables present the amounts of unrealized gains (losses) for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, relating to those financial instruments which Nomura classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy and that were still held by Nomura at the relevant consolidated balance sheet date:

	Billions of yen Year ended March 31, 2011				
	Net gain on trading	Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities and other ⁽¹⁾	Gain on private equity investments	Interest and dividends / interest expense	Total unrealized gains / (losses)
Assets:					
Trading assets and private equity investments					
Equities	¥ (7)	¥	¥	¥ (1)	¥ (8)
Private equity			8		8
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	1				1
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	(1)				(1)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	9				9
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	0				0
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	(5)				(5)
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	(0)				(0)
Investment trust funds and other	0				0
Total cash instruments	(3)		8	(1)	4
Derivatives, net⁽²⁾					
Equity contracts	23				23
Interest rate contracts	91				91
Credit contracts	(28)				(28)
Foreign exchange contracts	(1)				(1)
Commodity contracts	(4)				(4)
Total derivatives, net	81				81
Subtotal	¥ 78	¥	¥ 8	¥ (1)	¥ 85
Loans and receivables	0				0
Other assets	(0)	2			2
Total	¥ 78	¥ 2	¥ 8	¥ (1)	¥ 87
Liabilities:					
Short-term borrowings	0				0
Payables and deposits	0				0
Long-term borrowings	12				12
Total	¥ 12	¥	¥	¥	¥ 12

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	Billions of yen Year ended March 31, 2012 Unrealized gain / (loss) ⁽³⁾
Assets:	
Trading assets and private equity investments	
Equities	¥ (2)
Private equity	(12)
Japanese agency and municipal securities	(0)
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	2
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	(3)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	3
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	(0)
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	1
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	(1)
Investment trust funds and other	(0)
Total cash instruments	(12)
Derivatives, net⁽²⁾	
Equity contracts	(6)
Interest rate contracts	(9)
Credit contracts	(45)
Foreign exchange contracts	16
Commodity contracts	0
Total derivatives, net	(44)
Subtotal	¥ (56)
Loans and receivables	(3)
Other assets	
Non-trading debt securities	0
Other	(2)
Total	¥ (61)
Liabilities:	
Short-term borrowings	0
Payables and deposits	(0)
Long-term borrowings	(63)
Total	¥ (63)

(1) Includes gains and losses reported within *Revenue Other* and *Non-interest expenses Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

(2) Each derivative classification includes derivatives referencing multiple risk components. For example, interest rate contracts include complex derivatives referencing interest rate risk as well as foreign exchange risk or other factors such as prepayment rates. Credit contracts include credit default swaps as well as derivatives referencing corporate and government bonds.

(3) Includes gains and losses reported primarily within *Net gain on trading*, *Gain on private equity investments*, and also within *Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities*, *Revenue Other* and *Non-interest expenses Other*, *Interest and dividends* and *Interest expense* in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy**

Nomura assumes that all transfers of financial instruments from one level to another level within the fair value hierarchy occur at the beginning of the relevant quarter in which the transfer takes place. Amounts reported below therefore represent the fair value of the financial instruments at the beginning of the relevant quarter when the transfer was made.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the year ended March 31, 2011 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2011, there were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, a total of ¥115 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. This comprised primarily ¥113 billion of equities reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments Equities* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments are traded became inactive. During the same period, a total of ¥180 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. This also comprised primarily ¥171 billion of short sales of equities reported within *Trading liabilities* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments were traded became inactive.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, a total of ¥12 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This comprised primarily ¥7 billion of equities reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments Equities* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments are traded became active. During the same period, a total of ¥7 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This also comprised primarily ¥7 billion of short sales of equities reported within *Trading liabilities* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments were traded became active.

Transfers out of Level 3

For the year ended March 31, 2011, approximately ¥43 billion of *Trading assets and private equity investments Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes* was transferred out of Level 3 as certain market parameters became observable. For nine months ended December 31, 2011, there were no significant transfers out of Level 3.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, a total of ¥25 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥16 billion of *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes*, principally debt securities and loans, which were transferred because credit spreads became observable. During the same period, a total of ¥ 48 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥48 billion of *Long-term borrowings*, principally structured notes, which were transferred because certain volatility and correlation became observable.

A total of ¥21 billion of net derivative contracts were also transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥19 billion of interest rate contracts which were transferred because certain volatility and correlation inputs became observable.

Transfers into Level 3

For the year ended March 31, 2011 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2011, there were no significant transfers into Level 3.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, a total of ¥15 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred into Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥9 billion of *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes*, principally debt securities, which were transferred because credit spreads became unobservable. The amount of gains and losses on these transfer reported in *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes* which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant.

During the same period, a total of ¥1 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred into Level 3. The amount of gains and losses on these transfer reported in financial liabilities which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant.

A total of ¥34 billion of net derivative contracts were also transferred into Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥14 billion of interest rate contracts which were transferred because certain volatility and correlation inputs became unobservable and ¥21 billion of credit contracts which were

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transferred because certain credit spreads, recovery rates, volatility and correlation inputs became unobservable. Losses on these interest rate and credit contracts which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were ¥5 billion and ¥2 billion, respectively.

Table of Contents**Investments in investment funds that calculate NAV per share**

In the normal course of business, Nomura invests in non-consolidated funds which meet the definition of investment companies or are similar in nature and which do not have readily determinable fair values. For certain of these investments, Nomura uses NAV per share as the basis for valuation as a practical expedient. Some of these investments are redeemable at different amounts from NAV per share.

The following table presents information on these investments where NAV per share is calculated or disclosed as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012. Investments are presented by major category relevant to the nature of Nomura's business and risks.

	Fair value ⁽¹⁾	Unfunded commitments ⁽²⁾	Billions of yen March 31, 2011 Redemption frequency (if currently eligible) ⁽³⁾	Redemption notice period ⁽⁴⁾
Hedge funds	¥ 91	¥ 0	Weekly/Monthly	Same day-95 days
Venture capital funds	2	0		
Private equity funds	64	23	Quarterly	30 days
Real estate funds	8	15		
Total	¥ 165	¥ 38		

	Fair value ⁽¹⁾	Unfunded commitments ⁽²⁾	Billions of yen March 31, 2012 Redemption frequency (if currently eligible) ⁽³⁾	Redemption notice period ⁽⁴⁾
Hedge funds	¥ 109	¥ 0	Monthly	Same day-95 days
Venture capital funds	4	1		
Private equity funds	61	12	Quarterly	30 days
Real estate funds	11	15		
Total	¥ 185	¥ 28		

(1) Fair value generally determined using NAV per share as a practical expedient.

(2) The contractual amount of any unfunded commitments Nomura is required to make to the entities in which the investment is held.

(3) The range in frequency with which Nomura can redeem investments.

(4) The range in notice period required to be provided before redemption is possible.

