NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

ANNUAL REPORT
31 March 2018

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 1981122

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The Directors of Nomura Bank International plc (the "Bank") present their Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 March 2018. The Bank is incorporated in England and Wales and its registered office is at 1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB.

STRATEGIC REPORT

REVIEW OF THE BANK'S BUSINESS, DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS AND INFORMATION REGARDING BRANCHES

Review of the Business

The Bank's primary role is to support the Global Wholesale Business, predominantly the Global Markets Division, of the Nomura Group (Nomura Holdings, Inc. ("NHI") and its consolidated subsidiaries).

The Bank has a liaison office in Istanbul, Turkey. During the year the Bank has closed its branch in Milan, Italy and representative office in China. The Bank's principal activities include:

- issuance of guaranteed credit and equity linked notes and certificates;
- provision of sub-participations and structured loans (including bridge and warehouse financing);
- purchase of structured credit assets and structured loans;
- provision of traditional banking products such as loans and credit facilities in major currencies, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, letters of credit and guarantees; and
- taking deposits (including foreign exchange and other reference linked deposits).

During the year the Bank continued its note issuance business. The Bank has a number of platforms for the issuance of debt which allows it to issue equity-linked notes and certificates and credit-linked notes and warrants to investors, which includes notes that are traded on exchanges. In addition to the above, the Bank continues to provide loan facilities to clients across a wide variety of industries, including power and gas, telecommunications and fast moving consumer goods.

The Bank continues to lend predominantly on a secured basis through the use of reverse repurchase transactions ('Securities purchased under agreements to resell'). As at 31 March 2018, 91% (2017: 86%) of funds were advanced on a secured basis, mainly to Nomura International Plc (NIP).

The Bank's key financial indicators during the year were as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Net interest income	65,062	35,201
Profit for the year	16,131	14,615
Total comprehensive gain/(loss)	7,580	(51,471)
Total assets	7,844,926	7,772,643
Total liabilities	7,362,186	7,297,483
Shareholders' funds	482,740	475,160

The Bank has reported a post tax profit for the year ending 31 March 2018 of $16,130,718 (2017: $14,615,240). This profit is driven by fee income received for facilitating structured note issuance.

The Bank reported a total comprehensive gain for the year of $7,580,386 (2017: loss of $51,471,071). The most significant impact to the Bank's performance this year has been as a result of the tightening of the Nomura Group's own credit spreads, which has resulted in a negative impact for the year of $17,599,553 (2017: loss of $60,031,664).

The Bank's total assets increased year on year by 1% to $7,844,926,051 (2017: 7,772,643,000).

From an operational standpoint, the Bank outsources a significant proportion of its support services under service level agreements to the related departments of NIP. The Treasury department continues to manage the liquidity of the Bank and provides asset and liability management for the balance sheet.

The Bank will continue to focus on its activities supporting the Global Wholesale Business, predominantly the Global Markets Division, of the Nomura Group.

Description of Principal Risks

The Bank's activities involve the assumption and transfer of certain risks, including market risk, credit risk, operational risk, cross-border risk, model risk, liquidity and funding risks, and business risk. Further information on these risks and the Bank's risk management is provided in note 13 to the financial statements.

These risks are managed through sub-committees of the Board of Nomura Europe Holdings plc (NEHS), the Bank's immediate parent. These include a Prudential Risk Committee ("PRC") having oversight of, and providing advice to the Board on the NEHS Group's risk profile, risk appetite, future risk strategy and maintenance of an appropriate risk control framework. Additionally, there are committees dedicated to overseeing cross-border risk in relation to non-Europe Middle East and Africa ("non-EMEA") business booked into certain European entities, including the Bank.

Future Developments

The U.K. is due to formally leave the European Union at the end of March 2019 following the Brexit referendum held in June 2016 and triggering of Article 50 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union. In the meantime, the U.K. remains a full member of the EU, although its influence over rule-making is significantly reduced. The U.K. and EU are currently in a negotiating process on the terms of exit and future relationship agreement. In March 2018 a status quo transition period was agreed meaning the U.K. will continue to be an EU member on current terms, without input into the rule-making process, until December 2020. The transition status is provisional and will need to be formally signed off by both sides which is expected in late 2018. The U.K. financial services sector currently relies on access to the EU single market to conduct business across borders within the EU. Both sides have emphasized the need for continued good access, but the terms of the future relationship will not start to become clear until detailed talks start in late 2018. The Nomura Group is currently progressing their contingency plans in order to ensure that they are able to provide continued service to clients both regionally and globally.

EMPLOYEE MATTERS

The Bank outsources all of its support services under service level agreements to departments of NIP, an affiliated company.

The Bank is committed to the principle of equal employment opportunity for all employees and to providing employees with a work environment free of discrimination and harassment regardless of age, disability, race, gender identity and gender expression, religion or belief, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, sex or sexual orientation. Our recruitment, development and promotion procedures are based on the requirements of a particular position. The Bank's objective is to attract job applications from the best possible candidates and to retain the best people. We are also committed to having a diverse range of skills, values, knowledge, experience and geographical, educational and professional backgrounds amongst our employees.

The Nomura Group has an established policy of communicating with all its employees regularly, including U.K. employees, in order to provide information relevant to them about their employment and Nomura. This includes regular Nomura news bulletins circulated to all U.K. employees as well as communication and updates on the employee training programmes that are available. All U.K. employees are encouraged to participate in the various employee committees and networks offered by the Nomura Group. The Nomura Group is not listed in the U.K. and therefore does not operate an employee share scheme. However employee involvement in the performance of the Bank is encouraged in a number of ways, including through the provision of a discretionary bonus scheme, which is based on the employee's individual performance as well as their division as a whole and the overall Bank and Nomura Group performance. The Nomura Group's financial performance is regularly communicated to employees through quarterly town halls in which the financial performance is discussed.

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

The Bank believes a healthy environment is the foundation of stable economic and social conditions for future generations. The Bank is committed to acting in an environmentally responsible manner and to achieving energy performance improvement.

The Nomura Group:

- encourages investment and constructive engagement in environmentally friendly and energy efficient goods and services;
- assesses environmental risks and continually strives to minimize pollution to mitigate our effect on climate change;
- complies with relevant environmental laws and regulations and engages with external stakeholders on environmental issues;
- is committed to reducing waste and the use of natural resources in order to minimize the impact of its footprint on the environment;
- is committed to continual improvement in energy performance;
- aims to maximize the efficiency of its property portfolio through effective asset management covering utilization, maintenance, accessibility and disposals;
- promotes the importance of biodiversity and a healthy ecosystem;
- communicates this policy to all its employees to raise awareness of environmental issues and encourages environmentally friendly initiatives;
- will make available the necessary resources to achieve our environmental and energy objectives and targets.

The Nomura Group makes this policy available for public viewing on request.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD AT A MEETING HELD ON 18 July 2018

Christopher Barlow
Company Secretary

19 July 2018

Company Registration Number: 1981122

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out on page 15 and 16. The profit from continuing operations transferred to reserves for the year amounted to $16,130,718 (2017: gain of $14,615,240).

No interim dividend was paid (2017: nil) and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017: nil).

EVENTS SINCE THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

No events to report post balance sheet date.

DONATIONS

No political donations were made during the year (2017: nil).

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank issues debt with returns linked to equity, credit instruments or other indices. The Bank actively manages the resultant risk on a fair value basis using a combination of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments with the express intention of eliminating significant market risk arising from such transactions.

The Bank also offers traditional banking products to facilitate customer business such as credit facilities, guarantees and letters of credit. In addition to debt issuances noted above, the Bank mainly obtains financing from intercompany borrowings. Further analysis on financial instruments is disclosed in Notes 1, 8, 13 and 14.

MATTERS DEALT WITH IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

An indication of the likely future developments of the Bank, information pertaining to branches of the Bank outside of the United Kingdom and employee matters have been discussed in the Bank's strategic report.

DIRECTORS

The current Directors and those who served during the year are as shown below:

David Godfrey	Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Chairman (appointed on 07 April 2017)
James Leng	Non-Executive Director (resigned on 07 April 2017) Non-Executive Chairman (resigned on 07 April 2017)
Jonathan Lewis	Director and Chief Executive officer
John Tierney	Director
Lewis O'Donald	Director
Jonathan Britton	Non-Executive Director
Neeta Atkar	Non-Executive Director (appointed 22 March 2018)
David Benson	Non-Executive Director (resigned on 31 December 2017)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

As at the date of this report and during the relevant financial year, indemnities are and were in force under which the Bank has agreed to indemnify certain Directors of the Bank, Directors of certain associated Companies to the extent permitted by law and in accordance with the Bank's articles of association, in respect of certain losses and liabilities arising out of, in connection with, the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities, as Directors of the Bank. In addition, NHI effected a global Directors and Officers liability insurance programme for the benefit of the Nomura Group.

