

NOMURA HOLDINGS INC
Form 6-K
November 28, 2012
Table of Contents

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 November 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 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):

Table of Contents

Information furnished on this form:

EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number

1. (English Translation) Quarterly Securities Report Pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2012

2. (English Translation) Confirmation Letter

3. Capitalization and Indebtedness as of September 30, 2012 and Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Computation Thereof for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2012

The registrant hereby incorporates Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 to this report on Form 6-K by reference (i) in the prospectus that is part of the Registration Statement on Form F-3 (Registration No. 333-169682) of the registrant and Nomura America Finance, LLC, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 30, 2010 and (ii) in the prospectus that is part of the Registration Statement on Form F-3 (Registration No. 333-165049) of the registrant, filed with the SEC on February 24, 2010, as amended by the Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 thereto, filed with the SEC on September 8, 2010.

Table of Contents

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: November 28, 2012

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

Table of Contents

Exhibit 1

Quarterly Securities Report Pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2012

Items included in the Quarterly Securities Report

	Page
<u>Part I Corporate Information</u>	1
<u>Item 1. Information on Company and Its Subsidiaries and Affiliates</u>	1
<u>1. Selected Financial Data</u>	1
<u>2. Business Overview</u>	1
<u>Item 2. Operating and Financial Review</u>	2
<u>1. Risk Factors</u>	2
<u>2. Significant Contracts</u>	2
<u>3. Operating, Financial and Cash Flows Analysis</u>	2
<u>Item 3. Company Information</u>	16
<u>1. Share Capital Information</u>	16
<u>2. Directors and Executive Officers</u>	19
<u>Item 4. Financial Information</u>	21
<u>Preparation Method of Consolidated Financial Statements and Quarterly Review Certificate</u>	21
<u>1. Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	22
<u>(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets (UNAUDITED)</u>	22
<u>(2) Consolidated Statements of Income (UNAUDITED)</u>	25
<u>(3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (UNAUDITED)</u>	27
<u>(4) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (UNAUDITED)</u>	28
<u>(5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (UNAUDITED)</u>	29
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (UNAUDITED)</u>	30
<u>2. Other</u>	100
<u>Part II Information on Guarantor of the Company</u>	
<u>Quarterly Review Report of Independent Auditors</u>	101

Note: Translations for the underlined items are 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

		Six months ended September 30, 2011	Six months ended September 30, 2012	Three months ended September 30, 2011	Three months ended September 30, 2012	Year ended March 31, 2012
Total Revenue	(Mil yen)	804,857	900,819	377,847	461,226	1,851,760
Net revenue	(Mil yen)	631,954	770,933	301,589	401,679	1,535,859
Income (loss) before income taxes	(Mil yen)	(10,274)	55,083	(44,632)	35,417	84,957
Net income (loss) attributable to Nomura Holdings, Inc. (NHI) shareholders	(Mil yen)	(28,321)	4,700	(46,092)	2,809	11,583
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	(Mil yen)	(65,509)	(14,013)	(79,001)	(707)	(3,870)
Total equity	(Mil yen)	2,314,373	2,387,447			2,389,137
Total assets	(Mil yen)	36,935,671	35,394,322			35,697,312
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share basic	(Yen)	(7.81)	1.28	(12.64)	0.76	3.18
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share diluted	(Yen)	(7.81)	1.25	(12.65)	0.74	3.14
Total NHI shareholders equity as a percentage of total assets	(%)	5.5	5.9			5.9
Cash flows from operating activities	(Mil yen)	(900,129)	127,244			290,863
Cash flows from investing activities	(Mil yen)	43,287	31,220			9,942
Cash flows from financing activities	(Mil yen)	(183,225)	(494,787)			(844,311)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	(Mil yen)	551,639	716,712			1,070,520

1 The selected financial data of Nomura Holdings, Inc. (Company) and other entities in which it has a controlling financial interest (collectively referred to as Nomura , we , our , or us) are stated in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

2 Taxable transactions do not include consumption taxes and local consumption taxes.

3 As the consolidated financial statements have been prepared, selected financial data on the Company are not disclosed.

2. Business Overview

There was no significant change for the business of the Company and its 782 consolidated subsidiaries for the six months ended September 30, 2012.

There were 17 affiliated companies which were accounted for by the equity method as of September 30, 2012.

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

1. Risk Factors

There is no significant change in our Risk Factors for the six months ended September 30, 2012.

2. Significant Contracts

Not applicable.

3. Operating, Financial and Cash Flows Analysis

(1) Operating Results

Nomura reported net revenue of ¥770.9 billion, non-interest expenses of ¥715.9 billion, income before income taxes of ¥55.1 billion, and net income attributable to NHI shareholders of ¥4.7 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2012.

The breakdown of net revenue and non-interest expenses on the consolidated statements of income are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Commissions	¥ 182,706	¥ 149,646
Brokerage commissions	92,235	73,023
Commissions for distribution of investment trust	74,126	60,488
Other	16,345	16,135
Fees from investment banking	27,589	27,514
Underwriting and distribution	13,700	14,844
M&A / financial advisory fees	13,722	11,131
Other	167	1,539
Asset management and portfolio service fees	75,767	67,224
Asset management fees	66,695	58,666
Other	9,072	8,558
Net gain on trading	93,484	173,328
Gain (loss) on private equity investments	(8,265)	(5,088)
Net interest	67,472	66,417
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities	(3,141)	5,909
Other	196,342	285,983
Net revenue	¥ 631,954	¥ 770,933

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Compensation and benefits	¥ 278,876	¥ 258,269
Commissions and floor brokerage	46,997	43,882
Information processing and communications	87,091	87,669
Occupancy and related depreciation	47,063	46,250
Business development expenses	21,668	22,502
Other	160,533	257,278
Non-interest expenses	¥ 642,228	¥ 715,850

Table of Contents

Business Segment Information

Results by business segment are noted below.

Reconciliations of *Net revenue* and *Income (loss) before income taxes* on segment results of operations and the consolidated statements of income are set forth in Item 4. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 16. *Segment and geographic information* .

Net revenue

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Retail	¥ 178,169	¥ 163,497
Asset Management	34,794	31,857
Wholesale ⁽¹⁾	221,532	258,977
Other (Incl. elimination) ⁽¹⁾	201,098	310,570
Total	¥ 635,593	¥ 764,901

Non-interest expenses

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Retail	¥ 145,426	¥ 140,347
Asset Management	22,635	21,927
Wholesale ⁽¹⁾	308,103	267,335
Other (Incl. elimination) ⁽¹⁾	166,064	286,241
Total	¥ 642,228	¥ 715,850

Income (loss) before income taxes

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Retail	¥ 32,743	¥ 23,150
Asset Management	12,159	9,930
Wholesale ⁽¹⁾	(86,571)	(8,358)
Other (Incl. elimination) ⁽¹⁾	35,034	24,329
Total	¥ (6,635)	¥ 49,051

- (1) In accordance with the realignment in April 2012, certain prior period amounts of Wholesale and Other have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Table of Contents

Retail

We provided consulting services meeting client needs despite the challenging market conditions, and as a result, net revenue was ¥163.5 billion. Non-interest expenses were ¥140.3 billion and income before income taxes was ¥23.2 billion. Retail client assets were ¥67.3 trillion as of September 30, 2012, a ¥4.7 trillion decrease from March 31, 2012.

Asset Management

Net revenue was ¥31.9 billion. Non-interest expenses were ¥21.9 billion and income before income taxes was ¥9.9 billion. Assets under management were ¥22.7 trillion as of September 30, 2012, a ¥1.9 trillion decrease from March 31, 2012, despite investment trusts reported fund inflows, due to market factors.

Wholesale

Net revenue was ¥259.0 billion. Non-interest expenses were ¥267.3 billion and loss before income taxes was ¥8.4 billion.

The breakdown of net revenue for Wholesale is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Fixed Income	¥ 111,097	¥ 160,048
Equities	90,031	69,242
Investment Banking (Net)	30,630	30,908
Investment Banking (Other)	(10,226)	(1,221)
Investment Banking	20,404	29,687
Net revenue	¥ 221,532	¥ 258,977
Investment Banking (Gross)	¥ 56,078	¥ 65,510

(1) Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

For Fixed Income, growth in consistent client flows of all products, as a result, net revenue was ¥160.0 billion. For Equities, market turnover continued to decline globally, client revenues decreased, net revenue was ¥69.2 billion. For Investment Banking, equity capital market revenues and cross-border deals of M&A business remain firm, as a result, net revenue was ¥29.7 billion.

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. Other operating results for the six months ended September 30, 2012 include the losses 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, of ¥6.2 billion, the negative impact of its own creditworthiness on derivative liabilities, which resulted in loss of ¥1.1 billion and the gains from changes in counterparty credit spread of ¥15.5 billion. Net revenue was ¥310.6 billion, non-interest expenses were ¥286.2 billion and income before income taxes was ¥24.3 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2012.

Geographic Information

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Please refer to Item 4. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 16. *Segment and geographic information* for net revenue and income (loss) before income taxes by geographic allocation.

Cash Flow Information

Please refer to (6) Liquidity and Capital Resources .

Table of Contents

(2) Assets and Liabilities Associated with Investment and Financial Services Business

1) 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.

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 September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen September 30, 2012				
	Japan	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Americas	Total ⁽¹⁾
CMBS ⁽²⁾	¥ 2,736	¥	¥ 10,258	¥ 59,828	¥ 72,822
RMBS ⁽³⁾	32,085	323	45,572	186,674	264,654
Commercial real estate-backed securities	7,291				7,291
Other securitization products ⁽⁴⁾	37,330	333	23,300	111,865	172,828
Total	¥ 79,442	¥ 656	¥ 79,130	¥ 358,367	¥ 517,595

(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 Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, and in which we have no continuing economic exposures.

(2) We have ¥11,093 million exposure, as whole loans and commitments, to U.S. CMBS-related business as of September 30, 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.

The following table provides our exposure to CMBS by geographic region and the external credit ratings of the underlying collateral as of September 30, 2012. Ratings are based on the lowest ratings given by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Ratings Ltd., Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. or Rating and Investment Information, Inc. as of September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen September 30, 2012								
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	Others	GSE ⁽¹⁾	Total
Japan	¥ 50	¥ 496	¥ 914	¥ 966	¥	¥	¥ 310	¥	¥ 2,736
Europe			4,576	769	3,237	621	1,055		10,258
Americas	10,205	3,305	9,602	10,655	21,010	257	4,794		59,828
Total	¥ 10,255	¥ 3,801	¥ 15,092	¥ 12,390	¥ 24,247	¥ 878	¥ 6,159	¥	¥ 72,822

(1) GSE refers to government sponsored enterprises.

Table of Contents

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 to these transactions.

The following table sets forth our exposure to leveraged finance by geographic region of the target company as of September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen September 30, 2012		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Japan	¥ 12,459	¥ 1,750	¥ 14,209
Europe	48,047	3,885	51,932
Americas	5,438	74,485	79,923
Asia and Oceania	1,908	437	2,345
Total	¥ 67,852	¥ 80,557	¥ 148,409

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 Item 4. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 6. *Securitized and Variable Interest Entities* .

2) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

A significant amount of our financial instruments are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized either through earnings or other comprehensive income (loss) 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 such as to measure impairment.

In accordance with 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 inputs used to establish fair value.

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 September 30, 2012 as listed below:

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012				Total	The proportion of Level 3
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Cash Collateral and Counterparty Netting		
Financial assets measured at fair value (Excluding derivative assets)	¥ 7,716	¥ 7,464	¥ 655	¥	¥ 15,835	4%

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Derivative assets	535	23,590	376	(23,225)	1,276
Derivative liabilities	610	23,583	358	(23,297)	1,254

Please refer to Item 4. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 2. *Fair value of financial instruments* for further information.

Table of Contents

(3) Trading Activities

Assets and liabilities for trading purposes

Please refer to Item 4. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 2. *Fair value of financial instruments* and Note 3. *Derivative instruments and hedging activities* regarding the balances of assets and liabilities for trading purposes.

Risk management of trading activity

We adopt Value at Risk (VaR) for measurement of market risk arising from trading activity.

1) Assumptions on VaR

Confidence Level: 99%

Holding period: One day

Consideration of price movement among the products

2) Records of VaR

	Billions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Equity	¥ 1.4	¥ 1.0
Interest rate	6.5	6.6
Foreign exchange	2.5	1.9
Subtotal	10.4	9.5
Diversification benefit	(3.2)	(2.3)
VaR	¥ 7.2	¥ 7.2

	Billions of yen		
	Six months ended September 30, 2012		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
VaR	¥ 7.2	¥ 4.3	¥ 5.5

(4) Deferred Tax Assets Information

1) 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 September 30, 2012 are as follows:

Millions of yen

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	September 30, 2012
Deferred tax assets	
Depreciation, amortization and valuation of fixed assets	¥ 72,139
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	171,217
Valuation of financial instruments	182,664
Accrued pension and severance costs	29,166
Other accrued expenses and provisions	81,611
Operating losses	287,724
Other	16,492
Gross deferred tax assets	841,013
Less Valuation allowance	(463,801)
Total deferred tax assets	377,212
Deferred tax liabilities	
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	81,485
Valuation of financial instruments	66,963
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	3,273
Valuation of fixed assets	118,022
Other	7,243
Total deferred tax liabilities	276,986
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 100,226

2) 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.

Table of Contents

(5) Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

1) 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.

2) Global Risk Management Structure

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 (GIRMC), upon delegation of the Executive Management Board (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.

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.

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.

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.

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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 Financial Services Agency (FSA), to establish the amount of required Operational Risk capital.

Table of Contents

(6) 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 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 GIRMC formulates upon delegation by the 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.

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 the 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.

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(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.

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.

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. and Nomura Bank International plc 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.

2.3 Maturity Profile

We also seek to maintain an average maturity for plain vanilla instruments greater than or equal to three years. 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.

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 on secured borrowings and repurchase agreements, see Item 4. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 4. *Collateralized transactions* .

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. 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.

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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.

Table of Contents

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. 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 highly liquid products such as cash and cash deposits, and government securities.

In addition to the liquidity portfolio, we have other unencumbered assets comprising mainly unpledged trading assets that can be used as an additional source of secured funding. This represented enough unsecured debt maturing within one year. The aggregate value of our liquidity portfolios and other unencumbered assets is sufficient against our total unsecured debt maturing within one year.

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.

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. 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.

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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.

Table of Contents

Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents balance as of September 30, 2011 and as of September 30, 2012 were ¥551.6 billion and ¥716.7 billion, respectively. Cash flows from operating activities for the six months ended September 30, 2011 were outflows of ¥900.1 billion due primarily to an increase in *Trading assets* and those for September 30, 2012 were inflows of ¥127.2 billion due primarily to a decrease in *Securities borrowed, net of securities loaned*. Cash flows from investing activities for the six months ended September 30, 2011 were inflows of ¥43.3 billion due primarily to a decrease in *Other, net* and those for September 30, 2012 were inflows of ¥31.2 billion due primarily to a decrease in *Non-trading debt securities, net*. Cash flows from financing activities for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2012 were outflows of ¥183.2 billion and ¥494.8 billion respectively due primarily to a decrease in *Borrowings*.