Hedge funds:

These investments include funds of funds that invest in multiple asset classes. Nomura has developed the business of issuing structured notes linked to hedge funds. As a result, most of the risks are transferred as pass-through. The fair values of these investments are estimated using the NAV per share of the investments. Although most of these funds can be redeemed within six months, certain funds cannot be redeemed within six months due to contractual, liquidity or gating issues. The redemption period cannot be estimated for certain suspended or liquidating funds. Some of these investments contain restrictions against transfers of the investments to third parties.

Venture capital funds:

These investments include primarily start-up funds. The fair values of these investments in this category are estimated using the NAV per share of the investments. Most of these funds cannot be redeemed within six months. The redemption period cannot be estimated for certain suspended or liquidating funds. These investments contain restrictions against transfers of the investments to third parties.

Private equity funds:

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These investments are made mainly in various sectors in Europe, United States and Japan. The fair values of these investments in this category are estimated using the NAV per share. Redemption is restricted for most of these investments. Some of these investments contain restrictions against transfers of the investments to third parties.

Real estate funds:

These are investments in commercial and other types of real estate. The fair values of these investments in this category are estimated using the NAV per share of the investments. Redemption is restricted for most of these investments. These investments contain restrictions against transfers of the investments to third parties.

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Fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities

Nomura carries certain eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the election of the fair value option permitted by ASC 815 and ASC 825. When Nomura elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item's fair value are recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Election of the fair value option is generally irrevocable unless an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for that instrument occurs.

The financial assets and financial liabilities primarily elected for the fair value option by Nomura, and the reasons for the election, are as follows:

Equity method investments reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments* held for capital appreciation or current income purposes which Nomura generally has an intention to exit rather than hold indefinitely. Nomura elects the fair value option to more appropriately represent the purpose of these investments in these consolidated financial statements.

Loans reported within *Loans and receivables* which are risk managed on a fair value basis and loan commitments related to loans receivable for which the fair value option will be elected upon funding. Nomura elects the fair value option to mitigate volatility in the consolidated statements of income caused by the difference in measurement basis that otherwise would arise between loans and the derivatives used to risk manage those instruments.

Resale and repurchase agreements reported within *Collateralized agreements and Collateralized financing* which are risk managed on a fair value basis. Nomura elects the fair value option to mitigate volatility in the consolidated statements of income caused by the difference in measurement basis that otherwise would arise between the resale and repurchase agreements and the derivatives used to risk manage those instruments.

All structured notes issued on or after April 1, 2008 reported within *Short-term borrowings and Long-term borrowings*. Nomura elects the fair value option for those structured notes primarily to mitigate the volatility in the consolidated statements of income caused by differences in the measurement basis for structured notes and the derivatives Nomura uses to risk manage those positions. Nomura also elects the fair value option for certain notes issued by consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) for the same purpose and for certain structured notes issued prior to April 1, 2008.

Financial liabilities reported within *Long-term borrowings* recognized in transactions which are accounted for as secured financing transactions under ASC 860. Nomura elects the fair value option for these financial liabilities to mitigate volatility in the consolidated statements of income that otherwise would arise had this election not been made. Even though Nomura usually has little or no continuing economic exposure to the transferred financial assets, they remain on the consolidated balance sheets and continue to be carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

Interest and dividends arising from financial instruments for which the fair value option has been elected are recognized within *Interest and dividends, Interest expense or Net gain on trading*.

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The following table presents gains (losses) due to changes in fair value for financial instruments measured at fair value using the fair value option for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

	Billions of yen	
	Year ended March 31 2011	2012 Gains/(Losses) ⁽¹⁾
Assets:		
Trading assets and private equity investments ⁽²⁾		
Trading assets	¥ (4)	¥ 0
Private equity	0	(12)
Loans and receivables	8	(6)
Collateralized agreements ⁽³⁾	6	10
Other assets ⁽²⁾		(0)
Total	¥ 10	¥ (8)
Liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	¥ (7)	¥ (14)
Collateralized financing ⁽³⁾	(0)	(1)
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	(37)	(11)
Other liabilities ⁽⁶⁾		0
Total	¥ (44)	¥ (26)

- (1) Includes gains and losses reported primarily within *Net gain on trading* and *Gain on private equity investments* in the consolidated statements of income.
- (2) Includes equity investments that would have been accounted for under the equity method had Nomura not chosen to elect the fair value option.
- (3) Includes resale and repurchase agreements.
- (4) Includes structured notes and other financial liabilities.
- (5) Includes secured financing transactions arising from transfers of financial assets which did not meet the criteria for sales accounting.
- (6) Includes loan commitments.

In the common stock of Ashikaga Holdings Co., Ltd. (Ashikaga Holdings), Nomura elected to apply the fair value option for its 45.5% investment as of March 31, 2011 and 47.0% investment as of March 31, 2012. This investment is reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments*, *Private equity investments* and *Other assets* in the consolidated balance sheets.

Ashikaga Holdings recognized total revenue of ¥106 billion, total expense of ¥90 billion and net income of ¥16 billion for the year ended March 31, 2011. As of March 31, 2011, its total assets and total liabilities were ¥5,219 billion and ¥4,979 billion, respectively, determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. Ashikaga Holdings recognized total revenue of ¥101 billion, total expense of ¥84 billion and net income of ¥17 billion for the year ended March 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, its total assets and total liabilities were ¥5,354 billion and ¥5,097 billion, respectively, determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Nomura calculates the impact of changes in its own creditworthiness on certain financial liabilities for which the fair value option is elected by DCF valuation techniques at a rate which incorporates observable changes in its credit spread. Gains from changes in the fair value of the financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected, attributable to the change in Nomura's creditworthiness, were ¥9 billion for the year ended March 31, 2011, mainly because of the widening of Nomura's credit spread. Gains from changes in the fair value of the financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected, attributable to the change in Nomura's creditworthiness, were ¥17 billion for the year ended March 31, 2012, mainly because of the widening of Nomura's credit spread.

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There was no significant impact on financial assets for which the fair value option was elected attributable to instrument-specific credit risk.

As of March 31, 2011, there were no significant differences between the fair value of the aggregate unpaid principal balance (which is contractually principally protected) of loans and receivables for which the fair value option was elected and the principal balance of such loans and receivables. The fair value of the aggregate unpaid principal balance (which is contractually principally protected) of long-term borrowings for which the fair value option was elected was ¥50 billion less than the principal balance of such long-term borrowings. There were no loans and receivables for which the fair value option was elected that were 90 days or more past due.

As of March 31, 2012, the fair value of the aggregate unpaid principal balance (which is contractually principally protected) of loans and receivables for which the fair value option was elected was ¥1 billion more than the principal balance of such loans and receivables. The fair value of the aggregate unpaid principal balance (which is contractually principally protected) of long-term borrowings for which the fair value option was elected was ¥13 billion less than the principal balance of such long-term borrowings. There were no loans and receivables for which the fair value option was elected that were 90 days or more past due.

