METLIFE INC
Form 11-K
June 25, 2015
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 11-K

(Mark One)

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

OR

¨ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from __________ to __________

Commission file number: 001-15787

A. Full title of the plan and the address of the plan, if different from that of the issuer named below:

New England Life Insurance Company Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

B. Name of issuer of the securities held pursuant to the plan and the address of its principal executive office:

MetLife, Inc.

200 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10166-0188

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Note: Supplemental schedules not listed are omitted due to the absence of conditions under which they are required.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Trustee and Participants of

New England Life Insurance Company Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

We have audited the accompanying Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits of New England Life Insurance Company Agents Retirement Plan and Trust (the Plan) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits for the year ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Plan is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Plan as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective December 31, 2014, the Company froze the Plan to contributions and future participants.

The supplemental schedules of (1) Assets (Held at End of Year) as of December 31, 2014 and (2) Reportable Transactions for the year ended December 31, 2014, have been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Plan s financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of the Plan s management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the supplemental schedules reconcile to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in the supplemental schedules. In forming our opinion on the supplemental schedules, we evaluated whether the supplemental schedules, including their form and content, are presented in compliance with the Department of Labor s Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. In our opinion, such schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Certified Public Accountants

Tampa, Florida

June 25, 2015

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Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits

	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
Assets:		
Participant directed investments at estimated fair value (see Note 3)	$ 190,695,196	$ 196,063,797
Adjustment from estimated fair value to contract value for fully benefit-responsive stable value fund	(1,274,703)	3,089,389
Net assets available for benefits	**$ 189,420,493**	**$ 199,153,186**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
Additions to net assets attributed to:	
Contributions:	
Employer	$ 1,738,438
Participant	620,825
Rollover	138,843
Total contributions	**2,498,106**
Interest and dividend income	7,770,673
Net appreciation in estimated fair value of investments (see Note 4)	4,406,728
Investment management fees and operating expenses	27,888
Total additions	**14,703,395**
Deductions from net assets attributed to:	
Benefit payments to Participants	**24,436,088**
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	**(9,732,693)**
Net assets available for benefits:	
Beginning of year	199,153,186
End of year	**$ 189,420,493**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Description of the Plan

The following description of New England Life Insurance Company Agents Retirement Plan and Trust, as amended (the Plan), is provided for general information purposes only. Participants (as defined below under Participation) should refer to the Plan document for a more complete description of the Plan, including how certain terms used in these Notes are defined.

General Information

The Plan, a money purchase pension plan sponsored by New England Life Insurance Company (the Company), is intended to comply with the applicable requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), as amended, and the United States Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The administrator of the Plan (the Plan Administrator) is the Company, which has delegated that duty to one of its officers. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (MetLife). Recordkeeping services are performed for the Plan by a third party unaffiliated with the Company, the Plan s Recordkeeper.

Investments as of December 31, 2014

Effective December 31, 2014, the Plan changed Participants investment options. The Plan retained only the NEF Stable Value Fund and the MetLife Company Stock Fund as investment options, and otherwise offered new options. The Plan also moved each Participant s account balances to new investment options that were, in each case, similar to the investment options the Participant had chosen for the Participant s account balances as of the close of business on that date.

The Plan eliminated the RGA Frozen Fund as an investment option effective January 1, 2015. As of that date, there were no Participant account balances invested in that fund. For further details on the RGA Frozen Fund, see below under *Investments prior to December 31, 2014* .

As of December 31, 2014, the Plan provides the following investment options through participation in various group annuity contracts (each, a GAC), which are MetLife separate account funds:

Separate Account Funds	Separate Account(s)
Bond Index Fund	Separate Account #377
Balanced Index Fund	Separate Account #730
Large Cap Equity Index Fund	Separate Account #MI
Large Cap Growth Index Fund	Separate Account #611
Mid Cap Equity Index Fund	Separate Account #612
Small Cap Equity Index Fund	Separate Account #596
International Equity Fund	Separate Account #79

The Company remits contributions to the Plan and allocates them among the investment funds, including the separate account funds, in accordance with the elections of the Participants.

The Plan also offers Participants the option to invest in a fund holding primarily shares of common stock of MetLife, Inc., an affiliate of the Company. This fund, known as the MetLife Company Stock Fund, is held in trust. The MetLife Company Stock Fund is held in the Company s Defined Contribution Plans Master Trust (the New England Master Trust) (see Note 5) by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon) as trustee.

The NEF Stable Value Fund is invested in the general account of MetLife.

The separate account funds, the NEF Stable Value Fund and the MetLife Company Stock Fund together constitute the core investment options of the Plan (Core Funds). To supplement the Core Funds, the Plan offers to all Participants the ability to transfer funds out of the Core Funds into a Self-Directed Brokerage account (SDB). The SDB functions in a manner similar to that of a personal brokerage account by providing Participants with direct access to a variety of mutual funds that are available to the general public through mutual fund families. The SDB is held in trust by Great-West Trust Company, LLC as trustee.

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Investments prior to December 31, 2014

Prior to December 31, 2014, the Plan offered Participants investment options in three categories: Target Retirement Funds, Individual Core Investment Funds and the SDB. The fund choices within the Target Retirement Funds and Individual Core Investment Funds categories were:

Target Retirement Funds	Individual Core Investment Funds
Vanguard Target Retirement Income Fund	NEF Stable Value Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2010 Fund	Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Institutional Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2015 Fund	BlackRock Equity Dividend Institutional Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2020 Fund	Vanguard Institutional Index Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2025 Fund	T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Fund	Vanguard Mid Capitalization Index Institutional Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2035 Fund	Vanguard Small Cap Index Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2040 Fund	Loomis Sayles Small Cap Growth Institutional Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2045 Fund	Vanguard Total International Stock Index Institutional Fund
Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund	
	MetLife Company Stock Fund

The Target Retirement Funds and the Individual Core Investment Funds represented investments in publicly available mutual funds managed by a third-party investment management firm and an investment in the general account of MetLife (with the exception of the MetLife Company Stock Fund). To supplement the Target Retirement Funds and Individual Core Investment Funds, the Plan offered Participants the ability to transfer funds out of the Target Retirement Funds and Individual Core Investment Funds into the SDB.

The RGA Frozen Fund consisted primarily of shares of Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated (RGA) common stock. RGA issued shares of its common stock to the Plan in an exchange offer for shares of MetLife, Inc. common stock held in the MetLife Company Stock Fund. Participants could neither direct contributions into the RGA Frozen Fund nor transfer balances from any other fund into that fund. Participants could make withdrawals or reallocate amounts from the RGA Frozen Fund to other available investment options under the Plan. The RGA Frozen Fund was held in the New England Master Trust (see Note 5) by BNY Mellon as trustee.

Plan Amendments Frozen Plan

The Company froze the Plan as of December 31, 2014. Accordingly, no future employer or employee contributions have been or will be made to the Plan and no new individuals will participate in the Plan. As a result of the freezing of the Plan, Participant service with the Company, MetLife, or any other affiliated companies on or after January 1, 2015 will not count for any Plan purpose, except to determine whether a Participant has sufficient service to be eligible for early retirement benefits under the Plan. Participants who 1) were eligible to participate in the Plan as of December 31, 2014, or 2) transferred their business or employment relationship from the Company to MetLife during 2014 and were providing services to MetLife as of December 31, 2014, were fully vested in their Plan accounts as of December 31, 2014.

In addition, as of January 1, 2015, Participants may request distributions from the Plan thirty (30) days following the date of termination of the Participants   employment or business relationship with MetLife and affiliated companies, rather than one year following the date of such termination.

Participation

Subject to the terms described under ***Frozen Plan*** above, full-time insurance agents of the Company and employee agents, each as defined in and with such exceptions as set forth in the Plan document, who executed an agent contract with the Company are   Participants   eligible to participate in the Plan. Participants   eligibility began on the first day of the month after they executed that contract.

Participant Accounts

The Recordkeeper maintains individual account balances for each Participant. Each Participant s account was credited with contributions, charged with withdrawals, and allocated investment earnings and losses as provided by the Plan document. A Participant is entitled to the benefits that generally are equal to the Participant s vested account balance determined in accordance with the Plan document, as described below.

New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Contributions

Contributions consisted of (i) Participant contributions and (ii) Company contributions, each as described below.

Through December 31, 2014, Participants could have elected to contribute to the Plan through payroll deductions up to 10% of compensation, in 1% increments, on an after-tax basis, subject to certain IRC and Plan-imposed limitations.

Through December 31, 2014, the Company contributed to the Plan an amount equal to 5% of eligible commissions (as defined in the Plan document) earned by Participants from the sale of certain insurance products.

Withdrawals and Distributions

A Participant may request withdrawals from the Plan under the conditions set forth in the Plan document. Distributions from the Plan are generally made upon a Participant s (or, if the Participant has died, the Participant s beneficiary s) request in connection with his or her retirement after reaching age 55 with at least 10 years of service, total disability, or death. The Participant or beneficiary may elect to receive either a lump sum, installment payments, or annuity actuarially equivalent in value to the Participant s account as of the relevant date of distribution.

For a Participant who elects an annuity, the Plan purchases an individual annuity contract from MetLife. Upon the purchase of such an annuity, the benefits thereunder become fully guaranteed by MetLife. Accordingly, the Plan s financial statements exclude assets which pertain to such annuity contracts.

Upon termination of employment with the Company and MetLife affiliated companies other than in circumstances of retirement, total disability, or death, Participants may receive benefits in the form of a lump sum distribution 12 months following termination of employment.

Participants who reach age 62 are also allowed to withdraw up to 25% of their account balance while they remain actively employed by the Company and actively participating in the Plan.

Vesting

Participant contributions are vested, as they have been at all times. Company contributions become fully vested at a rate of 25% per year following years two through five of employment. However, a Participant becomes fully vested in employer contributions when the Participant retires, becomes disabled as defined in the Plan, or dies while still employed by the Company. A Participant who dies during a military leave of absence is fully vested in employer contributions at death as well.

Forfeited Company Contributions

Forfeited Company contributions are attributable to Participants who terminate employment with the Company before becoming fully vested in their Company contributions. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the balance in the forfeiture account totaled $0 and $454,561, respectively. These amounts have been used to reduce Company contributions. In 2014, Company contributions were reduced by $1,264,597 as a result of forfeitures.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Plan have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management of the Plan to adopt accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Plan utilizes various investment vehicles, including the insurance company general account, mutual funds, and the MetLife Company Stock Fund. Such investments, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as overall market volatility, interest rate risk, and credit risk. Volatility in interest rates, as well as in the equity and credit markets, could materially affect the value of the Plan s investments as reported in the accompanying financial statements.

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition

The Plan s investments are reported at estimated fair value. The NEF Stable Value Fund, which represents a fully benefit-responsive stable value fund in the general account of MetLife (see Note 7), is reported at estimated fair value and then adjusted to contract value as a single amount reflected separately in the Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits. The Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits, as it relates to the NEF Stable Value Fund, is presented on a contract value basis.

Participant directed investments are measured at estimated fair value in the Plan s financial statements. In addition, the notes to these financial statements include further disclosures of estimated fair values. The Plan defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. In most cases, the exit price and the transaction (or entry) price will be the same at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that are readily and regularly obtainable. When such quoted prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar but not identical assets or liabilities, or other observable inputs. If these inputs are not available, or observable inputs are not determinative, unobservable inputs and/or adjustments to observable inputs requiring the judgment of Plan management are used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Investment income is recorded as earned. Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Contributions

Contributions are recognized when due. The Plan is required to return Participant contributions received during the Plan year in excess of IRC limits applicable to such contributions.

Investment Management Fees and Operating Expenses

Except for a limited amount of fees related to Participant transactions, operating expenses of the Plan are paid by the Company. Investment management fees charged to the Plan are paid out of the assets of the Plan and are deducted from income earned on a daily basis and are not separately reflected. Consequently, investment management fees are reflected as a reduction of return on such investments.

Payment of Benefits

Benefit payments to Participants are recognized when paid.

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new guidance on fair value measurement (Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)) effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years and which should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. Earlier application is permitted. The new amendments in this ASU remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value (NAV) per share practical expedient. In addition, the amendments remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The Plan is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its financial statements.

3. Investments

The Plan s investments as of December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2014	
Separate Account Funds: * **		
Bond Index Fund	$	2,449,056
Balanced Index Fund		4,722,989
Large Cap Equity Index Fund		31,924,212*
Large Cap Growth Index Fund		10,078,420*
Mid Cap Equity Index Fund		10,300,234*
Small Cap Equity Index Fund		9,174,933
International Equity Fund		6,433,645
Total Separate Account Funds		**75,083,489**
NEF Stable Value Fund **		110,344,896*
SDB Account		3,960,460
Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust (see Note 5)		1,306,351
Total Investments	**$**	**190,695,196**

*   Represents 5% or more of the net assets available for benefits.
**   Includes Plan forfeitures.
***   New Funds effective December 31, 2014.

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The Plan s investments as of December 31, 2013 were as follows:

		As of December 31, 2013
Target Retirement Funds:		
Vanguard Target Retirement Income Fund	$	187,960
Vanguard Target Retirement 2010 Fund		354,022
Vanguard Target Retirement 2015 Fund		507,130
Vanguard Target Retirement 2020 Fund		1,801,210
Vanguard Target Retirement 2025 Fund		1,586,944
Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Fund		763,279
Vanguard Target Retirement 2035 Fund		1,000,287
Vanguard Target Retirement 2040 Fund		407,817
Vanguard Target Retirement 2045 Fund		429,262
Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund		802,261
Total Target Retirement Funds		**7,840,172**
Individual Core Investment Funds (excluding MetLife Company Stock Fund):		
NEF Stable Value Fund**		107,176,396*
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Institutional Fund		2,676,165
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund		21,660,587*
BlackRock Equity Dividend Institutional Fund		10,655,238*
Vanguard Mid Capitalization Index Institutional Fund		10,925,021*
Vanguard Small Cap Index Fund		2,764,823
Loomis Sayles Small Cap Growth Institutional Fund		8,475,270
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Institutional Fund		7,782,832
T.Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund		10,213,666*
Total Individual Core Investment Funds		**182,329,998**
SDB Account		4,447,538
Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust (see Note 5)		1,446,089

Total Investments	**$**	**196,063,797**

* Represents 5% or more of the net assets available for benefits.
** Includes Plan forfeitures.

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Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Net Appreciation in Estimated Fair Value of Investments

The Plan s net appreciation in estimated fair value of investments (including realized and unrealized gains and losses) was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
Mutual funds	$ 4,169,707
Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust (see Note 5)	46,944
SDB Account	190,077
Net appreciation in estimated fair value of investments	**$ 4,406,728**

5. Interest in New England Master Trust

The New England Master Trust was established to hold certain investments of several Company-sponsored defined contribution plans, including the Plan. Each participating defined contribution plan has an undivided interest in the New England Master Trust. The basis for allocating the Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust for net assets is the proportionate share of the Plan s holdings within the New England Master Trust. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Plan s interest in the net assets of the New England Master Trust was 100% and approximately 38%, respectively.