Balance Sheet and Financial Leverage

Total assets as of September 30, 2012 were ¥35,394.3 billion, a decrease of ¥303.0 billion compared to ¥35,697.3 billion as of March 31, 2012, due primarily to decreases in *Cash and cash equivalents* and *Securities borrowed*. Total liabilities as of September 30, 2012 were ¥33,006.9 billion, a decrease of ¥301.3 billion compared to ¥33,308.2 billion as of March 31, 2012, due primarily to decreases in *Trading liabilities* and *Long-term borrowings*. NHI shareholders' equity as of September 30, 2012 was ¥2,096.6 billion, a decrease of ¥10.6 billion compared to ¥2,107.2 billion as of March 31, 2012, due to a decrease in *Accumulated other comprehensive income*.

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.

As leverage ratios are commonly used by other financial institutions similar to Nomura, we voluntarily provide a leverage ratio and adjusted leverage ratio primarily for benchmarking purposes so that users of our annual 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.

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

	Billions of yen, except ratios	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
NHI shareholders' equity	¥ 2,107.2	¥ 2,096.6
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	35,697.3	35,394.3
Adjusted assets ⁽²⁾	21,954.7	22,324.9
Leverage ratio ⁽³⁾	16.9x	16.9x
Adjusted leverage ratio ⁽⁴⁾	10.4x	10.6x

(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 31, 2012 and September 30, 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 0.8% reflecting primarily the decrease in *Cash and cash equivalents* and *Securities borrowed*. NHI shareholders' equity decreased by 0.5%. Our leverage ratio is at 16.9 times as of September 30, 2012, almost at same level as of March 31, 2012.

Adjusted assets increased due primarily to the increase in *Trading assets*. As a result, our adjusted leverage ratio went up from 10.4 times as of March 31, 2012 to 10.6 times as of September 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Regulatory Capital Requirements

The FSA established the Guideline for Financial Conglomerates Supervision (Financial Conglomerates 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 Conglomerates Guideline from April 2005.

Beginning from the end of March 2009, we elected to calculate the consolidated capital adequacy ratio according to the Criteria for bank holding companies to judge whether their capital adequacy status is appropriate in light of their own and their subsidiaries' asset holdings, etc. under Article 52-25 of the Banking Act as permitted under the provision in the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc. , although we continue to be monitored as a financial conglomerate governed by the Financial Conglomerates Guideline.

The Company has been assigned as Final Designated Parent Company who must calculate the consolidated capital adequacy ratio according to the Notice of the Establishment of Standards for Determining Whether the Adequacy of Equity Capital of a Final Designated Parent Company and its Subsidiary Corporations, etc. is Appropriate Compared to the Assets Held by the Final Designated Parent Company and its Subsidiary Corporations, etc. (2010 FSA Regulatory Notice No. 130; Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company) in April 2011. Since then, we have been calculating our Basel II-based consolidated 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 capital adequacy ratio since December 2011.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Capital Adequacy Notice on Final Designated Parent Company, our consolidated 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 capital adequacy ratio should be higher than 8%. As of September 30, 2012, we were in compliance with this requirement, with a consolidated capital adequacy ratio of 17.3%.

The following table presents the Company's consolidated capital adequacy ratios as of September 30, 2012:

	Billions of yen, except ratios	
	September 30, 2012	
Qualifying Capital		
Tier 1 capital	¥	2,115.0
Tier 2 capital		318.9
Tier 3 capital		211.5
Deductions		227.5
Total qualifying capital		2,418.0
Risk-Weighted Assets		
Credit risk-weighted assets		7,857.6
Market risk equivalent assets		3,702.0
Operational risk equivalent assets		2,363.0
Total risk-weighted assets		13,922.6
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Consolidated capital adequacy ratio		17.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio		15.1%

Table of Contents

(7) Current Challenges

The new challenges on operating and financing activities that arose during the six months ended September 30, 2012 and until the submission date of this Quarterly Securities Report are as follows:

On March 21, May 29 and June 8, 2012, the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission (SESC) recommended orders for administrative monetary penalties against certain entities for insider trading. On findings that these entities had received inside information from employees of NSC, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, a committee of external attorneys and other members commissioned by the Company and NSC (Committee) conducted an extensive investigation to identify the facts and analyze the causes of these incidents. On June 29, 2012, the Company and NSC received a report from the Committee setting forth their findings on the facts of the matter above as well as issues in connection with NSC s institutional equity sales and its system for managing corporate-related information and preventative measures.

Also on June 29, 2012, the Company and NSC announced a series of improvement measures in consideration of the Committee s recommendations for preventative measures, and the cause factors that NSC had recognized. On July 26, 2012, the Company and NSC announced the status of progress of the improvement measures. The outline of the improvement measures is as follows:

1. Transmission of Information from Private-side to Public-side Departments

(1) Voluntary review of rules by Trading Compliance Department

(2) Transfer of the Institutional Equity Sales Department s person in charge of public offerings

(3) Review of control system for Corporate-related Information

(4) Restriction on contact with analysts and private-side departments by departments in charge of sales to institutional investors

Private-side Departments: Departments handling corporate-related information such as equity public offerings, other types of financing and M&A transactions

Public-side Departments: Departments which do not handle corporate-related information, but rather engage in sales activities facing institutional and individual investors

2. Reinforcing information control system in respect of departments relevant to equity business with institutional investors

(1) Establishment of an Equity Administration Department

(2) Restrictions on chat functionalities in the departments in charge of institutional equity sales

(3) Compulsory use of mobile phones with a recording function

(4) Extending the retention period of call recordings

3. Transmission of information to clients from salesperson in charge of institutional investors
 - (1) Drawing up of guidelines pertaining to provision of information to institutional investors
 - (2) Appropriate use of entertainment and meeting expenses
4. Improvement of recruitment, education and performance appraisals
 - (1) Reinforcement of recruitment process
 - (2) Reinforcement of training
 - (3) Improvement of performance appraisals
5. Comprehensive imbueement of business ethics
 - (1) Implementation of regular training on business ethics for all officers and employees
 - (2) Improvement of functions of the departmental compliance officers
 - (3) Spreading awareness regarding the firm's Compliance Hotline and utilization

Table of Contents

6. Other

- (1) Voluntary suspension of business of the Institutional Equity Sales Department and Syndicate Department and intensive training
- (2) Drastic reforms to the institutional equity sales related teams
- (3) Reassignment of institutional equity salespersons and Syndicate Department personnel
- (4) Intensive training to departments relevant to this matter
- (5) Segregation of compliance between the Holding Company and its subsidiaries
- (6) Drawing up rules of conduct for analysts
- (7) Reevaluating the time line of an equity public offering in case of a fall in share price prior to its public announcement
- (8) Clarification of location of responsibilities of officers and employees

On July 31, 2012, the SESC issued a recommendation to the Prime Minister and the Commissioner of the FSA to bring administrative action against NSC. The recommendation was based on the findings of an inspection of NSC conducted by the SESC in which violations of laws and regulations were identified in business practices relating to the control of corporate-related information concerning public offerings that inadequately addressed the necessary and appropriate measures to prevent unfair trading as well as acts of soliciting customers for the sale and purchase and/or other transactions of securities by providing corporate-related information and other inappropriate business practices. In accordance with this recommendation, on August 3, 2012, FSA issued a business improvement order against NSC which contains (1) To thoroughly implement and firmly establish the preventative measures described in the internal investigation report; (2) To regularly report the status of the implementation of the preventative measures; and (3) To regularly review the effectiveness of the preventative measures and report the findings of the reviews. On August 8, 2012, NSC submitted a report on its business improvement measures to FSA in accordance with the business improvement order dated August 3, 2012. We take this matter very seriously and we apologize again to our clients and all other concerned parties for the trouble that has been caused. We have established the Improvement Measures Implementation Committee under the direct control of the President of NSC, which is composed of Internal Control Supervisory Manager, relevant executive officers and department heads of NSC. The committee continuously monitors the implementation of improvement measures and reports to FSA periodically. We continuously review and monitor transactions under the management structure led by the Internal Control Supervisory Manager, including the Equity Administration Department. In case we identify any suspicious transaction or transmission of information, we continue to report to the FSA and the SESC.

In relation to a recommendation to impose administrative monetary penalty issued by SESC on November 2, 2012, there is a strong possibility that Japan Advisory LLC found out about an upcoming public offering by noticing the issuer's name being left out of a sector report provided by NSC in July 2011. During one of its voluntary investigations, NSC learned of circumstances with such strong possibility of being related to this incident and reported its findings to the SESC. NSC's practice to comply with the law to prevent solicitation prior to the filing of the registration statement for the respective public offering may have led Japan Advisory LLC to infer non-public corporate-related information.

Since implementing the improvement measures, we have revised the procedures and in principle, the rule now allows providing reports on the companies preparing for a public offering and also mentioning names of such companies in research reports and sector reports, prior to the issuer's resolution on an issuance or official announcement. In addition, salespersons are prohibited from making inquiries to analysts trying to extract information related to financing, and we have adopted a code of conduct for analysts.

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By implementing improvement measures and integrating them into the firm's operations, we aim to regain the trust of the capital markets and enhance our internal controls through further voluntary inspections and investigations.

Table of Contents**Item 3. 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

The Authorized Share Capital is stated by the type of stock and the Total is the number of authorized share capital as referred in the Articles of Incorporation.

B. Issued Shares

Type	Number of Issued Shares as of September 30, 2012	Number of Issued Shares as of November 14, 2012	Trading Markets	Details
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 November 1, 2012 and the submission date (November 14, 2012) are not included in the number of issued shares as of the submission date.

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

(2) Stock Options

None

(3) Exercise of Moving Strike Bonds with Subscription Warrant

None

(4) Rights Plan

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None

(5) Changes in Issued Shares, Shareholders Equity, etc.

Date	Increase/Decrease of Issued Shares	Total Issued Shares	Increase/Decrease of		Millions of yen Increase/Decrease of	
			Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity	Additional paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital
September 30, 2012		3,822,562,601		594,493		559,676

Table of Contents

(6) Major Shareholders

Name	Address	As of September 30, 2012	
		Shares Held (thousand shares)	Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	200,982	5.26
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	2-11-3, Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan	157,413	4.12
SSBT OD05 Omnibus Account Treaty Clients	338 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	93,142	2.44
The Northern Trust Co. (AVFC) Sub A/C American Clients	50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, UK	49,889	1.31
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. London S.L. Omnibus Account	Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London, England	45,336	1.19
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 1)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	39,073	1.02
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 6)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	37,565	0.98
Nomura Group Employee s Stock Ownership Association	1-9-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	37,442	0.98
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 4)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	36,435	0.95
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 3)	1-8-11, Harumi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	35,373	0.93
Total		732,651	19.17

- (1) The Company has 124,300 thousand shares of treasury stock as of September 30, 2012 which is not included in the Major Shareholders list above.
- (2) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (SMTH) submitted Reports of Possession of Large Volume on April 19, 2012. SMTH reported that, as of April 13, 2012 they owned number of shares of the Company as stated below. However, the Company has not confirmed the status of these shareholding as of September 30, 2012 and therefore has not included in the above list of Major Shareholders.

Name	Address	As of April 13, 2012	
		Shares Held (thousand shares)	Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	182,273	4.77
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Asset Management Co., Ltd.	2-3-1, Yaesu, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	8,690	0.23
Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd.	9-7-1, Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	11,550	0.30
Total		202,513	5.30

Table of Contents

(7) Voting Rights

A. Outstanding Shares

	Number of Shares	As of September 30, 2012 Number of Votes	Description
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 124,299,800		
	(Crossholding Stocks) Common stock 4,693,800		
Stock with full voting right (Others)	Common stock 3,691,733,400	36,917,334	
Shares less than 1 unit	Common stock 1,835,601		Shares less than 1 unit (100 shares)
Total Shares Issued	3,822,562,601		
Voting Rights of Total Shareholders		36,917,334	

2,000 shares held by Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. are included in Stock with full voting right (Others) . 16 treasury stocks and 55 crossholding stocks are included in Shares less than 1 unit .

B. Treasury Stocks

Name	Address	Directly held shares	As of September 30, 2012		Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
			Indirectly held shares	Total	
(Treasury Stocks)					
Nomura Holdings, Inc.	1-9-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	124,299,800		124,299,800	3.25
(Crossholding Stocks)					
The Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	7, Kanda Mitoshicho, 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	128,993,600	128,993,600	3.37
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Table of Contents**2. Directors and Executive Officers**

Since the submission of Annual Securities Report for the last fiscal year, changes in Directors and Executive Officers for the six months ended September 30, 2012 are as follows:

(1) Directors

Retired Directors

Position	Title	Name	Date of Retirement
Director		Kenichi Watanabe	Jul. 31, 2012
Director		Takumi Shibata	Jul. 31, 2012

(2) Executive Officers

(i) Newly appointed Executive Officers

Position	Title	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Personal History	Term	Number of Shareholdings (in hundreds)	Date of Appointment
Representative	Group CEO	Koji Nagai	Jan. 25, 1959	Joined the Company	(1)	1,115	Aug. 1, 2012
Executive			Apr. 2003	Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
Officer			Jun. 2003	Senior Managing Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Apr. 2007	Executive Managing Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Oct. 2008	Senior Corporate Managing Director (Senior Managing Director) of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Apr. 2009	Executive Managing Director and Executive Vice President (Senior Managing Director) of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Apr. 2011	Co-COO and Deputy President of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Apr. 2012	Senior Managing Director			
				Director and President of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Aug. 2012	Representative Executive Officer and Group CEO (Current)			
				Director and President of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (Current)			
Representative	Group COO,	Atsushi Yoshikawa	Apr. 7, 1954	Joined the Company	(1)	1,032	Aug. 1, 2012
Executive	Wholesale CEO		Apr. 1978	Director			
Officer			Jun. 2000	Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Oct. 2001	Senior Managing Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			
			Jun. 2003	Senior Managing Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.			

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Apr. 2004 Senior Managing Director

Executive Managing Director of Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Apr. 2005 Senior Managing Director

Executive Vice President of Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Apr. 2006 Executive Vice President of Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Apr. 2008 Director & President of Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Asset Management CEO

Oct. 2008 Executive Managing Director

Asset Management CEO

Director, President & CEO of Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Jun. 2011 Executive Vice President (Senior Managing Director)

CEO for Americas Region

CEO and President of Nomura Holding America Inc.

Oct. 2011 Executive Vice President (Senior Managing Director)

CEO for Americas Region

CEO and President of Nomura Holding America Inc.

Chairman and CEO of Nomura Securities International Inc.

Aug. 2012 Representative Executive Officer, Group COO and Wholesale CEO (Current)

Executive Managing Director	Retail CEO	Toshio Morita	Apr. 17, 1961	Apr. 1985 Apr. 2008 Oct. 2008 Apr. 2010 Apr. 2011 Aug. 2012	Joined the Company Executive Managing Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Senior Managing Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Senior Corporate Managing Director (Senior Managing Director) of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Senior Corporate Managing Director (Senior Managing Director) Executive Managing Director and Retail CEO (Current)	(1)	838	Aug. 1, 2012
					Executive Vice President (Senior Managing Director) of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (Current)			

(1)

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The term of office of the Executive Officers are until the conclusion of the first meeting of Board of Directors held after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ending March 2013.

Table of Contents

(ii) Retired Executive Officers

Position	Title	Name	Date of Retirement
Representative Executive Officer	Group CEO	Kenichi Watanabe	Jul. 31, 2012
Representative Executive Officer	Group COO, Chairman and CEO of Wholesale	Takumi Shibata	Jul. 31, 2012
Executive Managing Director	Retail CEO	Eiji Kutsukake	Jul. 31, 2012

Table of Contents

Item 4. Financial Information

1 Preparation Method of Consolidated Financial Statements

- (1) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles, procedures, and disclosures which are required in order to issue American Depositary Shares, i.e., U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, pursuant to Article 95 of Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 64, 2007).