Table of Contents**Concentrations of credit risk**

Concentrations of credit risk may arise from trading, securities financing transactions and underwriting activities, and may be impacted by changes in political or economic factors. Nomura has credit risk concentrations on bonds issued by the Japanese Government, U.S. Government, Governments within the European Union (EU), their states and municipalities, and their agencies. These concentrations generally arise from taking trading securities positions and are reported within *Trading assets* in the consolidated balance sheets. Government, state, municipal, and government agency securities, including *Securities pledged as collateral*, represented 19% of total assets as of March 31, 2011 and 18% as of March 31, 2012. The following tables present geographic allocations of Nomura's trading assets related to government, state, municipal, and government agency securities. See Note 3 *Derivative instruments and hedging activities* for further information regarding the concentration of credit risk for derivatives.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011				Total ⁽¹⁾
	Japan	U.S.	EU	Other	
Governments, states, municipalities and their agencies	¥ 2,822	¥ 1,184	¥ 2,640	¥ 370	¥ 7,016

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012				Total ⁽¹⁾
	Japan	U.S.	EU	Other	
Governments, states, municipalities and their agencies	¥ 2,304	¥ 1,319	¥ 2,527	¥ 448	¥ 6,598

- (1) Other than above, there were ¥410 billion of government, state, municipal and agency securities in *Other assets Non-trading debt securities* as of March 31, 2011 and ¥640 billion as of March 31, 2012. The vast majority of these securities are Japanese government, states, municipalities and agency securities.

Estimated fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Certain financial instruments are not carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated balance sheets since they are neither held for trading purposes nor are elected for the fair value option. These are typically carried at contractual amounts due or amortized cost.

The carrying value of the majority of the financial instruments detailed below will approximate fair value since they are short-term in nature and contain minimal credit risk. These financial instruments include financial assets reported within *Cash and cash equivalents, Time deposits, Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash, Receivables from customers, Receivables from other than customers, Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities borrowed* and financial liabilities reported within *Short-term borrowings, Payables to customers, Payables to other than customers, Deposits received at banks, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, Securities loaned and Other secured borrowings* in the consolidated balance sheets. These would be generally classified as either Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair values of other financial instruments which are longer-term in nature or may contain more than minimal credit risk may be different to their carrying value. Financial assets of this type primarily include certain loans which are reported within *Loans receivable* while financial liabilities primarily include long-term borrowings which are reported within *Long-term borrowings*. The estimated fair value of loans receivable which are not elected for the fair value option is estimated in the same way as other loans carried at fair value on a recurring basis. Where quoted market prices are available, such market prices are utilized to estimate fair value. The fair value of long-term borrowings which are not elected for the fair value option is estimated in the same way as other borrowings carried at fair value on a recurring basis using quoted market prices where available or by DCF valuation techniques. All of these financial assets and financial liabilities would be generally classified as Level 2 or Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy using the same methodology as is applied to these instruments when they are elected for the fair value option.

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The following table presents carrying values, fair values and classification within the fair value hierarchy for certain classes of financial instrument of which a portion of the ending balance was carried at fair value.

	March 31, 2011 ⁽¹⁾		Billions of yen March 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾				
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Fair value by level		
					Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,620	1,620	1,071	1,071	1,071		
Time deposits	339	339	653	653		653	
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash	191	191	230	230		230	
Loans receivable ⁽²⁾	1,268	1,265	1,290	1,286		1,031	255
Securities purchased under agreements to resell ⁽³⁾	9,559	9,559	7,663	7,663		7,663	
Securities borrowed	5,598	5,598	6,080	6,080		6,080	
Total Assets	18,575	18,572	16,987	16,983	1,071	15,657	255
Liabilities:							
Short-term borrowings	1,167	1,167	1,186	1,186		1,186	0
Deposits received at banks	813	813	905	905		905	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ⁽³⁾	10,814	10,814	9,928	9,928		9,928	
Securities loaned	1,710	1,710	1,700	1,700		1,700	
Long-term borrowings	8,403	8,179	8,505	8,242	154	8,084	4
Total Liabilities	22,907	22,683	22,224	21,961	154	21,803	4

(1) Includes financial instruments which are carried at fair value on a recurring basis.

(2) Carrying values are shown after deducting allowance for loan losses.

(3) Includes amounts carried at fair value through election of the fair value option and represents amounts after counterparty netting in accordance with ASC 210-20.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

In addition to financial instruments carried at fair value on a recurring basis, Nomura also measures other financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, where the primary measurement basis is not fair value. Fair value is only used in specific circumstances after initial recognition such as to measure impairment.

There were no significant nonrecurring fair value measurements recognized for the year ended March 31, 2011. For the year ended March 31, 2012, certain land and buildings were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The carrying amount of these assets, which are reported within *Other assets - Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities* in the consolidated balance sheets, were written down to their fair value of ¥17 billion as a result of impairment. Fair value was determined based on internal appraisal value and consequently, this nonrecurring fair value measurement has been determined using valuation inputs which would be classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

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3. Derivative instruments and hedging activities:

Nomura uses a variety of derivative financial instruments, including futures, forwards, options and swaps, for both trading and non-trading purposes.

Derivatives used for trading purposes

In the normal course of business, Nomura enters into transactions involving derivative financial instruments to meet client needs, for trading purposes, and to reduce its own exposure to loss due to adverse fluctuations in interest rates, currency exchange rates and market prices of securities. These financial instruments include contractual agreements such as commitments to swap interest payment streams, exchange currencies or purchase or sell securities and other financial instruments on specific terms at specific future dates.

Nomura maintains active trading positions in a variety of derivative financial instruments. Most of Nomura's trading activities are client oriented. Nomura utilizes a variety of derivative financial instruments as a means of bridging clients' specific financial needs and investors' demands in the securities markets. Nomura also actively trades securities and various derivatives to assist its clients in adjusting their risk profiles as markets change. In performing these activities, Nomura carries an inventory of capital markets instruments and maintains its access to market liquidity by quoting bid and offer prices to and trading with other market makers. These activities are essential to provide clients with securities and other capital markets products at competitive prices.

Futures and forward contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell securities, foreign currency or other capital market instruments at a specific future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or through delivery. Foreign exchange contracts include spot and forward contracts and involve the exchange of two currencies at a rate agreed by the contracting parties. Risks arise from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts and from movements in market prices. Futures contracts are executed through regulated exchanges which clear and guarantee performance of counterparties. Accordingly, credit risk associated with futures contracts is considered minimal. In contrast, forward contracts are generally negotiated between two counterparties and, therefore, are subject to the performance of the related counterparties.

Options are contracts that grant the purchaser, for a premium payment, the right to either purchase or sell a financial instrument at a specified price within a specified period of time or on a specified date from or to the writer of the option. The writer of options receives premiums and bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the market price of the financial instruments underlying the options.

Swaps are contractual agreements in which two counterparties agree to exchange certain cash flows, at specified future dates, based on an agreed contract. Certain agreements may result in combined interest rate and foreign currency exposures. Entering into swap agreements may involve the risk of credit losses in the event of counterparty default.

To the extent these derivative financial instruments are economically hedging financial instruments or securities positions of Nomura, the overall risk of loss may be fully or partly mitigated by the hedged position.