The New England Master Trust s investments were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2014	2013
MetLife Company Stock Fund	$ 1,306,351	$ 3,817,342
RGA Frozen Fund		23,733
Total net assets available in the New England Master Trust	**$ 1,306,351**	**$ 3,841,075**
Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust	**$ 1,306,351**	**$ 1,446,089**

For net appreciation purposes, the basis for allocating the Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust is the proportionate share of the Plan s holdings within the New England Master Trust. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Plan s interest in the net appreciation of the New England Master Trust was 40%. The New England Master Trust s net appreciation in the estimated fair value of investments (including realized and unrealized gains and losses) was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
MetLife Company Stock Fund	$ 116,888
RGA Frozen Fund	2,234
Net appreciation in estimated fair value of investments	**$ 119,122**
Plan s share of net appreciation in estimated fair value of investments	**$ 46,944**

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Fair Value Measurements

When developing estimated fair values, the Plan considers three broad valuation techniques: (i) the market approach, (ii) the income approach, and (iii) the cost approach. The Plan determines the most appropriate valuation technique to use given what is being measured and the availability of sufficient inputs, giving priority to observable inputs. The Plan categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value into a three-level hierarchy based on the significant input with the lowest level in its valuation. The input levels are as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Plan defines active markets based on average trading volume for equity securities. The size of the bid/ask spread is used as an indicator of market activity for fixed maturity securities.
Level 2	Quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly. These inputs can include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities other than quoted prices in Level 1, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other significant inputs that are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the estimated fair value of the assets or liabilities. Unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Plan s policy is to recognize significant transfers between levels at the beginning of the reporting period.

The estimated fair values of the Plan s interests in the Core Funds (excluding the MetLife Company Stock Fund and the NEF Stable Value Fund) are determined by reference to the underlying assets of the respective separate accounts. The underlying assets of each respective separate account, which are principally comprised of cash investments and marketable equity and fixed income securities, reflect accumulated contributions, dividends and realized and unrealized investment gains or losses apportioned to such contributions, less withdrawals, distributions, loans to Participants, allocable expenses relating to the purchase, sale and maintenance of the assets, and an allocable part of investment-related expenses. The estimated fair value of the underlying assets in each separate account is expressed in the form of a unit value for each respective separate account. Unit values are calculated and provided daily by the Company and represent the price at which Participant-directed contributions and transfers are effected. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2014, such unit values were classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

For investment options prior to December 31, 2014, the estimated fair values of the Plan s interests in the Target Retirement Funds and Individual Core Investment Funds (excluding the MetLife Company Stock Fund and the NEF Stable Value Fund) represent investments in publicly available mutual funds. As a result, these Plan interests are valued at quoted market prices, which represent the net asset values (NAV) of shares published by the respective fund managers on the applicable reporting date. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2013 such investments were classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair value of the funds held in the SDB is determined by reference to the underlying shares of the publicly available mutual funds held within each Participant s respective account. Such estimated fair value is based on the NAV published by the respective fund managers on the applicable reporting date. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2014, such unit values were classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The NEF Stable Value Fund represents the Plan s fully benefit-responsive stable value fund in the general account of MetLife (see Note 7). Estimated fair value of the NEF Stable Value Fund was calculated by discounting the contract value, which is payable in ten annual installments upon termination of the contract by the Plan, using the yield of the Moody s Baa Industrial Bond Index on the appropriate valuation dates. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2014, such unit values were classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair value of the Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust (see Note 5) is determined by reference to the underlying assets held in the trust. These underlying assets represent accumulated contributions, dividends and realized and unrealized investment gains or losses apportioned to such contributions, less withdrawals, distributions, loans to Participants, allocable expenses relating to the purchase, sale and maintenance of the assets, and an allocable part of investment-related expenses. The underlying assets of the New England Master Trust as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were principally comprised of the MetLife Company Stock Fund. The RGA Frozen Fund, which was held in the New England Master Trust, was eliminated as an investment option effective January 1, 2015. Each of these funds offered in the Plan are available exclusively to Participants and is described more fully in Note 1. Interest, dividends, and administrative expenses relating to the New England Master Trust are allocated to each participating defined contribution plan based upon average daily balances invested by each plan.

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The estimated fair value of each of the MetLife Company Stock Fund and the RGA Frozen Fund is determined by the price of MetLife, Inc. common stock and RGA common stock, respectively, each of which is traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, there were no significant transfers among levels. The estimated fair values and their corresponding fair value hierarchy are summarized as follows:

	Assets Held Outside the New England Master Trust Estimated Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2014			
	Total	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Investments in fixed income securities:				
NEF Stable Value Fund	$ 110,344,896	$	$ 110,344,896	$
Investments in separate accounts - equity securities:				
Bond Index Fund	2,449,056		2,449,056	
Balanced Index Fund	4,722,989		4,722,989	
Large Cap Equity Index Fund	31,924,212		31,924,212	
Large Cap Growth Index Fund	10,078,420		10,078,420	
Mid Cap Equity Index Fund	10,300,234		10,300,234	
Small Cap Equity Index Fund	9,174,933		9,174,933	
International Equity Fund	6,433,645		6,433,645	
SDB Account - mutual Funds	3,960,460	3,960,460		
Total investments	**$ 189,388,845**	**$ 3,960,460**	**$ 185,428,385**	**$**

	Assets Held Inside the New England Master Trust Estimated Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2014			
	Total	**Quoted Prices**	**Significant Other**	**Significant Unobservable**

		in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Inputs (Level 3)
MetLife Company Stock Fund	$ 1,306,351	$	$ 1,306,351	$
Total Investments in the New England Master Trust	**$ 1,306,351**	**$**	**$ 1,306,351**	**$**

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

	Assets Held Outside the New England Master Trust Estimated Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2013			
	Total	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Investments in mutual funds balanced funds:				
Vanguard Target Retirement Income Fund	$ 187,960	$ 187,960	$	$
Vanguard Target Retirement 2010 Fund	354,022	354,022		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2015 Fund	507,130	507,130		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2020 Fund	1,801,210	1,801,210		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2025 Fund	1,586,944	1,586,944		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Fund	763,279	763,279		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2035 Fund	1,000,287	1,000,287		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2040 Fund	407,817	407,817		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2045 Fund	429,262	429,262		
Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund	802,261	802,261		
Investments in mutual funds fixed income securities:				
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Institutional Fund	2,676,165	2,676,165		
Investments in mutual funds equity securities:				
	10,655,238	10,655,238		

BlackRock Equity Dividend Institutional Fund				
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	21,660,587	21,660,587		
T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund	10,213,666	10,213,666		
Vanguard Mid Capitalization Index Institutional Fund	10,925,021	10,925,021		
Vanguard Small Cap Index Fund	2,764,823	2,764,823		
Loomis Sayles Small Cap Growth Institutional Fund	8,475,270	8,475,270		
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Institutional Fund	7,782,832	7,782,832		
NEF Stable Value Fund	107,176,396		107,176,396	
SDB Account	4,447,538	4,447,538		
Total Assets (excluding the Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust)	**$ 194,617,708**	**$ 87,441,312**	**$ 107,176,396**	**$**

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New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

	Assets Held Inside the New England Master Trust Estimated Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2013			
	Total	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
MetLife Company Stock Fund	$ 3,817,342	$	$ 3,817,342	$
RGA Frozen Fund	23,733		23,733	
Total Investments in the New England Master Trust	**$ 3,841,075**	**$**	**$ 3,841,075**	**$**

7. Fully Benefit-Responsive Investments with MetLife

The NEF Stable Value Fund is an investment in the general account of MetLife. That fund is considered a fully benefit-responsive investment under GAAP. The Plan s assets invested in the NEF Stable Value Fund are included in the Plan s financial statements at estimated fair value and then adjusted to contract value as a single amount reflected separately in the Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits. Contract value represents accumulated contributions directed to the investment, plus interest credited, less Participant withdrawals and expenses. Participants may direct the withdrawal for benefit payments or transfer all or a portion of their investment to other investments offered under the Plan at contract value. The crediting interest rate is established annually by MetLife in a manner consistent with its practices for determining such rates, but which may not be less than zero percent. Both the crediting interest rate for Participants and average yield based on annualized earnings for the NEF Stable Value Fund were 4.95% and 4.70% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Plan s investment in the NEF Stable Value Fund had a contract value of $109,070,193 and $110,265,785 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The estimated fair market value of these investments was $110,344,896 and $107,176,396 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The estimated fair market value is presented for measurement and disclosure purposes. Upon termination of the underlying contract by the Plan, proceeds will be paid for the benefit of the Participants at the contract value, determined on the date of termination, in ten equal annual installments plus additional interest credited.

The fully benefit-responsive investments have certain restrictions. For example, a partial plan termination or meaningful divestitures are events that could result in such restrictions that may affect the ability of the Plan to collect the contract value. Plan management believes that the occurrence of events that would cause the Plan to enter into transactions at less than contract value is not probable. The Company may not terminate the contract at any amount less than the contract value.

While the Plan Administrator may do so at any time, the Company does not currently intend to terminate the contract underlying this investment. There are no reserves against the reported contract value for credit risk of the Company as the issuer of the contract that constitutes this fully benefit-responsive stable value fund.

8. Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions between the Plan and MetLife qualify as party-in-interest transactions as that term is defined under ERISA. The Plan invests in the NEF Stable Value Fund, which is a fully benefit-responsive stable value fund in the general account of MetLife. The estimated fair value of these investments was $110,344,896 and $107,176,396 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Total investment income from the NEF Stable Value Fund was $5,163,848 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Concluded)

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the New England Master Trust held 24,138 and approximately 71,000 shares of common stock of MetLife, Inc. in the MetLife Company Stock Fund, respectively, with a cost basis of $837,792 and approximately $2,900,000, respectively, of which approximately 100% and 38% was allocable to the Plan for 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the New England Master Trust recorded dividend income on MetLife, Inc. common stock of $90,455, of which approximately 40% was allocable to the Plan.

Certain employees of the Company s affiliates perform services for the Plan. As permitted under the Plan document, certain affiliates of the Company charge the Plan for a portion of the direct expenses incurred by such affiliates for the employees who provide services for the Plan.

9. Termination of the Plan

The Company reserves the right to amend, modify or terminate the Plan at any time. In the event of a such termination, each Participant would be fully vested in Company contributions made to the Plan and would generally have a right to receive a distribution of his or her interest in accordance with the provisions of the Plan.

10. Federal Income Tax Status

The United States Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) has determined and informed the Company by a letter dated April 29, 2014 that the terms of the Plan document satisfy the applicable requirements of the IRC. The Plan has been amended since receiving such determination letter. The Plan Administrator believes that the Plan is currently being operated in material compliance with the applicable requirements of the IRC and the Plan document and continues to be tax exempt under the IRC. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been included in the Plan s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

GAAP requires Plan management to evaluate tax positions taken by the Plan and recognize a tax liability (or asset) if the Plan has taken an uncertain tax position that more likely than not would not be sustained upon examination by the IRS. The Plan is subject to routine audits by the IRS and/or the United States Department of Labor; however, there are currently no audits of the Plan in progress. The Plan Administrator believes the Plan is no longer subject to examinations for years prior to 2011.

11. Subsequent Events

Prior to January 1, 2015, the New England Master Trust which held certain investments of several Company-sponsored defined contribution plans, including the Plan. Effective January 1, 2015, the Company converted the trust into a single trust which holds only Plan assets. The assets of the Company s other defined contribution plans that previously participated in the New England Master Trust were transferred to the trust holding the assets of the Savings and Investment Plan for Employees of Metropolitan Life and Participating Affiliates as of December 31, 2014.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Plan s SDB will be held in trust by BNY Mellon as trustee.

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New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Form 5500, Schedule H, Part IV, Line 4i, Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year)

As of December 31, 2014

(a)	(b) Identity of Issuer, Borrower, Lessor, or Similar Party	(c) Description of Investment, Including Maturity Date, Rate of Interest, Collateral, Par, or Maturity Value	(d) Cost	(e) Current Value
*	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	**Fully Benefit-Responsive Investments**:**		
		NEF Stable Value Fund (GAC 50646-001)	***	$ 110,344,896
		Total assets in fully benefit-responsive investments - Fixed Income Fund		**110,344,896**
*	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	**Separate Account Funds:**		
		Bond Index Fund (GAC 35238-007)	***	2,449,056
		Balanced Index Fund (GAC 35238-008)	***	4,722,989
		Large Cap Equity Index Fund (GAC 35238-002)	***	31,924,212
		Large Cap Growth Index Fund (GAC 35238-001)	***	10,078,420
		Mid Cap Equity Index Fund (GAC 35238-006)	***	10,300,234
		Small Cap Equity Index Fund (GAC 35238-005)	***	9,174,933
		International Equity Fund (GAC 35238-003)	***	6,433,645
		Total Separate Account Funds		**75,083,489**
*	New England Life Insurance Company	Plan s interest in the New England Master Trust (the MetLife Company Stock Fund)	***	1,306,351
		SDB Account	***	3,960,460
		Participant-directed investments **		**190,695,196**

	Adjustment from estimated fair value to contract value for fully benefit-responsive stable value fund	**(1,274,703)**
	Net assets available for benefits	**$ 189,420,493**

* The Company and MetLife are parties-in-interest that are permitted to engage in these transactions.
** Value at estimated fair value.
*** Cost has been omitted with respect to Participant-directed investments.

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New England Life Insurance Company

Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

Form 5500, Schedule H, Part IV, Line 4j, Schedule of Reportable Transactions

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Identity of party involved	(b) Description of asset (include interest rate and maturity in case of a loan)	(c) Purchase price	(d) Selling price	(e) Lease rental	(f) Expense incurred with transaction	(g) Cost of asset	(h) Current value of asset on transaction date	(i) Net gai or (loss)
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	BlackRock Equity Dividend Institutional Fund	**	$ 10,541,372	**	**	$ 8,770,776	$ 10,541,372	$ 1,770,59
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	$ 10,536,099	**	**	**	$ 10,536,099	$ 10,536,099	*
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	**	$ 18,084	**	**	$ 13,753	$ 18,084	$ 4,33
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	Vanguard Mid Capitalization Index Institutional Fund	**	$ 10,295,058	**	**	$ 6,340,499	$ 10,295,058	$ 3,954,55
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund	**	$ 10,074,134	**	**	$ 6,646,800	$ 10,074,134	$ 3,427,33
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	**	$ 29,419,193	**	**	$ 22,413,523	$ 29,419,193	$ 7,005,67
etropolitan Life Insurance mpany *	NEF Stable Value Fund	**	$ 109,005,828	**	**	$ 68,881,171	$ 109,005,828	$ 40,124,65

* The Company and MetLife are parties-in-interest that are permitted to engage in these transactions.
** Not applicable to transaction.

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Signatures

The Plan. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the trustees (or other persons who administer the employee benefit plan) have duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

New England Life Insurance Company
Agents Retirement Plan and Trust

By: /s/ Mark J. Davis
Name: Mark J. Davis
Title: Plan Administrator

Date: June 25, 2015

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Name
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Loans and receivables:

Loans receivable

682,824 514,313

Receivables from customers

26,810 12,037

Receivables from other than customers

656,925 697,534

Allowance for doubtful accounts

(2,878) (2,801)

1,363,681 1,221,083

Collateralized agreements:

Securities purchased under agreements to resell

8,278,834 7,201,791

Securities borrowed

8,748,973 7,187,254

17,027,807 14,389,045

Trading assets and private equity investments (including securities pledged as collateral):

Securities inventory

12,889,697 14,757,597

Derivative contracts

592,360 515,946

Private equity investments

365,276 326,978

13,847,333 15,600,521

Other assets:

Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of ¥211,521 million at March 31, 2006 and ¥199,863 million at March 31, 2005, respectively)

330,964 300,553

Lease deposits	47,582	44,843
Non-trading debt securities (including securities pledged as collateral)	220,593	277,330
Investments in equity securities	219,486	172,067
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	223,912	226,394
Deferred tax assets	145,024	111,191
Assets of discontinued operations		931,674
Other	193,909	166,918
	1,381,470	2,230,970
Total assets	35,175,927	34,488,853

Note: Reclassifications -

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets , assets and liabilities of the previous year that became discontinued operations during the current period have been reclassified.