GOING CONCERN

The Bank's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report. In addition, Note 13 and 16 of the statutory financial statements for the year to 31 March 2018 describes the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for risk management and capital management, as well as its exposures to credit and liquidity risk.

Given that the Bank hedges its market risk, the Directors consider the Bank's capital position to be strong. The Bank does not hedge its own credit risk, however this does not impact its capital. Whilst the Bank has significant exposure to Nomura Group companies, and in particular to NIP, this is minimised through significant collateralisation to minimise the Bank's exposure. The Bank's net exposures with NIP are supported by a limited written guarantee from the Bank's ultimate parent, NHI.

The maturity profile of the Bank's liabilities is typically much longer dated than that of its assets, minimising the risk of the Bank not being able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast doubt about the ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern. They have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The Directors who were members of the Board at the time of approving the Directors' Report are listed on page 5. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and of the Bank's Auditors, each of these Directors confirms that:

- to the best of each Director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of their report of which the Bank's Auditors are unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps a Director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Bank's Auditors are aware of the information.

AUDITORS

The Auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution re-appointing them as Auditors and authorising the Directors to determine their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, the Strategic Report and the Bank financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and of the profit or loss of the Bank for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank;
- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting policies, Changes in accounting Estimates and Errors" and then apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- make judgements that are reasonable;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs as adopted by the European Union is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Bank's financial position and financial performance; and
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Bank's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank and enable them to ensure that the Bank's financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Strategic Report in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable regulations.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD AT A MEETING HELD ON 18 July 2018

Christopher Barlow
Company Secretary

19 July 2018

Company Registration Number: 1981122

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nomura Bank International Plc (the "Bank", "NBI") for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 19, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC (CONTINUED)

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	• Risk of fraud in recognition of revenue in respect of Nomura Bank International's Own Credit Adjustment ('OCA')
Materiality	• Overall materiality of \$ 9.655m which represents 2% of Net Assets.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated Audit Committee
Risk of fraud in recognition of revenue in respect of Nomura Bank International's Own Credit Adjustment ('OCA') Value of risk-\$17.6m (2017:- \$60m) There is a risk that management could manipulate profit and loss recognition where recognition is subjective, e.g. judgements involving complex asset valuations. For NBI, this risk is specific to revenue recognition in respect of Nomura's Own Credit Adjustment (OCA). This is due to the fact that OCA represents the sole significant driver of NBI's other comprehensive income given the structure of the entity as market risk flat. And as such this is identified as the sole component of the other comprehensive income where there would be potential for management override.	As general responses to the risks relating revenue and expense recognition, we performed the following procedures: • Journal entry testing to test for management override of controls, using pre-determined criteria to focus on higher risk journals, and by building unpredictability into our sample ; • Testing of key entity level controls. This involves assessing the entity level controls in existence over the control environment; risk assessment; monitoring; information and communication and control activities;	No material issues were identified from the execution of our audit procedures over the risk of fraud in recognition of revenue in respect of Nomura Bank Internationals Own Credit Adjustment. We concluded that in the context of the inherent uncertainties as disclosed in the financial statements, the valuations of the entity's own issued liabilities and the inputs used within the own credit calculation are within a reasonable range of outcomes and as such the revenue arising from movements in the entity's own credit spread for the year ended 31 March 2018 are materially correct.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC (CONTINUED)

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated Audit Committee
	• We tested the Model Validation Group (MVG) model approval, model change and annual re-review processes. We also completed a walkthrough Nomura's OCA valuation policy. We considered the appropriateness of the methodology applied to calculating the adjustment, with a particular focus on the appropriateness of own credit curve used. • We also performed substantive procedures to validate Nomura's OCA at the period end, testing the key assumptions. • Substantiated the inputs and testing the completeness of the trades that are included in the calculation. This work included gaining an understanding of the movement own credit spreads that are applied within Nomura's OCA.	

An overview of the scope of our audit

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the Bank. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Bank and effectiveness of controls, changes in the business environment, and other factors, such as recent Internal Audit findings, when assessing the level of work to be performed in each location.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the Bank's financial statements, we reflect the Bank's geographic structure, headquartered in London, but whereby the Bank has trading activity originated in other locations (the Americas, Japan and Asia excluding Japan). To make sure that we had adequate quantitative coverage of significant accounts in the financial statements of the Bank, we selected two regions, which represent the principal business units within the Bank.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC (CONTINUED)

We performed an audit of the complete financial information of the two regions ("full scope components") which were selected based on their size or risk characteristics.

Changes from the prior year

Region	Prior year scope	Current year scope
Europe	Full	Full
Asia excluding Japan	Full	Full
Americas	Specific	Specific
Japan	Out of Scope	Out of Scope

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Bank to be $9.7 million (2017: $9.5 million), which is 2% (2017: 2%) of Net Assets. Net Assets (Equity) has been selected for the basis of materiality given the nature of NBI's booking model is such that Equity is relatively low in comparison to total assets as the entity acts as a note issuance vehicle where the market risk associated with external note issuance is transferred to Nomura International Plc. We believe that users of financial statements, including regulators and investors in NBI issuances, would more likely assess the strength of the balance sheet to be of more interest, particularly given the purpose of the entity as described above.

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality and identified no basis for a change to the original assessment.

Performance materiality

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Bank's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2017: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely $7.2m (2017: $7m). We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to our expectation of misstatements based on previous audits, likelihood and effects of misstatements, internal control environment and changes in circumstances of the Bank.

Reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of $0.4m (2017: $0.4m), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or

- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Bank.
- We understood how the Bank is complying with those frameworks. This include our assessment of the oversight of those charged with governance, the culture of honesty and ethical behaviour and whether a strong emphasis is placed on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place, and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud because of the likelihood of detection and punishment.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Bank's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC (CONTINUED)

Other matters we are required to address

We were appointed by the company on 28 September 2017 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2018 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments is 16 years, covering the years ending 31 March 2003 to 31 March 2018.

- The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the company and we remain independent of the company in conducting the audit.

- The audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Maurice McCormick (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
July 2018

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the Nomura Bank International plc web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
INCOME			
Interest income and similar income	2	87,377	51,210
Interest expense and similar charges	2	(22,315)	(16,009)
NET INTEREST INCOME		65,062	35,201
Fee and commission income		49,057	53,777
Fee and commission expense		(6,057)	(4,160)
Dealing loss	3	(75,320)	(54,098)
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		32,742	30,720
Administrative expenses	4	(12,902)	(12,354)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		19,840	18,366
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	6	(3,709)	(3,751)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		16,131	14,615
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equityholders of the parent			
Profit for the year from continuing operations		16,131	14,615

All gains and losses in the current year noted above are derived from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 21 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**16,131**	**14,615**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will be reclassified to the income statement			
Foreign currency translation		285	(153)
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Change in fair value attributable to change in the credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss (net of related tax effects)	10	(8,836)	(65,933)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(8,551)**	**(66,086)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**7,580**	**(51,471)**

The notes on pages 21 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called-up share capital $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Other reserve $'000	Own credit reserve $'000	Total shareholders' equity $'000
As at 1 April 2017	**555,000**	**31,857**	**(285)**	**(111,412)**	**475,160**
Profit for the year	-	16,131	-	-	16,131
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	285	(8,836)	(8,551)
Transferred from own credit reserve to retained earnings during the year	-	(15,447)	-	15,447	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	684	285	6,611	7,580
As at 31 March 2018	**555,000**	**32,541**	**-**	**(104,801)**	**482,740**
As at 1 April 2016	**555,000**	**(28,237)**	**(132)**	**-**	**526,631**
Changes on initial application of IFRS 9 in relation to Own credit risk adjustment	-	73,490	-	(73,490)	-
Restated as at 1 April 2016	555,000	45,253	(132)	(73,490)	526,631
Profit for the year	-	14,615	-	-	14,615
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(153)	(65,933)	(66,086)
Transferred from own credit reserve to retained earnings during the year		(28,011)	-	28,011	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	(13,396)	(153)	(37,922)	(51,471)
As at 31 March 2017	**555,000**	**31,857**	**(285)**	**(111,412)**	**475,160**

Following closure of the Bank's Italian branch during the year, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation, previously recognised in Other reserve, has been recognised in the profit and loss.

During the year $15,447,000 (2017: $28,010,788) was transferred from Own Credit reserve to Retained earnings due to derecognition of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss (net of tax effects).