Nomura seeks to minimize its exposure to market risk arising from its use of these derivative financial instruments through various control policies and procedures, including position limits, monitoring procedures and hedging strategies whereby Nomura enters into offsetting or other positions in a variety of financial instruments. Credit risk associated with these financial instruments is controlled by Nomura through credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures. To reduce default risk, Nomura requires collateral, principally cash collateral and government securities, for certain derivative transactions. From an economic standpoint, Nomura evaluates default risk exposure net of related collateral. Furthermore, for OTC derivatives, Nomura generally enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements or their equivalents (Master Netting Agreements) with each of its counterparties. Master Netting Agreements provide a right of offset in the event of bankruptcy and mitigate the credit risk exposure from these transactions. In some cases, they enable unrealized gains and losses arising from Nomura's dealings in OTC derivatives to be presented on a net-by-counterparty basis and on a net-by-cash collateral basis in accordance with ASC 210-20.

Nomura offset ¥605 billion of cash collateral receivables against net derivative liabilities and ¥456 billion of cash collateral payables against net derivative assets as of March 31, 2011. Nomura offset ¥1,051 billion of cash collateral receivables against net derivative liabilities and ¥867 billion of cash collateral payables against net derivative assets as of March 31, 2012.

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Derivatives used for non-trading purposes

Nomura's principal objectives in using derivatives for non-trading purposes are to manage interest rate risk, to modify the interest rate characteristics of certain financial liabilities, to manage net investment exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates arising from certain foreign operations and to mitigate equity price risk arising from certain stock-based compensation awards given to employees.

Credit risk associated with derivatives utilized for non-trading purposes is controlled and managed in the same way as credit risk associated with derivatives utilized for trading purposes.

Nomura designates derivative financial instruments as fair value hedges of interest rate risk arising from specific financial liabilities. These derivatives are effective in reducing the risk associated with the exposure being hedged and they are highly correlated with changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item, both at inception and throughout the life of the hedge contract. Changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives are reported together with those of the hedged liabilities through the consolidated statements of income within *Interest expense*.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of the net investment in foreign operations relate to specific subsidiaries with non-Japanese yen functional currencies. When determining the effectiveness of net investment hedges, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivative is determined by changes in spot exchange rates and is reported through Nomura Holdings, Inc. (NHI) shareholders' equity within *Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*. Changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives attributable to changes in the difference between the forward rate and spot rate are excluded from the measure of hedge effectiveness and are reported in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Other*.

Table of Contents**Concentrations of credit risk for derivatives**

The following table presents Nomura's significant concentration of exposures to credit risk in OTC derivatives with financial institutions. The gross fair value of derivative assets represents the maximum amount of loss due to credit risk that Nomura would incur if the counterparties of Nomura failed to perform in accordance with the terms of the instruments and any collateral or other security Nomura held in relation to those instruments proved to be of no value.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011			
	Gross fair value of derivative assets	Impact of master netting agreements	Impact of collateral	Net exposure to credit risk
Financial institutions	¥ 12,733	¥ (11,611)	¥ (442)	¥ 680

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012			
	Gross fair value of derivative assets	Impact of master netting agreements	Impact of collateral	Net exposure to credit risk
Financial institutions	¥ 18,881	¥ (17,553)	¥ (797)	¥ 531

Derivative activities

The following table quantifies the volume of Nomura's derivative activity through a disclosure of notional amounts, in comparison with the fair value of those derivatives. All amounts are disclosed on a gross basis, prior to counterparty netting of derivative assets and liabilities and cash collateral netting against net derivatives.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011			
	Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional ⁽¹⁾	Fair value ⁽¹⁾
Derivatives used for trading purposes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :				
Equity contracts	¥ 16,229	¥ 1,472	¥ 16,257	¥ 1,511
Interest rate contracts	652,220	11,937	689,543	11,759
Credit contracts	37,075	2,066	38,432	2,093
Foreign exchange contracts	52,150	1,315	61,310	1,384
Commodity contracts	753	97	555	107
Total	¥ 758,427	¥ 16,887	¥ 806,097	¥ 16,854
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate contracts	¥ 1,531	¥ 32	¥ 535	¥ 4
Foreign exchange contracts	20	0	116	2
Total	¥ 1,551	¥ 32	¥ 651	¥ 6
Total derivatives	¥ 759,978	¥ 16,919	¥ 806,748	¥ 16,860

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012			
	Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional ⁽¹⁾	Fair value ⁽¹⁾
Derivatives used for trading purposes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :				
Equity contracts	¥ 16,079	¥ 1,603	¥ 14,497	¥ 1,687
Interest rate contracts	636,833	18,843	592,413	18,597
Credit contracts	37,067	1,864	41,785	1,952
Foreign exchange contracts	59,296	1,356	62,999	1,407
Commodity contracts	50	4	45	5
Total	¥ 749,325	¥ 23,670	¥ 711,739	¥ 23,648
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate contracts	¥ 1,855	¥ 78	¥	¥
Foreign exchange contracts	190	4	97	1
Total	¥ 2,045	¥ 82	¥ 97	¥ 1
Total derivatives	¥ 751,370	¥ 23,752	¥ 711,836	¥ 23,649

- (1) Includes the amount of embedded derivatives bifurcated in accordance with ASC 815.
- (2) Each derivative classification includes derivatives referencing multiple risk components. For example, interest rates contracts include complex derivatives referencing interest rate risk as well as foreign exchange risk or other factors such as prepayment rates. Credit contracts include credit default swaps as well as derivatives referencing corporate and government securities.
- (3) Includes derivatives used for non-trading purposes which are not designated as fair value or net investment hedges.

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Changes in fair value are recognized either through earnings or other comprehensive income depending on the purpose for which the derivatives are used.

Derivatives used for trading purposes

Derivative financial instruments used for trading purposes, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Net gain on trading*.

The following table presents amounts included in the consolidated statements of income related to derivatives used for trading purposes by type of underlying derivative contract.

	Billions of yen	
	Year ended March 31	
	2011	2012
Derivatives used for trading purposes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ :		
Equity contracts	¥ 206	¥ (137)
Interest rate contracts	132	42
Credit contracts	88	(73)
Foreign exchange contracts	(171)	(67)
Commodity contracts	(10)	(4)
Total	¥ 245	¥ (239)

(1) Each derivative classification includes derivatives referencing multiple risk components. For example, interest rates contracts include complex derivatives referencing interest rate risk as well as foreign exchange risk or other factors such as prepayment rates. Credit contracts include credit default swaps as well as derivatives referencing corporate and government securities.

(2) Includes net gain (loss) on derivatives used for non-trading purposes which are not designated as fair value or net investment hedges.
Fair value hedges

Nomura issues Japanese yen and foreign currency denominated debt with both fixed and floating interest rates. Nomura generally enters into swap agreements to convert fixed rate interest payments on its debt obligations to a floating rate and applies hedge accounting to these instruments. Derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives are recognized together with those of the hedged liabilities in the consolidated statements of income within *Interest expense*.