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NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2006	**March 31, 2005**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Short-term borrowings	691,759	520,605
Payables and deposits:		
Payables to customers	247,511	248,089
Payables to other than customers	619,271	385,660
Time and other deposits received	372,949	330,216
	1,239,731	963,965
Collateralized financing:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,773,589	12,603,211
Securities loaned	6,486,798	5,643,782
Other secured borrowings	3,002,625	3,419,192
	20,263,012	21,666,185
Trading liabilities:		
Securities sold but not yet purchased	5,880,919	4,895,054
Derivative contracts	646,708	437,119
	6,527,627	5,332,173
Other liabilities:		
Accrued income taxes	188,770	31,336
Accrued pension and severance costs	65,041	77,958
Liabilities of discontinued operations		881,025
Other	388,169	319,625
	641,980	1,309,944
Long-term borrowings	3,748,491	2,827,552
Total liabilities	33,112,600	32,620,424
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 3)		
Shareholders equity:		
Common stock		
Authorized - 6,000,000,000 shares	182,800	182,800
Issued - 1,965,919,860 shares		

at March 31, 2006

and March 31, 2005

Additional paid-in capital	159,527	155,947
Retained earnings	1,819,037	1,606,136
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(14,096)	(24,645)
Cumulative translation adjustments	(1,129)	(18,083)
	(15,225)	(42,728)
	2,146,139	1,902,155
Less-Common stock held in treasury, at cost - 61,055,664 shares and 24,657,971 shares at March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively	(82,812)	(33,726)
Total shareholders equity	2,063,327	1,868,429
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	35,175,927	34,488,853

Note: Reclassifications -

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets , assets and liabilities of the previous year that became discontinued operations during the current period have been reclassified.

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NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION OF CASH FLOWS

(UNAUDITED)

	Millions of yen	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities from continuing operations:		
Income from continuing operations	256,628	94,732
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash used in operating activities from continuing operations		
Depreciation and amortization	42,812	38,163
Gain on investments in equity securities	(67,702)	(15,314)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
Time deposits	(81,193)	(157,971)
Deposits with stock exchanges and other segregated cash	(440)	3,036
Trading assets and private equity investments	2,157,971	(1,552,822)
Trading liabilities	1,084,026	(738,575)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, net of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(3,107,197)	1,402,270
Securities borrowed, net of securities loaned	(761,584)	483,804
Other secured borrowings	(416,566)	831,974
Loans and receivables, net of allowance	(75,773)	(158,640)
Payables and deposits received	157,956	(478,796)
Other, net	100,070	(30,790)
Net cash used in operating activities from continuing operations	(710,992)	(278,929)
Cash flows from investing activities from continuing operations:		
Payments for purchases of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	(83,983)	(59,348)
Proceeds from sales of office buildings, land, equipment and facilities	1,557	2,645
Payments for purchases of investments in equity securities	(2,126)	(79)
Proceeds from sales of investments in equity securities	10,523	12,985
Decrease (Increase) in non-trading debt securities, net	56,824	(71,604)
Other, net	44,644	(6,423)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from continuing operations	27,439	(121,824)
Cash flows from financing activities from continuing operations:		
Increase in long-term borrowings	1,800,982	844,659
Decrease in long-term borrowings	(943,086)	(495,455)
Increase in short-term borrowings, net	175,910	70,181
Proceeds from sales of common stock	871	143
Payments for repurchases of common stock	(49,507)	(475)
Payments for cash dividends	(42,290)	(33,992)
Net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations	942,880	385,061

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	16,419	13,697
Discontinued operations, net	131,100	(50,262)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	406,846	(52,257)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	585,115	637,372
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	991,961	585,115

Note: Reclassifications -

Cash flows from discontinued operations have been removed from cash flows from continuing operations for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2006.

Certain classifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

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NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

1. Summary of accounting policies:

Description of business

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

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and other entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. Because the usual condition for a controlling financial interest in an entity is ownership of a majority of the voting interest, the Company consolidates its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46(R)), the Company also consolidates any variable interest entities for which Nomura is the primary beneficiary. Investments in entities in which Nomura has significant influence over operating and financial decisions (generally defined as 20 to 50 percent of voting interest) are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are reported in *Investments in and advances to affiliated companies*. Investments in which Nomura has neither control nor significant influence are carried at fair value.

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

The Company s principal subsidiaries include Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., Nomura Securities International, Inc. and Nomura International plc.

All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

Discontinued operations

On January 31, 2006, Nomura sold Millennium Retailing Inc. (MR). MR was one of the investments in Nomura s Private equity business and accounted as a consolidated subsidiary. At March 31, 2006, MR was classified as discontinued operations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets and its results of operations and cash flows are separately reported.

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Use of estimates

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

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations or an estimation by management of the amounts expected to be realized upon settlement under current market conditions. Fair value of exchange-traded securities and certain exchange-traded derivative contracts are generally based on quoted market prices or broker/dealer quotations. Where quoted market prices or broker/dealer quotations are not available, prices for similar instruments or valuation pricing models are considered in the determination of fair value. Valuation pricing models consider time value, volatility and other statistical measurements for the relevant instruments or for instruments with similar characteristics. These models also incorporate adjustments relating to the administrative costs of servicing future cash flow and market liquidity adjustments. These adjustments are fundamental components of the fair value calculation process.

Trading assets and trading liabilities, including derivative contracts, are recorded at fair value, and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in Net gain on trading. Fair values are based on quoted market prices or broker/dealer quotations where possible. If quoted market prices or broker/dealer quotations are not available or the liquidation of Nomura s positions would reasonably be expected to impact quoted market prices, fair value is determined based on valuation pricing models which incorporate factors reflecting contractual terms, such as underlying asset prices, interest rates, dividend rates and volatility.

Valuation pricing models and their underlying assumptions impact the amount and timing of unrealized gains and losses recognized, and the use of different valuation pricing models or underlying assumptions could produce different financial results. Any changes in the 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. As financial contracts have longer maturity dates, Nomura s estimate of fair value may involve greater subjectivity due to the lack of transparent market data available upon which to base assumptions underlying valuation pricing models.

Private equity business

Investments in the Private equity business are accounted for at fair value, by the equity method of accounting or as consolidated subsidiaries depending on the attributes of each investment. The consolidated subsidiaries in the Private equity business are referred to as Private Equity Entities .

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Changes in the fair value of private equity investments carried at fair value are recorded in G *ain on private equity investments*. The determination of fair value is significant to Nomura s financial conditio and results of operations, and requires management to make judgments based on complex factors. As the underlying investments are mainly in non-publicly listed companies, there are no externally quoted market prices available. In calculating fair value, Nomura estimates the price that would be obtained between a willing buyer and a willing seller dealing at arm s length. Valuations are basically based on projected future cash flows to be generated from the underlying investment, discounted at a weighted average cost of capital. The cost of capital is estimated, where possible, by reference to quoted comparables with a similar risk profile. Cash flows are derived from detailed projections prepared by the management of each respective investment.

The product sales of Private Equity Entities are recognized upon delivery which is considered to have occurred normally when the customer has taken title to the product and the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantively transferred. If the sales contract contains a customer acceptance provision, then sales are recognized after customer acceptance occurs, and the corresponding cost of goo sold is recorded concurrently with the product sales.

Transfers of financial assets

Nomura accounts for the transfer of financial assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (SFAS 140). This statement requires that Nomura account for the transfer of financial assets, as a sale when Nomura relinquishes control over the asset. SFAS 140 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 and (c) the transferor has not maintained effective control over the transferred assets.

In connection with its securitization activities, Nomura utilizes special purpose entities, or SPEs to securitize commercial and residential mortgage loans, government and corporate bonds and other types of financial assets. Nomura s involvement with SPEs includes structuring SPEs and acting as an administrator of SPEs and underwriting, distributing and selling debt instruments and beneficial interest issued by SPEs to investors. Nomura derecognizes financial assets transferred in securitizations provided that Nomura has relinquished control over such assets. Nomura may obtain an interest in the financial assets, including residual interests in the SPEs subject to prevailing market conditions. Any such interests are accounted for at fair value and included in *Securities inventory* within Nomura s consolidated balance sheets, with the change in fair value included in *Net gain on trading*.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company s subsidiaries outside Japan are measured using their functional currency. All assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date; all revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the respective years and the resulting translation adjustments are accumulated and reported as *Cumulative translation adjustments* in shareholders equity.

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

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Fee revenue

Commissions charged for executing brokerage transactions are recorded on a trade date basis and are included in current period earnings. Fees from investment banking include securities underwriting fees and other corporate financing services fees. Underwriting fees are recorded when services for underwriting are completed. All other fees are recognized when related services are performed. Asset management and portfolio service fees are accrued as earned.

Trading assets and trading liabilities

Trading assets and trading liabilities, including contractual commitments arising pursuant to derivative transactions, are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet on a trade date basis at fair value with the related gains and losses recorded in *Net gain on trading* in the consolidated income statement.

Collateralized agreements and collateralized financing

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions (Repo transactions) principally involve the buying or selling of Government and Government agency securities under agreements with customers to resell or repurchase these securities to or from those customers. Nomura takes possession of securities purchased under agreements to resell while providing collateral to counterparties to collateralize securities sold under agreements to repurchase. 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 deemed appropriate. Repo transactions are accounted for as collateralized agreements or financing transactions and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at the amount at which the securities will be repurchased or resold, as appropriate.

Repo transactions are presented on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet net-by-counterparty, where net presentation is consistent with Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation (FIN) No. 41, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are accounted for as financing transactions. Securities borrowed and securities loaned that are cash collateralized are recorded on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions generally require Nomura to provide the counterparty with collateral in the form of cash or other securities. For securities loaned transactions, Nomura generally receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities. Nomura monitors the market value of the securities borrowed or loaned and requires additional cash or securities, as necessary, to ensure that such transactions are adequately collateralized.

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Nomura engages in Gensaki transactions which originated in the Japanese financial markets. Gensaki transactions involved the selling of commercial paper, certificates of deposit, Japanese government bond and various other debt securities to an institution wishing to make a short-term investment, with Nomura agreeing to reacquire them from the institution on a specified date at a specified price. The repurchase price reflects the current interest rates in the money markets and any interest derived from the securities. There are no margin requirements for Gensaki transactions nor is there any right of security substitution. As such, Gensaki transactions are recorded as sales in the consolidated financial statement and the related securities and obligations to repurchase such Gensaki securities are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

New Gensaki transactions (Gensaki Repo transactions) started in the Japanese financial markets in 2001. Gensaki Repo transactions contain margin requirements, rights of security substitution, or restrictions on the customer s right to sell or repledge the transferred securities. Accordingly, Gensaki Repo transactions are accounted for as collateralized agreements or financing transactions and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at the amount that the securities will be repurchased or resold

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

Secured loans to financial institutions in the inter-bank money market are included in the consolidated balance sheet in *Loans receivable*.

Derivatives

Trading

Nomura uses a variety of derivative financial instruments, including futures, forwards, swaps and options, in its trading activities and in the management of its interest rate, market price and currency exposures.

Those derivative financial instruments used in trading activities are valued at market or estimated fair value with the related gains and losses recorded in *Net gain on trading*. Unrealized gains and losses arising from Nomura s dealings in over-the-counter derivative financial instruments are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet on a net-by-counterparty basis where net presentation is consistent with FIN No. 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts.

Non-trading

In addition to its trading activities, Nomura, as an end user, uses derivative financial instruments to manage its interest rate and currency exposures or to modify the interest rate characteristics of certain no trading assets and liabilities.

These derivative financial instruments are linked to specific assets or specific liabilities and are designated as hedges as they are effective in reducing the risk associated with the exposure being hedged, and they are highly correlated with changes in the market or fair value of the underlying hedged item, both at inception and throughout the life of the hedge contract. Nomura applies fair value hedge accounting to these hedging transactions, and the relating unrealized profit and losses are recognized together with those of the hedged assets and liabilities as interest revenue or expenses.

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Certain derivatives embedded in debt instruments are bifurcated from the host contract, such as bonds and certificates of deposit, and accounted for at the fair value. Changes in the fair value of these embedded derivatives are reported in *Net gain on trading*. Derivatives used to economically hedge these instruments are also accounted for at fair value, and changes in the fair value of these derivatives are reported in *Net gain on trading* .

Derivatives that do not meet these criteria are carried at market or fair value and with changes in value included currently in earnings.

Allowance for loan losses

Loans receivable consist primarily of margin transaction loans related to broker dealers (margin transaction loans), loans receivable in connection with banking/financing activities (banking/financing activities loans) and loans receivable from financial institutions in the inter-bank money market used for short-term financing (inter-bank money market loans).

Allowances for loan losses on margin transactions loans and inter-bank money market loans are provided for based primarily on historical loss experience.

Allowances for loan losses on banking/financing activities loans reflect management s best estimate of probable losses. The evaluation includes an assessment of the ability of borrowers to pay by considering various factors such as changes in the nature of the loan, volume of the loan, deterioration of pledged collateral, delinquencies and the current financial situation of the borrower.

Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities

Office buildings, land, equipment and facilities, including those held by private equity entities, which consist mainly of office buildings, land and software, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, except for land, which is stated at cost. Significant renewals and additions are capitalized at cost. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged currently to income.

Depreciation is generally computed by the straight-line method and at rates based on estimated useful lives of each asset according to general class, type of construction and use. Amortization is generally computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives.

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Long-lived assets

SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets provides guidance on the financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the estimated future undiscounted cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, a loss would be recognized to the extent the carrying value exceeded its fair value.

Investments in equity securities and non-trading debt securities

Nomura s investments in equity securities consist of marketable and non-marketable equity securities that have been acquired for its operating purposes and other than operating purposes. For Nomura s operating purposes, it holds such investments for the long-term in order to promote existing and potentia business relationships. In doing so, Nomura is following customary business practices in Japan which, through cross-shareholdings, provide a way for companies to manage their shareholder relationships. Such investments consist mainly of equity securities of various financial institutions such as Japanese commercial banks, regional banks and insurance companies. Nomura also holds equity securities such a stock exchange memberships for other than operating purposes.

Investments in equity securities for Nomura s operating purposes are recorded as*Investments in equity securities* in the consolidated balance sheets.

Investments in equity securities for other than operating purposes also includes investments in equity securities held by private equity entities, which are included in the consolidated balance sheets in *Other assets Other* .

In accordance with U.S. GAAP for broker-dealers, investments in equity securities for Nomura s operating purposes and other than operating purposes are recorded at fair value and unrealized gains and losses are recognized currently in income.

Non-trading debt securities are recorded at market or fair value together with the related hedges and the related gains and losses are recorded in *Revenue Other* in the consolidated statements of income.

Income taxes

In accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the expected future tax consequences of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differenc between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities based upon enacted tax laws and rates. Nomura recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent it believes that it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realized. A valuation allowance is provided for tax benefits available to Nomura that are not deemed more likely than not to be realized.

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Stock-based compensation

Nomura accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Compensation cost is determined using option pricing models intended to estimate the fair value of the awards at the grant date, and it is recognized over the service period, which generally is equal to the vesting period.