- (2) The consolidated financial statements have been 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 adjustments have been made to comply with the principles noted in (1) above.

2 Quarterly Review Certificate

Under Article 193-2 Section 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC performed a quarterly review of the consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended September 30, 2012.

<Note>

Although Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC reported that they applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards in Japan on the interim consolidated financial statements, prepared in Japanese for the three and six months ended September 30, 2012, they have not performed any such limited procedures nor have they performed an audit on the English translated version of the consolidated financial statements for the above-mentioned periods which are included in this current report on Form 6-K.

Table of Contents**1. Consolidated Financial Statements****(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets (UNAUDITED)**

	Notes	Millions of yen March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
ASSETS			
Cash and cash deposits:			
Cash and cash equivalents		¥ 1,070,520	¥ 716,712
Time deposits		653,462	403,955
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash		229,695	189,739
Total cash and cash deposits		1,953,677	1,310,406
Loans and receivables:			
Loans receivable (including ¥458,352 million and ¥380,027 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2, 7	1,293,372	1,227,849
Receivables from customers		58,310	101,868
Receivables from other than customers		864,629	1,476,183
Allowance for doubtful accounts	*7	(4,888)	(4,134)
Total loans and receivables		2,211,423	2,801,766
Collateralized agreements:			
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (including ¥752,407 million and ¥941,728 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2	7,662,748	7,865,429
Securities borrowed		6,079,898	5,203,968
Total collateralized agreements		13,742,646	13,069,397
Trading assets and private equity investments:			
Trading assets (including securities pledged as collateral of ¥4,732,118 million and ¥5,619,655 million as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively; including ¥16,548 million and ¥16,121 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2, 3	13,921,639	14,334,345
Private equity investments (including the ¥53,635 million and ¥49,143 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2	201,955	187,980
Total trading assets and private equity investments		14,123,594	14,522,325
Other assets:			
Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of ¥355,804 million as of March 31, 2012 and ¥369,255 million as of September 30, 2012)		1,045,950	1,067,634
Non-trading debt securities	*2, 5	862,758	820,033
Investments in equity securities	*2	88,187	93,062
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	*7	193,954	198,073
Other (including ¥1,627 million and ¥1,660 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2, 5, 10	1,475,123	1,511,626
Total other assets		3,665,972	3,690,428

Total assets

¥ 35,697,312 ¥ 35,394,322

Table of Contents**(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued) (UNAUDITED)**

	Notes	Millions of yen	
		March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Short-term borrowings (including ¥153,497 million and ¥99,995 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2	¥ 1,185,613	¥ 866,417
Payables and deposits:			
Payables to customers		764,857	829,305
Payables to other than customers		767,860	312,111
Deposits received at banks		904,653	920,734
Total payables and deposits		2,437,370	2,062,150
Collateralized financing:			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (including ¥307,083 million and ¥208,428 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2	9,928,293	10,998,258
Securities loaned		1,700,029	2,129,328
Other secured borrowings		890,952	811,050
Total collateralized financing		12,519,274	13,938,636
Trading liabilities	*2, 3	7,495,177	6,804,079
Other liabilities (including ¥4,246 million and ¥3,211 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2, 10	1,165,901	1,249,083
Long-term borrowings (including ¥1,925,421 million and ¥1,745,151 million measured at fair value by applying the fair value option as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively)	*2	8,504,840	8,086,510
Total liabilities		33,308,175	33,006,875
Commitments and contingencies	*15		
Equity:			
Nomura Holdings, Inc. (NHI) shareholders' equity:			
Common stock			
No par value share			
Authorized 6,000,000,000 shares as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012			
Issued 3,822,562,601 shares as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012			
Outstanding 3,663,483,895 shares as of March 31, 2012 and 3,694,938,473 shares as of September 30, 2012		594,493	594,493
Additional paid-in capital		698,771	690,135
Retained earnings		1,058,945	1,056,255
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(145,149)	(163,862)
Total NHI shareholders' equity before treasury stock		2,207,060	2,177,021
Common stock held in treasury, at cost 159,078,706 shares as of March 31, 2012 and 127,624,128 shares as of September 30, 2012		(99,819)	(80,414)
Total NHI shareholders' equity		2,107,241	2,096,607
Noncontrolling interests		281,896	290,840
Total equity		2,389,137	2,387,447

Total liabilities and equity	¥ 35,697,312	¥ 35,394,322
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Table of Contents**(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued) (UNAUDITED)**

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 6. *Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities* for further information.

	Billions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Cash and cash deposits	¥ 52	¥ 42
Trading assets and private equity investments	999	979
Other assets	555	528
 Total assets	 ¥ 1,606	 ¥ 1,549
 Trading liabilities	 ¥ 42	 ¥ 19
Other liabilities	35	34
Borrowings	992	981
 Total liabilities	 ¥ 1,069	 ¥ 1,034

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

Table of Contents**(2) Consolidated Statements of Income (UNAUDITED)**

	Notes	Millions of yen	
		Six months ended September 30 2011	September 30 2012
Revenue:			
Commissions		¥ 182,706	¥ 149,646
Fees from investment banking		27,589	27,514
Asset management and portfolio service fees		75,767	67,224
Net gain on trading	*2, 3	93,484	173,328
Gain (loss) on private equity investments		(8,265)	(5,088)
Interest and dividends		240,375	196,303
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities		(3,141)	5,909
Other	*9	196,342	285,983
Total revenue		804,857	900,819
Interest expense		172,903	129,886
Net revenue		631,954	770,933
Non-interest expenses:			
Compensation and benefits		278,876	258,269
Commissions and floor brokerage		46,997	43,882
Information processing and communications		87,091	87,669
Occupancy and related depreciation		47,063	46,250
Business development expenses		21,668	22,502
Other	*9, 10	160,533	257,278
Total non-interest expenses		642,228	715,850
Income (loss) before income taxes		(10,274)	55,083
Income tax expense	*14	15,947	43,646
Net income (loss)		¥ (26,221)	¥ 11,437
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		2,100	6,737
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders		¥ (28,321)	¥ 4,700

	Notes	Yen	
		Six months ended September 30 2011	September 30 2012
Per share of common stock:			
Basic			
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share		¥ (7.81)	¥ 1.28
Diluted			
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share		¥ (7.81)	¥ 1.25

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

Table of Contents**(2) Consolidated Statements of Income (Continued) (UNAUDITED)**

	Notes	Millions of yen	
		Three months ended September 30 2011	2012
Revenue:			
Commissions		¥ 85,926	¥ 72,279
Fees from investment banking		13,819	17,131
Asset management and portfolio service fees		36,712	33,411
Net gain on trading	*2, 3	25,984	88,929
Gain (loss) on private equity investments		(2,315)	299
Interest and dividends		107,288	92,834
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities		(2,544)	12,970
Other	*9	112,977	143,373
Total revenue		377,847	461,226
Interest expense		76,258	59,547
Net revenue		301,589	401,679
Non-interest expenses:			
Compensation and benefits		142,569	133,696
Commissions and floor brokerage		22,939	21,904
Information processing and communications		43,544	45,145
Occupancy and related depreciation		26,371	22,140
Business development expenses		12,333	11,173
Other	*9, 10	98,465	132,204
Total non-interest expenses		346,221	366,262
Income (loss) before income taxes		(44,632)	35,417
Income tax expense (benefit)	*14	(373)	30,056
Net income (loss)		¥ (44,259)	¥ 5,361
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		1,833	2,552
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders		¥ (46,092)	¥ 2,809

	Notes	Yen	
		Three months ended September 30 2011	2012
Per share of common stock:			
Basic			
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share		¥ (12.64)	¥ 0.76
Diluted			
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share		¥ (12.65)	¥ 0.74

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

Table of Contents**(3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (UNAUDITED)**

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Net income (loss)	¥ (26,221)	¥ 11,437
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in cumulative translation adjustments, net of tax	(39,995)	(21,343)
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Pension liability adjustment	890	4,062
Deferred income taxes	(361)	(1,123)
Total	529	2,939
Non-trading securities:		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on non-trading securities	1,039	(1,032)
Deferred income taxes	(375)	(17)
Total	664	(1,049)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(38,802)	(19,453)
Comprehensive income (loss)	¥ (65,023)	¥ (8,016)
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	486	5,997
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ (65,509)	¥ (14,013)

	Millions of yen	
	Three months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Net income (loss)	¥ (44,259)	¥ 5,361
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in cumulative translation adjustments, net of tax	(33,311)	(3,975)
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Pension liability adjustment	420	328
Deferred income taxes	(164)	(99)
Total	256	229
Non-trading securities:		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on non-trading securities	(1,309)	(642)
Deferred income taxes	473	731
Total	(836)	89
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(33,891)	(3,657)
Comprehensive income (loss)	¥ (78,150)	¥ 1,704
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	851	2,411
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ (79,001)	¥ (707)

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

Table of Contents**(4) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (UNAUDITED)**

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended 2011	September 30 2012
Common stock		
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 594,493	¥ 594,493
Balance at end of period	594,493	594,493
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance at beginning of year	646,315	698,771
Issuance of common stock	30,356	
Gain (loss) on sales of treasury stock	200	(838)
Issuance and exercise of common stock options	7,309	(7,798)
Purchase / sale of subsidiary shares, net	597	
Balance at end of period	684,777	690,135
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	1,069,334	1,058,945
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	(28,321)	4,700
Cash dividends ⁽¹⁾	(14,646)	(7,390)
Balance at end of period	1,026,367	1,056,255
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Cumulative translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of year	(97,426)	(110,652)
Net change during the period	(38,218)	(20,983)
Balance at end of period	(135,644)	(131,635)
Defined benefit pension plans		
Balance at beginning of year	(32,270)	(35,132)
Pension liability adjustment	529	3,062
Balance at end of period	(31,741)	(32,070)
Non-trading securities		
Balance at beginning of year		635
Net unrealized gain (loss) on non-trading securities	501	(792)
Balance at end of period	501	(157)
Balance at end of period	(166,884)	(163,862)
Common stock held in treasury		
Balance at beginning of year	(97,692)	(99,819)
Repurchases of common stock	(8,942)	(2)
Sales of common stock	1	0
Common stock issued to employees	5,282	19,612
Other net change in treasury stock	156	(205)

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Balance at end of period		(101,195)	(80,414)
Total NHI shareholders' equity			
Balance at end of period		2,037,558	2,096,607
Noncontrolling interests			
Balance at beginning of year		8,882	281,896
Cash dividends		(1,309)	(1,420)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		2,100	6,737
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests		(1,614)	(740)
Purchase / sale of subsidiary shares, net		272,729	
Other net change in noncontrolling interests		(3,973)	4,367
Balance at end of period		276,815	290,840
Total equity			
Balance at end of period		¥ 2,314,373	¥ 2,387,447

(1) Dividends per share	Six months ended September 30, 2011	¥ 4.00	Three months ended September 30, 2011	¥ 4.00
	Six months ended September 30, 2012	¥ 2.00	Three months ended September 30, 2012	¥ 2.00

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

Table of Contents**(5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (UNAUDITED)**

	Millions of yen	
	Six months ended	September 30
	2011	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	¥ (26,221)	¥ 11,437
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	47,339	45,299
(Gain) loss on investments in equity securities	3,141	(5,909)
Deferred income taxes	7,507	30,051
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Time deposits	(216,001)	210,245
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash	(49,435)	28,709
Trading assets and private equity investments	(1,260,532)	(1,057,923)
Trading liabilities	(673,374)	(364,942)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, net of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	810,412	1,002,587
Securities borrowed, net of securities loaned	9,647	1,258,126
Other secured borrowings	130,504	(79,901)
Loans and receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	114,998	(756,782)
Payables	212,075	(289,513)
Bonus accrual	(50,722)	(44,099)
Accrued income taxes, net	4,310	(4,534)
Other, net	36,223	144,393
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(900,129)	127,244
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for purchases of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	(72,369)	(101,610)
Proceeds from sales of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	45,939	48,022
Payments for purchases of investments in equity securities		(219)
Proceeds from sales of investments in equity securities	5,305	1,256
Decrease in loans receivable at banks, net	20,921	33,579
Decrease in non-trading debt securities, net	2,098	49,448
Other, net	41,393	744
Net cash provided by investing activities	43,287	31,220
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in long-term borrowings	1,062,997	913,345
Decrease in long-term borrowings	(1,372,456)	(1,141,106)
Decrease in short-term borrowings, net	(30,833)	(310,354)
Increase in deposits received at banks, net	179,749	50,632
Proceeds from sales of common stock held in treasury	7	32
Payments for repurchases of common stock held in treasury	(8,281)	(2)
Payments for cash dividends	(14,408)	(7,334)
Net cash used in financing activities	(183,225)	(494,787)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(28,634)	(17,485)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,068,701)	(353,808)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,620,340	1,070,520

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	¥	551,639	¥	716,712
Supplemental information:				
Cash paid during the period for				
Interest	¥	189,546	¥	135,286
Income tax payments, net	¥	4,130	¥	18,129
Non cash activities				

Business acquisitions:

During the six months ended September 30, 2011, as a result of business acquisitions, the total amount of increased assets, excluding *cash and cash equivalents* and total amount of increased liabilities, were ¥2,132,740 million and ¥1,784,621 million, respectively.

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

Table of Contents**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (UNAUDITED)****1. Basis of accounting:**

In December 2001, Nomura Holdings Inc. (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 (collectively Nomura) prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles, procedures and presentations which are required in order to issue ADS, i.e., the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP), pursuant to Article 95 of Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 64, 2007).

The following paragraphs describe the major differences between U.S. GAAP applied by Nomura and accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (Japanese GAAP) for the six and three months ended September 30, 2012. Where the effect of these major differences are significant to *Income before income taxes*, 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 or by identifying the primary beneficiary of variable interest entities. Under Japanese GAAP, the scope of consolidation is determined by Financial controlling model, which takes into account of ownership level of voting interest in an entity and other factors beyond the ownership level.

In addition, U.S. GAAP provides a definition of investment companies for which a specialized audit and accounting guide applies, and entities that are subject to this guide carry all of their investments at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through earnings. Under Japanese GAAP, under situations such as where a venture capital fund 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 earnings. Under Japanese GAAP, these investments are also measured at fair value, but unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, are reported in net assets as a separate item. *Income before income taxes* prepared under U.S. GAAP, therefore, was ¥3,639 million (lower) and ¥6,032 million (higher) for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively, and ¥2,367 million (lower) and ¥12,357 million (higher) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Unrealized gains and losses on non-trading debt and equity securities

Under U.S. GAAP applicable to broker-dealers, non-trading securities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. Under Japanese GAAP, these securities are also measured at fair value, but unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, are reported in net assets as a separate item. *Income before income taxes* prepared under U.S. GAAP, therefore, was ¥7,119 million (higher) and ¥4,619 million (higher) for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively, and ¥4,671 million (higher) and ¥1,476 million (higher) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively for non-trading debt securities. *Income before income taxes* prepared under U.S. GAAP was ¥3,613 million (lower) and ¥1,727 million (lower) for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively, and ¥1,032 million (lower) and ¥890 million (higher) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively for non-trading equity securities.