The following table presents amounts included in the consolidated statements of income related to derivatives designated as fair value hedges by type of underlying derivative contract and the nature of the hedged item.

	Billions of yen	
	Year ended March 31	
	2011	2012
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:		
Interest rate contracts	¥ 22	¥ 76
Total	¥ 22	¥ 76
Hedged items:		
Long-term borrowings	¥ (22)	¥ (76)
Total	¥ (22)	¥ (76)

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Effective from April 2010, Nomura designates foreign currency forwards and foreign currency denominated long-term debt as hedges of certain subsidiaries with significant foreign exchange risks and applies hedge accounting to these instruments. Accordingly, the effective hedging portion of the foreign exchange gains (losses) arising from the derivative contracts and non-derivative financial products designated as hedges is recognized through the consolidated statements of comprehensive income within *Other comprehensive income (loss) Change in cumulative translation adjustments, net of tax*. This is offset by the foreign exchange adjustments arising from consolidation of the relevant foreign subsidiaries.

The following table presents gains (losses) from derivatives and non-derivatives designated as net investment hedges included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

	Billions of yen	
	Year ended March 31 2011	2012
Hedging instruments:		
Foreign exchange contracts	¥ 0	¥ (1)
Long-term borrowings	17	4
Total	¥ 17	¥ 3

- (1) The portion of the gains (losses) representing the amount of hedge ineffectiveness and the amount excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness are recognized within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income. The amount of gains (losses) was not significant during the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

Derivatives containing credit risk related contingent features

Nomura enters into certain OTC derivatives and other agreements containing credit-risk-related contingent features. These features would require Nomura to post additional collateral or settle the instrument upon occurrence of a credit event, the most common of which would be a downgrade in the Company's long-term credit rating.

The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position as of March 31, 2011, was ¥1,779 billion with related collateral pledged of ¥958 billion. In the event of a one-notch downgrade to Nomura's long-term credit rating in effect as of March 31, 2011, the aggregate fair value of assets that would have been required to be posted as additional collateral or that would have been needed to settle the instruments immediately was ¥18 billion. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position as of March 31, 2012, was ¥1,867 billion with related collateral pledged of ¥1,143 billion. In the event of a one-notch downgrade to Nomura's long-term credit rating in effect as of March 31, 2012, the aggregate fair value of assets that would have been required to be posted as additional collateral or that would have been needed to settle the instruments immediately was ¥26 billion.

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Credit derivatives

Credit derivatives are derivative instruments in which one or more of their underlyings are related to the credit risk of a specified entity (or group of entities) or an index based on the credit risk of a group of entities that expose the seller of credit protection to potential loss from credit risk related events specified in the contract.

Written credit derivatives are instruments or embedded features where Nomura assumes third party credit risk, either as guarantor in a guarantee-type contract, or as the party that provides credit protection in an option-type contract, credit default swap, or any other credit derivative contract.

Nomura enters into credit derivatives as part of its normal trading activities as both purchaser and seller of protection for credit risk mitigation, proprietary trading positions and for client transactions.

The most significant type of credit derivatives used by Nomura are single-name credit default swaps where settlement of the derivative is based on the credit risk of a single third party. Nomura also writes credit derivatives linked to the performance of credit default indices and issues other credit risk related portfolio products.

Nomura would have to perform under a credit derivative contract if a credit event as defined in the respective contract occurs. Typical credit events include bankruptcy, failure to pay and restructuring of obligations of the reference asset.

Credit derivative contracts written by Nomura are either cash or physically settled. In cash-settled instruments, once payment is made upon an event of a default, the contract usually terminates with no further payments due. Nomura generally has no right to assume the reference assets of the counterparty in exchange for payment, nor does Nomura usually have any direct recourse to the actual issuers of the reference assets to recover the amount paid. In physically settled contracts, upon a default event, Nomura takes delivery of the reference asset in return for payment of the full notional amount of the contract.

Nomura actively monitors and manages its credit derivative exposures. Where protection is sold, risks may be mitigated by purchasing credit protection from other third parties either on identical underlying reference assets or on underlying reference assets with the same issuer which would be expected to behave in a correlated fashion. The most common form of recourse provision to enable Nomura to recover from third parties any amounts paid under a written credit derivative is therefore not through the derivative itself but rather through the separate purchase of credit derivatives with identical or correlated underlyings.

Nomura quantifies the value of these purchased contracts in the following tables in the column titled "Purchased Credit Protection". These amounts represent purchased credit protection with identical underlyings to the written credit derivative contracts which act as a hedge against Nomura's exposure. To the extent Nomura is required to pay out under the written credit derivative, a similar amount would generally become due to Nomura under the purchased hedge.

Credit derivatives have a stated notional amount which represents the maximum payment Nomura may be required to make under the contract. However, this is generally not a true representation of the amount Nomura will actually pay as in addition to purchased credit protection, other risk mitigating factors reduce the likelihood and amount of any payment, including:

The probability of default: Nomura values credit derivatives taking into account the probability that the underlying reference asset will default and that Nomura will be required to make payments under the contract. Based on historical experience and Nomura's assessment of the market, Nomura believes that the probability that all reference assets on which Nomura provides protection will default in a single period is remote. The disclosed notional amount, therefore, significantly overstates Nomura's realistic exposure on these contracts.

The recovery value on the underlying asset: In the case of a default, Nomura's liability on a contract is limited to the difference between the notional amount and the recovery value of the underlying reference asset. While the recovery value on a defaulted asset may be minimal, this does reduce amounts paid on these contracts.

Nomura holds assets as collateral in relation to written credit derivatives. However, these amounts do not enable Nomura to recover any amounts paid under the credit derivative but rather mitigate the risk of economic loss arising from a counterparty defaulting against amounts due to Nomura under the contract. Collateral requirements are determined on a counterparty level rather than individual contract, and also generally cover all types of derivative contracts rather than just credit derivatives.

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The following tables present information about Nomura's written credit derivatives and purchased credit protection with identical underlyings as of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012.

	Carrying value (Asset) / Liability ⁽¹⁾ Total		Billions of yen March 31, 2011 Maximum potential payout/Notional Years to maturity				Notional Purchased credit protection
			Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 56	¥ 18,933	¥ 2,082	¥ 8,416	¥ 6,953	¥ 1,482	¥ 17,020
Credit default indices	117	12,666	806	4,372	6,275	1,213	10,956
Other credit risk related portfolio products	19	3,552	247	2,421	696	188	2,143
Credit risk related options and swaptions	0	212	4		208		121
Total	¥ 192	¥ 35,363	¥ 3,139	¥ 15,209	¥ 14,132	¥ 2,883	¥ 30,240

	Carrying value (Asset) / Liability ⁽¹⁾ Total		Billions of yen March 31, 2012 Maximum potential payout/Notional Years to maturity				Notional Purchased credit protection
			Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 562	¥ 20,159	¥ 2,902	¥ 6,750	¥ 8,510	¥ 1,997	¥ 18,692
Credit default indices	124	10,738	1,667	2,089	5,807	1,175	9,334
Other credit risk related portfolio products	223	3,298	1,084	1,201	441	572	2,138
Credit risk related options and swaptions	(1)	781	0		439	342	651
Total	¥ 908	¥ 34,976	¥ 5,653	¥ 10,040	¥ 15,197	¥ 4,086	¥ 30,815

(1) Carrying value amounts are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting.