Earnings per share

In accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share, the computation of basic earnings per share i based on the average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflect the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Goodwill, intangible assets and negative goodwill

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 does not permits the amortization of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives. Instead these assets must be reviewed annually, or more frequently in certain circumstance, for impairment. Intangible assets that have determinable lives will continue to be amortized over their useful lives and reviewed for impairment.

Goodwill is the cost of acquired companies in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets at acquisition date. Nomura periodically assesses the recoverability of goodwill by comparing the fair value of the businesses to which goodwill relates to the carrying amount of the businesses including goodwill. If such assessment indicates that the fair value is less than the related carrying amount, a goodwill impairment determination is made.

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New accounting pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Revised SFAS No. 123 requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The approach to accounting for share-based payments under revised SFAS No. 123 is substantially unchanged from that allowed under SFAS No. 123. In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commissions approved postponing the effective date for applying the provision of Revised SFAS No. 123 until fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. As Nomura accounts for stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123, the impact of adopting Revised SFAS No. 123 is not expected to be significant.

In June 2005, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force on Issue 0 5 (EITF 04-5), Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights. EITF 04-5 presumes that a general partner controls a limited partnership, and should therefore consolidate the limited partnership, unless the limited partners have the substantive ability to remove the general partner without cause based on a simple majority vote or can otherwise dissolve the limited partnership, or unless the limited partners have substantive participating rights over decision making. The guidance is effective for existing partnership agreements for financial reporting periods beginning after December 1 2005 and immediately for all new limited partnership agreements and any limited partnership agreements that are modified. Nomura is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of EITF 04-5.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140. This Statement permits an entity to elect to measure any hybrid financial instrument at fair value (with changes in fair value recognized in earnings) if the hybrid instrument contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise be required to be bifurcated and accounted for separately under SFAS No. 133. This election is permitted on an instrument-by-instrument basis for all hybrid financial instruments held, obtained, or issued as of the adoption date. This Statement will be effective in the fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006, with earlier adoption permitted. Nomura is currently assessing the impact and timing of adoption of the proposed guidance.

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2. Retirement benefit plans:

Outline of retirement benefit plans

The Company and certain domestic subsidiaries other than private equity investees provide lump-sum severance indemnity, defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans to employees at retirement. Some overseas subsidiaries provide lump-sum payments to employees at retirement, defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans.

Key information related to defined benefit plans

Items related to the plans for the Company and domestic subsidiaries other than private equity investees:

	Millions of yen	
	As of/for the year ended March 31, 2006	**As of/for the year ended March 31, 2005**
Accrued pension and severance costs	50,414	65,203
Periodic pension and severance cost[1]	12,482	13,490

(1) Periodic pension and severance costs are included in Compensation and benefits in Non-interest expenses

Assumptions used in determining the present value of the projected benefit obligation and net periodic pension and severance costs:

	(%)	
	As of/for the year ended March 31, 2006	**As of/for the year ended March 31, 2005**
Discount Rate	2.1	2.1
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.6	2.6

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3. Credit and investment commitments and guarantees:

Commitments

In connection with its banking/financing activities, Nomura has provided to counterparties through subsidiaries, commitments to extend credit, which generally have a fixed expiration date. In connection with its investment banking activities, Nomura has entered into agreements with customers under which Nomura has committed to underwrite notes that may be issued by the customers. The outstanding commitments under these agreements are included in commitments to extend credit.

Nomura has commitments to invest in interests in various partnerships and other entities, primarily in connection with its merchant banking activities, and also has commitments to provide financing for investments related to these partnerships. The outstanding commitments under these agreements are included in commitments to invest in partnerships.

Contractual amounts of these commitments were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Commitments to extend credit and to invest in partnerships	328,662	192,590

Guarantees

Nomura enters into, in the normal course of its subsidiaries banking/financing activities, various guarantee arrangements with counterparties in the form of standby letters of credit and other guarantees, which generally have a fixed expiration date. In addition, Nomura enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under FIN No. 45, Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. Contractual amounts of these guarantees, other than derivative contracts, for which the fair values are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value, were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Standby letters of credit and other guarantees	6,993	7,919

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4. Comprehensive income:

	Millions of yen	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Net income	304,328	94,732
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Change in cumulative translation adjustments	16,954	16,297
Minimum pension liability adjustment during the period	10,549	9,576
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	27,503	25,873
Comprehensive income	331,831	120,605

5. Changes in additional paid-in capital and retained earnings:

	Millions of yen	
	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance at beginning of year	155,947	154,063
Gain on sales of treasury stock	192	14
Issuance of common stock options	3,388	1,870
Balance at end of year	159,527	155,947
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	1,606,136	1,550,231
Net income	304,328	94,732
Dividends	(91,427)	(38,827)
Balance at end of year	1,819,037	1,606,136

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6. Segment Information Operating segment:

The following table shows business segment information and reconciliation items to the consolidated income statement information.

	Millions of yen		% Change
	For the year ended		
	March 31, 2006 (A)	March 31, 2005 (B)	(A-B)/(B)
(1) Net revenue			
Business segment information:			
Domestic Retail	446,535	304,367	46.7
Global Markets	371,108	243,087	52.7
Global Investment Banking	99,666	75,445	32.1
Global Merchant Banking	68,244	7,338	830.0
Asset Management	65,843	48,993	34.4
Sub Total	1,051,396	679,230	54.8
Other	8,403	29,752	(71.8)
Net revenue	1,059,799	708,982	49.5
Reconciliation items:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purposes	59,320	8,364	609.2
Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of certain private equity investee companies	26,531	81,844	(67.6)
Consolidated net revenue	1,145,650	799,190	43.4
(2) Non-interest expense			
Business segment information:			
Domestic Retail	249,330	223,200	11.7
Global Markets	213,387	182,901	16.7
Global Investment Banking	48,127	46,231	4.1
Global Merchant Banking	12,809	10,370	23.5
Asset Management	45,220	39,005	15.9
Sub Total	568,873	501,707	13.4
Other	38,934	19,693	97.7
Non-interest expense	607,807	521,400	16.6
Reconciliation items:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purposes			
Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of certain private equity investee companies	92,243	72,955	26.4
Consolidated non-interest expenses	700,050	594,355	17.8

(3) Income (loss) before income taxes			
Business segment information:			
Domestic Retail	197,205	81,167	143.0
Global Markets	157,721	60,186	162.1
Global Investment Banking	51,539	29,214	76.4
Global Merchant Banking	55,435	(3,032)	
Asset Management	20,623	9,988	106.5
Sub Total	482,523	177,523	171.8
Other*	(30,531)	10,059	
Income before income taxes	451,992	187,582	141.0
Reconciliation items:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purposes	59,320	8,364	609.2
Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of certain private equity investee companies	(65,712)	8,889	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	445,600	204,835	117.5
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	99,413		
Income before income taxes (Total of continuing operations and discontinued operation)	545,013	204,835	166.1

* The major components

Transaction between operating segments are recorded within segment results on commercial terms and conditions and are eliminated in the Other column.

The following table presents the major components of income/(loss) income taxes in Other

	Millions of yen		% Change
	For the year ended		
	March 31, 2006 (A)	March 31, 2005 (B)	(A-B)/(B)
Net gain/loss on trading related to economic hedging transactions	(64,761)	(9,687)	
Realized gain on investments in equity securities held for relationship purpose	8,382	6,950	20.6
Equity in earnings of affiliates	27,842	7,271	282.9
Corporate items	(7,443)	4,519	
Others	5,449	1,006	441.7
Total	(30,531)	10,059	

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7. Other

Information on lease and derivative transactions will be disclosed in EDINET. Other notes to the consolidated financial information will be disclosed when those are available.

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Corporate Goals and Principles

Management Policy and Structure of Business Operations

The vision of Nomura Group (Nomura Holdings, Inc. and its consolidated domestic and foreign subsidiaries, excluding its private investee companies) is to enhance its presence as a globally competitive Japanese financial services group. We have set a management target of achieving an average consolidated ROE of between 10% and 15% over the medium to long term

In order to achieve this vision, we will earnestly listen to our customers and strive to provide superior services and solutions for our clients and expand our business portfolio beyond the bounds of the traditional securities business. With a more aggressive management style, we aim to bolster profitability and diversify sources of revenue to achieve a strong earnings platform capable of withstanding any kind of market environment.

In executing the business strategy, Nomura Group focuses on business divisions, which are linked globally, rather than individual legal entities. Nomura Group s business divisions are comprised of Domestic Retail, Global Markets, Global Investment Banking, Global Merchant Banking and Asset Management. Global Markets consists of Global Fixed Income, Global Equity and Asset Finance.

By further implementing policies that enhance the accountability and authority of the business divisions, each division will achieve a higher level of specialization, and advance and grow business in its respective area. Also, enhancing collaboration between business divisions will allow Nomura Group to maximize the sum of its business parts.

Business Portfolio

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Nomura s Capital Management

Capital Management Policy

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

Dividend

In regard to cash dividends, Nomura first decides target dividend amounts, minimum level of cash dividend, taking into account the firm s dividend-on-equity ratio (DOE) of about 3%. When Nomura achieves a sufficient level of profit, it will decide the amount of the year-end cash dividend taking into consideration a pay-out ratio of over 30%. Nomura seeks to ensure sustainable growth of its target dividend in the mid- to long-term.As for retained profits, Nomura intends to invest in business areas where high profitability and growth may reasonably be expected, including development and expansion of infrastructure, to maximize value for shareholders.

Stock Repurchase

Nomura repurchases shares when it recognizes the need to set out flexible financial strategies that allow the Board to respond quickly to changes in the business environment. When Nomura decides to se up a share buyback program, the firm will announce the decision soon after it is made and purchase the shares following internal guidelines.

Current Challenges

Current business environment

The business environment in which Nomura Group conducts business is about to undergo changes of a magnitude never seen before. As the Japanese economy recovers and the global economy continues to expand, asset management needs will grow and money will flow into stock markets. Imminent changes are everywhere around us; the social structure will be altered as the baby-boomer generation retires, legal system changes will take place, and deregulation will proceed further. These changes will present great business chances for the financial services industry, as individual financial assets will grow, the shift from savings to investment will accelerate, and companies will develop aggressive financial strategies. However, Nomura Group is in no position to be complacent, as the competition is continuing to get stronger.

Challenges and Strategy

Nomura Group must acquire the confidence that it can continually achieve management targets. New ideas must be employed to make change, and the growth trend must be maintained. To achieve this, Nomura Group will expand and grow existing divisions, generate new businesses, and rebuild its overseas businesses.

Expansion and growth of the existing business divisions

Having further increased accountability and authority in each business division, we will not be tied down by conventional wisdom in branching out to further develop our businesses. To do so, we will implement the strategies outlined below for each business division.

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In Domestic Retail, we will aim to shift personal financial assets away from bank savings to the securities markets, expanding and strengthening our customer base. For that purpose, we will continue to take a Core Value Formation strategy, in which we aim to offer products and services that our customers find to be of value . We will also continue our efforts to provide education to investors in order to expand the overall investor universe towards the securities market.

In Global Markets, we through close coordination with Domestic Retail and Global Investment Banking will provide high value added solutions in the field of Global Fixed Income, Global Equity and Asset Finance, through the application of financial technology such as securitization and derivatives, provide liquidity to financial products such as interest rates, foreign exchange, credit, equity and real estate related products.

In Global Investment Banking, we are working on expanding our M&A advisory and corporate financing businesses by providing high value-added solutions in line with each client s individual needs. We will also use our domestic and international networks to build up a solid presence in Asia and further expand our global operations.

In Global Merchant Banking, we through coordination with other business divisions, will try to maximize the value of our investments by improving rationality of companies and exit process, thus increasing the business area of Nomura Group.

In Asset Management, we will continue to maintain a structure which can continuously add value by concentrating our operations, enhancing research capabilities and improving our analysis. We also aim to increase its asset under management through increasing the variety of investment opportunities we can offer and its sales channel to investors. In the defined contribution pension plan business, we will increase our customer base by offering our integrated services which include from consulting for plan implementation to offer individual product.

New business

In the current fast changing business environment, the question of whether Nomura Group can continue to grow depends on whether we can continue reforming our operations from within. To ensure we capitalize on opportunities for growth, we will focus on expanding our existing business divisions and take open-minded approach to develop our business portfolio.

We have already taken steps to create new business opportunities. We have set up a number of new companies and intend to build on this momentum. We also expect to see existing businesses enter a new phase by changing course, expanding into new areas, and growing.

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Overseas business

In international operations, we will not adopt exactly the same strategy in all regions. Instead, we will work to different business strategies that reflect the different characteristics of each region. In Asia, we will conduct business in line with the local business practices of each country. In Europe, we will concentrate on strengthening our revenue base. In the United States, we will increase our focus on core businesses.

In addressing the above challenges, we will bring together the collective strengths of our domestic and international operations to expand and develop Japan s financial and securities markets, while also increasing profitability across Nomura Group to achieve our management targets and maximize shareholder value.

Parent Company

None

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Organizational Structure

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

Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Domestic Subsidiaries

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.

The Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Nomura Babcock & Brown Co., Ltd.

Nomura Capital Investment Co., Ltd.

Nomura Investor Relations Co., Ltd.

Nomura Principal Finance Co., Ltd.
Nomura Funds Research and Technologies Co., Ltd.

Nomura Pension Support & Service Co., Ltd.

Nomura Research & Advisory Co., Ltd.
Nomura Business Services Co., Ltd.

Nomura Facilities, Inc.
Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research

Joinvest Securities Co., Ltd.

Overseas Subsidiaries

Nomura Holding America Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.

Nomura Asset Capital Corporation

The Capital Company of America, LLC
Nomura Derivative Products, Inc.

Nomura Global Financial Products, Inc.

Nomura Securities (Bermuda) Ltd.

Nomura Europe Holdings plc
Nomura International plc

Nomura Bank International plc

Banque Nomura France

Nomura Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.
Nomura Bank (Deutschland) GmbH

Nomura Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.

Nomura Italia S.I.M. p.A.

Nomura Funding Facility Corporation Limited
Nomura Global Funding plc
Nomura Europe Finance N.V.
Nomura European Investment Limited
Nomura Principal Investment plc
Nomura Structured Holdings plc

Nomura Asia Holding N.V.
Nomura Investment Banking (Middle East) B.S.C. (Closed)

Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited

Nomura Singapore Limited

Nomura Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Nomura Australia Limited

PT Nomura Indonesia

Affiliates
Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.

JAFCO Co., Ltd.
Nomura Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Capital Nomura Securities Public Company Limited

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Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. If any of the risks described below actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. In that event, the trading prices of our shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. In addition to the risks listed below, risks not currently known to us o that we now deem immaterial may also harm us and affect your investment.

Market fluctuations could harm our businesses

Our businesses are materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions in Japan and elsewhere around the world. Market downturns can occur not only as a result of purely economic factors, but also as a result of war, act of terrorism, natural disasters or other similar events. A sustained market downturn can adversely affect our business and can result in substantial losses. Even in the absence of a prolonged market downturn, we may incur substantial losses due to market volatility.

Our brokerage and asset management revenues may decline

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

Our investment banking revenues may decline

Unfavorable financial or economic conditions would likely reduce the number and size of transactions for which we provide securities underwriting, financial advisory and other investment banking services. Our investment banking revenues, which include fees from these services, are directly related to the number and size of the transactions in which we participate and would therefore decrease if there is a sustained market downturn.