The notes on pages 21 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

NOMURA

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Assets			
Loans and advances to banks		6,635	6,559
Derivative financial instruments		504,352	386,428
Loans and advances to affiliates		1,026,173	1,515,739
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	9	6,196,820	5,745,431
Loans and advances to others		80,493	86,198
Prepayments and accrued income		9,748	2,496
Other assets		8,376	29,781
Available-for-sale financial investments		12	11
Deferred tax assets	11	12,317	-
Total Assets		**7,844,926**	**7,772,643**
Liabilities			
Customer accounts		200	176
Derivative financial instruments		1,107,756	1,243,861
Accruals and deferred income		25,931	31,165
Borrowing from affiliates		246,485	395,945
Borrowing from others		43,235	47,100
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	9	1,450,000	1,450,000
Bonds and medium-term notes	10	4,460,415	4,104,141
Group relief payable		27,424	24,966
Other liabilities		740	129
Total Liabilities		**7,362,186**	**7,297,483**
Shareholders' funds			
Called up share capital	12	555,000	555,000
Retained earnings		32,541	31,857
Own credit reserve		(104,801)	(111,412)
Other reserve		-	(285)
Total Equity		**482,740**	**475,160**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**7,844,926**	**7,772,643**

Approved by the Board of Directors on 18 July 2018 and subsequently signed on its behalf on 19 July 2018 by:

John Tierney
Director
The notes on pages 21 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

NOMURA

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		19,840	18,366
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows			
Depreciation on fixed assets		-	22
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Net change in loans and advances to affiliates		489,566	122,705
Net change in loans and advances to others		5,705	109,965
Net change in borrowing from others		(3,865)	(60,460)
Net change in borrowings from affiliates		(149,460)	(137,950)
Net change in bond and medium term notes		6,929	(522,396)
Net change in available-for-sale financial investments		(1)	-
Net change in derivative assets		(117,924)	157,827
Net change in derivative liabilities		(136,105)	(290,537)
Net change in securities purchased under agreements to resell		(451,389)	1,957,470
Net change in securities sold under agreements to repurchase		-	300,000
Net change in other assets		21,406	12,460
Net change in group relief payable		-	89
Net change in customer accounts		24	(11)
Net change in other liabilities		892	110
Net change in prepayments and accrued income		(7,252)	(523)
Net change in accruals and deferred income		(5,234)	(3,962)
Income tax paid		(5)	(367)
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		**(326,873)**	**1,662,808**
Financing activities			
Proceeds of borrowings and issuance of debt	10	1,401,363	494,643
Repayments of borrowings and redemption of debt	10	(1,074,414)	(2,156,264)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		**326,949**	**(1,661,621)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		76	1,187
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,559	5,372
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**6,635**	**6,559**
Included within operational cash flows			
Interest paid		(21,831)	(15,994)
Interest received		80,124	50,042

The cash and cash equivalents mainly consist of nostro balance.

The notes on pages 21 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AS SHOWN IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION:

31 March 2018

	31 March 2018 $'000	Cash Flow $'000	31 March 2017 $'000
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand	6,635	76	6,559
Net cash balance	6,635	76	6,559

31 March 2017

	31 March 2017 $'000	Cash Flow $'000	31 March 2016 $'000
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand	6,559	1,187	5,372
Net cash balance	6,559	1,187	5,372

RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

	Liabilities as at 31 March 2017	Cash Flow	Non-cash changes			Liabilities as at 31 March 2018
			Acquisition	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Bonds and medium-term notes	4,104,141	326,949	-	6,929	22,396	4,460,415
Total liabilities from financing acitivites	4,104,141	326,949	-	6,929	22,396	4,460,415

The notes on pages 21 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") including all International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, derivative financial instruments and available-for-sale financial assets that have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar ("USD") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand USD except where otherwise stated.

Where appropriate, prior year figures have been restated to conform with current year presentation.

b) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- Where there is no active market for a financial instrument, fair value is determined using valuation techniques which could require judgement, as listed in note 14.
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets, as per note 11.

Additionally, the consolidation of structured entities requires significant judgement. A determination is required of whether the voting rights or other contractual agreements are the dominant factor in deciding who controls a special purpose entity. Judgement is required of when the Bank has power over a special purpose entity and when it has the ability to use its power over the special purpose entity to affect the amount of the Bank's returns.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Foreign Currencies

The Bank's financial statements are presented in USD which is also the functional currency of the Bank.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses denominated in a foreign currency are retranslated using appropriate weighted average exchange rates. All differences arising from the application of closing rates of exchange, together with exchange gains/losses from trading activities, are taken to profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

The rate of exchange between the USD and Sterling at the reporting date was 1.4037 (2017: 1.2519).

d) Operating Income

(i) Interest receivable

Interest income is recognised in profit and loss for all interest bearing financial assets classified as other loans using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or a group of assets and liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

(ii) Interest payable

Interest expense is recognised in profit and loss for all interest bearing financial liabilities using the effective interest method, except for liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) Dealing profits and losses

Income arising from gains and losses on financial instruments designated as fair value through profit and loss is included in dealing losses. Interest on these positions is included, as it is integral to the dealing profit and distinct from interest on banking activities.

Dealing profits arise across a range of instruments, and are managed accordingly. They are presented on a net basis, even though the corresponding financial assets and liabilities may not have been offset in the statement of financial position in accordance with the presentation requirements of International Accounting Standard 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement" ("IAS 39").

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Operating Income (continued)

(iv) Additional interest charges

When a financial asset is measured using the effective interest rate basis then net origination fee income is recognised over the life of the advance as part of interest income. Fees arising from the facilitation and servicing of note issuances are recognised in profit and loss as the service is provided.

(v) Fee income and expense

Fee income relating to loans and advances that are not measured at fair value through profit and loss is recognised in profit and loss to match the cost of providing a continuing service, except where the fee amounts in substance to an additional interest charge, when it is recognised on an effective interest rate basis over the life of the advance as part of Interest Income. Fees arising from the facilitation and servicing of note issuances are recognised in profit and loss as the service is provided.

e) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. Management determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition depending upon the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. Where permitted and appropriate, management re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end. The recognition and derecognition policies of financial assets and liabilities are set out below.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Bank provides loans and advances directly with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans are initially recognised on settlement date at fair value including any direct and incremental transaction costs, and are derecognised on repayment or when all significant benefits and risks have been transferred to a third party.

Such assets are carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss, when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables are recorded within the following statement of financial position classifications: Loans and advances to banks, Loans and advances to affiliates, other loans and advances and other assets.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(ii) **Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss**

The Bank designates certain non-derivative financial instruments and certain non-trading liabilities as fair value through profit and loss where doing so results in more relevant information. Instruments so designated are hybrid products whose risks are hedged using a mixture of derivative or non-derivative products.

These instruments are recognised initially at fair value and transaction costs are taken directly to profit and loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in profit and loss, with the exception of fair value changes attributable to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss, which are included in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised on settlement date for regular way transactions.

Own credit

The Bank has applied the option in IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement” to recognise changes in own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss in other comprehensive income from 1 April 2016. This will have no effect on net assets. Unrealised own credit relating to prior periods has been reclassified from retained earnings to other comprehensive income net of tax on 1 April 2016. Any realised and unrealised amounts recognised in other comprehensive income will not be reclassified to the income statement in future periods. However, realised amounts recognised in other comprehensive income will be reclassified to Retained earnings net of tax within the ‘Statement of Changes in Equity’. As the Bank does not hedge changes in own credit arising on financial liabilities designated at fair value, presenting own credit within other comprehensive income does not create or increase an accounting mismatch in the income statement.

(iii) **Available-for-sale investments**

Available–for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and are not in any of the other categories described above. They are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting. Amounts are initially recognised at fair value including any direct and incremental transaction costs and subsequently held at fair value.

Where applicable interest determined using the effective interest method and impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to profit and loss. Any reversal of impairment losses on non-equity available-for-sale investments is taken to profit and loss.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(iv) Other liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised on settlement date at fair value including any direct and incremental transaction costs, and are derecognised on repayment. Such liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

f) Sale and repurchase agreements

The Bank enters into agreements to sell certain debt securities to counterparties and then repurchase them at a later date ("repo"), called "securities sold under agreements to repurchase" on the statement of financial position. These debt securities where they are originally recognised as long positions are retained on the statement of financial position, and the purchase price received by the Bank shown as a liability to the purchaser.

The Bank also enters into agreements to buy certain debt securities with counterparties and then sell them at a later date ("reverse repurchase transaction"), called "securities purchased under agreements to resell" on the statement of financial position. These debt securities are excluded from the Bank's inventory and the purchase price paid for the securities is shown as an amount receivable from the vendor.

These are carried at amortised cost and difference between sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

g) Derivatives

All derivatives are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried in the Bank's statement of financial position at fair value. Derivatives are recorded as assets when their fair value on the reporting date is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

The Bank uses derivatives to economically hedge interest rate, equity, credit and exchange rate exposures related to non-trading positions. All derivatives held for trading are currently used for hedging purposes. The Bank currently has no derivatives for which hedge accounting is applied. Any realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

Some hybrid contracts contain both a derivative and a non-derivative component. Where the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, we designate the entire contract at fair value through profit and loss as outlined in 1(h)(ii).