The following tables present information about Nomura's written credit derivatives by external credit rating of the underlying asset. Ratings are based on Standard & Poor's (S&P), or if not rated by S&P, based on Moody's Investors Service. If ratings from either of these agencies are not available, the ratings are based on Fitch Ratings Ltd. or Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. For credit default indices, the rating is determined by taking the weighted average of the external credit ratings given for each of the underlying reference entities comprising the portfolio or index.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011 Maximum potential payout/Notional						
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 2,200	¥ 1,182	¥ 5,789	¥ 5,722	¥ 2,586	¥ 1,454	¥ 18,933
Credit default indices	1,228	375	5,592	3,202	577	1,692	12,666
Other credit risk related portfolio products	22			0		3,530	3,552
Credit risk related options and swaptions	25		29	154	4		212
Total	¥ 3,475	¥ 1,557	¥ 11,410	¥ 9,078	¥ 3,167	¥ 6,676	¥ 35,363

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	Billions of yen March 31, 2012						
	Maximum potential payout/Notional						Total
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 2,196	¥ 1,749	¥ 5,878	¥ 5,550	¥ 2,974	¥ 1,812	¥ 20,159
Credit default indices	140	711	5,358	2,905	1,619	5	10,738
Other credit risk related portfolio products	20	18	3	111	212	2,934	3,298
Credit risk related options and swaptions	0	0	137	532	112		781
Total	¥ 2,356	¥ 2,478	¥ 11,376	¥ 9,098	¥ 4,917	¥ 4,751	¥ 34,976

- (1) Other includes credit derivatives where the credit rating of the underlying reference asset is below investment grade or where a rating is unavailable.

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4. Private equity business:

Nomura makes private equity investments primarily in Japan and Europe.

Private equity investments made by certain entities which Nomura consolidates under either a voting interest or variable interest model which are investment companies pursuant to the provisions of ASC 946 (investment company subsidiaries) are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income. Investment company accounting applied by each of these investment company subsidiaries is retained in these consolidated financial statements.

These entities make private equity investments solely for capital appreciation, current income or both rather than to generate strategic operating benefits to Nomura. In accordance with Nomura investment policies, non-investment companies within the group may not make investments in entities engaged in non-core businesses if such investments would result in consolidation or application of the equity method of accounting. Such investments may generally only be made by investment company subsidiaries. Non-core businesses are defined as those engaged in activities other than Nomura's business segments.

Nomura also has a subsidiary which is not an investment company but which makes investments in entities engaged in Nomura's core businesses. These investments are made for capital appreciation or current income purposes or both and are also carried at fair value, either because of election of the fair value option or other U.S. GAAP requirements.

Private equity business in Japan

Nomura has an established private equity business in Japan, which is operated primarily through a wholly-owned subsidiary, NPF.

Since its inception in 2000, NPF has made investments in 21 entities and exited from the majority of these investments for the year ended March 31, 2012. The fair value of its investment portfolio is ¥77,793 million and ¥789 million as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

NPF is an investment company subsidiary pursuant to the provisions of ASC 946 and therefore carries all of its investments at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

Nomura also makes private equity investments through another wholly-owned subsidiary, Nomura Financial Partners Co., Ltd. (NFP). NFP is not an investment company subsidiary as it invests in entities engaged in Nomura's core business. Nomura elected the fair value option to account for its 47.0% investment in the common stock of Ashikaga Holdings.

Private equity business in Europe

In Europe, Nomura's private equity investments primarily comprise legacy investments made by its former Principal Finance Group (PFG) now managed by Terra Firma (collectively referred to as the Terra Firma Investments), investments in other funds managed by Terra Firma (Other Terra Firma Funds) and through other investment company subsidiaries (Other Investments).

Terra Firma Investments

Following a review to determine the optimum structure for Nomura's European private equity business, on March 27, 2002, Nomura restructured PFG and, as a result, contributed its investments in certain of its remaining investee companies to Terra Firma Capital Partners I (TFCP I), a limited partnership which is engaged in the private equity business, in exchange for a limited partnership interest. Terra Firma Investments (GP) Limited, the general partner of TFCP I, which is independent of Nomura, assumed the management and control of these investments, together with one other PFG investment, Annington Holdings plc, which due to contractual restrictions was not transferred to the partnership.

With effect from March 27, 2002, Nomura ceased consolidating the Terra Firma Investments and accounted for those investments at fair value in accordance with ASC 946.

The Terra Firma Investments are held by entities which are investment company subsidiaries and therefore Nomura continues to account for these investments at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

The fair value of the Terra Firma Investments was ¥100,395 million and ¥102,649 million as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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Other Terra Firma Funds

In addition to the Terra Firma Investments, Nomura is a 10% investor in a ¥213 billion private equity fund (TFCP II) and a 2% investor in a ¥568 billion private equity fund (TFCP III), also raised and managed by Terra Firma Capital Partners Limited.

Nomura s total commitment for TFCP II was originally ¥21,295 million and reduced to ¥4,064 million as a result of adjustments for recyclable distributions. As of March 31, 2012, ¥3,914 million had been drawn down for investments.

For TFCP III, Nomura s total commitment is ¥10,750 million and ¥8,347 million had been drawn down for investments as of March 31, 2012.

The investments in TFCP II and TFCP III are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

Other Investments

Nomura also makes private equity investments in Europe through wholly-owned subsidiaries and other consolidated entities which have third party pooling of funds. Certain of these entities are investment company subsidiaries and therefore all of their investments are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**5. Investment company accounting**

Certain entities, including NPF, are investment companies and therefore carry all of their investments at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the consolidated statements of income.

The following table summarizes the aggregate fair value and the cost of investments held by all investment company subsidiaries within Nomura and for which investment company accounting has been retained in these consolidated financial statements.

	Millions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Closing cost ⁽¹⁾	¥ 148,358	¥ 31,691
Gross unrealized appreciation	104,807	110,600
Gross unrealized depreciation	(44,411)	(9,971)
Closing fair value	¥ 208,754	¥ 132,320

(1) Cost is defined as the historical cost of each investment (i.e. purchase price) as adjusted for subsequent additional investment. The following table summarizes performance of the investments held by investment company subsidiaries during the period:

	Millions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Opening fair value	¥ 267,168	¥ 208,754
Purchase / (sales) of investees during the period ⁽¹⁾	(70,292)	(109,724)
Realized gains / (losses) during the period ⁽²⁾	10,070	35,931
Change in unrealized gains / (losses) during the period ⁽³⁾	1,808	(2,641)
Closing fair value	¥ 208,754	¥ 132,320

(1) Acquisition cost of new investees and additional investments or sales proceeds of investees disposed of during the period.