We may incur significant losses from our trading and investment activities

We maintain large trading and investment positions in the fixed income, equity, and other markets, bot for our own account and for the purpose of facilitating our customers trades. Our positions consist of various types of asset, including financial derivatives transactions in the interest rate, credit, equity, currency, commodity, real estate and other markets, credited loans, and real estates. Fluctuations of the markets where the foregoing assets are traded can adversely affect the value of these assets. To the extent that we own assets, or have long positions, a market downturn could result in losses if the value of these long positions decreases. Furthermore, to the extent that we have sold assets we do not own, or have short positions, an upturn in the prices of the assets could expose us to potentially unlimited losses. The uptrend of the Japanese market interest rates and their volatilities was caused by the change of the monetary policy of the Bank of Japan in March 2006. Therefore it could result in losses due to the decline of the bonds we own, though we keep trying to mitigate these position risks with a variety of hedging techniques. We can incur losses if the markets move in a way we have not anticipated, as a result of specific events such as the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001 or the Russian economic crisis in 1998. Also, we may face losses if the level of volatility of the markets where the foregoing assets are traded differs from our expectation, which may occur particularly in the emerging markets. In addition, we commit capital to take relatively large position for underwriting or warehousing assets to facilitate certain capital market transactions. We may incur significant losses from these positions.

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

Holding a large amount of specific assets can enhance our risks and expose us to large losses in our businesses such as market-making, block trading, underwriting and acquiring newly-issued convertible bonds through third-party allotment. We have committed substantial amounts of capital to these businesses. This often requires us to take large positions in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers in a particular industry, country or region. For example, we previously held a large inventory for commercial mortgage-backed securities in our U.S. operations, the value of which seriously deteriorated after bond investors took flight from these investments in August 1998.

Extended market decline can reduce liquidity and lead to material losses

Extended market decline can reduce the level of market activity and the liquidity of the assets traded in the market. If we cannot properly close out our associated positions, in particular over-the-counter derivatives, we may incur substantial losses due to the difficulty of monitoring prices in a less liquid market.

Our hedging strategies may not prevent losses

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

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

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

Market risk may increase the other risks that we face

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

Also, if we incur substantial trading losses caused by our exposure to market risk, our need for liquidity could rise sharply while our access to cash may be impaired as a result of the rise of our own credit risk. Furthermore, if there is a market downturn, our customers and counterparties could incur substantial losses of their own, thereby weakening their financial condition and, as a result, increasing our credit risk exposure to them.

Our liquidity risk and credit risk are described below.

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

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

We may be unable to access the debt capital markets

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

we incur large trading losses,

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

regulatory authorities take significant action against us.

Our ability to borrow in the debt markets also could be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as a severe disruption of the financial markets or negative views about the prospects for the investment banking, securities or financial services industries generally. For example, in 1998 and 1999, as a result of concerns regarding asset quality and the failure of several large Japanese financial institutions, some international lenders charged an additional risk premium to Japanese financial institutions for short-term borrowings in the interbank market and restricted the availability of credit they were willing to extend. This additional risk premium, commonly known as Japan premium, may be imposed again.

In particular, we may be unable to access the short-term debt markets

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

We may be unable to sell assets

If we are unable to borrow in the debt capital markets or if our cash balances decline significantly, we will need to liquidate our assets or take other actions in order to meet our maturing liabilities. In volatile or uncertain market environments, overall market liquidity may decline. In a time of reduced market liquidity, we may be unable to sell some of our assets, which could adversely affect our liquidity, or we may have to sell assets at depressed prices, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial conditions. Our ability to sell our assets may be impaired by other market participants seeking to sell similar assets into the market at the same time. For example, after the Russian economic crisis in 1998, the liquidity of some of our assets, including Russian bonds and other assets, such as commercial mortgage-backed securities, was significantly reduced by simultaneous attempts by us and other market participants to sell similar assets.

Lowering of our credit ratings could increase our borrowing costs

Our borrowing costs and our access to the debt capital markets depend significantly on our credit ratings. Rating agencies may reduce or withdraw their ratings or place us on credit watch with negative implications. Such a reduction or a placement could increase our borrowing costs and limit our access to the capital markets. This, in turn, could reduce our earnings and adversely affect our liquidity. For example, in 1998, after a series of credit rating downgrades, we experienced an increase in borrowing costs and reduced access to short-term funding sources particularly in connection with our operations in Europe and the United States.

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

Event risk refers to potential losses in value we may suffer through unpredictable events that cause large unexpected market price moves. These include not only the events such as the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001 and the Russian economic crisis in 1998 that resulted in losses to our business but also the following types of events that could cause losses on our trading and investment assets:

- sudden and significant changes in credit ratings with regard to our trading and investment assets by rating agencies that have significant presence and influence on the market,
- sudden changes in trading, tax, accounting, law and other related rules which may make our trading strategy obsolete or less competitive, or
- the failure of corporate actions, bankruptcy, and criminal prosecution with respect to the issuers of our trading and investment assets.

Losses caused by financial or other problems of third parties may expose us to credit risk

Our counterparties are from time to time indebted to us as a result of transactions or contracts, including loans, commitments to lend, other contingent liabilities, and derivatives transactions such as swaps and options.

We may incur material losses when our counterparties default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, deterioration in their creditworthiness, lack of liquidity, operational failure, an economic or political event, or other reasons. This risk may arise from:

- decline of prices of securities issued by third parties
- executing securities, futures, currency or derivative trades that fail to settle at the required time due to non-delivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial services industry is intensely competitive and rapidly consolidating

The businesses we are in are intensely competitive, and we expect them to remain so. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including transaction execution, our products and services, innovation, reputation and price. In recent years, we have experienced intense price competition especially in brokerage, underwriting and other businesses. There has also been increased competition in terms of delivery of value-added services to customers, such as corporate advisory services.

Competition with on-line securities companies in Japan is intensifying

Since the late 1990s, the financial services sector in Japan has been deregulated. Banks and other types of financial institutions can compete with us to a greater degree than they could before deregulation in the areas of financing and investment trusts. Moreover, since the full deregulation of stock brokerage commission rates in October 1999, competition in the domestic brokerage market has intensified. A number of securities companies in Japan, especially small and medium-sized firms, including those that specialize in on-line securities brokerage, are offering securities brokerage services at low commission rates. We may continue to experience pricing pressures in the future.

Competition with securities companies affiliated with Japanese commercial banks is increasing

In recent years, securities companies affiliated with Japanese commercial banks have been increasing their market shares in the underwriting business, thereby undercutting our share.

Competition with non-Japanese firms in the Japanese market is increasing

Competition from non-Japanese firms has also increased through their presence in Japan, especially in the areas of securities underwriting and corporate advisory services, particularly M&A advisory services.

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

In recent years, there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry. In particular, a number of large commercial banks, insurance companies and other broad-based financial services firms have established or acquired broker-dealers or have merged with other financial institutions in Japan and overseas. Particularly in Japan, the number of business alliances of securities companies with commercial banks has been increasing. Consolidations of those financial institutions with a view to becoming a conglomerate are also reported. Through such business alliances and consolidations, these other securities companies and commercial banks have, or would have, the ability to offer a wide range of products, including loans, deposit-taking, insurance, brokerage, asset management and investment banking services.

This diversity of services offered is enhancing, or would enhance, their competitive position compared with us. They also have the ability to supplement their investment banking and securities business with commercial banking, insurance and other financial services revenues in an effort to gain market share. We may lose our market share as these large, consolidated firms expand their business.

Our ability to expand internationally will depend on our ability to compete successfully with financial institutions in international markets

We believe that significant challenges and opportunities will arise for us outside of Japan. In order to take advantage of these opportunities, we will have to compete successfully with financial institutions based in important non-Japanese markets, including the United States, Europe and Asia. Some of these financial institutions are larger, better capitalized and have a stronger local presence and a longer operating history in these markets.

Operational risk may disrupt our businesses, result in regulatory action against us or limit our growth

We face, for example, the following types of operational risk. If such risk materializes, we could suffer financial losses, disruption in our business, litigation from relevant parties, regulatory intervention in our business by the authorities or reputational damage:

- suffering damages due to failure to settle securities transactions
- suffering damages due to failure by officers or employees to perform proper administrative activities prescribed in regular procedures, such as mistaken orders to the securities exchanges
- suffering damages due to suspension or malfunction of systems, many of which are developed and maintained by our affiliate, Nomura Research Institute, Ltd., or,
- suffering damages as a result of the destruction of our facilities or systems due to large-scale disasters or terrorism

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Our business is subject to substantial legal and regulatory risk, to regulatory changes and reputation risk

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

Our exposure to legal liability is significant

We face significant legal risks in our businesses. These risks include liability under securities or other laws for materially false or misleading statements made in connection with securities underwriting and offering transactions, potential liability for advice we provide in corporate transactions, disputes over the terms and conditions of complex trading arrangements or the validity of contracts for transactions with us and legal claims concerning our merchant banking business. During a prolonged market downturn, we would expect claims against us to increase. We may also face significant litigation. The cost of defending such litigation may be substantial and our involvement in litigation may damage our reputation. In addition, even legal transactions might be subject to social criticism according to the particulars or situations of such transactions. These risks may be difficult to assess or quantify and their existence and magnitude may remain unknown for substantial periods of time.

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

The financial services industry is subject to extensive regulation. We are subject to regulation by governmental and self-regulatory organizations in Japan and in virtually all other jurisdictions in which we operate. These regulations are designed to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect customers and other third parties who deal with us. These regulations are not necessarily designed to protect our shareholders and often limit our activities, through net capital, customer protection and market conduct requirements. We face the risk that regulatory authorities may intervene in our businesses through extended investigation and surveillance activity, adoption of costly or restrictive new regulations or judicial or administrative proceedings that may result in substantial penalties. We could b fined, prohibited from engaging in some of our business activities, or be subject to the temporary or long-term suspension or revocation of our legal authorization to conduct business. Our reputation could also suffer from the adverse publicity that any administrative or judicial sanction against us may create. As a result of such sanction, we may lose business opportunities for a period of time, even after the sanction is lifted, if and to the extent that our customers, especially public institutions, decide not to engage us for their financial transactions.

Material changes in regulations applicable to us or to our market could adversely affect our business

If regulations that apply to our businesses are introduced, modified or removed, we could be adversely affected directly or through resulting changes in market conditions. For example, in September 2002, the Financial Services Agency of Japan abolished restrictions on sharing common office space between banks and their affiliated securities companies. Also, in accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Law effective from December 1, 2004, banks and certain other financial institutions became able to act as agents of securities companies in the securities brokerage business and therefore increasing competition. Furthermore, we may face additional regulations on trading or other activities that may lead to a reduction of the market liquidity, trading volume or market participants. Such regulatory action may damage the Japanese markets as our main revenue source.

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Misconduct by a party such as an employee, Director or Executive Officer could harm us and is difficult to detect and deter

We face the risk that misconduct by an employee, Director or Executive Officer could occur. Misconduct by a party such as an employee, Director or Executive Officer, including transactions in excess of authorized limits, acceptance of risks that exceed our limits, or concealment of unauthorized or unsuccessful activities may adversely affect our business. Misconduct by an employee, Director or Executive Officer could also involve the improper use or disclosure of confidential information, which could result in regulatory sanctions, legal liability and serious reputational or financial damage to us. We may not always be able to deter misconduct by an employee, Director or Executive Officer and the precautions we take to prevent and detect misconduct may not be effective in all cases.

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

We keep and manage personal information obtained from customers in relation to our business. Reportedly in recent years, there have been many cases of personal information and records in the possession of corporations and institutions being improperly accessed or disclosed. We may have to provide compensation for economic loss and emotional distress arising out of a failure to protect such information in accordance with the Law Concerning Protection of Personal Information and rules, regulations and guidelines relating thereto. The provisions of this law applicable to us became effective on April 1, 2005.

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

We may not be able to realize gains we expect on our private equity investment

We restructured our European private equity business in 2002. Following the restructuring, the investments that used to be possessed by the old Principal Finance Group (PFG) are now managed by Terra Firma Capital Partners Ltd. (TFCPL), an independent private equity firm, which was founded by a number of ex-Nomura employees. Under the legal agreements between the two parties, TFCPL has been appointed as sole, discretionary manager of the investments and has full autonomy over all decisions regarding how these investments are run and managed, including appointing management, setting and agreeing strategic direction and determining how and when the investments are eventually exited.

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Nomura as a passive investor in respect of the Terra Firma investments, cannot take any action in respect of TFCPL or any of the underlying investments and has no Board of Director representation in any of the underlying investee companies. The legal arrangements entered into with Terra Firma are designed to ensure an alignment of interest between Nomura as the investor and TFCPL as the discretionary manager, but Nomura does not have the ability to terminate these arrangements other than for cause.

The performance of the Terra Firma investments could have a material impact on our future financial statements. This performance in turn will be dependent on the ability of TFCPL to maximize value from the investments and also on general market conditions. The Terra Firma investments are in the residential real estate, consumer finance, retail and business process outsourcing sectors, thus any deterioration in the market conditions of these sectors in Europe could have a material impact on our future financial statements. This is especially the case if market conditions deteriorate in the residential real estate sectors in the UK and Germany, given the large amount of investment in these sectors. Furthermore, given the large and illiquid nature of the Terra Firma investments, TFCPL, who manage these investments, may not be able to realize the value of the individual investments at a level, at the time or in a way they would wish. Inability to dispose of the underlying investments could have a material impact on our future financial statements.

Also, we have a growing private equity business in Japan as discussed in Private Equity Investments under item 5.A. of this annual report. The investments of this business are mainly in the retail, manufacturing and theme park sectors in Japan. As the size of this business increases, any deterioration in the market conditions of these sectors and/or our inability to dispose of our private equity investments at a level, at the time or in a way we may wish, could have a material impact on our future financial statements.

We may not be able to dispose of our operating investments at the time or with the speed we would like

We hold substantial operating investments, which refer to investments in equity securities of companies not affiliated with us which we hold on a long-term basis in order to promote existing and potential business relationships. A substantial portion of these investments consists of equity securities of public companies in Japan. Under U.S. GAAP, depending on market conditions, we may record significant unrealized gains or losses on our operating investments, which would have a substantial impact on our income statement. Depending on the conditions of the Japanese equity markets, we may not be able to dispose of these equity securities when we would like to do so or as quickly as we may wish.

Our investments in publicly-traded shares of affiliates accounted for under the equity method in our consolidated financial statements may decline significantly over a period of time and result in our incurring an impairment loss

We have equity investments in affiliates accounted for under the equity method in our consolidated financial statements whose shares are publicly traded. Under U.S. GAAP, if there is a decline in the fair value, i.e., the market price, of the shares we hold in such affiliates over a period of time, and we determine, based on the guidance of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock, that the decline is other than temporary, then we must record an impairment loss for the applicable fiscal period.

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

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

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Supplemental Consolidated Financial Information

(Unaudited)

This supplemental information (Unaudited) contains the following items.