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h) Fair Values

The Bank holds a significant portion of financial instruments at fair value, as described below. A description of the Bank's policies with regards to its application of fair value measurements to significant financial instruments is as follows:

(i) Valuation of fair value instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date.

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. Therefore, the fair value of financial instruments, including exchange-trading securities and derivatives is based on quoted market prices on exchanges or other 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 contractual terms, position size, underlying asset prices, interest rates, dividend rates, time value, volatility and other statistical measurements for the relevant instruments or for instruments with similar characteristics. These models also incorporate adjustments relating to counterparty and the Bank's own credit risk and market liquidity adjustments. These adjustments are fundamental components of the fair value calculation process. The valuation technique used maximises the use of market inputs and minimises the use of entity-specific inputs which are unobservable in the market.

Valuation pricing models and their underlying assumptions impact the amount and timing of unrealized gains and losses recognised, 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 the Bank's estimates of fair value in the future, potentially affecting trading and non-trading gains and losses. The Bank's estimates 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.

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

The Bank seeks to minimize market risks by entering into hedging derivatives to economically hedge the exposures of certain fair value option (FVO) elected notes. The Bank applies the "portfolio exception" in IFRS 13.48 to measure the fair value of this group of financial assets and financial liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h) Fair Values (continued)

(ii) Fair value option

Certain financial instruments may be designated at fair value by management when one of the following criteria is met:

The financial instrument contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows resulting from the financial instrument; or

1) Fair value will eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise result from measuring related financial instruments on different bases; or

2) The financial instrument is part of a group of financial instruments both managed and evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Information about these financial instruments is provided internally on a fair value basis to the Bank's key management personnel.

The fair value option election is undertaken on a product-by-product basis. This only applies to those instruments that meet one or more of the above criteria, where fair value would provide a fairer representation of the risks associated with those instruments. Once made, the fair value option election is irrevocable.

i) Derecognition

Transfers of financial assets and liabilities are assessed to determine if assets can be derecognised. The Bank derecognises financial assets when significantly all the risks and rewards of the asset are transferred. If significantly all the risks and rewards of the asset are retained, the Bank retains the financial assets on its Bank's statement of financial position with an associated liability for consideration received. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains significantly all the risks and rewards of the transferred asset, but retains control over the asset, it recognises the transferred asset and an associated liability measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations retained by the Bank.

j) Impairment

The Bank assesses at the reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is considered impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the reporting date and that loss event has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

For loans and receivables, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is included in profit and loss. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed in profit and loss.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j) Impairment (continued)

For debt securities classified as available-for-sale, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss in that investment previously recognised in profit and loss.

The calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from obtaining and selling the underlying collateral.

k) Collateral and offsetting

The Bank enters into agreements with counterparties whenever possible and, when appropriate, obtains collateral.

The Bank holds collateral in respect of credit-related instruments where this is considered desirable, given the customer's financial position and the overall banking relationship.

The collateral can take the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for both existing and future liabilities. In addition, the Bank receives cash or securities collateral from Nomura group companies in respect of derivative exposure.

Amounts due to / owed by counterparties are only netted if there is a legal right to offset and management intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. At present, no transactions meet these criteria and no amounts due to / owed by counterparties have been netted.

l) Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted on or before the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position and the tax base. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to be reversed based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

m) Financial guarantees

The Bank issues financial guarantee contracts which require the Bank to reimburse holders of such guarantees for any losses suffered due to a failure by specified debtors to make payments when due as specified by the terms of an underlying debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are initially recognised at fair value. The amount initially recognised includes an adjustment for transaction costs which are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. On a subsequent measurement basis, the value of the financial guarantee is adjusted to reflect the best estimate of the amount required to settle the probable obligation at the reporting date, if higher than the amount initially recognised. Any amount recognised is net of cumulative amortization previously recognised.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

n) Retirement Benefits

The Bank is a member of a defined benefit scheme comprising certain U.K. Nomura companies administered by NIP. The defined benefit plan administered by NIP is a plan that shares risks between entities under common control and is run on a basis that does not allow the individual companies participating within the scheme to identify their shares of the underlying assets and liabilities. As a result, the Bank is not required to apply defined benefit accounting and therefore has applied defined contribution accounting to the scheme in accordance with IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”. There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost to the Bank.

o) Provisions for liabilities and charges and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation in accordance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. A contingent liability is a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed in the future or it is a present obligation (legal or constructive) and either it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate cannot be made of the amount of the obligation. A contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities may develop in a way not initially expected. Therefore, they are assessed continually to determine if a provision should be recognised.

p) Cash flow statement

The Bank uses the indirect method to produce a cash flow statement in accordance with IAS 7 “Statement of Cash flows”.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, if any, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

r) Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Bank has only one operating and reportable segment involving financing activities. Substantially all of the Bank’s gross and net assets and profit before taxation reported in these financial statements has arisen from this segment.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

s) **Reserves**

The Bank has the following reserve accounts:

- Retained Earnings: Represents the accumulated retained earnings of the Bank.
- Other Reserve: The reserve contains the foreign currency gains and losses arising from the translation of foreign operations.
- Own credit reserve: The reserve contains unrealised own credit adjustments net of tax in relation to financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss.

t) **Standards issued but not yet effective**

Accounting developments to be adopted during the following financial year

The following table presents a summary of authoritative accounting developments relevant to the Bank which will be adopted during the year ended 31 March 2019, together with an assessment of the expected effect of each development on these financial statements:

Pronouncement (Issuance date)	Summary of new requirements and status of Implementation program	Expected adoption date and method of adoption	Effect on these financial statements
IFRS 9 *"Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement"* (July 2014)	Summary of new requirements • Replaced IAS 39 to provide a comprehensive new classification and measurement framework to be applied to financial instruments, including business model and cash flow characteristics tests. • Provides a new expected model for recognition of impairment charges against financial assets at amortised cost. • Retains existing guidance in IAS 39 for derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. • Introduces a new hedge accounting model which aims to provide a better link between an entity's risk management strategy • Amends certain disclosures requirements in IFRS 7.	Modified retrospective adoption from 1 April 2018 (1)	No material impact expected

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pronouncement (Issuance date)	Summary of new requirements and status of Implementation program	Expected adoption date and method of adoption	Effect on these financial statements
IFRS 9 *"Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement"* (July 2014) (continued)	Implementation program • The Nomura Group has a centrally managed IFRS 9 program sponsored by the Global Head of Accounting Policy, Global Head of Risk and Global Financial Accounting. Additional governance of the program's local implementation is through the EMEA IFRS 9 Steering Committee and includes representation from Finance and Risk. • The IFRS 9 implementation program concluded with processes and controls embedded into the financial reporting framework for implementation on 1 April 2018. Impact analysis • All secured financing transactions are defined under IFRS 9 as a portfolio of financial assets being managed through a fair value management model and are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss. The impact of moving from an accruals basis of accounting to fair value through profit and loss under the IFRS 9 business model is not expected to be material based on the nature of the existing portfolio. • Secured financing transactions accounted for at fair value through profit and loss will therefore not be in scope of the IFRS 9 expected credit loss impairment model. The remaining portfolio of assets carried at amortized cost in scope of IFRS 9 expected credit losses is limited and due to the fact that these assets are predominantly short term in nature and deemed to be subject to low credit risk, there is no material impact. • NBI does not apply hedge accounting and as such there is no impact of the new IFRS 9 hedge accounting model		

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pronouncement (Issuance date)	Summary of new requirements and status of Implementation program.	Expected adoption date and method of adoption	Effect on these financial statements
Amendments to IFRS 9 *"Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation"* (October 2017)	• A narrow-scope exception has been added to IFRS 9 to allow instruments with symmetric prepayment options that could result in negative compensation payments to qualify for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income measurement because they would otherwise fail the solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI) condition. • Effective from 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.	Modified retrospective adoption from 1 April 2018 (1)	No material impact expected
IFRS 15 *"Revenue from Contracts with Customers"* (May 2014)	• Replaces existing revenue recognition guidance in IAS 18 and various other accounting developments for recognition of revenue in connection with goods and services provided to customers. • Requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers through application of a five-step model. • Specifies the accounting for costs to obtain or fulfill a customer contract. • Revises existing guidance for principal-versus-agency determination. • Changes the approach to accounting for transfers of non-financial assets to buyers other than customers. • Requires extensive new footnote disclosures around nature and type of revenue from services provided to customers.	Modified retrospective adoption from 1 April 2018 (1)	No material impact expected