(2) Realized gains and losses are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and the adjusted historical cost of the investment.

(3) Includes the effect of foreign exchange movements.

Table of Contents**6. Collateralized transactions:**

Nomura enters into collateralized transactions, including resale and repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and loaned transactions, and other secured borrowings mainly to meet clients' needs, finance trading inventory positions and obtain securities for settlements. Under these transactions, Nomura either receives or provides collateral, including Japanese and non-Japanese government, agency, mortgage-backed, bank and corporate debt securities and equities. In many cases, Nomura is permitted to use the securities received to secure repurchase agreements, enter into securities lending transactions or to cover short positions with counterparties.

The fair value of securities received as collateral, securities borrowed with collateral and securities borrowed without collateral which Nomura is permitted to sell or repledge and the portion that has been sold or repledged are as follows:

	Billions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
The fair value of securities received as collateral, securities borrowed with collateral and securities borrowed without collateral where Nomura is permitted to sell or repledge the securities	¥ 28,262	¥ 32,075
The portion of the above that has been sold (reported within <i>Trading liabilities</i> on the consolidated balance sheets) or repledged	22,576	23,895

Nomura pledges firm-owned securities to collateralize repurchase agreements and other secured financings. Pledged securities that can be sold or repledged by the secured party, including Gensaki Repo transactions, are reported in parentheses as *Securities pledged as collateral* within *Trading assets* in the consolidated balance sheets. Assets owned, which have been pledged as collateral, primarily to stock exchanges and clearing organizations, without allowing the secured party the right to sell or repledge them, are summarized in the tables below:

	Millions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Trading assets:		
Equities and convertible securities	¥ 29,935	¥ 47,966
Government and government agency securities	977,291	1,333,482
Bank and corporate debt securities	93,250	139,863
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	54,725	40,183
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	1,572,177	1,527,946
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	64,247	82,298
Investment trust funds and other	9,652	
	¥ 2,801,277	¥ 3,171,738
Non-trading debt securities	¥ 86,234	¥ 54,969
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	¥ 36,639	¥ 33,921

(1) Includes collateralized loan obligations (CLO) and asset-backed securities (ABS) such as those secured on credit card loans, auto loans and student loans.

Assets subject to lien, except for those disclosed above, are as follows:

	Millions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Loans and receivables	¥ 27,635	¥ 55,236
Trading assets	2,010,605	1,515,079

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Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	20,815	116,530
Non-trading debt securities	278,261	337,681
Other		260,683
	¥ 2,337,316	¥ 2,285,209

Assets in the above table were primarily pledged for secured borrowings, including other secured borrowings, collateralized borrowings of consolidated VIEs and trading balances of secured borrowings, and derivative transactions. See Note 13 *Borrowings* for further information regarding trading balances of secured borrowings.

Table of Contents**7. Non-trading securities:**

The following table presents information regarding the cost and/or amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value of non-trading securities held by Nomura's insurance subsidiary as of March 31, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012				Fair value
	Cost and/or amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses		
Government, state, municipal and government agency securities	¥ 150,203	¥ 445	¥ 164		¥ 150,484
Other debt securities	37,356	115	182		37,289
Equities	53,358	3,194	2,069		54,483
Total	¥ 240,917	¥ 3,754	¥ 2,415		¥ 242,256

Non-trading securities of ¥317,806 million were disposed of during the year ended March 31, 2012 resulting in ¥6,331 million of realized gains and ¥1,282 million of realized losses being recognized in *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income. Total proceeds received from these disposals were ¥322,855 million. Related gains and losses were computed using the average method.

The following table presents the fair value of residual contractual maturity of non-trading debt securities as of March 31, 2012. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as certain securities contain features that allow redemption of the securities prior to their contractual maturity.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012				
	Total	Years to maturity			
		Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years
Non-trading debt securities	¥ 187,773	¥ 16,241	¥ 37,200	¥ 90,423	¥ 43,909

The following table presents the fair value and gross unrealized losses of non-trading securities aggregated by the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012	
	Less than 12 months	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
Government, state, municipal and government agency securities	¥ 14,954	¥ 164
Other debt securities	5,920	182
Equities	21,049	2,069
Total	¥ 41,923	¥ 2,415

As of March 31, 2012, the total number of non-trading securities that are in an unrealized loss position is approximately 70.

Nomura recognized credit-related other-than-temporary impairment losses of ¥1,078 million within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income against certain non-trading securities during the year ended March 31, 2012. Other gross unrealized losses were not considered other-than-temporary as Nomura does not intend to sell or expect to be required to sell these securities prior to recovering the amortized cost basis of the securities.

Table of Contents**8. Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities:****Securitizations**

Nomura utilizes SPEs to securitize commercial and residential mortgage loans, government agency and corporate bonds and other types of financial assets. Those SPEs are incorporated as stock companies, Tokumei kumiai (silent partnerships), Cayman SPCs or trust accounts. Nomura's involvement with SPEs includes structuring SPEs, underwriting, distributing and selling debt instruments and beneficial interests issued by SPEs to investors. Nomura accounts for the transfer of financial assets in accordance with ASC 860. This statement requires that Nomura accounts for the transfer of financial assets as a sale when Nomura relinquishes control over the assets. ASC 860 deems control to be relinquished when the following conditions are met: (a) the assets have been isolated from the transferor (even in bankruptcy or other receivership), (b) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the assets received, or if the transferee is an entity whose sole purpose is to engage in securitization or asset-backed financing activities, and that entity is constrained from pledging or exchanging the assets it receives, the holders of its beneficial interests have the right to pledge or exchange the beneficial interests, and (c) the transferor has not maintained effective control over the transferred assets. Nomura may retain an interest in the financial assets, including residual interests in the SPEs. Any such interests are accounted for at fair value and reported within *Trading assets* in Nomura's consolidated balance sheets, with the change in fair value reported within *Revenue-Net gain on trading*. Fair value for retained interests in securitized financial assets is determined by using observable prices; or in cases where observable prices are not available for certain retained interests, Nomura estimates fair value based on the present value of expected future cash flows using its best estimates of the key assumptions, including forecasted credit losses, prepayment rates, forward yield curves and discount rates commensurate with the risks involved. Nomura may also enter into derivative transactions in relation to the assets transferred to an SPE.

As noted above, Nomura may have continuing involvement with SPEs to which Nomura transferred assets. For the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, Nomura received cash proceeds from SPEs in new securitizations of ¥481 billion and ¥349 billion, respectively, and recognized associated profit on sale of ¥0.2 million and ¥0.0 million, respectively. For the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, Nomura received debt securities issued by these SPEs with an initial fair value of ¥2,271 billion and ¥1,336 billion, respectively, and cash inflows from third parties on the sale of those debt securities of ¥1,472 billion and ¥723 billion, respectively. The cumulative balance of financial assets transferred to SPEs with which Nomura has continuing involvement was ¥3,141 billion and ¥3,782 billion as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Nomura's retained interests were ¥199 billion and ¥165 billion as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. For the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, Nomura received cash flows of ¥26 billion and ¥14 billion, respectively, from the SPEs on the retained interests held in SPEs. Nomura had outstanding collateral service agreements or written credit default swap agreements in the amount of ¥28 billion and ¥27 billion as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Nomura does not provide financial support to SPEs beyond its contractual obligations.