Quarterly Results Consolidated Income Statement

Quarterly Results Business Segment

Commissions/fees received and Net gain on trading

Consolidated Income Statement Information

Business segment information

Reconciliation items of the business segment information to the consolidated income statement information

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NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

	Millions of yen								% Change
	For the three months ended								
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2006(B)	(B-A)/(A)
Revenue:									
Commissions	69,533	45,585	46,275	60,570	55,152	77,498	106,187	117,488	10.6
Fees from investment banking	15,434	32,339	18,412	26,137	14,719	24,068	28,569	41,463	45.1
Asset management and portfolio service fees	18,185	19,845	19,287	21,135	19,942	24,949	25,589	32,187	25.8
Net gain on trading	53,567	23,073	54,709	70,337	70,802	43,847	90,578	98,996	9.3
Gain (loss) on private equity investments	498	(2,097)	(2,165)	11,508	(2,490)	2,247	7,615	4,956	(34.9)
Interest and dividends	81,891	101,102	122,035	96,351	132,914	183,334	216,162	161,403	(25.3)
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities	10,271	(11,624)	7,752	8,915	(2,825)	31,199	36,249	3,079	(91.5)
Private equity entities product sales	17,368	15,858	20,250	21,585	24,520	21,960	23,916	17,814	(25.5)
Other	8,548	4,747	7,206	11,815	6,900	5,735	19,115	27,003	41.3
Total revenue	275,295	228,828	293,761	328,353	319,634	414,837	553,980	504,389	(9.0)
Interest expense	61,367	71,987	99,873	93,820	132,101	142,220	194,200	178,669	(8.0)
Net revenue	213,928	156,841	193,888	234,533	187,533	272,617	359,780	325,720	(9.5)
Non-interest expenses:									
Compensation and benefits	65,943	64,206	67,441	77,398	72,612	73,792	87,876	91,151	3.7
Commissions and floor brokerage	6,409	6,502	4,068	6,931	5,915	8,881	8,472	9,663	14.1
Information processing and communications	19,281	20,136	20,404	21,587	20,621	20,624	20,952	27,403	30.8
Occupancy and related depreciation	13,274	12,986	13,152	14,122	12,518	13,971	13,396	15,164	13.2
Business development expenses	5,429	7,767	6,824	8,194	6,766	8,167	7,622	10,235	34.3
Private equity entities cost of goods sold	11,171	9,921	11,501	12,088	14,999	13,009	13,712	7,082	(48.4)
Other	19,955	19,116	21,306	27,243	25,004	21,903	30,505	38,035	24.7
	141,462	140,634	144,696	167,563	158,435	160,347	182,535	198,733	8.9
	72,466	16,207	49,192	66,970	29,098	112,270	177,245	126,987	(28.4)

Income from continuing operations before income taxes									
Income tax expense	31,634	12,991	24,051	41,427	19,966	51,600	73,201	44,205	(39.6)
Income from continuing operations	40,832	3,216	25,141	25,543	9,132	60,670	104,044	82,782	(20.4)
Discontinued operations									
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes					1,606	5,339	9,863	82,605	737.5
Income tax expense					2,417	5,128	7,415	36,753	395.7
Gain on discontinued operation					(811)	211	2,448	45,852	1,773.0
Net income	40,832	3,216	25,141	25,543	8,321	60,881	106,492	128,634	20.8

	Yen								% Change
Per share of common stock:									
Basic-									
Net income	21.03	1.66	12.95	13.16	4.30	31.89	55.92	67.54	20.8
Diluted-									
Net income	21.03	1.66	12.94	13.15	4.30	31.83	55.80	67.42	20.8

Note: Reclassifications -

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, income from the operations that were reclassified to discontinued operations during the current period are separately reported as income from discontinued operations, and such amounts of the previous year were not significant.

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NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

Business Segment Information Quarterly Results

The following table shows quarterly business segment information and reconciliation items to the consolidated income statement.

	Millions of yen								% Change
	For the three months ended								
	June 30, 2004	**September 30, 2004**	**December 31, 2004**	**March 31, 2005**	**June 30, 2005**	**September 30, 2005**	**December 31, 2005 (A)**	**March 31, 2006 (B)**	**(B-A)/(A)**
(1) Net revenue									
Business segment information:									
Domestic Retail	86,969	64,762	73,020	79,616	84,812	101,434	136,732	123,557	(9.6)
Global Markets	71,799	44,886	56,641	69,761	49,759	77,740	115,175	128,434	11.5
Global Investment Banking	12,945	22,874	20,242	19,384	12,785	20,453	35,286	31,142	(11.7)
Global Merchant Banking	2,758	(2,347)	(3,488)	10,415	(3,267)	6,875	80,112	(15,476)	
Asset Management	10,971	12,298	13,770	11,954	13,968	15,363	18,072	18,440	2.0
Sub Total	185,442	142,473	160,185	191,130	158,057	221,865	385,377	286,097	(25.8)
Other	(1,204)	13,567	7,178	10,211	13,382	(2,066)	992	(3,905)	
Net revenue	184,238	156,040	167,363	201,341	171,439	219,799	386,369	282,192	(27.0)
Reconciliation items:									
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purpose	9,800	(15,357)	5,761	8,160	(10,993)	31,266	36,266	2,781	(92.3)
Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of certain private equity investee companies	19,890	16,158	20,764	25,032	27,087	21,552	(62,855)	40,747	
Total of consolidated net revenue and income from discontinued operations	213,928	156,841	193,888	234,533	187,533	272,617	359,780	325,720	(9.5)
(2) Non-interest expense									
Business segment information:									

Domestic Retail	53,294	54,920	54,981	60,005	54,507	60,012	62,645	72,166	15.2
Global Markets	41,175	41,513	43,797	56,416	50,486	46,219	54,253	62,429	15.1
Global Investment Banking	10,668	11,472	10,734	13,357	10,616	11,336	12,014	14,161	17.9
Global Merchant Banking	3,004	2,430	2,208	2,728	2,588	2,194	2,510	5,517	119.8
Asset Management	9,585	9,536	9,673	10,211	10,006	10,683	11,825	12,706	7.5
Sub Total	117,726	119,871	121,393	142,717	128,203	130,444	143,247	166,979	16.6
Other	6,994	6,531	2,106	4,062	5,820	7,849	11,297	13,968	23.6
Non-interest expense	124,720	126,402	123,499	146,779	134,023	138,293	154,544	180,947	17.1
Reconciliation items:									
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purpose									
Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of certain private equity investee companies	16,742	14,232	21,197	20,784	24,412	22,054	27,991	17,786	(36.5)
Consolidated non-interest expenses	141,462	140,634	144,696	167,563	158,435	160,347	182,535	198,733	8.9
(3) Income (loss) before income taxes									
Business segment information:									
Domestic Retail	33,675	9,842	18,039	19,611	30,305	41,422	74,087	51,391	(30.6)
Global Markets	30,624	3,373	12,844	13,345	(727)	31,521	60,922	66,005	8.3
Global Investment Banking	2,277	11,402	9,508	6,027	2,169	9,117	23,272	16,981	(27.0)
Global Merchant Banking	(246)	(4,777)	(5,696)	7,687	(5,855)	4,681	77,602	(20,993)	
Asset Management	1,386	2,762	4,097	1,743	3,962	4,680	6,247	5,734	(8.2)
Sub Total	67,716	22,602	38,792	48,413	29,854	91,421	242,130	119,118	(50.8)
Other *	(8,198)	7,036	5,072	6,149	7,562	(9,915)	(10,305)	(17,873)	
Income before income taxes	59,518	29,638	43,864	54,562	37,416	81,506	231,825	101,245	(56.3)
Reconciliation items:									
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purpose	9,800	(15,357)	5,761	8,160	(10,993)	31,266	36,266	2,781	(92.3)
Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of certain private equity investee companies	3,148	1,926	(433)	4,248	2,675	(502)	(90,846)	22,961	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	72,466	16,207	49,192	66,970	29,098	112,270	177,245	126,987	(28.4)
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes					1,606	5,339	9,863	82,605	737.5
Income before income taxes (Total of continuing operations and discontinued operation)	72,466	16,207	49,192	66,970	30,704	117,609	187,108	209,592	

* The major components

Transaction between operating segments are recorded within segment results on commercial terms and conditions and are eliminated in the Other column.

The following table presents the major components of income/(loss) before income taxes in Other .

	Millions of yen								% Change
	For the three months ended								
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2005(A)	March 31, 2006(B)	(B-A)/(A)
Net gain/loss on trading related to economic hedging transactions	(12,832)	4,333	834	(2,022)	(2,788)	(8,463)	(17,555)	(35,955)	
Realized gain (loss) on investments in equity securities held for relationship purpose	471	3,733	1,991	755	8,168	(67)	(17)	298	
Equity in earnings of affiliates	2,498	435	2,515	1,823	2,749	2,939	8,296	13,858	67.0
Corporate items	(718)	(1,142)	1,578	4,801	503	(3,715)	(3,612)	(619)	
Others	2,383	(323)	(1,846)	792	(1,070)	(609)	2,583	4,545	76.0
Total	(8,198)	7,036	5,072	6,149	7,562	(9,915)	(10,305)	(17,873)	

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NOMURA HOLDINGS, INC.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(UNAUDITED)

Commissions/fees received and Net gain on trading consists of the following:

Commissions/fees received

	Millions of yen								% Change	Millions of yen		% Change
	For the three months ended									For the year ended		
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2005(A)	March 31, 2006(B)	(B-A)/(A)	March 31, 2005(C)	March 31, 2006(D)	(D-C)/(C)
Commissions	69,533	45,585	46,275	60,570	55,152	77,498	106,187	117,488	10.6	221,963	356,325	60.5
Brokerage Commissions	52,287	31,882	29,844	42,185	31,581	50,975	76,630	88,222	15.1	156,198	247,408	58.4
Commissions for Distribution of Investment Trust	12,120	7,337	10,522	11,681	17,465	19,645	22,401	25,564	14.1	41,660	85,075	104.2
Fees from Investment Banking	15,434	32,339	18,412	26,137	14,719	24,068	28,569	41,463	45.1	92,322	108,819	17.9
Underwriting and Distribution	10,610	26,394	13,994	18,555	8,548	17,096	22,110	30,673	38.7	69,553	78,427	12.8
M&A/Financial Advisory Fees	4,816	5,936	4,414	7,473	6,154	6,949	6,389	10,760	68.4	22,639	30,252	33.6
Asset Management and Portfolio Service Fees	18,185	19,845	19,287	21,135	19,942	24,949	25,589	32,187	25.8	78,452	102,667	30.9
Asset Management Fees	15,449	17,120	16,673	17,941	16,885	22,009	21,999	28,213	28.2	67,183	89,106	32.6
Total	103,152	97,769	83,974	107,842	89,813	126,515	160,345	191,138	19.2	392,737	567,811	44.6

Net gain on trading

Merchant Banking	2,922	325	255	511	189	4,033	(580)	1,604		4,013	5,246	30.7
Equity Trading	29,984	(1,660)	17,814	30,677	38,901	15,393	32,764	61,015	86.2	76,815	148,073	92.8
Fixed Income and Other Trading	20,661	24,408	36,640	39,149	31,712	24,421	58,394	36,377	(37.7)	120,858	150,904	24.9
Total	53,567	23,073	54,709	70,337	70,802	43,847	90,578	98,996	9.3	201,686	304,223	50.8

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Consolidated Income Statement Information:

US GAAP Figures

	Millions of yen								% Change	Millions of yen		% Change
	For the three months ended									For the year ended		
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2006 (B)	(B-A)/(A)	March 31, 2005 (C)	March 31, 2006 (D)	(D-C)/(C)
Revenue:												
Commissions	69,533	45,585	46,275	60,570	55,152	77,498	106,187	117,488	10.6	221,963	356,325	60.5
Fees from investment banking	15,434	32,339	18,412	26,137	14,719	24,068	28,569	41,463	45.1	92,322	108,819	17.9
Asset management and portfolio service fees	18,185	19,845	19,287	21,135	19,942	24,949	25,589	32,187	25.8	78,452	102,667	30.9
Net gain on trading	53,567	23,073	54,709	70,337	70,802	43,847	90,578	98,996	9.3	201,686	304,223	50.8
Gain (loss) on private equity investments	498	(2,097)	(2,165)	11,508	(2,490)	2,247	7,615	4,956	(34.9)	7,744	12,328	59.2
Interest and dividends	81,891	101,102	122,035	96,351	132,914	183,334	216,162	161,403	(25.3)	401,379	693,813	72.9
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities	10,271	(11,624)	7,752	8,915	(2,825)	31,199	36,249	3,079	(91.5)	15,314	67,702	342.1
Private equity entities product sales	17,368	15,858	20,250	21,585	24,520	21,960	23,916	17,814	(25.5)	75,061	88,210	17.5
Other	8,548	4,747	7,206	11,815	6,900	5,735	19,115	27,003	41.3	32,316	58,753	81.8
Total revenue	275,295	228,828	293,761	328,353	319,634	414,837	553,980	504,389	(9.0)	1,126,237	1,792,840	59.2
Interest expense	61,367	71,987	99,873	93,820	132,101	142,220	194,200	178,669	(8.0)	327,047	647,190	97.9
Net revenue	213,928	156,841	193,888	234,533	187,533	272,617	359,780	325,720	(9.5)	799,190	1,145,650	43.4
Non-interest expenses:												
Compensation and benefits	65,943	64,206	67,441	77,398	72,612	73,792	87,876	91,151	3.7	274,988	325,431	18.3
Commissions and floor brokerage	6,409	6,502	4,068	6,931	5,915	8,881	8,472	9,663	14.1	23,910	32,931	37.7
Information processing and communications	19,281	20,136	20,404	21,587	20,621	20,624	20,952	27,403	30.8	81,408	89,600	10.1
Occupancy and related depreciation	13,274	12,986	13,152	14,122	12,518	13,971	13,396	15,164	13.2	53,534	55,049	2.8
Business development	5,429	7,767	6,824	8,194	6,766	8,167	7,622	10,235	34.3	28,214	32,790	16.2

expenses												
Private equity entities cost of goods sold	11,171	9,921	11,501	12,088	14,999	13,009	13,712	7,082	(48.4)	44,681	48,802	9.2
Other	19,955	19,116	21,306	27,243	25,004	21,903	30,505	38,035	24.7	87,620	115,447	31.8
	141,462	140,634	144,696	167,563	158,435	160,347	182,535	198,733	8.9	594,355	700,050	17.8
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	72,466	16,207	49,192	66,970	29,098	112,270	177,245	126,987	(28.4)	204,835	445,600	117.5
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes					1,606	5,339	9,863	82,605	737.5		99,413	
Income before income taxes (Total of continuing operations and discontinued operation)	72,466	16,207	49,192	66,970	30,704	117,609	187,108	209,592	12.0	204,835	545,013	166.1

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Business segment information:

Total of business segments

	Millions of yen								% Change	Millions of yen		% Change
	For the three months ended									For the year ended		
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2006 (B)	(B-A)/(A)	March 31, 2005 (C)	March 31, 2006 (D)	(D-C)/(C)
Revenue:												
Commissions	69,533	45,585	46,275	60,570	55,152	77,498	106,187	117,488	10.6	221,963	356,325	60.5
Fees from investment banking	15,434	32,339	18,412	26,137	14,719	24,068	28,569	41,463	45.1	92,322	108,819	17.9
Asset management and portfolio service fees	18,185	19,845	19,287	21,135	19,942	24,949	25,589	32,187	25.8	78,452	102,667	30.9
Net gain on trading	53,567	23,073	54,709	70,337	70,802	43,847	90,578	98,996	9.3	201,686	304,223	50.8
Gain (loss) on private equity investments	498	(1,310)	(2,165)	11,508	(2,490)	2,408	96,445	(16,710)		8,531	79,653	833.7
Interest and dividends	81,884	101,090	122,027	96,341	132,850	183,389	216,107	161,363	(25.3)	401,342	693,709	72.8
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities	471	3,733	1,991	755	8,168	(67)	(17)	298		6,950	8,382	20.6
Private equity entities product sales												
Other	6,026	3,659	6,693	8,333	4,371	5,827	16,947	25,671	51.5	24,711	52,816	113.7
Total revenue	245,598	228,014	267,229	295,116	303,514	361,919	580,405	460,756	(20.6)	1,035,957	1,706,594	64.7
Interest expense	61,360	71,974	99,866	93,775	132,075	142,120	194,036	178,564	(8.0)	326,975	646,795	97.8
Net revenue	184,238	156,040	167,363	201,341	171,439	219,799	386,369	282,192	(27.0)	708,982	1,059,799	49.5
Non-interest expenses:												
Compensation and benefits	64,364	62,047	64,432	73,850	69,148	69,985	84,477	87,654	3.8	264,693	311,264	17.6
Commissions and floor brokerage	5,929	6,087	3,547	6,518	5,478	8,561	8,063	9,312	15.5	22,081	31,414	42.3
Information processing and communications	19,233	20,068	20,185	21,434	20,454	20,508	20,779	27,345	31.6	80,920	89,086	10.1
Occupancy and related depreciation	13,012	12,473	12,281	13,052	11,270	12,847	12,368	14,268	15.4	50,818	50,753	(0.1)
Business development	5,114	7,440	6,173	7,521	6,255	7,708	7,036	9,612	36.6	26,248	30,611	16.6

expenses												
Private equity entities cost of goods sold												
Other	17,068	18,287	16,881	24,404	21,418	18,684	21,821	32,756	50.1	76,640	94,679	23.5
	124,720	126,402	123,499	146,779	134,023	138,293	154,544	180,947	17.1	521,400	607,807	16.6
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	59,518	29,638	43,864	54,562	37,416	81,506	231,825	101,245	(56.3)	187,582	451,992	141.0
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes												
Income before income taxes (Total of continuing operations and discontinued operation)	59,518	29,638	43,864	54,562	37,416	81,506	231,825	101,245	(56.3)	187,582	451,992	141.0

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Reconciliation items of the business segment information to the consolidated income statement information:

Effect of consolidation/deconsolidation of private equity investee companies and unrealized loss/gain on investments in equity securities held for relationship purpose

	Millions of yen								% Change	Millions of yen		% Change
	For the three months ended									For the year ended		
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2005	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2006 (B)	(B-A)/(A)	March 31, 2005 (C)	March 31, 2006 (D)	(D-C)/(C)
Revenue:												
Commissions												
Fees from investment banking												
Asset management and portfolio service fees												
Net gain on trading												
Gain (loss) on private equity investments		(787)				(161)	(88,830)	21,666		(787)	(67,325)	
Interest and dividends	7	12	8	10	64	(55)	55	40	(27.3)	37	104	181.1
Gain (loss) on investments in equity securities	9,800	(15,357)	5,761	8,160	(10,993)	31,266	36,266	2,781	(92.3)	8,364	59,320	609.2
Private equity entities product sales	17,368	15,858	20,250	21,585	24,520	21,960	23,916	17,814	(25.5)	75,061	88,210	17.5
Other	2,522	1,088	513	3,482	2,529	(92)	2,168	1,332	(38.6)	7,605	5,937	(21.9)
Total revenue	29,697	814	26,532	33,237	16,120	52,918	(26,425)	43,633		90,280	86,246	(4.5)
Interest expense	7	13	7	45	26	100	164	105	(36.0)	72	395	448.6
Net revenue	29,690	801	26,525	33,192	16,094	52,818	(26,589)	43,528		90,208	85,851	(4.8)
Non-interest expenses:												
Compensation and benefits	1,579	2,159	3,009	3,548	3,464	3,807	3,399	3,497	2.9	10,295	14,167	37.6
Commissions and floor brokerage	480	415	521	413	437	320	409	351	(14.2)	1,829	1,517	(17.1)
Information processing and communications	48	68	219	153	167	116	173	58	(66.5)	488	514	5.3
Occupancy and related depreciation	262	513	871	1,070	1,248	1,124	1,028	896	(12.8)	2,716	4,296	58.2
	315	327	651	673	511	459	586	623	6.3	1,966	2,179	10.8

Business development expenses												
Private equity entities cost of goods sold	11,171	9,921	11,501	12,088	14,999	13,009	13,712	7,082	(48.4)	44,681	48,802	9.2
Other	2,887	829	4,425	2,839	3,586	3,219	8,684	5,279	(39.2)	10,980	20,768	89.1
	16,742	14,232	21,197	20,784	24,412	22,054	27,991	17,786	(36.5)	72,955	92,243	26.4
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	12,948	(13,431)	5,328	12,408	(8,318)	30,764	(54,580)	25,742		17,253	(6,392)	
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes					1,606	5,339	9,863	82,605	737.5		99,413	
Income before income taxes (Total of continuing operations and discontinued operation)	12,948	(13,431)	5,328	12,408	(6,712)	36,103	(44,717)	108,347		17,253	93,021	439.2

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Unconsolidated Financial Information of Major Consolidated Entities

(UNAUDITED)

The unconsolidated financial information, prepared under Japanese GAAP, is presented for the following entities;

-Nomura Holdings, Inc. Financial Information (Parent Company Only)

-Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Financial Information

*The amounts presented are rounded to the nearest million.

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Financial Summary For the Year Ended March 31, 2006

Date:	April 28, 2006
Company name (code number):	Nomura Holdings, Inc. (8604) URL(http://www.nomura.com/jp)
Head office:	1-9-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8011, Japan
Stock exchange listings:	(In Japan) Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya (Overseas) New York, Singapore
Representative:	Nobuyuki Koga President and Chief Executive Officer, Nomura Holdings, Inc.
For inquiries:	Shinji Iwai Managing Director, Investor Relations Department Nomura Group Headquarters, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Tel: (Country Code 81) 3-3211-1811
Number of shares in unit share system:	100 shares
Date of dividend payment:	June 1, 2006

(in millions of yen except per share data and percentages)

(1) Operating Results

	Operating Revenue	(Comparison)	Operating Income	(Comparison)	Ordinary Income	(Comparison)
Year Ended March 31, 2006	220,699	(-18.1%)	123,050	(-30.8%)	131,282	(-26.8%)
Year Ended March 31, 2005	269,600		177,898		179,408	

	Net Profit	(Comparison)	Net Profit per share (Yen)	Fully Diluted Net Profit per share (Yen)	Return on Shareholders Equity
Year Ended March 31, 2006	17,878	(-87.9%)	9.34	9.32	1.2
Year Ended March 31, 2005	148,113		76.26	76.21	10.4

Notes: 1. Average number of shares issued and outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2006: 1,914,912,274
the year ended March 31, 2005: 1,942,315,257
2. Change in accounting method: None
3. Comparison shows increase from the year ended March 31, 2005.

(2) Dividend

	Annual Dividend Per Share			Total Dividend	Payout Ratio	Dividend/ Shareholders Equity
		Interim	Year-end			
Year Ended:	Yen	Yen	Yen	(Millions of yen)	%	%
March 31, 2006	48.00	12.00	36.00	91,487	513.9	6.3
March 31, 2005	20.00	10.00	10.00	38,845	26.2	2.6

Note: The Company introduced the interim dividend system from the six months ended September 30, 2003.

(in millions of yen except per share data and percentages)

(3) Financial Position

	Total Assets	Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity/ Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity (%)	Shareholders Equity Per Share (Yen)
Year Ended March 31, 2006	3,627,776	1,446,649	39.9	758.96
Year Ended March 31, 2005	3,010,792	1,485,538	49.3	764.88

1. Number of shares issued and outstanding at	March 31, 2006:	1,906,097,594
	March 31, 2005:	1,942,188,866
2. Number of treasury stock issued and outstanding at	March 31, 2006:	59,822,266
	March 31, 2005:	23,730,994

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Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet Information

			(Millions of yen)
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	Increase/(Decrease)
ASSETS			
Current Assets	1,831,963	1,185,775	646,188
Cash and time deposits	13,961	7,395	6,565
Short-term loans receivable	1,624,010	1,090,526	533,484
Accounts receivable	158,126	63,868	94,258
Deferred tax assets	7,387	4,581	2,806
Other current assets	28,485	19,407	9,077
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5)	(2)	(2)
Fixed Assets	1,795,813	1,825,017	(29,204)
Tangible fixed assets	39,072	38,152	920
Buildings	14,753	14,535	218
Furniture & fixtures	15,480	14,778	702
Land	8,839	8,839	
Intangible assets	63,002	65,916	(2,914)
Software	63,000	65,915	(2,915)
Others	2	1	1
Investments and others	1,693,739	1,720,949	(27,210)
Investment securities	260,755	191,217	69,537
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates (at cost)	1,176,502	1,134,697	41,805
Long-term loans receivable	150,439	280,950	(130,512)
Long-term guarantee deposits	52,069	50,312	1,757
Deferred tax assets	35,058	46,998	(11,940)
Other investments	18,949	16,807	2,142
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(33)	(33)	0
TOTAL ASSETS	3,627,776	3,010,792	616,984

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	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	Increase/(Decrease)
			(Millions of yen)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	1,574,943	906,931	668,012
Short-term borrowings	1,322,000	745,500	576,500
Bond with maturity of less than one year		60,000	(60,000)
Payables to customers and others	100,871	75,780	25,091
Accrued income taxes	117,418	4,024	113,394
Other current liabilities	34,654	21,627	13,027
Long-term liabilities	606,185	618,323	(12,139)
Bonds payable	180,000	180,000	
Long-term borrowings	421,000	436,000	(15,000)
Other long-term liabilities	5,185	2,323	2,861
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,181,128	1,525,254	655,874
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Common stock	182,800	182,800	
Capital reserves	114,518	114,326	193
Additional paid-in capital	112,504	112,504	
Other capital reserves	2,014	1,821	193
Premium over acquisition cost of Treasury stock sold	2,014	1,821	193
Earned surplus	1,145,018	1,169,430	(24,412)
Earned surplus reserve	81,858	81,858	
Voluntary reserve	1,020,029	950,033	69,996
Reserve for specified fixed assets	29	33	(4)
General reserve	1,020,000	950,000	70,000
Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	43,131	137,538	(94,408)
Net unrealized gain on investments	84,761	50,603	34,158
Treasury stock	(80,448)	(31,620)	(48,828)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	1,446,649	1,485,538	(38,889)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	3,627,776	3,010,792	616,984

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Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Unconsolidated Income Statement Information

			(Millions of yen)
	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)	**Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2005 (B)**	**Comparison (A-B)/(B)**
Operating revenue	220,699	269,600	(18.1)%
Property and equipment fee revenue	61,118	55,787	9.6
Rent revenue	31,736	29,511	7.5
Royalty on trademark	23,035	14,880	54.8
Dividend from subsidiaries and affiliated companies	95,854	162,389	(41.0)
Others	8,957	7,032	27.4
Operating expenses	97,648	91,702	6.5
Compensation and benefits	3,811	1,687	125.9
Rental and maintenance	34,176	31,061	10.0
Data processing and office supplies	23,586	20,117	17.2
Depreciation and amortization	24,272	27,762	(12.6)
Others	6,585	5,926	11.1
Interest expenses	5,218	5,149	1.3
Operating income	123,050	177,898	(30.8)
Non-operating income	8,401	3,632	131.3
Non-operating expenses	169	2,122	(92.0)
Ordinary income	131,282	179,408	(26.8)
Special profits	8,987	10,218	(12.0)
Special losses	124,313	49,661	150.3
Profit (loss) before income taxes	15,956	139,965	(88.6)
Income taxes - current	12,681	3,455	267.0
Income taxes - deferred	(14,603)	(11,603)	
Net profit (loss)	17,878	148,113	(87.9)
Unappropriated retained earnings brought forward	48,121	8,849	
Interim dividend	22,868	19,423	
Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	43,131	137,538	

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Appropriation of Unconsolidated Retained Earnings

(Millions of yen)

		Year ended		Year ended March 31, 2005
Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		**43,131**		137,538
Reversal of voluntary reserves		**26,004**		4
Reversal of general reserve	**26,000**			
Reversal of reserve for specified fixed assets	**4**		4	
Total		**69,134**		137,542
Appropriation:				
Cash dividends*	**68,620**		19,422	
General reserve			70,000	
Total		**68,620**		89,422
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried forward		**515**		48,121

* 10 yen per share for the year ended March 31, 2005
36 yen per share for the year ended March 31, 2006 (Proposal)
The Company paid interim dividend of 19,423 million Yen (10 Yen per share) for the six month ended September 30, 2004, and paid interim dividend of 22,868 million Yen (12 Yen per share) for the six month ended September 30, 2005.

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Notes to Financial Statements

The financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 were prepared under Japanese GAAP in accordance with Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 59, 1963).

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis and Methods of Valuation for Financial Instruments

(1) Other securities	
a. Securities with market value	Recorded at market value. The difference between the cost using the moving average method or amortized cost and market value less deferred taxes is recorded as Net unrealized gain on investments in shareholders equity on the balance sheet.
b. Securities with no market value	Recorded at cost using the moving average method or amortized cost. With respect to investment enterprise partnerships and similar investments in partnerships which are regarded as equivalent to securities in accordance with Paragraph 2, Article 2 of the Securities Exchange Law, the pro rata shares of such partnerships are recorded at net asset values based on the available current financial statements on day of statement of account set forth in the partnership agreements.
(2) Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	Recorded at cost using the moving average method.

2. Depreciation and Amortization

(1) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated primarily on the declining balance method. However buildings (except leasehold improvements) acquired after March 31, 1998 are depreciated on the straight-line method.

(2) Amortization of intangible assets, investments and others

Intangible assets, investments and others are amortized over their estimated useful lives primarily on the straight-line method.

3. Provisions

To provide for bad loans, the Company made provisions for doubtful accounts based on an estimate of the uncollectible amount calculated using historical loss ratios or a reasonable estimate based on financial condition of individual borrowers.

4. Translation of Accounts Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from translation are reflected in the statement of income.

5. Leasing Transactions

Financing leases other than those for which the ownership of the leased property are deemed as transfers to the lessee are accounted for primarily as ordinary rental transactions.

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6. Hedging Activities

Mark-to-market profits and losses on hedging instruments are deferred as assets or liabilities until the profits or losses on the underlying hedged securities are realized. Certain eligible foreign currencies denominated monetary items are translated at forward exchange rates and the difference is depreciated over the remaining period.

7. Accounting for Consumption Taxes

Consumption taxes are accounted for based on the tax exclusion method.

8. Application of Consolidated Tax Return System

The Company applies the consolidated tax return system.

Notes to Unconsolidated Balance Sheet Information

1. Financial Guarantees

	(Millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2006	**March 31, 2005**
Financial guarantees outstanding	2,528,766	1,761,453

* In accordance with Report No. 61 of the Audit Committee of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, contracts which are financial guarantees in substance are included above.