Retirement and severance benefits

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 projected 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 is not amortized and must be tested for impairment periodically. Under Japanese GAAP, goodwill must be amortized over a certain periods of less than 20 years based on the straight-line method. Therefore, under U.S. GAAP, *Income before income taxes* was ¥3,116 million (higher) and ¥5,060 million (lower) for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively, and ¥1,598 million (higher) and ¥6,679 million (lower) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents

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, with changes in fair value recognized either in earnings or other comprehensive income. Under Japanese GAAP, derivative contracts that have been entered into for hedging purposes are valued at fair value and changes in fair value of derivative contracts, net of applicable income taxes, 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 in earnings. Under Japanese GAAP, the fair value option is not permitted. Therefore, under U.S. GAAP, *Income before income taxes* was ¥3,993 million (lower) and ¥11,094 million (higher) for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively, and ¥4,195 million (lower) and ¥8,915 million (higher) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In addition, non-marketable equity securities 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, stock issuance costs are deducted from capital. Under Japanese GAAP, stock issuance costs are either immediately expensed at once or capitalized as deferred asset and amortized over up to three years.

New accounting pronouncements recently adopted

No new accounting pronouncements relevant to Nomura were adopted during the three months ended September 30, 2012.

The following new accounting pronouncements relevant to Nomura have been adopted during the three months ended June 30, 2012:

Goodwill impairment testing

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued amendments to Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 350 *Intangibles Goodwill and Other* (ASC 350) through issuance of Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2011-08 *Testing Goodwill for Impairment* (ASU 2011-08). These amendments simplify goodwill impairment testing by permitting an entity to initially assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform the current quantitative two-step goodwill impairment test required by ASC 350. If an 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 in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 with early adoption permitted.

Nomura adopted ASU 2011-08 from April 1, 2012. Because the amendments only simplify when a quantitative test is required rather than change the quantitative test itself, these amendments did not have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

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 entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements. The amendments remove certain presentation options in ASC 220 and require entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements.

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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 adopted 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 did not have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Future accounting developments

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

Testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02 *Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment* (ASU 2012-02). These amendments simplify indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment testing by permitting an entity to initially assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform the current quantitative impairment test required by ASC 350. If an entity determines that it is not more-likely-than-not (i.e. greater than 50%) that an indefinite-lived intangible asset fair value is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative test is not required.

ASU 2012-02 is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted.

Nomura plans to adopt ASU 2012-02 from April 1, 2013. Because the amendments only simplify when a quantitative test is required rather than change the quantitative test itself, it is not expected to have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities

In December 2011, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 210-20 *Balance Sheet Offsetting* (ASC 210-20) through issuance of ASU 2011-11 *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* (ASU 2011-11). These amendments require an 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.

Table of Contents

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 *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 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 (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.

Table of Contents

The following tables present the amounts of Nomura's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 within the fair value hierarchy.

	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 investments ⁽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

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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⁾				
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)
Total derivative liabilities	630	22,752	502	(22,576)
Subtotal	¥ 5,676	¥ 23,892	¥ 503	¥ (22,576)
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 ⁽¹²⁾	93	4		97
Total	¥ 5,923	¥ 25,905	¥ 490	¥ (22,576)

Table of Contents

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012					Balance as of September 30, 2012
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting ⁽¹⁾		
Assets:						
Trading assets and private equity investments ⁽²⁾						
Equities ⁽³⁾	¥ 969	¥ 817	¥ 121	¥		¥ 1,907
Private equity investments ⁽³⁾			188			188
Japanese government securities	3,100					3,100
Japanese agency and municipal securities		59				59
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	2,694	1,241	49			3,984
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes		1,191	90			1,281
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)		130	11			141
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)		2,115	5			2,120
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities			77			77
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other		106	11			117
Investment trust funds and other	233	29	10			272
Total cash instruments	6,996	5,688	562			13,246
Derivative assets ⁽⁵⁾						
Equity contracts	520	900	64			1,484
Interest rate contracts	15	20,112	163			20,290
Credit contracts	0	1,455	133			1,588
Foreign exchange contracts		1,122	16			1,138
Commodity contracts	0	1	0			1
Netting				(23,225)		(23,225)
Total derivative assets	535	23,590	376	(23,225)		1,276
Subtotal	¥ 7,531	¥ 29,278	¥ 938	¥ (23,225)		¥ 14,522
Loans and receivables ⁽⁶⁾		372	8			380
Collateralized agreements ⁽⁷⁾		942				942
Other assets						
Non-trading debt securities	365	451	4			820
Other ⁽³⁾	355	11	81			447
Total	¥ 8,251	¥ 31,054	¥ 1,031	¥ (23,225)		¥ 17,111
Liabilities:						
Trading liabilities						
Equities	¥ 804	¥ 50	¥ 0	¥		¥ 854
Japanese government securities	2,111					2,111
Japanese agency and municipal securities		0				0
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	1,986	346				2,332
Bank and corporate debt securities		207	0			207
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)		2				2
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)		8				8
Investment trust funds and other	34	2				36
Total cash instruments	4,935	615	0			5,550
Derivative liabilities ⁽⁵⁾						

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Equity contracts	590	981	49		1,620
Interest rate contracts	19	19,903	169		20,091
Credit contracts	0	1,566	135		1,701
Foreign exchange contracts	0	1,131	5		1,136
Commodity contracts	1	2	0		3
Netting				(23,297)	(23,297)
Total derivative liabilities	610	23,583	358	(23,297)	1,254
Subtotal	¥ 5,545	¥ 24,198	¥ 358	¥ (23,297)	¥ 6,804
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁸⁾		99	1		100
Payables and deposits ⁽⁹⁾		0	(0)		(0)
Collateralized financing ⁽⁷⁾		208			208
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	96	1,443	(14)		1,525
Other liabilities ⁽¹²⁾	256	4	0		260
Total	¥ 5,897	¥ 25,952	¥ 345	¥ (23,297)	¥ 8,897

- (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.
- (12) Includes loan commitments for which the fair value option is elected.

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 and equity securities reported within Other assets Equities and equity securities reported within *Other assets* 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 equity securities 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. Nomura refined fair value measurement of investments in unlisted equity securities reported within *Other assets* during the six months ended September 30, 2012.

Private equity investments 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, agency and municipal 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 are traded in active markets. Certain securities 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. These are valued using DCF valuation techniques which include unobservable inputs such as credit spreads of the issuer.

Table of Contents

Bank and corporate debt securities The fair value of bank and corporate debt securities is primarily determined using DCF valuation techniques but also using quoted market prices and recent market transactions of identical or similar debt securities, if available. The significant valuation inputs used for DCF valuations are yields, asset swap spreads and credit spreads of the issuer. Bank and corporate debt securities are generally classified in Level 2 because these valuation inputs are usually observable. Certain bank and corporate debt securities will be classified as Level 3 because they are traded infrequently and there is insufficient information from comparable securities to classify them as Level 2, or because credit spreads of the issuer used in DCF valuations are unobservable.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) The fair value of CMBS and RMBS is primarily determined using DCF valuation techniques but also using quoted market prices and recent market transactions of identical or similar securities, if available. The significant valuation inputs used for DCF valuations include yields, prepayment rates, default probabilities and loss severities. CMBS and RMBS are generally classified in Level 2 because these valuation inputs are observable. Certain CMBS and RMBS positions will be classified as Level 3 because they are traded infrequently and there is insufficient information from comparable securities to classify them as Level 2, or because one or more of the valuation inputs used in DCF valuations are unobservable.

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 curve rather than the LIBOR curve to estimate the fair value of certain collateralized interest rate, credit and foreign exchange derivative contracts.

Table of Contents

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 securities* and *bank and corporate debt securities* described above.

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 *Transfers and Servicing* (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.

Table of Contents

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. The 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.

Table of Contents

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.

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.

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, volatilities, 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.

Table of Contents

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 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 three months ended September 30, 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 tables present information about the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by Nomura for certain Level 3 financial instruments as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 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	12.2 x
			Price/Book ratios	1.7 x
			Liquidity discounts	20.0%
		DCM	Capitalization rates	5.2 6.5%
Private equity investments	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		4.3 12.6 x
			EV/EBITDA ratios	12.9 x
			PE ratios	0.5 0.7 x
			Price/Book ratios	0.5 x
			Price/Embedded values	
			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%
			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

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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

Table of Contents

Financial Instrument	Fair value in billions of yen	Valuation technique(s)	September 30, 2012 Unobservable inputs	Range of input values
Assets:				
Trading assets and private equity investments				
Equities			Credit spreads	6.5 7.5%
	¥ 121	DCF	Liquidity discounts	20.0 30.0%
		Market multiples	PE ratios	14.7 x
			Price/Book ratios	2.0 x
			Liquidity discounts	30.0%
		DCM	Capitalization rates	5.2 6.5%
Private equity investments	188	DCF	WACC	7.2 12.0%
			Growth rates	0.0 2.0%
			Operating margins	24.0%
			Liquidity discounts	0.0 30.0%
		Market multiples	EV/EBITDA ratios	4.3 12.4 x
			PE ratios	11.5 x
			Price/Book ratios	0.5 x
			Price/Embedded values	0.4 x
			Liquidity discounts	0.0 30.0%
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	49	DCF	Credit spreads	0.0 9.2%
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	90	DCF	Credit spreads	0.0 46.7%
			Recovery rates	3.5 9.0%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	11	DCF	Yields	3.0 25.0%
			Prepayment rates	0.0 10.0%
			Default probabilities	15.0 80.0%
			Loss severities	0.0 75.0%
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	5	DCF	Yields	0.5 17.1%
			Prepayment rates	3.0 7.9%

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			Default probabilities	3.0	10.0%
			Loss severities	40.0	75.0%
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	77	DCF	Yields	4.0	15.0%
			Default probabilities	24.0	65.0%
			Loss severities	80.0	100.0%
		DCM	Capitalization rates	6.7	8.8%
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	11	DCF	Yields	0.0	53.7%
			Prepayment rates	0.0	15.0%
			Default probabilities	2.0	5.0%
			Loss severities	30.0	70.0%
Investment trust funds and other	10	DCF	Credit spreads	0.1	23.0%
			Correlations	0.50	0.71
Derivatives, net:					
Equity contracts	15	Option models	Dividend yield	0.0	13.4%
			Volatilities	1.2	63.2%
			Correlations	(0.75)	0.95
Interest rate contracts	(6)	DCF	Forward FX rates	54.8	107.0
			Interest rates	0.6	3.7%
			Volatilities	8.4	121.8%
			Correlations	(0.56)	0.99
Credit contracts	(2)	DCF	Credit spreads	14.1	1,280.5 bps
			Recovery rates	15.0	50.0%
			Volatilities	10.0	100.0%
			Correlations	0.22	1.00
Foreign exchange contracts	11	Option models	Volatilities	0.5	20.1%
		DCF	Forward FX rates	2.0	11,494.0
Loans and receivables	8	DCF	Credit spreads	3.0	7.8%
Other assets					
Non-trading debt securities	4	DCF	Credit spreads	0.4%	

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Other ⁽¹⁾	81	DCF	WACC	7.2	8.7%
			Growth rates	0.0	1.0%
			Liquidity discounts	25.0	30.0%
		Market multiples	EV/EBITDA ratios	2.3	10.5 x
			PE ratios	9.4	24.9 x
			Price/Book ratios	0.4	1.1 x
			Liquidity discounts	25.0	30.0%
Liabilities:					
Long-term borrowings	¥ (14)	DCF	Volatilities	8.4	121.8%
			Correlations	(0.75)	0.99

(1) Valuation technique(s) and unobservable inputs represent those of equity securities reported with *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 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 is described below:

Equities, Private equity investments and equity securities reported within 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 and 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 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 six and three months ended September 30, 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 three months ended September 30, 2012, gains and losses related to Level 3 assets did not have a material impact on Nomura's liquidity and capital resources management.

The following tables in this note that relate to the six and three months ended September 30, 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.

Table of Contents

Billions of yen
Six months ended September 30, 2011

	Beginning balance as of September 30, 2011	Total gains (losses) recognized in net revenue ⁽¹⁾	Total gains (losses) recognized in comprehensive income	Purchases / issues ⁽²⁾	Sales / redemptions ⁽²⁾	Settlements	Foreign exchange movements	Net transfers into / (out of) Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Balance as of September 30, 2011
Assets:									
Trading assets and private equity investments									
Equities	¥ 121	¥ (11)	¥	¥ 41	¥ (11)	¥	¥ (4)	¥ (2)	¥ 134
Private equity investments	289	(12)		1	(7)		(11)		260
Japanese agency and municipal securities				3	(3)				
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	23	3		124	(116)			(10)	24
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	51	(2)		77	(69)		(2)	11	66
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	28	0			(21)		(1)	2	8
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	3	(0)		0	(0)		(0)	1	4
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	128	(1)		7	(23)		(0)		111
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	34	(0)		10	(11)		(1)	(13)	19
Investment trust funds and other	10	(0)		1	(2)		(0)		9
Total cash instruments	687	(23)		264	(263)		(19)	(11)	635
Derivatives, net ⁽⁴⁾									
Equity contracts	28	(8)				(11)	(1)	1	9
Interest rate contracts	11	6				(23)	(7)	(5)	(18)
Credit contracts	(55)	1				34	4	(6)	(22)
Foreign exchange contracts	2	19				(3)	(1)	0	17
Commodity contracts	(2)	(0)				(1)	(0)	2	(1)
Total derivatives, net	(16)	18				(4)	(5)	(8)	(15)
Subtotal	¥ 671	¥ (5)	¥	¥ 264	¥ (263)	¥ (4)	¥ (24)	¥ (19)	¥ 620
Loans and receivables	11	(0)		2	(5)		(1)		7
Other assets									
Non-trading debt securities	0	0	(0)	7			(0)		7
Other	25	2	(0)	59	(8)		(0)	0	78
Total	¥ 707	¥ (3)	¥ (0)	¥ 332	¥ (276)	¥ (4)	¥ (25)	¥ (19)	¥ 712
Liabilities:									
Trading liabilities									
Bank and corporate debt securities	¥	¥ 0	¥	¥ 1	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥ 1
Subtotal	¥	¥ 0	¥	¥ 1	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥ 1
Short-term borrowings	1	0		14	(0)			(0)	15
Payables and deposits	1	(0)		(0)					1
Long-term borrowings	144	38		0	(116)		(15)	(41)	(66)

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Total ¥ 146 ¥ 38 ¥ ¥ 15 ¥ (116) ¥ ¥ (15) ¥ (41) ¥ (49)