The following tables present the fair value of retained interests which Nomura has continuing involvement in SPEs and their classification in the fair value hierarchy, categorized by the type of transferred assets.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011				Investment	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	grade	Other
Government and government agency bonds	¥	¥ 197	¥	¥ 197	¥ 194	¥ 3
Bank and corporate debt securities			0	0		0
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities			2	2	2	
Total	¥	¥ 197	¥ 2	¥ 199	¥ 196	¥ 3

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012				Investment	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	grade	Other
Government and government agency bonds	¥	¥ 163	¥	¥ 163	¥ 161	¥ 2
Bank and corporate debt securities			0	0		0
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities			2	2	2	

Total ¥ ¥ 163 ¥ 2 ¥ 165 ¥ 163 ¥ 2

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The following table presents the key economic assumptions used to determine the fair value of the retained interests and the sensitivity of this fair value to immediate adverse changes of 10% and 20% in those assumptions.

	Billions of yen, except percentages Material retained interests held ⁽¹⁾ as of March 31	
	2011	2012
Fair value of retained interests ⁽¹⁾	¥ 192	¥ 157
Weighted-average life (Years)	6.3	7.0
Constant prepayment rate	7.1%	8.1%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(0.5)	(1.3)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(1.0)	(2.4)
Discount rate	4.7%	3.3%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(4.3)	(3.7)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(7.4)	(7.1)

(1) The sensitivity analysis covers the material retained interests held of ¥192 billion out of ¥199 billion as of March 31, 2011 and ¥157 billion out of ¥165 billion as of March 31, 2012. Nomura considers the probability of anticipated credit loss from the retained interests which Nomura continuously holds would be minimal.

Changes in fair value based on 10% or 20% adverse changes generally cannot be extrapolated since the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. The impact of a change in a particular assumption is calculated holding all other assumptions constant. For this reason, concurrent changes in assumptions may magnify or counteract the sensitivities disclosed above. The sensitivity analyses are hypothetical and do not reflect Nomura's risk management practices that may be undertaken under those stress scenarios.

The following table presents the type and carrying value of financial assets included within *Trading assets* which have been transferred to SPEs but which do not meet the criteria for derecognition under ASC 860. These transfers are accounted for as secured financing transactions within *Long-term borrowings*. The assets are pledged as collateral against the associated liabilities, cannot be removed unilaterally by Nomura and the liabilities are non-recourse to Nomura.

	Billions of yen March 31	
	2011	2012
Assets		
Trading assets		
Equities	¥ 89	¥ 116
Debt securities	110	84
Mortgage, mortgage-backed securities	35	27
Long-term loans receivable	22	21
Total	¥ 256	¥ 248
Liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	¥ 230	¥ 223

Table of Contents**Variable Interest Entities**

In the normal course of business, Nomura acts as a transferor of financial assets to VIEs, and underwriter, distributor, and seller of repackaged financial instruments issued by VIEs in connection with its securitization and equity derivative activities. Nomura retains, purchases and sells variable interests in VIEs in connection with its market-making, investing and structuring activities. Nomura consolidates VIEs for which Nomura is the primary beneficiary, including those that were created to market structured securities to investors by repackaging corporate convertible bonds, mortgages and mortgage-backed securities. Nomura also consolidates certain investment funds, which are VIEs, and for which Nomura is the primary beneficiary. Due to the adoption of ASC 810, as amended by ASU 2009-17 on April 1, 2010, Nomura consolidates certain SPEs used in connection with Nomura's aircraft leasing business as well as SPEs used for other purposes.

The following table presents the classification of consolidated VIEs' assets and liabilities in these consolidated financial statements. The assets of a consolidated VIE may only be used to settle obligations of that VIE. Creditors do not have any recourse to Nomura beyond the assets held in the VIEs.

	Billions of yen	
	2011	2012
Consolidated VIE assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 92	¥ 52
Trading assets		
Equities	785	730
Debt securities	239	180
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities	67	84
Investment trust funds and other	8	0
Derivatives	10	4
Private equity investments	1	1
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	6	7
Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities ⁽¹⁾	42	140 ⁽³⁾
Other ⁽²⁾	84	408 ⁽³⁾
Total	¥ 1,334	¥ 1,606
Consolidated VIE liabilities		
Trading liabilities		
Debt securities	¥ 6	¥ 4
Derivatives	32	38
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2	0
Borrowings		
Short-term borrowings	2	
Long-term borrowings	1,030	992
Other	5	35
Total	¥ 1,077	¥ 1,069

(1) Includes aircraft of ¥30 billion and ¥14 billion as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, held by SPEs consolidated due to the adoption of ASC 810 as amended by ASU 2009-17. Certain of these SPEs are used in connection with Nomura's aircraft leasing business.

(2) Includes aircraft purchase deposits of ¥15 billion and ¥17 billion as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In relation to these aircraft purchase deposits, certain of these SPEs have commitments to purchase aircraft. See Note 22 *Commitments, contingencies and guarantees* for further information.

(3) Includes real estate and real estate for sale held by SPEs consolidated by a new subsidiary acquired during the year ended March 31, 2012. Nomura also holds variable interests in VIEs where Nomura is not the primary beneficiary. Nomura's variable interests in such VIEs include senior and subordinated debt, residual interests, and equity interests associated with commercial and residential mortgage-backed and other

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asset-backed securitizations and structured financings, equity interests in VIEs which were formed primarily to acquire high yield leveraged loans and other lower investment grade debt obligations, residual interests in operating leases for aircraft held by VIEs, and loans and investments in VIEs that acquire operating businesses.

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The following tables present the carrying amount of variable interests of unconsolidated VIEs and maximum exposure to loss associated with these variable interests. Maximum exposure to loss does not reflect Nomura's estimate of the actual losses that could result from adverse changes, nor does it reflect the economic hedges Nomura enters into to reduce its exposure. The risks associated with VIEs in which Nomura is involved are limited to the amount recorded in the consolidated balance sheets, the amount of commitments and financial guarantees and the notional amount of the derivative instruments. Nomura believes the notional amount of derivative instruments generally exceeds the amount of actual risk.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2011		Maximum exposure to loss to unconsolidated VIEs
	Carrying amount of variable interests		
	Assets	Liabilities	
Trading assets and liabilities			
Equities	¥ 80	¥	¥ 80
Debt securities	164		164
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities	2,070		2,070
Investment trust funds and other	80		80
Derivatives	1	8	17
Private equity investments	24		24
Loans			
Short-term loans	3		3
Long-term loans	31		31
Other	4		4
Commitments to extend credit and other guarantees			17
Total	¥ 2,457		