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pronouncement (Issuance date)	**Summary of new requirements and status of Implementation program.**	**Expected adoption date and method of adoption**	**Effect on these financial statements**
IFRS 2 Amendments *"Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)"* (June 2016)	• Provide guidance on the classification of share-based payment treatments which have net settlement features. • Provides guidance on accounting for cash-settled share-based payment conditions that include performance conditions. • Provides new guidance on accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled.	Prospective from 1 April 2018 (1)	No impact expected
IAS 28 Amendments *"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016"* (December 2016)	• Amends IAS 28 to clarify that the election to measure associates that are venture capital organisations or other qualifying entity at fair value can be made on an investment-by-investment basis on initial recognition.	Prospective from 1 April 2018	No impact expected
IFRIC 22 *"Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"*	• Provides interpretation of IAS 21 to provide clarification on accounting for transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency.	Prospective from 1 April 2018 (1)	No material impact expected

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

t) Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Accounting developments to be adopted in later years

The following table presents a summary of new accounting developments relevant to Nomura Bank International plc which will be adopted during the year ending 31 March 2020 together with an assessment of the expected effect of each development on these financial statements:

Pronouncement (Issuance date)	Summary of new requirements	Expected adoption date and method of adoption	Effect on these financial statements
IFRS 16 *"Leases"* (January 2016)	• Replaces IAS 17 as the primary guidance for accounting for arrangements which meet the definition of a lease or which contain a lease. • Provides a revised definition of a lease. • Requires all lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability in the statement of financial position. • Lessor accounting largely unchanged from existing guidance. • Simplifies the accounting for sale and leaseback transactions. • Requires extensive new qualitative and quantitative footnote disclosures on lease arrangements.	Modified retrospective adoption from 1 April 2019 (1)	No impact expected
IAS 12 Amendments *"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017"* (December 2017)	• Clarifies that entities must recognise all income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity, depending on where the originating transaction or event that generated the distributable profits giving rise to the dividend originated.	Modified retrospective adoption from 1 April 2019	No impact expected

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pronouncement (Issuance date)	Summary of new requirements	Expected adoption date and method of adoption	Effect on these financial statements
IFRIC 23, *"Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"* (June 2017)	• Provides an interpretation of IAS 12 to provide clarification over the accounting treatment to be applied for uncertainties in income taxes in scope of IAS 12. • Introduces a two-step model for recognition and measurement of uncertain tax treatments based on whether it is probable a taxation authority would accept a particular tax treatment.	Modified retrospective adoption from 1 April 2019	No impact expected
IAS 28 *"Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures"* (October 2017)	• Clarifies that companies account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using IFRS 9.	Retrospectively from 1 April 2019	No impact expected

[(1)] Endorsed by the EU

u) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative
The amendments require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). This information for the current period has been provided on page 20 succeeding the statement of cash flows.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of deductible temporary differences. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

The entity has applied amendments retrospectively, however their application has no effect on the entitiy’s financial position and performance.

2. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Interest Income		
Interest on deposits	17,653	17,756
Interest on reverse repurchase transactions	68,297	33,450
Other interest income	1,427	4
	87,377	**51,210**
Interest Expense		
Interest to banks and customers	42	31
Interest on funds borrowed	821	1,621
Interest on repo transactions	20,908	13,575
Other interest expense	544	782
	22,315	**16,009**

Of the total interest income, amounts with respect to Nomura Group companies amounted to $87,171,673 (2017: $49,943,381). Of the total interest expenses, amounts with respect to Nomura Group companies amounted to $1,448,091 (2017: $2,138,523).

3. DEALING LOSS

	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Financial instruments held for trading	(228,633)	170,646
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss account	153,313	(224,744)
	(75,320)	**(54,098)**

Substantially all of the Bank's profit before taxation and gross and net assets are driven from one business segment involving financing activities. The majority of the notes are issued to European institutions. Certain receivables and derivatives are transacted with the Nomura Group. Consequently, a significant portion of the revenues are derived from within the Nomura Group.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Wages, salaries and other social security costs	867	885
Audit of the financial statements	501	308
Audit related assurance services	178	222
Support service charges	11,356	10,918
Depreciation and amortisation	-	21
	12,902	**12,354**

The Bank utilises the services of a number of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. The Bank employs its own staff for certain administrative activities (the number of direct employees at the end of the current financial year totalled 2 (2017: 2)). In addition, the Bank uses the resources of NIP under a Service Level Agreement (SLA), for which a charge is paid.

In addition to the audit fees shown above, an amount of $240,545 (2017: $218,897) was borne by NHI.

5. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The aggregate emoluments paid to the Directors were $504,996 (2017: $503,786).

The highest paid Director received emoluments of $193,414 (2017: $163,870). As at 31 March 2018 the accrued pension totalled $5,393 per annum (2017: $6,458) and no contributions were made to the Group Personal Pension plan.

The number of Directors who exercised share options during the year was 2 (2017: 5).

The number of Directors entitled to receive shares under a long-term incentive plan during the year was 2 (2017: 3).

The above amounts were borne by another Nomura group undertaking.

6. TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(a) TAX CHARGE / (CREDIT)

	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Current tax		
U.K. Corporation tax charge	3,774	3,637
Foreign tax charge	9	105
Adjustment in respect of prior years	43	9
Current tax charge	3,826	3,751
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(92)	-
Effect of change in tax rate	5	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(30)	-
Deferred tax credit	(117)	-
Tax charge in income statement	**3,709**	**3,751**
Tax credit in other comprehensive income:		
Own credit	**(13,560)**	**(2,421)**

(b) RECONCILIATION OF CORPORATION TAX CHARGE

	Year ended 31 March 2018 $'000	Year ended 31 March 2017 $'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	19,840	18,366
U.K. Corporation tax charge at 19% (2017: 20%)	3,770	3,673
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	-
Capital gain from group entities charged at a rate different to the U.K. corporation tax rate	11,247	2,113
Utilisation of unrecognised deferred tax asset	(11,247)	(2,113)
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax asset	(89)	(18)
Effect of tax rate change	5	-
Foreign tax suffered	9	105
Foreign tax relief	-	(18)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	13	9
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	**3,709**	**3,751**

7. RETIREMENT BENEFIT

The Bank participates in a group scheme which is operated for the former employees of the Bank and certain of its fellow subsidiaries. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme, funded by the payment of contributions to a separately administered trust fund. The defined benefit plan administered by NIP is a plan that shares risks between entities under common control and is run on a basis that does not allow the individual company participating within the scheme to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities so that it is accounted for by the Bank as a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the scheme are determined by a qualified actuary. A full actuarial valuation of the defined benefit pension scheme was undertaken at 31 March 2018 by qualified independent actuaries. The Trustee of the scheme is Premier Pensions Management Ltd., a qualified independent actuary.

The costs of the scheme are borne by NIP and full disclosure of the scheme is presented in NIP's financial statements.

At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 the plan assets exceeded the value of the plan liabilities, i.e. there was a surplus. The amount that can be recovered through reduced contributions in the future is the present value of the liability expected to arise from future service by current and future scheme members less the present value of future employee contributions. The Bank does not recognise the pension surplus as an unconditional right to a refund does not exist. The right to a refund requires the approval of the third party plan trustees and as such is contingent upon factors beyond the Bank's control. To the extent the right is contingent, no asset is recognised.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Analysis of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities by IAS 39 classification

	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
	Available-for-sale investments	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit and loss	Financial Assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	6,635	-	6,635
Derivative financial instruments	-	504,352	-	-	-	504,352
Loans and advances to affiliates	-	-	790,145	236,028	-	1,026,173
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	-	-	6,196,820	-	6,196,820
Loans and advances to others	-	-	79,694	799	-	80,493
Other assets	-	-	-	8,376	-	8,376
Available-for-sale Investments	12	-	-	-	-	12
Financial Liabilities						
Customer accounts	-	-	-	-	(200)	(200)
Derivative financial instruments	-	(1,107,756)	-	-	-	(1,107,756)
Borrowing from affiliates	-	-	-	-	(246,485)	(246,485)
Borrowing from others	-	-	(43,235)	-	-	(43,235)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	-	(1,450,000)	(1,450,000)
Bonds and medium term notes	-	-	(4,460,415)	-	-	(4,460,415)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	(740)	(740)
	12	**(603,404)**	**(3,633,811)**	**6,448,658**	**(1,697,425)**	**514,030**