Table of Contents

Billions of yen												
Six months ended September 30, 2012												
	Beginning balance as of six months ended September 30, 2012	Total gains (losses) recognized in net comprehensive income ⁽¹⁾	Total gains (losses) in other comprehensive income	Purchases / issues ⁽²⁾	Sales / redemptions ⁽³⁾	Settlements ⁽⁴⁾	Foreign exchange movements	Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Balance as of six months ended September 30, 2012		
Assets:												
Trading assets and private equity investments												
Equities	¥ 125	¥ 0	¥	¥ 10	¥ (10)	¥	¥ (3)	¥ 4	¥ (5)	¥	¥ 121	
Private equity investments	202	(6)		2	(3)		(7)				188	
Japanese agency and municipal securities	10	0		1	(11)				(0)			
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	37	7		308	(321)			23	(5)		49	
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	62	1		156	(137)		(2)	39	(29)		90	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	8	2		6	(3)		(0)	4	(6)		11	
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	5	0		18	(18)		(0)	1	(1)		5	
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	91	(0)			(13)		(1)				77	
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	20	(1)		5	(11)		(1)	2	(3)		11	
Investment trust funds and other	9	(0)		1	(0)		(0)	0	(0)		10	
Total cash instruments	569	3		507	(527)		(14)	73	(49)		562	
Derivatives, net ⁽⁴⁾												
Equity contracts	14	(1)					2	(0)	(6)	6	15	
Interest rate contracts	(39)	(13)					12	(2)	35	1	(6)	
Credit contracts	(11)	(7)					9	(0)	1	6	(2)	
Foreign exchange contracts	18	(1)					2	(0)	5	(13)	11	
Commodity contracts	(0)	0					(0)	(0)	0		(0)	
Total derivatives, net	(18)	(22)					25	(2)	35	(0)	18	
Subtotal	¥ 551	¥ (19)	¥	¥ 507	¥ (527)	¥ 25	¥ (16)	¥ 108	¥ (49)	¥	¥ 580	
Loans and receivables	11	1		0	(1)		(0)		(3)		8	
Other assets												
Non-trading debt securities	6	(0)	0		(2)		(0)				4	
Other ⁽⁵⁾	72	16	(0)	0	(7)		(0)	0	(0)		81	
Total	¥ 640	¥ (2)	¥ (0)	¥ 507	¥ (537)	¥ 25	¥ (16)	¥ 108	¥ (52)	¥	¥ 673	
Liabilities:												
Trading liabilities												
Equities	¥ 0	¥ 0	¥	¥	¥ (0)	¥	¥ (0)	¥ 0	¥	¥ 0	¥ 0	
Bank and corporate debt securities	1	(0)		0	(1)		(0)				0	
Subtotal	¥ 1	¥ (0)	¥	¥ 0	¥ (1)	¥	¥ (0)	¥ 0	¥	¥ 0	¥ 0	

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Short-term borrowings	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	1
Payables and deposits	(0)	0	(0)	(0)				(0)
Long-term borrowings	(13)	14	32	(46)	(2)	42	(13)	(14)
Other liabilities		0	0	(0)	(0)			0
Total	¥ (12)	¥ 14	¥ 33	¥ (47)	¥ (2)	¥ 43	¥ (14)	¥ (13)

Table of Contents

	Billions of yen									
	Three months ended September 30, 2011									
	Beginning balance as of three months ended September 30, 2011	Total gains (losses) recognized in net comprehensive income ⁽¹⁾	Total gains (losses) in other comprehensive income ⁽²⁾	Purchases / issues ⁽²⁾	Sales / redemptions ⁽³⁾	Settlements	Foreign exchange movements	Net transfers into / (out of) Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Balance as of three months ended September 30, 2011	
Assets:										
Trading assets and private equity investments										
Equities	¥ 149	¥ (10)	¥	¥ 4	¥ (5)	¥	¥ (3)	¥ (1)	¥ 134	
Private equity investments	280	(6)		1	(8)		(7)		260	
Japanese agency and municipal securities				1	(1)					
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	18	1		71	(61)			(5)	24	
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	54	(4)		39	(31)		(1)	9	66	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	10	(0)			(3)		(0)	1	8	
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	3	(0)			(0)		(0)	1	4	
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	118	0		7	(14)		(0)		111	
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	18	(1)		6	(7)		(1)	4	19	
Investment trust funds and other	10	(1)		0	(0)		(0)		9	
Total cash instruments	660	(21)		129	(130)		(12)	9	635	
Derivatives, net ⁽⁴⁾										
Equity contracts	22	(9)					(3)	(1)	0	9
Interest rate contracts	16	(7)					(6)	(4)	(17)	(18)
Credit contracts	(44)	8					18	2	(6)	(22)
Foreign exchange contracts	6	15					(2)	(1)	(1)	17
Commodity contracts	0	(0)					(1)	(0)		(1)
Total derivatives, net	0	7					6	(4)	(24)	(15)
Subtotal	¥ 660	¥ (14)		¥ 129	¥ (130)		¥ 6	¥ (16)	¥ (15)	¥ 620
Loans and receivables	9	0			(1)		(1)		7	
Other assets										
Non-trading debt securities	7	0	(0)				(0)		7	
Other	77	1	(0)	1	(1)		(0)		78	
Total	¥ 753	¥ (13)	¥ (0)	¥ 130	¥ (132)		¥ 6	¥ (17)	¥ (15)	¥ 712
Liabilities:										
Trading liabilities										
Bank and corporate debt securities	¥	¥ 0	¥	¥ 1	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	1
Subtotal	¥	¥ 0	¥	¥ 1	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	1
Short-term borrowings	1	0		14	(0)			(0)	15	
Payables and deposits	1	0		(0)					1	

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Long-term borrowings	82	36	3	(91)	(9)	(15)	(66)
Total	¥ 84	¥ 36	¥	¥ 18	¥ (91)	¥ (9)	¥ (15) ¥ (49)

Table of Contents

Billions of yen
Three months ended September 30, 2012

	Beginning balance as of three months ended September 30, 2012	Total gains (losses) recognized in net comprehensive income ⁽¹⁾	Total gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income ⁽²⁾	Purchases / issues ⁽²⁾	Sales / redemptions ⁽²⁾	Settlements	Foreign exchange movements	Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Balance as of three months ended September 30, 2012	
Assets:											
Trading assets and private equity investments											
Equities	¥ 118	¥ 0	¥	¥ 6	¥ (2)	¥	¥ (1)	¥ 3	¥ (3)	¥ 121	
Private equity investments	189	3		0	(2)		(2)			188	
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	47	4		127	(133)			6	(2)	49	
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	67	2		118	(96)		(1)	11	(11)	90	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	9	2		5	(2)		(0)	0	(3)	11	
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	21	0		1	(17)		(0)	1	(1)	5	
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	91	(1)			(13)		(0)			77	
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	19	(1)		3	(9)		(0)	1	(2)	11	
Investment trust funds and other	10	(1)		1	(0)		0		(0)	10	
Total cash instruments	571	8		261	(274)		(4)	22	(22)	562	
Derivatives, net⁽⁴⁾											
Equity contracts	6	2					1	(0)	(4)	15	
Interest rate contracts	(53)	(1)					13	(1)	32	(6)	
Credit contracts	0	18					(18)	(1)	1	(2)	
Foreign exchange contracts	7	(0)					1	(0)	5	11	
Commodity contracts	(0)	0					(0)	(0)	0	(0)	
Total derivatives, net	(40)	19					(3)	(2)	34	18	
Subtotal	¥ 531	¥ 27	¥	¥ 261	¥ (274)	¥	¥ (3)	¥ (6)	¥ 56	¥ (12)	¥ 580
Loans and receivables	11	(0)		0	(0)		(0)		(3)	8	
Other assets											
Non-trading debt securities	4	(0)	0				0			4	
Other⁽⁵⁾	67	17	(0)	0	(3)		(0)	0		81	
Total	¥ 613	¥ 44	¥ (0)	¥ 261	¥ (277)	¥	¥ (3)	¥ (6)	¥ 56	¥ (15)	¥ 673
Liabilities:											
Trading liabilities											
Equities	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥ (0)	¥ 0	¥	¥ 0	
Bank and corporate debt securities	0	(0)			(0)		(0)			0	
Subtotal	¥ 0	¥ (0)	¥	¥	¥ (0)	¥	¥ (0)	¥ 0	¥	¥ 0	
Short-term borrowings	2	0		0	(0)		0	0	(1)	1	

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Payables and deposits	(0)	0	(0)	(0)						(0)
Long-term borrowings	(36)	(1)	29	(4)	(0)	6	(10)			(14)
Other liabilities	0	(0)		(0)	(0)					0
Total	¥ (34)	¥ (1)	¥ 29	¥ (4)	¥ (0)	¥ 6	¥ (11)			¥ (13)

Table of Contents

- (1) Includes gains and losses reported primarily within *Net gain on trading*, *Gain (loss) 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.
- (2) Amounts reported in *Purchases / issues* include increases in trading liabilities while *Sales / redemptions* include decreases in trading liabilities.
- (3) If financial instruments move from Level 3 to another Level or move from another Level to Level 3, the amount reported in *Net transfers into / (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.
- (4) 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 rates. Credit contracts include credit default swaps as well as derivatives referencing corporate and government securities.
- (5) Includes the impact of the refined fair value measurement of investments in unlisted equity securities.

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 six and three months ended September 30, 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 Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
	Unrealized gains / (losses) ⁽¹⁾	
Assets:		
Trading assets and private equity investments		
Equities	¥ (8)	¥ (0)
Private equity investments	(9)	(4)
Japanese agency and municipal securities	(0)	
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	0	(0)
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	(4)	1
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	0	1
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	(0)	1
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	(2)	(1)
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	(1)	(0)
Investment trust funds and other	0	(0)
Total cash instruments	(24)	(2)
Derivatives, net⁽²⁾		
Equity contracts	(8)	7
Interest rate contracts	9	(12)
Credit contracts	10	1
Foreign exchange contracts	17	4
Commodity contracts	(0)	0
Total derivatives, net	28	0
Subtotal	¥ 4	¥ (2)
Loans and receivables	(1)	(0)
Other assets		
Non-trading debt securities	0	(0)
Other ⁽³⁾	1	15
Total	¥ 4	¥ 13
Liabilities:		
Trading liabilities		
Bank and corporate debt securities	¥ 0	¥ (0)
Subtotal	¥ 0	¥ (0)
Short-term borrowings	0	0
Payables and deposits	(0)	0
Long-term borrowings	29	3

Total ¥ 29 ¥ 3

Table of Contents

	Billions of yen	
	Three months ended	
	September 30	
	2011	2012
	Unrealized	
	gains /(losses) ⁽¹⁾	
Assets:		
Trading assets and private equity investments		
Equities	¥ (8)	¥ (0)
Private equity investments	(6)	2
Japanese agency and municipal securities	(0)	
Foreign government, agency and municipal securities	0	(0)
Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes	(4)	(0)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	(0)	1
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	(0)	0
Mortgage and other mortgage-backed securities	0	(1)
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	(1)	(1)
Investment trust funds and other	(1)	(1)
Total cash instruments	(20)	0
Derivatives, net⁽²⁾		
Equity contracts	(10)	4
Interest rate contracts	(2)	(6)
Credit contracts	13	25
Foreign exchange contracts	15	0
Commodity contracts	(0)	0
Total derivatives, net	16	23
Subtotal	¥ (4)	¥ 23
Loans and receivables	(0)	(0)
Other assets		
Non-trading debt securities	0	(0)
Other ⁽³⁾	1	15
Total	¥ (3)	¥ 38
Liabilities:		
Trading liabilities		
Bank and corporate debt securities	¥ 0	¥ (0)
Subtotal	¥ 0	¥ (0)
Short-term borrowings	0	0
Payables and deposits	0	0
Long-term borrowings	36	(1)
Total	¥ 36	¥ (1)

(1) Includes gains and losses reported primarily within *Net gain on trading*, *Gain (loss) 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.

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- (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 the impact of the refined fair value measurement of investments in unlisted equity securities.

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 six and three months ended September 30, 2011, there were no significant amount of transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

For the six months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥281 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. This comprised primarily ¥249 billion of debt securities reported within *Other assets Non-trading debt securities* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments are traded became inactive. This also comprised ¥22 billion of equities reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments Equities* and ¥6 billion of equity securities reported within *Other assets Other* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments are traded became inactive. During the same period, a total of ¥10 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. This also comprised primarily ¥10 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 September 30, 2012, a total of ¥13 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. This comprised primarily ¥6 billion of equities reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments Equities* and ¥5 billion of equity securities reported within *Other assets Other* which were transferred because the observable markets in which these instruments are traded became inactive. During the same period, a total of ¥4 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2. This also comprised primarily ¥4 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 six months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥329 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This comprised primarily ¥324 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 ¥371 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This also comprised primarily ¥370 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.

For the three months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥136 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This comprised primarily ¥134 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 ¥100 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This also comprised primarily ¥98 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 six and three months ended September 30, 2011, there were no significant amount of transfers out of Level 3.

For the six months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥52 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥29 billion of *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes*, principally debt securities and loans, which were transferred because certain credit spreads became observable. This also comprised primarily ¥6 billion of CMBS which were transferred because certain yields, prepayment rates, default probabilities and loss severities became observable, ¥5 billion of equities were transferred because certain credit spreads and liquidity discounts became observable and ¥5 billion of *Foreign government, agency and municipal securities* were transferred because certain credit spreads became observable. During the same period, a total of ¥14 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥13 billion of *Long-term borrowings*, principally structured notes, which were transferred because certain volatilities and correlations became observable.

Transferred out of Level 3 about net derivative contracts comprised primarily ¥13 billion of foreign exchange contracts which were transferred because certain volatilities and forward FX rates became observable, ¥ (6) billion of equity contracts which were transferred because certain dividend yield, volatilities and correlations became observable and ¥ (6) billion of credit contracts which were transferred because certain credit

spreads, recovery rates, volatilities and correlations became observable.

Table of Contents

For the three months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥25 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥11 billion of *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes*, principally debt securities and loans, which were transferred because certain credit spreads became observable. During the same period, a total of ¥11 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥10 billion of *Long-term borrowings*, principally structured notes, which were transferred because certain volatilities and correlations became observable.

A total of ¥(10) billion of net derivative contracts were also transferred out of Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥(10) billion of equity contracts which were transferred because certain dividend yield, volatilities and correlations became observable.

Transfers into Level 3

For the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, there were no significant amount of transfers into Level 3.

For the six months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥73 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred into Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥39 billion of *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes*, principally debt securities and loans, which were transferred because certain credit spreads became unobservable. This also comprised primarily ¥23 billion of *Foreign government, agency and municipal securities* which were transferred because certain 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* and *Foreign government, agency and municipal securities* which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant. During the same period, a total of ¥43 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred into Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥42 billion of *Long-term borrowings*, principally structured notes, which were transferred because certain volatilities and correlations became unobservable. The amount of gains and losses on these transfer reported in *Long-term borrowings* which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant.

A total of ¥35 billion of net derivative contracts were also transferred into Level 3. This comprised ¥35 billion of interest rate contracts which were transferred because certain forward FX rates, interest rates, volatilities and correlations became unobservable. Also, ¥(6) billion of equity contracts which were transferred because certain dividend yield, volatilities and correlations became unobservable and ¥5 billion of foreign exchange contracts which were transferred because certain volatilities and forward FX rates became unobservable. Losses on the interest rate contracts which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 were ¥6 billion. The amount of gains and losses on the equity contracts and foreign exchange contracts which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant.

For the three months ended September 30, 2012, a total of ¥22 billion of financial assets (excluding derivative assets) were transferred into Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥11 billion of *Bank and corporate debt securities and loans for trading purposes*, principally debt securities and loans, which were transferred because certain credit spreads became unobservable. This also comprised primarily ¥6 billion of *Foreign government, agency and municipal securities* which were transferred because certain 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* and *Foreign government, agency and municipal securities* which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant. During the same period, a total of ¥6 billion of financial liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) were transferred into Level 3. This comprised primarily ¥6 billion of *Long-term borrowings*, principally structured notes, which were transferred because certain volatilities and correlations became unobservable. The amount of gains and losses on these transfer reported in *Long-term borrowings* 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 ¥32 billion of interest rate contracts which were transferred because certain forward FX rates, interest rates, volatilities and correlations became unobservable and ¥5 billion of foreign exchange contracts which were transferred because certain volatilities and forward FX rates became unobservable. Losses on the interest rate contracts which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were ¥6 billion. The amount of gains and losses on the foreign exchange contracts which were recognized in the quarter when the transfer into Level 3 occurred were not significant.