2. Accumulated Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

	(Millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2006	**March 31, 2005**
	68,535	66,582

Notes to Unconsolidated Income Statement Information

1. Property and equipment fee revenue is revenue from the leasing of furniture and fixtures, and software to subsidiaries, including Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

2. Rent revenue is revenue from the leasing of properties to subsidiaries, including Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

3. Royalty on trademark is fee or patent revenue received on our trademark from Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

4. Others includes fees from securities lending and interest received on loans mainly from Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

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5. Special profits and losses consist of the following:

	(Millions of yen)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2006	Year Ended March 31, 2005
Special profits		
Gain on sales of investment securities	8,987	10,022
Gain on redemption of warrants		195
Special losses		
Loss on sales of investment securities	341	68
Loss on devaluation of investment securities	96	2,351
Loss on devaluation of investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	115,432	47,242
Loss on abandonment of fixed assets	8,444	

Notes on Securities Held

Stocks of Subsidiaries and Affiliates with Market Values

	March 31, 2006			March 31, 2005		(Millions of yen)
	Book Value (mil. Yen)	Market Value (mil. Yen)	Difference (mil. Yen)	Book Value (mil. Yen)	Market Value (mil. Yen)	Difference (mil. Yen)
Affiliates	45,877	124,158	78,281	45,785	92,761	46,976

Notes on Other Information

Information on lease transactions will be disclosed on EDINET. Other notes to the financial information will be disclosed when those are available.

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Financial Summary For the Year Ended March 31, 2006

Date:	April 28, 2006
Company name:	Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (URL http://www.nomura.co.jp/)
Head office:	1-9-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8011, Japan
Representative:	Nobuyuki Koga President, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
For inquiries:	Shinji Iwai Managing Director, Investor Relations Department Nomura Group Headquarters, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Tel: (Country Code 81) 3-3211-1811

Financial Highlights for the Year Ended March 31, 2006

(Millions of yen except percentages)

(1) Operating Results

	Operating Revenue	(Comparison)	Net Operating Revenue	(Comparison)	Operating Income	(Comparison)
Year Ended March 31, 2006	842,612	(47.4%)	773,433	(51.7%)	386,130	(120.5%)
Year Ended March 31, 2005	571,830		509,735		175,085	

	Ordinary Income	(Comparison)	Net Income	(Comparison)
Year Ended March 31, 2006	386,153	(117.8%)	232,028	(124.2%)
Year Ended March 31, 2005	177,302		103,509	

Notes: Change in accounting method: None

(Millions of yen except percentages)

(2) Financial Position

	Total Assets	Shareholder s Equity	Shareholder s Equity/ Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity (%)	Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)
March 31, 2006	15,447,754	898,702	5.8	245.1
March 31, 2005	15,117,216	762,343	5.0	236.5

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Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet Information

			(Millions of yen)
	March 31, 2006	**March 31, 2005**	**Increase/(Decrease)**
ASSETS			
Current Assets	15,346,728	15,039,850	306,878
Cash and time deposits	625,834	204,913	420,921
Deposits with exchanges and other segregated cash	761	760	1
Trading assets:	5,982,953	8,173,289	(2,190,336)
Trading securities	5,548,244	7,916,470	(2,368,226)
Derivative contracts	434,709	256,819	177,890
Net receivables arising from pre-settlement date trades		358,985	(358,985)
Margin account assets:	396,274	252,854	143,419
Loans to customers in margin transactions	343,843	178,325	165,518
Cash collateral to securities finance companies	52,430	74,529	(22,099)
Loans with securities as collateral:	8,039,423	5,817,682	2,221,741
Cash collateral for securities borrowed	5,899,002	5,014,466	884,535
Loans in gensaki transactions	2,140,422	803,215	1,337,206
Receivables from customers and others	1,955	1,440	516
Short-term guarantee deposits	137,162	41,119	96,043
Short-term loans receivable	28,310	112,198	(83,888)
Deferred tax assets	79,185	44,398	34,787
Other current assets	54,897	32,244	22,653
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(26)	(31)	5
Fixed Assets	101,026	77,366	23,660
Tangible fixed assets	9,130	3,210	5,921
Intangible assets	29,530	12,462	17,068
Investments and others	62,366	61,695	671
Investment securities	195	195	
Deferred tax assets	41,002	36,687	4,315
Other investments	21,916	25,580	(3,664)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(747)	(767)	20
TOTAL ASSETS	15,447,754	15,117,216	330,537

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			(Millions of yen)
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	Increase/(Decrease)
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities	13,943,748	13,837,984	105,764
Trading liabilities:	3,653,958	3,380,434	273,523
Trading securities	3,303,947	3,223,285	80,663
Derivative contracts	350,010	157,150	192,861
Net payables arising from pre-settlement date trades	177,642		177,642
Margin account liabilities:	26,316	35,379	(9,063)
Borrowings from securities finance companies	6,725	3,092	3,634
Customer margin sale proceeds	19,591	32,287	(12,696)
Borrowings with securities as collateral:	5,043,715	5,657,098	(613,382)
Cash collateral for securities loaned	2,645,683	3,163,099	(517,415)
Borrowings in gensaki transactions	2,398,032	2,493,999	(95,967)
Payables to customers and others	196,842	195,656	1,186
Guarantee deposits received	125,340	72,288	53,052
Short-term borrowings	4,194,847	4,121,067	73,780
Commercial paper	10,000	147,000	(137,000)
Short-term bonds payable	244,000	86,800	157,200
Accrued income taxes	49,283	14,459	34,824
Accounts payable	147,214	66,788	80,425
Accrued bonuses for employees	25,518	14,700	10,818
Other current liabilities	49,073	46,315	2,758
Long-term Liabilities	602,199	514,888	87,311
Bonds payable	258,200	258,200	
Long-term borrowings	276,900	190,000	86,900
Reserve for retirement benefits	55,533	52,452	3,081
Other long-term liabilities	11,566	14,237	(2,670)
Statutory Reserves	3,105	2,001	1,104
Reserve for securities transactions	3,105	2,001	1,104
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14,549,052	14,354,873	194,179
SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY			
Common stock	10,000	10,000	
Capital reserves	529,579	529,579	
Additional paid-in capital	529,579	529,579	
Earned surplus	359,123	222,764	136,358
Voluntary reserve	63,000	63,000	
General Reserve	63,000	63,000	
Unappropriated retained earnings	296,123	159,764	136,358
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	898,702	762,343	136,358
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	15,447,754	15,117,216	330,537

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Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Unconsolidated Income Statement Information

	(Millions of yen except percentages)		
	Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)	**Year Ended to March 31, 2005 (B)**	**Comparison (A-B)/(B)**
Operating revenue	842,612	571,830	47.4
Commissions	460,695	297,608	54.8
Net gain on trading	283,124	204,773	38.3
Net gain on other inventories	12	6	103.3
Interest and dividend income	98,781	69,442	42.2
Interest expenses	69,179	62,095	11.4
Net operating revenue	773,433	509,735	51.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	387,303	334,650	15.7
Transaction-related expenses	84,187	67,223	25.2
Compensation and benefits	157,161	135,065	16.4
Rental and maintenance	46,824	43,625	7.3
Data processing and office supplies	82,361	77,689	6.0
Others	16,769	11,048	51.8
Operating income	386,130	175,085	120.5
Non-operating income	2,040	3,344	(39.0)
Non-operating expenses	2,017	1,127	79.0
Ordinary income	386,153	177,302	117.8
Special profits		287	
Special losses	1,444	1,630	(11.4)
Income before income taxes	384,709	175,959	118.6
Income taxes - current	191,783	93,624	104.8
Income taxes - deferred	(39,102)	(21,174)	
Net income	232,028	103,509	124.2
Unappropriated retained earnings brought forward	64,095	56,256	
Unappropriated retained earnings	296,123	159,764	

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Notes to Financial Statements

The financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 were prepared in accordance with the Cabinet Office Ordinance Regarding Securities Companies (Prime Minister s Office Ordinance and the Ministry of Finance Ordinance, No. 32, 1998) and the amended Uniform Accounting Standards of Securities Companies (Japan Securities Dealers Association, September, 2001) based on Regulations Concerning the Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 59, 1963), collectively Japanese GAAP.

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis and Methods of Valuation for Financial Instruments

(1) For trading purposes

Securities, derivative contracts, and other financial instruments classified as trading assets and liabilities are accounted for at fair value based on the mark-to-market method.

(2) For non-trading purposes

Securities with no market value are recorded at cost using the moving average method.

2. Depreciation and Amortization

(1) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Securities, derivative contracts, and other financial instruments classified as trading assets and liabilities are accounted for at fair value based on the mark-to-market method.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated primarily on the declining balance method, except for buildings acquired after March 31, 1998 which are depreciated on the straight-line method.

(2) Amortization of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortized primarily over their estimated useful lives on the straight-line method.

3. Translation of Accounts Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from translation are reflected in the statement of income.

4. Provisions

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To provide for loan losses, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (Nomura Securities) made provisions for doubtful accounts based on an estimate of the uncollectable amount calculated using historical loss ratios or a reasonable estimate based on financial condition of individual borrowers.

(2) Accrued bonuses

To provide for employee bonus payments, an estimated accrual is recorded in accordance with the prescribed calculation method.

(3) Reserve for retirement benefits

To provide for the payment of lump-sum retirement benefits and funding the qualified retirement pension plan in the future, the estimated future obligations less the fair value of current pension assets is recorded as a reserve for employee retirement benefits.

5. Leasing Transactions

Lease contracts for which the title of the leased property has not been transferred are accounted for as operating lease transactions.

6. Hedging Activities

Mark-to-market profits and losses on hedging instruments are deferred as assets or liabilities until the profits or losses on the underlying hedged securities are realized.

7. Accounting for Consumption Taxes

Consumption taxes are accounted for based on the tax exclusion method.

8. Application of Consolidated Tax Return System

Nomura Securities applies consolidated tax return system.

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Notes to Balance Sheet Information

1. Financial Guarantees

	(Millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Financial guarantees outstanding	2,222,896	1,364,956

* In accordance with Report No. 61 of the Audit Committee of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, contracts which are financial guarantees in substance are included above.

2. Accumulated Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets

	(Millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
	2,262	800

3. Subordinated Borrowings, Bonds, and Notes

	(Millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Short-term borrowings	100,000	70,000
Long-term borrowings	150,000	190,000
Bonds payable	60,000	60,000

Notes to Income Statement Information

1. Breakdown of Special Profits

	(Millions of yen)	
	Year Ended	Year Ended

	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Special profits		
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		287

2. Breakdown of Special Losses

	(Millions of yen)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2006	Year Ended March 31, 2005
Special losses		
Contribution to the Securities Market Infrastructure Improvement Fund	340	
Loss on devaluation of fixed assets		888
Reserve for securities transactions	1,104	742

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Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Quarter Income Statement Information

(Millions of yen)

	For the Quarter from April 1, 2005 to June 30, 2005	For the Quarter from July 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005	For the Quarter from October 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005	For the Quarter from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006	For the Year from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006
Operating revenue	151,412	185,228	253,102	252,869	842,612
Commissions	70,069	99,951	129,995	160,679	460,695
Net gain on trading	57,546	58,391	95,025	72,162	283,124
Net gain on other inventories	3	2	4	4	12
Interest and dividend income	23,794	26,883	28,079	20,025	98,781
Interest expenses	20,997	13,985	20,927	13,270	69,179
Net operating revenue	130,415	171,243	232,176	239,599	773,433
Selling, general and administrative expenses	84,071	92,376	98,781	112,074	387,303
Transaction-related expenses	15,770	20,311	21,050	27,056	84,187
Compensation and benefits	35,048	37,685	41,643	42,784	157,161
Rental and maintenance	10,343	10,990	10,987	14,504	46,824
Data processing and office supplies	19,621	19,659	20,417	22,663	82,361
Other	3,288	3,731	4,684	5,066	16,769
Operating income	46,343	78,867	133,394	127,525	386,130
Non-operating income	475	324	442	798	2,040
Non-operating expenses	382	402	400	833	2,017
Ordinary income	46,437	78,790	133,436	127,490	386,153
Special profits	12	(12)			
Special losses	255	362	789	38	1,444
Income before income taxes	46,194	78,416	132,648	127,452	384,709
Income taxes - current	18,386	40,576	66,914	65,907	191,783
Income taxes - deferred	219	(10,798)	(12,851)	(15,671)	(39,102)
Net income	27,589	48,638	78,585	77,217	232,028

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Supplementary Information

1. Commission Revenues

(1) Breakdown by Category

(Millions of yen except percentages)

	Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)	Year Ended March 31, 2005 (B)	Comparison (A-B)/(B)(%)
Brokerage commissions	219,431	133,076	64.9%
Stocks	205,702	123,339	66.8
Underwriting commissions	50,373	40,399	24.7
Stocks	45,672	35,973	27.0
Bonds	4,699	4,425	6.2
Distribution commissions	89,943	49,131	83.1
Investment trust certificates	84,921	41,453	104.9
Other commissions	100,948	75,001	34.6
Investment trust certificates	38,825	29,821	30.2
Total	460,695	297,608	54.8

(2) Breakdown by Product

	Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)	Year Ended March 31, 2005 (B)	Comparison (A-B)/(B)(%)
Stocks	256,566	162,954	57.4%
Bonds	15,587	18,679	(16.6)
Investment trust certificates	135,381	80,191	68.8
Others	53,160	35,784	48.6
Total	460,695	297,608	54.8

2. Net Gain/Loss on Trading

(Millions of yen except percentages)

	Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)	Year Ended March 31, 2005 (B)	Comparison (A-B)/(B)(%)
Stocks	124,560	70,337	77.1%
Bonds and forex	158,564	134,436	17.9
Total	283,124	204,773	38.3

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3. Stock Trading (excluding futures transaction)

(Millions of shares or yen except per share data and percentages)

	Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)		Year Ended March 31, 2005 (B)		Comparison (A-B)/(B)(%)	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Total	79,786	99,032,825	61,049	57,892,981	30.7%	71.1%
(Brokerage)	52,982	62,640,790	42,571	37,600,648	24.5	66.6
(Proprietary Trading)	26,804	36,392,035	18,478	20,292,333	45.1	79.3
Brokerage / Total	66.4%	63.3%	69.7%	64.9%		
TSE Share	6.0%	7.3%	6.1%	6.8%		
Brokerage Commission per share (yen)	3.86		2.88			

4. Underwriting, Subscription, and Distribution

(Millions of shares or yen except percentages)

	Year Ended March 31, 2006 (A)	Year Ended March 31, 2005 (B)	Comparison (A-B)/(B)(%)
Underwriting			
Stocks (number of shares)	420	374	12.5
(yen amount)	1,122,472	915,220	22.6
Bonds (face value)	8,740,809	9,249,792	-5.5
Investment trust certificates (yen amount)			
Commercial paper and others (face value)	86,100	469,800	-81.7
Subscription and Distribution*			
Stock (number of shares)	1,112	868	28.2
(yen amount)	1,393,866	1,032,890	34.9
Bond (face value)	3,393,022	2,415,724	40.5
Investment trust certificates (yen amount)	20,506,780	14,155,124	44.9
Commercial paper and others (face value)	57,400	466,600	-87.7

* Includes secondary offering and private placement.

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5. Capital Adequacy Ratio

		(Millions of yen except percentages)	
		March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005
Tier I	(A)	808,067	666,673
Tier II			
Statutory reserves		3,104	2,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts		26	30
Subordinated debt		310,000	319,500
Total	(B)	313,130	321,531
Illiquid Asset	(C)	177,390	156,371
Net Capital (A)+(B)-(C)=	(D)	943,807	831,833
Risk		78,687	125,301
Market risk		78,687	125,301
Counterparty risk		203,853	133,042
Basic risk		102,528	93,334
Total	(E)	385,069	351,678
Capital Adequacy Ratio	(D)/(E)	245.1%	236.5%

* Market risk calculation method has been changed to internal risk model from standard method defined in Article 5 of the Cabinet Office Regulation Regarding Capital Adequacy Ratio since April 2005.