The maximum credit exposure of the financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss amounts to $870m (2017: $711m). The cumulative change in fair value of the assets attributable to changes in credit risk amounts to nil (2017: nil) and the change for the current year is nil (2017: nil). Included in financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss is a loan which is guaranteed by NIP.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
	Available-for-sale investments	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit and loss	Financial Assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	6,559	-	6,559
Derivative financial instruments	-	386,428	-	-	-	386,428
Loans and advances to affiliates	-	-	625,403	890,336	-	1,515,739
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	-	-	5,745,431	-	5,745,431
Loans and advances to others	-	-	86,198	-	-	86,198
Other assets	-	-	-	29,781	-	29,781
Available-for-sale Investments	11	-	-	-	-	11
Financial Liabilities						
Customer accounts	-	-	-	-	(176)	(176)
Derivative financial instruments	-	(1,243,861)	-	-	-	(1,243,861)
Borrowing from affiliates	-	-	-	-	(395,945)	(395,945)
Borrowing from others	-	-	(47,100)	-		(47,100)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	-	(1,450,000)	(1,450,000)
Bonds and medium term notes	-	-	(4,104,141)	-	-	(4,104,141)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	(129)	(129)
	11	**(857,433)**	**(3,439,640)**	**6,672,107**	**(1,846,250)**	**528,795**

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Analysis of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities by product type

Included within the financial assets and financial liabilities above are the following positions with fellow Nomura Group undertakings:

	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Financial assets		
Derivative financial instruments	502,785	384,577
Loans and advances to affiliates	1,026,173	1,515,739
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	6,196,820	5,745,431
Other assets	7,911	29,254
	7,733,689	**7,675,001**
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments	911,232	1,013,061
Borrowing from affiliates	246,485	395,945
	1,157,717	**1,409,006**

9. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ASSETS HELD OR PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

The following table for the Bank provides a summary of financial assets that have been transferred in such a way that part or all of the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition, together with the associated liabilities:

Transferred financial asset	Fair value of transferred assets 2018 $'000	Carrying value of associated liabilities 2018 $'000	Fair value of transferred assets 2017 $'000	Carrying value of associated liabilities 2017 $'000
Relating to securities agreements to repurchase	2,950,910	(1,450,000)	2,814,807	(1,450,000)
Total Assets transferred	**2,950,910**	**(1,450,000)**	**2,814,807**	**(1,450,000)**

Repurchase agreements

The Bank has a program to sell securities under agreements to repurchase (repos) and to purchase securities under agreements to resell (reverse repos). All securities purchased in the table above have been obtained from NIP through reverse repo transactions.

The following table for the Bank provides a summary of financial assets obtained from NIP through reverse repo transactions:

Collateral Received	Fair value of the collateral received 2018 $'000	Carrying value of associated assets 2018 $'000	Fair value of the collateral received 2017 $'000	Carrying value of associated assets 2017 $'000
Relating to securities agreements to repurchase	8,733,419	6,196,820	7,967,315	5,745,431
Total Collateral Received	**8,733,419**	**6,196,820**	**7,967,315**	**5,745,431**

The collateral received above has not been re-hypothecated and does not carry any rights of re-hypothecation.

9. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ASSETS HELD OR PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL (CONTINUED)

The securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase are transferred to a third party and the Bank receives cash in exchange, or other financial assets. These transactions are conducted under terms based on the applicable repo master agreement. If the securities increase or decrease in value the Bank may, in certain circumstances, require, or be required, to pay additional cash collateral. The Bank has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which include credit risk and market risk, and therefore it has not derecognised them. In addition, it recognises a financial liability for the cash received as collateral. Generally, the counterparty's recourse is not limited to the transferred assets. The carrying value and the fair value of securities under agreements to repurchase are the same. Transactions whereby financial assets are transferred, but continue to be recognised in their entirety on the Bank's balance sheet include repurchase agreements and securities transferred to collateralize derivative transactions as well as other financial asset transfers. The transferred financial assets include assets received in reverse repurchase arrangements in which case the associated recognised liability represents the amount to be repaid to counterparties.

Collateral arrangements

Additionally, the Bank has entered into various collateral arrangements with its derivative counterparties or other transactions whereby non cash collateral may be posted. These transactions are conducted under terms based on the applicable derivative agreement (e.g. ISDA Collateral Guidelines). The Bank has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the posted non cash collateral, which include credit risk and market risk. The non cash collateral is not derecognised. Generally, the counterparty's recourse is not limited to the transferred assets.

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

10. BONDS AND MEDIUM-TERM NOTES

	31 March 2018 $'000	31 March 2017 $'000
Bonds and medium- term notes, by remaining maturity:		
- Less than 1 year	613,721	296,057
- Less than 5 years but greater than 1 year	994,833	1,395,805
- Greater than 5 years	2,851,861	2,412,279
	4,460,415	**4,104,141**

As of 31 March 2018, the fair value of the aggregate unpaid principal balance (which is contractually principally protected) of long-term borrowings for which the fair value option was elected was $88,464,301 (2017: $179,353,877) more than the principal balance of such long-term borrowings.

The impact of changes in own credit risk during the year included in other comprehensive income on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss account was an unrealised loss of $17,599,553 (2017:$60,031,664) and realised loss of $4,796,277 (2017: $8,321,210), as well as a U.K. corporation tax credit of $13,560,212 (2017: $2,420,563) arising during the year. The cumulative valuation adjustment resulting from own credit, included in the fair values of bonds and medium notes in the statement of financial position, is a credit of $68,179,698 at 31 March 2018 (2017: credit of $50,580,145). The Bank calculates and applies an own credit adjustment based on movements in the credit spread of the Nomura Group.

Movement in bonds and medium term notes

The bank typically hedge the returns obliged to pay with derivatives and/or the underlying assets to obtain funding equivalent to unsecured long-term debt.

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

$'000	Balance as at 31 March 2017	Issuance	Redemption	Others	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Bonds and medium term notes	4,104,141	1,401,363	(1,074,414)	29,325	4,460,415

$'000	Balance as at 31 March 2016	Issuance	Redemption	Others	Balance as at 31 March 2017
Bonds and medium term notes	6,219,804	494,643	(2,516,264)	(94,042)	4,104,141

10. BONDS AND MEDIUM-TERM NOTES (CONTINUED)

Bonds and medium-term notes	31 March 2018 $'000	31 March 2017 $'000
Carrying amount	4,460,415	4,104,141
Amount the Bank is contractually obligated to pay to the holders of bonds at maturity	4,660,016	4,321,030
Difference between carrying amount and the amount the bank is contractually obligated to pay to the holders of bonds at maturity	199,601	216,889

11. DEFERRED TAX

(a) Movement of recognised deferred tax assets

	Asset at 1 April 2017 $'000	Credit in income statement $'000	Credit in OCI $'000	Asset at 31 March 2018 $'000
Decelerated capital allowance	-	108	-	108
Deferred emoluments	-	9	-	9
Own credit:				
- Unrealised losses	-	-	11,591	11,591
- Transitional adjustment	-	-	609	609
Total	**-**	**117**	**12,200**	**12,317**

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	31 March 2018 $'000	31 March 2017 $'000
Unutilised trade loss	66,616	66,616
Unused capital loss	-	8,267
Decelerated capital allowance	-	88
Own credit:		
- Unrealised losses	-	8.599
- Transitional adjustment	-	964
Total	**66,616**	**84,534**

The U.K. government has reduced the U.K. corporation tax rate in recent years with the enacted rates at 19% from 1 April 2017 and at 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date, when applicable, are calculated by reference to the most appropriate rates based on forecast.

From 1 April 2015, Finance Act 2015 restricts the amount of taxable profits that can be relieved by brought forward tax losses in existence at 31 March 2015 at 50% of such taxable profits. From 1 April 2016 the amount is further restricted to 25% by Finance Act 2016.

From 1 April 2017, the use of post 1 April 2015 brought forward tax losses against current year profits is restricted to 50% subject to an annual £5 million allowance. In addition to this, tax losses incurred after 1 April 2017 and carried forward to subsequent years can be surrendered as group relief subject to the 50% restriction and the annual £5 million allowance. These changes were legislated by Finance (No 2) Act 2017 which was enacted on 16 November 2017.

Under U.K. tax rules, tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

The Bank has recognised a deferred tax asset of $12,317,099 (2017: nil) in respect of deductible temporary differences as it is probable that the reversal of such differences will result in deductions in determining taxable profits of future years.

The Bank has an unutilised trade loss of $391,857,185 million (2017: $391,857,185 million) that is available to set off against future taxable profits. A deferred tax asset of $66,615,721 million (2017: $66.6 million) is not recognised in respect of the trade loss due to uncertainty surrounding the availability of future taxable profits after taking into account the reversal of deductible temporary differences.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

31 March 2018	Authorised	Allotted and fully paid	
	Number	Number	Consideration
	'000	'000	$'000
US Dollar Ordinary shares of $1 each	555,000	555,000	555,000

31 March 2017	Authorised	Allotted and fully paid	
	Number	Number	Consideration
	'000	'000	$'000
US Dollar Ordinary shares of $1 each	555,000	555,000	555,000

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank's activities involve both the assumption and transfer of certain risks which must be managed. The most important types of risk are market risk, credit risk, operational risk, model risk and liquidity risk.

The Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV), including the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), requires NEHS and its fellow subsidiary undertakings, including the Bank, to publish both Pillar 3 and country by country disclosures on a consolidated basis. The March 2018 reports will be published on the below website in the fourth quarter of 2018:

https://www.nomuranow.com/portal/site/nnextranet/en/regulatory-disclosures/

The Role of Financial Instruments

The Bank issues debt with returns linked to equity, credit instruments or other indices. The Bank actively manages the resultant risk on a fair value basis using a combination of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments with the express intention of eliminating significant market risk arising from such transactions.

The Bank also offers traditional banking products to facilitate customer business such as credit facilities, guarantees and letters of credit. In addition to debt issuances noted above, the Bank obtains financing from capital, bank and intercompany borrowings.

Risk Management Structure

The Directors are ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks through their overall risk management approach and approval of risk strategies and principles. Responsibility for risk reporting and control are undertaken by the following independent departments set up within the Bank or under service level agreements with affiliate companies.

Departments

Capital Allocation

The annual process for budgeting entity level capital needs is part of the ICAAP exercise which takes place in conjunction with the budget related processes. The setting of all current and budgeted capital requirements relating to U.K. regulated entities is coordinated and challenged by the Financial and Regulator Control functions within EMEA Finance. The Financial and Regulatory Control functions are also responsible for monitoring compliance with capital usage limits to ensure capital adequacy targets are met.

Treasury Department

The Treasury department monitors compliance with the Bank's liquidity, currency and cash flow policies.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Risk Management

The Risk Management Division comprises various departments in charge of risk management established independently from Nomura's business units. The Risk Management Division is responsible for establishing and operating risk management processes, establishing and enforcing risk management policies and regulations, verifying the effectiveness of risk management methods, as well as reporting to regulatory bodies where required, and handling regulatory applications concerning risk management methods and other items as necessary. Risks at the Bank's level are mainly managed through sub-committees of the Board of NEHS, the Bank's immediate parent.

Finance Department

The Finance Department monitors compliance with internally and externally set regulatory limits and guidelines.

Internal Audit

The Nomura Group Internal Audit Department has responsibility to examine, evaluate and make recommendations on the appropriateness and the effectiveness of the internal control of all business and operational activities.

The Global Head of Internal Audit has an independent reporting line to the Internal Controls Committee, the Chairman of the Nomura Holdings, Inc. Audit Committee and the Audit Mission Directors in Tokyo.

In EMEA, the Head of Internal Audit has an independent reporting line to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of NEHS. The EMEA Head of Internal Audit also reports to the Global Head of Internal Audit and locally to the Chief Executive Officer of EMEA.

Internal Audit adopts a risk-based audit approach. A risk assessment is formally carried out annually using a globally agreed methodology and, where necessary, this is updated throughout the year as a result of continuous monitoring, on completion of audits and in response to internal or external events or incidents.

The outcome of the Internal Audit risk assessment is used as a basis for determining the annual Audit Plan. Any regulatory or other required or expected audits are added to the Plan as well as any Management Requests or Special Projects initiated by Internal Audit, such as pre-implementation reviews, new business reviews or one-off assignments in response to significant changes in the regulatory or business environment. The annual Audit Plan is reviewed and approved by the NEHS Audit Committee.

Audit execution is also risk-based. Key controls are identified and a variety of techniques are used to evaluate the adequacy of the design and the effectiveness of the controls, including inquiry and observation, sample testing and, in some cases, substantive testing.

Internal Audit reports its findings and the agreed issues, target dates and responsible owners to the relevant Audit Committee(s), Senior Management and Line Management as appropriate.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The status of outstanding action plans is reviewed regularly and reported to Management periodically. Internal Audit also performs validation work for issues which Management represents as having been completed.

The Board has satisfied itself as to the adequacy and sufficiency of Internal Audit resources.

A copy of the Internal Audit Charter is available upon request.

The Bank's Risk Committees

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring that an effective internal control environment is maintained within the Bank, and for ensuring that corporate objectives are achieved and are consistent with those of the Nomura Group and the ultimate group holding Company, NHI.

Risk Measurement and Reporting Systems

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in values of financial assets and liabilities (including off-balance sheet items) due to fluctuations in market risk factors (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, prices of securities and others). The Bank uses the Nomura Group's Market Risk Management ("MRM") framework for managing market risk, with some specific criteria applied to the Bank where relevant.

Within the Nomura European Holdings Group, there is a formal process for the allocation and management of economic capital ("NCAT") which is facilitated through the capital allocation agenda discussed by the Capital Allocation Committee.

The Bank uses a variety of statistical risk measurement tools to assess and monitor market risk on an ongoing basis including, but not limited to, Value at Risk ("VaR"), Stressed VaR ("SVaR") and Incremental Risk Charge ("IRC"). The Risk Management Division calculates VaR and NCAT numbers daily for all businesses. These figures are included in weekly reporting to senior management.

The Bank transfers its risks to other Nomura Group companies using derivative products; therefore its market risk is immaterial. No additional VaR disclosures have been made.

i. Equity Price Risk and Issuer Credit Risk

The primary sources of equity price risk and issuer credit risk for the Bank arise from the issuance of debt with returns linked to equity, credit instruments or other indices.

The Bank mitigates such risks through the purchase of direct hedges or by transferring such risks to other Nomura Group companies using derivative products.

As described in note 1(e) (ii) management designates such debt instruments, together with related non-derivative hedges, as fair value through profit and loss. Related derivative hedges are accounted for as Held for Trading items.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below shows an analysis of the risks on a notional basis for non-trading items designated at fair value and those that are held for trading:

31 March 2018:	Equity Risk $'000	Credit Risk $'000	Total $'000
Bonds and Medium-term notes	(849,726)	(3,810,290)	(4,660,016)
Financial assets with embedded derivatives	789,311	-	789,311
Derivative Financial Instruments:			
- Fixed income and credit derivatives	-	3,810,290	3,810,290
- Equity derivatives	60,415	-	60,415
	-	-	-

31 March 2017:	Equity Risk $'000	Credit Risk $'000	Total $'000
Bonds and Medium-term notes	(604,959)	(3,716,070)	(4,321,029)
Financial assets with embedded derivatives	604,959	-	604,959
Derivative Financial Instruments:			
- Fixed income and credit derivatives	-	3,716,070	3,716,070
- Equity derivatives	-	-	-
	-	-	-

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

ii. Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. During the course of the Treasury department's financing and investment activities there is often a need to swap surplus flows in one currency into another currency, a process achieved using currency swap transactions in both outright and derivative forms.

Management will always attempt to minimise structural currency risk and Treasury does not take any views on definitive outright positions, but will always have a translational currency risk given the European nature of assets held on the statement of financial position.

iii. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. Fair value interest rate risk arises from mismatches between the future yield on financial assets and their associated funding costs as a result of interest rate changes.

It is the Bank's policy to mitigate such risk through minimising the mismatch of the dates on which interest receivable on financial assets and interest payable on liabilities are next reset to the market rates or, if earlier, the date on which the instruments mature. Where applicable, derivative transactions are used to reduce this interest rate gap. In accordance with the outsourcing contract, NIP's Treasury department monitors compliance with interest rate gap policies, which are subsequently monitored independently by the Market Risk department. Almost all exposure is hedged to a 3 month LIBOR (or equivalent) position or shorter.

At 31 March 2018, the Bank had no significant exposure to fair value interest rate risk.

b) <u>Credit Risk</u>

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from an obligor's default, insolvency or administrative proceeding which results in the obligor's failure to meet its contractual obligations in accordance with agreed terms. This includes both on and off-balance sheet exposures. It is also the risk of loss arising through a credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") associated with deterioration in the creditworthiness of a counterparty. The Bank uses the Nomura Group's Credit Risk Management ("CRM") framework for managing credit risk, with some specific criteria applied to the Bank where relevant.

CRM operates as a credit risk control function within the Risk Management Division, reporting to the EMEA Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"). The process for managing credit risk at the Bank includes:

- Evaluation of likelihood that a counterparty defaults on its payments and obligations;
- Assignment of internal ratings to all active counterparties;
- Approval of extensions of credit and establishment of credit limits;
- Measurement, monitoring and management of Nomura's current and potential future credit exposures;
- Setting credit terms in legal documentation; and
- Use of appropriate credit risk mitigants including netting, collateral and hedging.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the statement of financial position. Credit derivatives exposure is calculated taking into account the credit quality of the underlying issue and the counterparty. The Bank trades using market convention documentation and, where appropriate, credit enhancements will be added to the documentation.

The Bank is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and the PRA. Counterparty exposure limits are set within the external Large Exposure limit requirements laid down by the Bank's regulator, the FCA and PRA.