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 tables present information on these investments where NAV per share is calculated or disclosed as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012. Investments are presented by major category relevant to the nature of Nomura's business and risks.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012		Redemption frequency (if currently eligible) ⁽³⁾	Redemption notice period ⁽⁴⁾
	Fair value ⁽¹⁾	Unfunded commitments ⁽²⁾		
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		

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012		Redemption frequency (if currently eligible) ⁽³⁾	Redemption notice period ⁽⁴⁾
	Fair value ⁽¹⁾	Unfunded commitments ⁽²⁾		
Hedge funds	¥ 63	¥ 14	Monthly	Same day-95 days
Venture capital funds	4	1		
Private equity funds	58	8	Quarterly	30 days
Real estate funds	11			
Total	¥ 136	¥ 23		

(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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815) and ASC 825 *Financial Instruments* . When Nomura elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item's fair value are recognized through earnings. 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 through earnings 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 through earnings 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 through earnings 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 through earnings 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 earnings.

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*.

Table of Contents

The following tables present gains (losses) due to changes in fair value for financial instruments measured at fair value using the fair value option for the six and three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012.

	Billions of yen	
	Six months ended 2011	September 30 2012
	Gains/(Losses) ⁽¹⁾	
Assets:		
Trading assets and private equity investments ⁽²⁾		
Trading assets	¥ 1	¥ 1
Private equity investments	(6)	(5)
Loans and receivables	8	14
Collateralized agreements ⁽³⁾	4	(2)
Other assets ⁽²⁾	(0)	0
Total	¥ 7	¥ 8
Liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	¥ 1	¥ 8
Collateralized financing ⁽³⁾	(0)	(0)
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	95	31
Other liabilities ⁽⁶⁾		0
Total	¥ 96	¥ 39

	Billions of yen	
	Three months ended 2011	September 30 2012
	Gains/(Losses) ⁽¹⁾	
Assets:		
Trading assets and private equity investments ⁽²⁾		
Trading assets	¥ 1	¥ 1
Private equity investments	0	0
Loans and receivables	8	14
Collateralized agreements ⁽³⁾	1	0
Other assets ⁽²⁾	0	0
Total	¥ 10	¥ 15
Liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	¥ 0	¥ 4
Collateralized financing ⁽³⁾	0	(0)
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	86	12
Other liabilities ⁽⁶⁾		0
Total	¥ 86	¥ 16

(1) Includes gains and losses reported primarily within *Net gain on trading* and *Gain (loss) on private equity investments* in the consolidated statements of income.

(2)

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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.

Table of Contents

In the common stock of Ashikaga Holdings Co., Ltd., Nomura elected to apply the fair value option for its 47.0% investment. This investment is reported within *Trading assets and private equity investments*, *Private equity investments* and *Other assets* *Other* in the consolidated balance sheets.

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 its creditworthiness were ¥10 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2011, mainly due to the widening of Nomura's credit spread. Losses 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 ¥6 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2012, mainly because of the tightening 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 its creditworthiness were ¥15 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2011, mainly due to the widening of Nomura's credit spread. Losses 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 ¥5 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2012, mainly because of the tightening of Nomura's credit spread.

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, 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.

As of September 30, 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 ¥3 billion more 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, agency and municipal securities, including *Securities pledged as collateral*, represented 18% of total assets as of March 31, 2012 and 20% as of September 30, 2012.

The following tables present geographic allocations of Nomura's trading assets related to government, agency and municipal 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, 2012				
	Japan	U.S.	EU	Other	Total ⁽¹⁾
Government, agency and municipal securities	¥ 2,304	¥ 1,319	¥ 2,527	¥ 448	¥ 6,598

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012				
	Japan	U.S.	EU	Other	Total ⁽¹⁾
Government, agency and municipal securities	¥ 3,159	¥ 1,219	¥ 2,304	¥ 461	¥ 7,143

- (1) Other than above, there were ¥640 billion and ¥621 billion of government, agency and municipal securities in *Other assets Non-trading debt securities* as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively. The vast majority of these securities are Japanese government, agency and municipal 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.

Table of Contents

The following tables present 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.

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾				
	Carrying value	Fair value	Fair value by level		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 1,071	¥ 1,071	¥ 1,071		¥
Time deposits	653	653		653	
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash	230	230		230	
Loans receivable ⁽²⁾	1,290	1,286		1,031	255
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	7,663	7,663		7,663	
Securities borrowed	6,080	6,080		6,080	
Total Assets	¥ 16,987	¥ 16,983	¥ 1,071	¥ 15,657	¥ 255
Liabilities:					
Short-term borrowings	¥ 1,186	¥ 1,186		¥ 1,186	¥ 0
Deposits received at banks	905	905		905	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	9,928	9,928		9,928	
Securities loaned	1,700	1,700		1,700	
Long-term borrowings	8,505	8,242	154	8,084	4
Total Liabilities	¥ 22,224	¥ 21,961	¥ 154	¥ 21,803	¥ 4

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012 ⁽¹⁾				
	Carrying value	Fair value	Fair value by level		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 717	¥ 717	¥ 717		¥
Time deposits	404	404		404	
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash	190	190		190	
Loans receivable ⁽²⁾	1,225	1,228		998	230
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	7,865	7,865		7,865	
Securities borrowed	5,204	5,204		5,204	
Total Assets	¥ 15,605	¥ 15,608	¥ 717	¥ 14,661	¥ 230
Liabilities:					
Short-term borrowings	¥ 866	¥ 866		¥ 865	¥ 1
Deposits received at banks	921	921		921	(0)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,998	10,998		10,998	
Securities loaned	2,129	2,129		2,129	
Long-term borrowings	8,087	7,820	96	7,738	(14)
Total Liabilities	¥ 23,001	¥ 22,734	¥ 96	¥ 22,651	¥ (13)

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- (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.

Table of Contents

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.

As of 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.

As of September 30, 2012, goodwill allocated to a certain reporting unit was measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The relevant goodwill reported within *Other assets Other* in the consolidated balance sheets, was wholly impaired. Fair value was determined based on DCF 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.

Table of Contents

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 ¥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. Nomura offset ¥977 billion of cash collateral receivables against net derivative liabilities and ¥905 billion of cash collateral payables against net derivative assets as of September 30, 2012.

Derivatives used for non-trading purposes

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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.

Table of Contents

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*.

Concentrations of credit risk for derivatives

The following tables present 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, 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

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012			
	Gross fair value of derivative assets	Impact of master netting agreements	Impact of collateral	Net exposure to credit risk
Financial institutions	¥ 10,524	¥ (9,119)	¥ (860)	¥ 545

Derivative activities

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.

Table of Contents

The following tables quantify 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, 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

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012			
	Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional ⁽¹⁾	Fair value ⁽¹⁾
Derivatives used for trading purposes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :				
Equity contracts	¥ 14,329	¥ 1,484	¥ 14,496	¥ 1,617
Interest rate contracts	571,442	20,198	564,750	19,876
Credit contracts	36,232	1,588	36,549	1,701
Foreign exchange contracts	49,646	1,136	68,114	1,135
Commodity contracts	22	1	48	3
Total	¥ 671,671	¥ 24,407	¥ 683,957	¥ 24,332
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate contracts	¥ 1,671	¥ 92	¥	¥
Foreign exchange contracts	188	2	61	1
Total	¥ 1,859	¥ 94	¥ 61	¥ 1
Total derivatives	¥ 673,530	¥ 24,501	¥ 684,018	¥ 24,333

(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.

Table of Contents*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 tables present amounts included in the consolidated statements of income related to derivatives used for trading purposes by type of underlying derivative contract.

	Billions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30 2011	2012
Derivatives used for trading purposes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ :		
Equity contracts	¥ 9	¥ 1
Interest rate contracts	122	(21)
Credit contracts	(29)	(12)
Foreign exchange contracts	15	56
Commodity contracts	7	0
Total	¥ 124	¥ 24

	Billions of yen	
	Three months ended September 30 2011	2012
Derivatives used for trading purposes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ :		
Equity contracts	¥ (28)	¥ (28)
Interest rate contracts	23	14
Credit contracts	(14)	5
Foreign exchange contracts	(5)	3
Commodity contracts	(3)	0
Total	¥ (27)	¥ (6)

(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 tables present 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
Six months ended September 30

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	2011	2012
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:		
Interest rate contracts	¥ 59	¥ 23
Total	¥ 59	¥ 23
Hedged items:		
Long-term borrowings	¥ (59)	¥ (23)
Total	¥ (59)	¥ (23)

Table of Contents

	Billions of yen	
	Three months ended September 30 2011	2012
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:		
Interest rate contracts	¥ 33	¥ 6
Total	¥ 33	¥ 6
Hedged items:		
Long-term borrowings	¥ (33)	¥ (6)
Total	¥ (33)	¥ (6)
<i>Net investment hedges</i>		

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 tables present gains (losses) from derivatives and non-derivatives designated as net investment hedges included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

	Billions of yen	
	Six months ended September 30 2011	2012
Hedging instruments:		
Foreign exchange contracts	¥ 10	¥ 11
Long-term borrowings	11	8
Total	¥ 21	¥ 19

	Billions of yen	
	Three months ended September 30 2011	2012
Hedging instruments:		
Foreign exchange contracts	¥ 8	¥ 1
Long-term borrowings	7	3
Total	¥ 15	¥ 4

- (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) were not significant during the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012. The amount of gains (losses) were not significant during the three months ended September 30, 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.

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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.

The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position as of September 30, 2012, was ¥1,861 billion with related collateral pledged of ¥1,074 billion. In the event of a one-notch downgrade to Nomura's long-term credit rating in effect as of September 30, 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 ¥27 billion.

Table of Contents

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, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

	Billions of yen March 31, 2012							Notional Purchased credit protection
	Carrying value (Asset) / Liability ⁽¹⁾		Maximum potential payout/Notional Years to maturity					
			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	

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012							Notional Purchased credit protection
	Carrying value (Asset) / Liability ⁽¹⁾		Maximum potential payout/Notional Years to maturity					
			Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years		
Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 380	¥ 19,743	¥ 3,688	¥ 6,272	¥ 6,872	¥ 2,911	¥ 18,121	
Credit default indices	98	11,041	2,380	2,446	5,112	1,103	9,401	
Other credit risk related portfolio products	186	2,494	922	751	263	558	1,819	
Credit risk related options and swaptions	0	4			4			
Total	¥ 664	¥ 33,282	¥ 6,990	¥ 9,469	¥ 12,251	¥ 4,572	¥ 29,341	

(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 Financial Services LLC (S&P), or if not rated by S&P, based on Moody's Investors Service, Inc. 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, 2012							Total
	AAA		AA		Maximum potential payout/Notional			
					A	BBB	BB	
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	

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012							Total
	AAA		AA		Maximum potential payout/Notional			
					A	BBB	BB	
Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 1,828	¥ 1,332	¥ 4,952	¥ 6,625	¥ 3,119	¥ 1,887	¥ 19,743	

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Credit default indices	24	525	4,608	4,222	1,477	185	11,041
Other credit risk related portfolio products	39	10	6	104	193	2,142	2,494
Credit risk related options and swaptions				4			4
Total	¥ 1,891	¥ 1,867	¥ 9,566	¥ 10,955	¥ 4,789	¥ 4,214	¥ 33,282

- (1) Other includes credit derivatives where the credit rating of the underlying reference asset is below investment grade or where a rating is unavailable.

Table of Contents**4. 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, 2012	September 30, 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	¥ 32,075	¥ 29,096
The portion of the above that has been sold (reported within <i>Trading liabilities</i> on the consolidated balance sheets) or repledged	23,895	23,990

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* on 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 table below:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Trading assets:		
Equities and convertible bonds	¥ 47,966	¥ 58,242
Government and government agency securities	1,333,482	1,301,368
Bank and corporate debt securities	139,863	84,027
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	40,183	30,356
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	1,527,946	1,387,658
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and other	82,298	68,338
Investment trust funds and other		38,490
Total	¥ 3,171,738	¥ 2,968,479
Non-trading debt securities	¥ 54,969	¥ 52,793
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	¥ 33,921	¥ 34,514

- (1) Includes collateralized loan obligations (CLO) and asset-backed securities (ABS) such as those secured on credit card loans, auto loans and student loans.

Table of Contents

Assets subject to lien, except for those disclosed above, are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Loans and receivables	¥ 55,236	¥ 140
Trading assets	1,515,079	1,360,602
Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	116,530	112,523
Non-trading debt securities	337,681	336,160
Other	260,683	260,188
Total	¥ 2,285,209	¥ 2,069,613

Assets in the above table were primarily pledged for secured borrowings, including other secured borrowings, collateralized bonds of consolidated VIEs and trading balances of secured borrowings, and derivative transactions.

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 are met. The amounts of securities derecognized from the consolidated balance sheets under repo-to-maturity transactions as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 were ¥39,797 million and ¥ 18,451 million, respectively.

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 required 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.

Certain Japanese securities lending transactions are accounted for as sales where the criteria for derecognition of the transferred financial assets under ASC 860 are met. The amounts of securities derecognized from the consolidated balance sheets under these transactions as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 were ¥1,930 million and ¥nil, respectively.

Table of Contents**5. Non-trading securities:**

Non-trading securities held by the insurance subsidiary are 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.

The following tables present 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 and September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012				Fair value
	Cost and/or amortized cost	Unrealized gains and losses			
		Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses		
Government, agency and municipal securities	¥ 150,203	¥ 445	¥ 164		¥ 150,484
Other debt securities	37,356	115	182		37,289
Equity securities	53,358	3,194	2,069		54,483
Total	¥ 240,917	¥ 3,754	¥ 2,415		¥ 242,256

	Millions of yen September 30, 2012				Fair value
	Cost and/or amortized cost	Unrealized gains and losses			
		Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses		
Government, agency and municipal securities	¥ 94,322	¥ 469	¥ 904		¥ 93,887
Other debt securities	50,469	444	466		50,447
Equity securities	42,836	1,858	1,094		43,600
Total	¥ 187,627	¥ 2,771	¥ 2,464		¥ 187,934

For the six months ended September 30, 2011, non-trading securities of ¥110,297 million were disposed of resulting in ¥1,484 million of realized gains and no significant amount of related realized losses. Total proceeds received from these disposals were ¥111,601 million. For the three months ended September 30, 2011, non-trading securities of ¥106,857 million were disposed of resulting in ¥1,275 million of realized gains and no significant amount of related realized losses. Total proceeds received from these disposals were ¥108,085 million.

For the six months ended September 30, 2012, non-trading securities of ¥341,757 million were disposed of resulting in ¥5,081 million of realized gains and ¥1,009 million of realized losses. Total proceeds received from these disposals were ¥345,829 million. For the three months ended September 30, 2012, non-trading securities of ¥245,143 million were disposed of resulting in ¥3,820 million of realized gains and ¥870 million of realized losses. Total proceeds received from these disposals were ¥248,093 million. Related gains and losses were computed using the average method and were recognized in *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

The following table presents the fair value of residual contractual maturity of non-trading debt securities as of September 30, 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 September 30, 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	¥ 144,334	¥ 8,077	¥ 56,019	¥ 63,612	¥ 16,626

Table of Contents

The following tables present 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 and September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012					
	Less than 12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
Government, agency and municipal securities	¥ 14,954	¥ 164	¥	¥	¥ 14,954	¥ 164
Other debt securities	5,920	182			5,920	182
Equity securities	21,049	2,069			21,049	2,069
Total	¥ 41,923	¥ 2,415	¥	¥	¥ 41,923	¥ 2,415

	Millions of yen September 30, 2012					
	Less than 12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
Government, agency and municipal securities	¥ 50,233	¥ 568	¥ 3,771	¥ 336	¥ 54,004	¥ 904
Other debt securities	20,684	426	2,025	40	22,709	466
Equity securities	12,396	1,094			12,396	1,094
Total	¥ 83,313	¥ 2,088	¥ 5,796	¥ 376	¥ 89,109	¥ 2,464

As of March 31, 2012, the total number of non-trading securities in unrealized loss positions is approximately 70. As of September 30, 2012, the total number of non-trading securities in unrealized loss positions is approximately 100.

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 through earnings and any non-credit loss component recognized within *Other comprehensive income (loss)*.

For the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, the amount of impairment losses recognized for the certain non-trading securities due to an other-than-temporary decline in value was not significant. Other gross unrealized losses of non-trading securities were considered temporary.

For the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized for the certain non-trading equity securities were ¥4,808 million and ¥2,974 million, respectively. The amount of credit loss component of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized for the certain non-trading debt securities were not significant. Other-than-temporary impairment losses related to the non-credit loss component recognized for the certain non-trading debt securities within *Other comprehensive income (loss)* were ¥376 million and ¥38 million, respectively. Other gross unrealized losses of non-trading securities were considered temporary.

Table of Contents**6. Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities:****Securitizations**

Nomura utilizes special purpose entities (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 six and three months ended September 30, 2011, Nomura received cash proceeds from SPEs in new securitizations of ¥138 billion and ¥90 billion, respectively, and the amount of associated profit on sale was not significant. For the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, Nomura received cash proceeds from SPEs in new securitizations of ¥303 billion and ¥202 billion, respectively, and the amount of associated profit on sale was not significant. For the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, Nomura received debt securities issued by these SPEs with an initial value of ¥682 billion and ¥322 billion, respectively, and cash inflows from third parties on the sale of those debt securities of ¥334 billion and ¥192 billion, respectively. For the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, Nomura received debt securities issued by these SPEs with an initial fair value of ¥824 billion and ¥430 billion, respectively, and cash inflows from third parties on the sale of those debt securities of ¥451 billion and ¥258 billion, respectively. The cumulative balance of financial assets transferred to SPEs with which Nomura has continuing involvement was ¥3,782 billion and ¥4,065 billion as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively. Nomura's retained interests were ¥165 billion and ¥174 billion, as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively. For the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, Nomura received cash flows of ¥6 billion and ¥3 billion, respectively, from the SPEs on the retained interests held in the SPEs. For the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, Nomura received cash flows of ¥11 billion and ¥5 billion, respectively, from the SPEs on the retained interests held in the SPEs. Nomura had outstanding collateral service agreements or written credit default swap agreements in the amount of ¥27 billion and ¥15 billion as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively. Nomura does not provide financial support to SPEs beyond its contractual obligations.

Table of Contents

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, 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

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012				Investment	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	grade	Other
Government and government agency bonds	¥	¥ 172	¥	¥ 172	¥ 169	¥ 3
Bank and corporate debt securities			0	0		0
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities			2	2	2	
Total	¥	¥ 172	¥ 2	¥ 174	¥ 171	¥ 3

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⁾	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Fair value of retained interests ⁽¹⁾	¥ 157	¥ 159
Weighted-average life (Years)	7.0	5.8
Constant prepayment rate	8.1%	9.6%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(1.3)	(4.4)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(2.4)	(6.9)
Discount rate	3.3%	3.3%
Impact of 10% adverse change	(3.7)	(3.5)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(7.1)	(5.3)

(1) The sensitivity analysis covers the material retained interests held of ¥157 billion out of ¥165 billion as of March 31, 2012 and ¥159 billion out of ¥174 billion as of September 30, 2012.

Nomura considers the amount or 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.

Table of Contents

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 of the associated liabilities and cannot be removed unilaterally by Nomura and the liabilities are non-recourse to Nomura.

	Billions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Assets		
Trading assets		
Equities	¥ 116	¥ 57
Debt securities	84	75
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities	27	19
Long-term loans receivable	21	9
Total	¥ 248	¥ 160
Liabilities		
Long-term borrowings		
	¥ 223	¥ 148

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. Certain VIEs used in connection with Nomura's aircraft leasing business as well as other purposes are consolidated. Nomura also consolidates certain investment funds, which are VIEs, and for which Nomura is the primary beneficiary.

The following table presents the classification of consolidated VIE 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	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Consolidated VIE assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 52	¥ 42
Trading assets		
Equities	730	645
Debt securities	180	255
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities	84	74
Investment trust funds and other	0	
Derivatives	4	4
Private equity investments	1	1
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	7	2
Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities ⁽¹⁾	140	139
Other ⁽¹⁾	408	387
Total	¥ 1,606	¥ 1,549
Consolidated VIE liabilities		
Trading liabilities		

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Debt securities	¥	4	¥	3
Derivatives		38		16
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		0		4
Borrowings				
Short-term borrowings				
Long-term borrowings		992		981
Other		35		30
Total		¥ 1,069	¥	1,034

(1) Includes real estate and real estate for sale held by SPEs related to a consolidated subsidiary.

Table of Contents

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 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.

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, 2012		
	Carrying amount of variable interests		Maximum exposure to loss to unconsolidated VIEs
	Assets	Liabilities	
Trading assets and liabilities			
Equities	¥ 58	¥	¥ 58
Debt securities	133		133
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities	2,137		2,137
Investment trust funds and other	96		96
Derivatives	0	9	27
Private equity investments	25		25
Loans			
Short-term loans	2		2
Long-term loans	29		29
Other	5		5
Commitments to extend credit and other guarantees			19
Total	¥ 2,485	¥ 9	¥ 2,531

	Billions of yen September 30, 2012		
	Carrying amount of variable interests		Maximum exposure to loss to unconsolidated VIEs
	Assets	Liabilities	
Trading assets and liabilities			
Equities	¥ 46	¥	¥ 46
Debt securities	163		163
Mortgage and mortgage-backed securities	2,255		2,255
Investment trust funds and other	226		226
Derivatives	0		15
Private equity investments	24		24
Loans			
Short-term loans	7		7
Long-term loans	70		70
Other	5		5
Commitments to extend credit and other guarantees			25
Total	¥ 2,796	¥	¥ 2,836

Table of Contents

7. Financing receivables:

In the normal course of business, Nomura extends financing to clients primarily in the form of collateralized agreements such as reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing transactions and loans. These financing receivables are recognized as assets on Nomura's consolidated balance sheets and provide a contractual right to receive money either on demand or on future fixed or determinable dates.

Collateralized agreements

Collateralized agreements consist of reverse repurchase agreements disclosed as *Securities purchased under agreements to resell* and securities borrowing transactions disclosed as *Securities borrowed* in the consolidated balance sheets, including those executed under Gensaki Repo agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing transactions principally involve the buying of government and government agency securities from customers under agreements that also require Nomura to resell these securities to those customers. Nomura monitors the value of the underlying securities on a daily basis to the related receivables, including accrued interest, and requests or returns additional collateral when appropriate. Reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing transactions are generally recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at the amount at which the securities are purchased with applicable accrued interest. No allowance for credit losses is generally recorded on these transactions due to the strict collateralization requirements.

Loans receivable

The key types of loans receivable recognized by Nomura are loans at banks, short-term secured margin loans, inter-bank money market loans and corporate loans.

Loans at banks are secured and unsecured loans extended by licensed banks within Nomura. For those loans secured by real estate or securities, Nomura is exposed to the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying collateral. For unsecured loans provided for the investment banking activities, Nomura is exposed to risk of default of the counterparty, although these counterparties usually have high credit ratings. Where loans are secured by guarantees, Nomura is also exposed to the risk of default by the guarantor.

Short-term secured margin loans are loans provided to clients in connection with stock brokerage activities. These loans provide funding for clients in order to purchase securities. Nomura requests initial margin in the form of acceptable collateral securities or deposits against these loans and holds the purchased securities as collateral through the life of the loans. If the value of the securities declines by more than specified amounts, Nomura can make additional margin calls in order to maintain a specified ratio of loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. For these reasons, the risk to Nomura of providing these loans is limited.

Inter-bank money market loans are loans to financial institutions in the inter-bank money market, where overnight and intra-day financings are traded through money market dealers. The risk to Nomura of making these loans is not significant as only qualified financial institutions can participate in these markets and these loans are usually overnight or short-term in nature.

Corporate loans are primarily loans provided to corporate clients. Corporate loans include loans secured by real estate or securities, as well as unsecured loans which Nomura provides for the investment banking activities. The risk to Nomura of making these loans is similar to those risks arising from loans at banks.

In addition to the loans above, Nomura has advances to affiliated companies which are loans provided to related parties of Nomura. As these loans are generally not secured, Nomura is exposed to the risk of default of the counterparty.

The following table presents a summary of the loans receivable reported within *Loans receivable* or *Investments in and advances to affiliated companies* in the consolidated balance sheets by portfolio segment.

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Loans		
Loans at banks	¥ 285,516	¥ 250,190
Short-term secured margin loans	165,246	173,159
Inter-bank money market loans	95,461	150,938

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Corporate loans	747,149		653,562
Loans receivable total	¥ 1,293,372	¥	1,227,849
of which:			
Loans receivable carried at fair value ⁽¹⁾	¥ 458,352	¥	380,027
Loans receivable carried at amortized cost	835,020		847,822
Advances to affiliated companies	¥ 10,649	¥	9,988

(1) Includes loans receivable and loan commitments carried at fair value through election of the fair value option.

Table of Contents

There were no significant purchases or sales of *Loans receivable* and no reclassifications of *Loans receivable* to *Trading assets* for the six and three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012.

Allowance for loan losses

Management establishes an allowance for loan losses for loans carried at amortized cost which reflects management's best estimate of probable losses incurred. The allowance for loan losses which is reported in the consolidated balance sheets within *Allowance for doubtful accounts* comprises two components:

A specific component for loans which have been individually evaluated for impairment; and

A general component for loans which, while not individually evaluated for impairment, have been collectively evaluated for impairment based on historical loss experience

The specific component of the allowance for loan losses reflects probable losses incurred within loans which have been individually evaluated for impairment. A loan is defined as being impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include an assessment of the ability of borrowers to pay by considering various factors such as the nature of the loan, prior loan loss experience, current economic conditions, the current financial situation of the borrower and the fair value of any underlying collateral. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays or insignificant payment shortfalls are not classified as impaired. The impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis by adjusting the carrying value of the loan to either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

The general component of the allowance for loan losses is for loans not individually evaluated for impairment and includes judgment about collectability based on available information at the balance sheet date and the uncertainties inherent in those underlying assumptions. The allowance is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors such as current economic conditions.

While management has based its estimate of the allowance for loan losses on the best information available, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary as a result of changes in the economic environment or variances between actual results and original assumptions.

Loans are charged-off when Nomura determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is based on factors such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation or that the proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay the loans.

Table of Contents

The following tables present changes in the allowance for losses for the six and three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012.

Millions of yen								
Six months ended September 30, 2011								
Allowance for loan losses								
	Loans at banks	Short-term secured margin loans	Inter-bank money market loans	Corporate loans	Advances to affiliated companies	Subtotal	Allowance for receivables other than loans	Total allowance for doubtful accounts
Opening balance	¥ 339	¥ 37	¥	¥ 3,422	¥ 11	¥ 3,809	¥ 1,051	¥ 4,860
Provision for losses	49	(4)		71	(11)	105	(179)	(74)
Charge-offs							(1)	(1)
Other ⁽¹⁾		(1)		(326)		(327)	370	43
Ending balance	¥ 388	¥ 32	¥	¥ 3,167	¥	¥ 3,587	¥ 1,241	¥ 4,828

Millions of yen								
Six months ended September 30, 2012								
Allowance for loan losses								
	Loans at banks	Short-term secured margin loans	Inter-bank money market loans	Corporate loans	Advances to affiliated companies	Subtotal	Allowance for receivables other than loans	Total allowance for doubtful accounts
Opening balance	¥ 552	¥ 24	¥	¥ 2,758	¥ 51	¥ 3,385	¥ 1,503	¥ 4,888
Provision for losses	211	(0)		(875)	(19)	(683)	89	(594)
Charge-offs	(1)	(11)		(23)		(35)		(35)
Other ⁽¹⁾		(0)		(114)		(114)	(11)	(125)
Ending balance	¥ 762	¥ 13	¥	¥ 1,746	¥ 32	¥ 2,553	¥ 1,581	¥ 4,134

Millions of yen								
Three months ended September 30, 2011								
Allowance for loan losses								
	Loans at banks	Short-term secured margin loans	Inter-bank money market loans	Corporate loans	Advances to affiliated companies	Subtotal	Allowance for receivables other than loans	Total allowance for doubtful accounts
Opening balance	¥ 339	¥ 57	¥	¥ 3,086	¥ 11	¥ 3,493	¥ 1,460	¥ 4,953
Provision for losses	49	(24)		316	(11)	330	(196)	134
Charge-offs								
Other ⁽¹⁾		(1)		(235)		(236)	(23)	(259)
Ending balance	¥ 388	¥ 32	¥	¥ 3,167	¥	¥ 3,587	¥ 1,241	¥ 4,828

Millions of yen								
Three months ended September 30, 2012								
Allowance for loan losses								
	Loans at banks	Short-term secured margin loans	Inter-bank money market loans	Corporate loans	Advances to affiliated companies	Subtotal	Allowance for receivables other than loans	Total allowance for doubtful accounts
Opening balance	¥ 552	¥ 17	¥	¥ 2,606	¥ 51	¥ 3,226	¥ 1,512	¥ 4,738

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Provision for losses	211	(4)	(867)	(19)	(679)	73	(606)
Charge-offs	(1)		(23)		(24)		(24)
Other ⁽¹⁾		(0)	30		30	(4)	26
Ending balance	¥ 762	¥ 13	¥ 1,746	¥ 32	¥ 2,553	¥ 1,581	¥ 4,134

(1) Includes the effect of foreign exchange movements.

Table of Contents

The following tables present the allowance for loan losses and loans by impairment methodology and type of loans as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen March 31, 2012					
	Loans at banks	Short-term secured margin loans	Inter-bank money market loans	Corporate loans	Advances to affiliated companies	Total
Allowance by impairment methodology						
Evaluated individually	¥ 14	¥ 10	¥	¥ 2,680	¥	¥ 2,704
Evaluated collectively	538	14		78	51	681
Total allowance for loan losses	¥ 552	¥ 24	¥	¥ 2,758	¥ 51	¥ 3,385
Loans by impairment methodology						
Evaluated individually	¥ 212	¥ 58,636	¥ 95,461	¥ 329,312	¥ 394	¥ 484,015
Evaluated collectively	235,195	106,610		9,594	10,255	361,654
Total loans	¥ 235,407	¥ 165,246	¥ 95,461	¥ 338,906	¥ 10,649	¥ 845,669

	Millions of yen September 30, 2012					
	Loans at banks	Short-term secured margin loans	Inter-bank money market loans	Corporate loans	Advances to affiliated companies	Total
Allowance by impairment methodology						
Evaluated individually	¥ 8	¥	¥	¥ 1,668	¥	¥ 1,676
Evaluated collectively	754	13		78	32	877
Total allowance for loan losses	¥ 762	¥ 13	¥	¥ 1,746	¥ 32	¥ 2,553
Loans by impairment methodology						
Evaluated individually	¥ 34	¥ 63,412	¥ 150,938	¥ 265,365	¥ 723	¥ 480,472
Evaluated collectively	249,743	109,747		8,583	9,265	377,338
Total loans	¥ 249,777	¥ 173,159	¥ 150,938	¥ 273,948	¥ 9,988	¥ 857,810

Table of Contents

Nonaccrual and past due loans

Loans which are individually evaluated as impaired are assessed for a nonaccrual status in accordance with Nomura's policy. When it is determined to suspend interest accrual as a result of an assessment, any accrued but unpaid interest is reversed. Loans are generally only returned to an accrual status if the loan is brought contractually current, i.e. all overdue principal and interest amounts are paid. In limited circumstances, a loan which has not been brought contractually current will also be returned to an accrual status if all principal and interest amounts contractually due are reasonably assured of repayment within a reasonable period of time or there has been a sustained period of repayment performance by the borrower.

As of March 31, 2012, there were ¥40,565 million of loans which were on a nonaccrual status, primarily unsecured corporate loans. The amount of loans which were 90 days past due was not significant. As of September 30, 2012, there were ¥38,525 million of loans which were on a nonaccrual status, primarily unsecured corporate loans. The amount of loans which were 90 days past due was not significant.

Once a loan is impaired and placed on a nonaccrual status, interest income is subsequently recognized using the cash basis method.

Loan impairment and troubled debt restructurings

In the ordinary course of business, Nomura may choose to recognize impairment and also restructure a loan classified as held for investment either because of financial difficulties of the borrower, or simply as a result of market conditions or relationship reasons. A troubled debt restructuring (TDR) occurs when Nomura (as lender) for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties grants a concession to the borrower that Nomura would not otherwise consider.

Any loan being restructured under a TDR will generally already be identified as impaired with an applicable allowance recognized in the allowance for loan losses. If not (for example if the loan is collectively assessed for impairment with other loans), the restructuring of the loan under a TDR will immediately result in the loan as being classified as impaired. An impairment loss for a loan restructuring under a TDR which only involves modification of the loan's terms (rather than receipt of assets in full or partial settlement) is calculated in the same way as any other impaired loan. Assets received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan in a TDR are recognized at fair value.

As of March 31, 2012, the amount of loans which were classified as impaired but against which no allowance for loan losses had been recognized was not significant. For impaired loans with a related allowance, the amount of recorded investment was ¥35,721 million, the total unpaid principal balance was ¥38,103 million and the related allowance was ¥2,693 million, primarily for unsecured corporate loans. As of September 30, 2012, the amount of loans which were classified as impaired but against which no allowance for loan losses had been recognized was not significant. For impaired loans with a related allowance, the amount of recorded investment was ¥31,785 million, the total unpaid principal balance was ¥33,490 million and the related allowance was ¥1,676 million, primarily for unsecured corporate loans.

The amount of TDR which occurred during the six and three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2012, was not significant.

Table of Contents*Credit quality indicators*

Nomura is exposed to credit risks deriving from a decline in the value of loans or a default caused by deterioration of creditworthiness or bankruptcy of the borrower. Nomura's risk management framework for such credit risks is based on a risk assessment through an internal credit rating process, in depth pre-financing credit analysis of each individual loan and continuous post-financing monitoring of borrower's creditworthiness. Loans considered as collateralized transactions are not subject to an internal credit rating process as Nomura monitors the value of posted collateral closely and understands means to prevent potential losses.

The following tables present an analysis of each class of loans not carried at fair value using Nomura's internal ratings or equivalent credit quality indicators applied by subsidiaries as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

	Millions of yen				
	March 31, 2012				
	AAA-BBB	BB-CCC	CC-D	Others ⁽¹⁾	Total
Secured loans at banks	¥ 92,207	¥ 29,169	¥	¥ 33,511	¥ 154,887
Unsecured loans at banks	80,507		13		80,520
Short-term secured margin loans				165,246	165,246
Secured inter-bank money market loans	1,461				1,461
Unsecured inter-bank money market loans	94,000				94,000
Secured corporate loans	131,767	93,331	4,232	70,657	299,987
Unsecured corporate loans	1,339	37,580			38,919
Advances to affiliated companies	10,255			394	10,649
Total	¥ 411,536	¥ 160,080	¥ 4,245	¥ 269,808	¥ 845,669

	Millions of yen				
	September 30, 2012				
	AAA-BBB	BB-CCC	CC-D	Others ⁽¹⁾	Total
Secured loans at banks	¥ 92,049	¥ 31,957	¥	¥ 33,650	¥ 157,656
Unsecured loans at banks	92,113		8		92,121
Short-term secured margin loans				173,159	173,159
Secured inter-bank money market loans	2,938				2,938
Unsecured inter-bank money market loans	148,000				148,000
Secured corporate loans	94,620	138,429	6,317	2,816	242,182
Unsecured corporate loans		31,766			31,766
Advances to affiliated companies	9,265	428		295	9,988
Total	¥ 438,985	¥ 202,580	¥ 6,325	¥ 209,920	¥ 857,810

(1) Relate to collateral exposures where a specified ratio of LTV is maintained.

Nomura reviews internal counterparty credit ratings at least once a year by using available borrower's credit information including financial statements and other information. Internal counterparty credit ratings are also reviewed more frequently for high-risk borrowers or problematic exposures and any significant credit event of a counterparty will trigger an immediate credit review process.

Table of Contents**8. Leases:****Lessor**

Nomura leases office buildings located in Japan and aircraft in Japan and overseas. These leases are classified as operating leases and the related assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, except for land, which is stated at cost in the consolidated balance sheets and reported within *Other assets Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities*.

The following table presents the types of assets which Nomura leases under operating leases:

	Millions of yen					
	Cost	March 31, 2012 Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Cost	September 30, 2012 Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Real estate ⁽¹⁾	¥ 984,087	¥ (11,174)	¥ 972,913	¥ 941,530	¥ (14,689)	¥ 926,841
Aircraft	15,363	(1,684)	13,679	11,935	(2,133)	9,802
Total	¥ 999,450	¥ (12,858)	¥ 986,592	¥ 953,465	¥ (16,822)	¥ 936,643

(1) The amounts of cost, accumulated depreciation and net carrying amount are including those for the portion utilized by Nomura. Nomura recognized rental income of ¥28,667 million and ¥21,153 million for the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, and recognized rental income of ¥39,760 million and ¥20,187 million for the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. These are included in the consolidated statements of income within *Revenue Other*.

The following table presents future minimum lease payments to be received on non-cancelable operating leases:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Total minimum lease payments to be received	¥ 146,108	¥ 137,538

The minimum lease payments above are scheduled as below as of September 30, 2012:

	Millions of yen						
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Minimum lease payments to be received	¥ 137,538	¥ 25,287	¥ 23,289	¥ 19,846	¥ 15,749	¥ 11,796	¥ 41,571

Nomura leases its office space and certain employees residential facilities in Japan primarily under cancelable lease agreements which are customarily renewed upon expiration. Nomura also leases certain equipment and facilities under non-cancelable lease agreements. Rental expenses, net of sublease rental income, for the six and three months ended September 30, 2011 were ¥25,992 million and ¥12,321 million, respectively, and for the six and three months ended September 30, 2012 were ¥23,458 million and ¥11,548 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following table presents future minimum lease payments under capital leases:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Total minimum lease payments	¥ 52,855	¥ 52,057
Less: Amount representing interest	(28,896)	(28,530)
Present value of net lease payments	¥ 23,959	¥ 23,527

The following table presents a schedule of future minimum lease payments under capital leases as of September 30, 2012:

	Millions of yen						
	Total	Years of payment					
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Minimum lease payments	¥ 52,057	¥ 684	¥ 562	¥ 1,417	¥ 3,262	¥ 3,221	¥ 42,911

Capital lease assets of ¥27,902 million and ¥23,214 million are included in the consolidated balance sheets within *Other assets* *Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities* as of March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively.

The following table presents future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases with remaining terms exceeding one year:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Total minimum lease payments	¥ 169,038	¥ 153,830
Less: Sublease rental income	(9,948)	(7,799)
Net minimum lease payments	¥ 159,090	¥ 146,031

The following table presents a schedule of future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of September 30, 2012:

	Millions of yen						
	Total	Years of payment					
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Minimum lease payments	¥ 153,830	¥ 18,189	¥ 17,710	¥ 15,487	¥ 11,905	¥ 10,555	¥ 79,984

Certain leases contain renewal options or escalation clauses providing for increased rental payments based upon maintenance, utilities and tax increases.

Table of Contents**9. Business combinations:**

During the six months ended September 30, 2012, there was no significant business combination.

For the purpose of streamlining Nomura Group's management structure for faster decision making in relation to reorganization, on May 13, 2011, Nomura entered into an agreement with one of its affiliated companies, Nomura Land and Building Co., Ltd. (NLB) to implement a share exchange (Share Exchange Agreement) effective on July 1, 2011. In advance of the effective date of the Share Exchange Agreement, Nomura acquired an additional 39.0% of the issued shares of NLB (Share Purchases) as of May 24, 2011. As a result of the Share Purchases, NLB became a consolidated subsidiary of Nomura during the three months ended June 30, 2011. Nomura's total consideration in relation to the Share Purchases was approximately ¥37,620 million. The difference between the fair value of the acquired net assets of NLB and the acquisition cost is accounted for as a bargain purchase gain of ¥44,963 million which is reported within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

The Share Purchases are accounted for as a step acquisition in these consolidated financial statements, because Nomura held 38.5% of the outstanding shares of NLB prior to the Share Purchases. Nomura remeasured the previously held equity investments in NLB and other companies which were acquired as a result of the Share Purchases at fair value. The change in fair value was a loss of ¥16,555 million which is reported within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income. The remeasurement to fair value was determined primarily based on the cost of the Share Purchases, in which the financial condition and assets of NLB were considered in reference to the valuation results provided by third party appraisers. As of the date of the Share Purchases, the previously held equity investments were remeasured at the fair value of ¥38,379 million. Further, equity investments in NLB previously held by other affiliated companies of Nomura were also remeasured at fair value, resulting in an additional loss of ¥4,109 million which is also reported within *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

There were no other material acquisition-related costs incurred in connection with this business combination.

The operating results of NLB and other companies acquired as a result of the Share Purchases have been included in the consolidated statements of income since May 2011. For the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, revenues generated by NLB and these other companies which have been included in the consolidated statements of income were ¥142,058 million and ¥98,822 respectively, including real estate sales of ¥61,939 million and ¥46,295 million, respectively. In addition, for the six and three months ended September 30, 2011, costs of real estate sales were ¥53,664 million and ¥40,602 million respectively, and the impact from NLB and other companies acquired as a result of the Share Purchases were a net loss of ¥100 million and net income of ¥803 million, respectively.

For the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, revenues generated by NLB and these other companies which have been included in the consolidated statements of income were ¥265,397 million and ¥132,192 respectively, including real estate sales of ¥134,568 million and ¥63,420 million, respectively. In addition, for the six and three months ended September 30, 2012, costs of real estate sales were ¥113,235 million and ¥56,127 million respectively, and the impact from NLB and other companies acquired as a result of the Share Purchases were a net loss of ¥706 million and net income of ¥524 million, respectively.

Revenues and expenses arising from NLB and other companies that are acquired as a result of the Share Purchases are generally reported in *Revenue Other* and *Non-interest expenses Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents

The following table provides a summary of the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, as of the date of the Share Purchases.

	Millions of yen
Assets:	
Cash and cash deposits	¥ 78,634
Loans receivable ⁽¹⁾	54,023
Receivables from other than customers	12,865
Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	715,683
Intangible assets ⁽²⁾	60,048
Assets other than above ⁽³⁾	1,290,121
Total assets	2,211,374
Liabilities:	
Short-term borrowings	82,800
Long-term borrowings	952,932
Liabilities other than above	748,889
Total liabilities	1,784,621
Equity attributable to NHI shareholders	120,962
Noncontrolling interests of NLB ⁽⁴⁾	22,397
Noncontrolling interests attributable to other than shareholders of NLB ⁽⁵⁾	283,394
Acquisition costs and fair value of previously held equity investments in NLB and other newly consolidated subsidiaries	75,999
Goodwill	¥ (44,963)

- (1) Valuation is based on the difference between the gross contractual amounts receivable of ¥54,131 million and the estimate of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected of ¥108 million.
- (2) Includes finite-lived intangible assets related to client contracts and lease agreements which are amortized based on a weighted-average amortization period of nine years with no estimated residual value.
- (3) Includes real estate classified as held for sale.
- (4) Valuation is based on the acquisition cost of the Share Purchases.
- (5) Valuation is based on either the market value or the net asset value as of the date of acquisition.

Based on the Share Exchange Agreement, 118 common shares of the company were allotted and delivered for each share of NLB, and NLB became a wholly owned subsidiary of Nomura as of July 1, 2011. On the same day, the Company issued 103,429,360 common shares. In addition, the common shares of NLB which Nomura acquired through the Share Exchange Agreement include the shares that had been held by one of Nomura's subsidiaries, Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd., and the acquisition of those shares is accounted for as a transaction between entities under common control.

The following selected (unaudited) pro-forma financial information presents *revenue* and *net income (loss)* amounts as if the acquisitions occurred on April 1, 2010.

**Millions of yen,
except per share data**

	Six months ended September 30, 2011	
Total revenue	¥	847,892
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥	(52,359)
Basic net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share		(14.44)
Diluted net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share		(14.44)

Table of Contents**10. Other assets Other / Other liabilities:**

The following table sets forth *Other assets Other* and *Other liabilities* in the consolidated balance sheets by type.

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Other assets Other:		
Securities received as collateral	¥ 92,743	¥ 256,334
Goodwill and other intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	160,227	141,071
Deferred tax assets	201,244	166,720
Investments in equity securities for other than operating purposes	113,006	96,047
Other ⁽²⁾	907,903	851,454
Total	¥ 1,475,123	¥ 1,511,626
Other liabilities:		
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	¥ 92,743	¥ 256,334
Accrued income taxes	16,169	14,325
Other accrued expenses and provisions	378,957	318,076
Other ⁽³⁾	678,032	660,348
Total	¥ 1,165,901	¥ 1,249,083

- (1) For the six months ended September 30, 2012, Nomura recognized impairment loss on goodwill relating to Wholesale Division of ¥8,293 million within *Non-interest expenses Other* in the consolidated statements of income, due to decline in fair value of a reporting unit in Wholesale Division caused by prolonged economic downturn. The fair value was determined based on DCF.
- (2) Includes real estate classified as held for sale which is carried at the lower of net book value or fair value less cost to sell.
- (3) Includes the liabilities relating to the investment contracts which were underwritten by the insurance subsidiary. The amounts of carrying values are ¥292,120 million and ¥290,342 million and estimated fair values are ¥294,242 million and ¥295,179 million, as of March 31, 2012 and as of September 30, 2012, respectively. The fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows and it would be generally classified as Level 3.

Table of Contents**11. Earnings per share:**

A reconciliation of the amounts and the numbers used in the calculation of net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share (basic and diluted) is as follows:

	Millions of yen except per share data presented in yen	
	Six months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Basic		
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ (28,321)	¥ 4,700
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	3,627,116,186	3,682,504,520
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share	¥ (7.81)	¥ 1.28
Diluted		
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ (28,326)	¥ 4,678
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	3,626,187,054	3,746,279,139
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share	¥ (7.81)	¥ 1.25

	Millions of yen except per share data presented in yen	
	Three months ended September 30	
	2011	2012
Basic		
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ (46,092)	¥ 2,809
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	3,645,882,160	3,691,932,626
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders per share	¥ (12.64)	¥ 0.76
Diluted		
Net income (loss) attributable to NHI shareholders	¥ (46,096)	¥