As described in note 1(h), the Bank enters into netting agreements with certain counterparties to mitigate its exposure its credit exposure. Amounts are only netted if there is a legal right to offset and the entity intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The impact of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities which are subject to master netting agreements is not reflected in the Statement of Financial Position. At 31 March 2018 no transactions meet these criteria.

The Bank mitigates its exposure to NIP requiring that cash lent is collateralised with securities (reverse repurchase transactions). At 31 March 2018 the fair value of securities pledged to the Bank by NIP was $8.7 billion, and largely comprised highly rated European government bonds. None of this collateral was repledged or retransferred at the reporting date. The exercise of collateral will lead to a significant reduction in the potential loss in the value of the corresponding financial asset in the event of a counterparty failing to perform its contractual commitment.

Credit Risk Exposure

Generally, the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date approximates the financial instruments' carrying amount. However, the below discloses the maximum exposure to credit risk for financial instruments where their carrying amount differs to their maximum exposure to credit risk, without taking account of any collateral held or any other credit enhancements. Certain off balance sheet instruments which expose the Bank to a risk of loss due to default by the parties underlying these contracts are also disclosed.

	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk 31 March 2018 $'000	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk 31 March 2017 $'000
Financial guarantee contracts	184,439	186,743

The Bank receives a combination of cash and securities collateral from NIP with respect to its net derivative exposure with NIP. At 31 March 2018, cash received amounted to $99,658,412 and as at 31 March 2017 the Bank received cash amounted to $296,186,571. Taking into account collateral and other credit enhancements, the Bank's significant credit risk is to NIP. The Bank benefits from a written guarantee from its ultimate parent, NHI, over its exposure to NIP.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Off balance sheet commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank provides corporate counterparties with loan commitment facilities. The notional amount of undrawn commitments is held off balance sheet, until the point at which they become drawn. The fair value of the commitments and the drawn facility are carried at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position.

In addition, the Bank provides certain financial guarantees to third parties over their exposure to Nomura group companies.

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk by Credit Rating

The credit quality of assets and off balance sheet commitments which are subject to credit risk is summarised below. The credit ratings are determined by the Bank's internally determined public rating agency equivalents.

	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk 31 March 2018 $'000	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk 31 March 2017 $'000
Financial Assets		
AA	4,083	3,428
A	7,821,386	7,680,119
BBB	4,041	2,497
BB	2,622	-
Non-Investment	-	86,204
Not Rated	477	395
Total	**7,832,609**	**7,772,643**
Off balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee contracts		
AA	93,474	-
A	862,592	847,437
BBB	165,347	195,733
B	171,187	129,753
Not Rated	44,004	96,775
Total	**1,336,604**	**1,269,698**
Total exposure to credit risk by credit rating	**9,169,213**	**9,042,341**

Within "not rated" are balances representing the pool of counterparties which individually do not generate material credit risk for the Bank.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk by Credit Rating (Continued)

Substantially all the financial assets with exposures rated A are collateralised using a mixture of securities collateral, largely comprising highly rated European government bonds, or cash. In addition, the Bank benefits from a written guarantee from its ultimate parent, NHI, over its exposure to NIP. A significant proportion of the Bank's A exposure is with NIP.

All credit risk arising on these positions is hedged with NIP; therefore there is no net impact on the profit and loss account of the Bank.

There is no loan which is past due at the reporting date 31 March 2018 as well as 31 March 2017.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Due to the Bank's approach to mitigating risk, it is not exposed to any significant concentration risk other than that from other Nomura Group companies.

c) Liquidity Risk

The Bank defines liquidity risk as the potential inability to meet financial obligations as they become due. This risk could arise from various scenarios and could be due both to Nomura-specific and market-wide events. Liquidity risk management policy is based on the Board approved liquidity risk appetite. Our primary objective for liquidity risk management objective is to ensure continuous liquidity across market cycles and periods of market stress, and to ensure that all funding requirements and unsecured debt obligations that fall due within Board-established survival horizons and risk tolerances can be met without any reliance on additional unsecured funding or forced liquidation of assets.

The firm's Maximum Cumulative outflow (MCO) model quantifies the amount of liquidity required to survive the approved stress scenarios. The Bank manages liquidity risk on a self-sufficiency basis and controls liquidity usage via an unsecured funding limit framework. To ensure a readily available source of liquidity to meet the modelled liquidity requirements, we maintain a liquidity portfolio in the form of highly liquid, unencumbered securities ensures that sufficient liquidity is held locally to meet the modelled requirements.

NBI as a U.K. regulated entity is fully compliant with the U.K. PRA prescribed liquidity requirements.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Contractual Maturity Table

The table below shows the maturity profile of the Bank's assets. The analysis into maturity groupings is based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date or, if earlier, the expected date the assets will be realised. Derivatives are disclosed at fair value on demand with the exception of gross settled derivatives, which are shown by contractual maturity remaining. Loans advances to others and financial assets with embedded derivatives are presented at fair value. All the others assets are presented at carrying value.

31 March 2018:	On demand	Less than 30 days	31 days - 1 year	1-5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets						
Loans and advances to banks	6,635	-	-	-	-	6,635
Derivative financial instruments	499,852	2,327	2,173	-	-	504,352
Loans and advances to affiliates	60,670	396,475	502,105	66,923	-	1,026,173
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,143,694	376,680	4,112,139	564,307	-	6,196,820
Loans and advances to others	799	-	-	1,935	77,759	80,493
Prepayments and accrued income	9,748	-	-	-	-	9,748
Other asset	8,376					8,376
Available-for-sale financial investments	-	-	-	-	12	12
Deferred tax asset	12,317	-	-	-	-	12,317
Total assets	1,742,091	775,482	4,616,417	633,165	77,771	7,844,926

31 March 2017:	On Demand	Less than 30 days	31 days - 1 year	1-5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets						
Loans and advances to banks	6,559	-	-	-	-	6,559
Derivative financial instrument	363,659	22,769	-	-	-	386,428
Loans and advances to affiliates	-	891,575	203,814	420,350	-	1,515,739
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2,540,390	298,150	2,731,121	175,770	-	5,745,431
Loans and advances to others	-	-	-	-	86,198	86,198
Prepayments and accrued income	2,496	-	-	-	-	2,496
Other asset	29,781	-	-	-	-	29,781
Available-for-sale financial investments	-	-	-	-	11	11
Total assets	2,942,885	1,212,494	2,934,935	596,120	86,209	7,772,643

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Contractual Maturity Table (continued)

The table below shows the Bank's liabilities by remaining contractual maturity, taking into account early redemption features. Derivatives, other instruments containing embedded derivatives and borrowing from others are presented at their fair values. Derivatives are disclosed at fair value on demand with the exception of gross settled derivatives, which are shown by contractual maturity remaining. Financial liabilities designated at fair value are disclosed based on their earliest redemption date. Structured note issuances are presented at their undiscounted cash flows and remaining liabilities are presented at carrying value.

31 March 2018:	On demand $'000	Less than 30 days $'000	31 days - 1 year $'000	1-5 year $'000	Later than 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities						
Customer accounts	200	-	-	-	-	200
Derivative financial instruments	1,102,672	2,877	2,207	-	-	1,107,756
Accruals and deferred income	25,931	-	-	-	-	25,931
Borrowing from affiliates	161,157	-	-	-	85,328	246,485
Borrowing from others	-	-	1,146	42,089	-	43,235
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	885,693	564,307	-	1,450,000
Bonds and medium-term notes	-	445,923	221,629	907,259	3,085,205	4,660,016
Group Relief Payable	27,424	-	-	-	-	27,424
Other liabilities	740	-	-	-	-	740
Total liabilities	**1,318,124**	**448,800**	**1,110,675**	**1,513,655**	**3,170,533**	**7,561,787**
Other Commitments	184,439	125,000	-	554,013	84,152	947,604
Standby letters of credit issued	-	-	-	110,000	279,000	389,000

31 March 2017:	On demand $'000	Less than 30 days $'000	31 days - 1 year $'000	1-5 year $'000	Later than 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities						
Customer accounts	176	-	-	-	-	176
Derivative financial instruments	1,225,870	17,838	-	153	-	1,243,861
Accruals and deferred income	31,165	-	-	-	-	31,165
Borrowing from affiliates	296,187	19,000	13,634	-	67,124	395,945
Borrowing from others	-	-	2,130	44,970	-	47,100
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	131,000	1,319,000	-	1,450,000
Bonds and medium-term notes	-	3,747	291,768	1,434,509	2,591,006	4,321,030
Group Relief payable	24,966	-	-	-	-	24,966
Other liabilities	129	-	-	-	-	129
Total liabilities	**1,578,493**	**40,585**	**438,532**	**2,798,632**	**2,658,130**	**7,514,372**
Other Commitments	186,743	-	-	524,653	94,199	805,595
Standby letters of credit issued	-	-	-	-	461,200	461,200

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NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

	2018 Within 12 months $'000	2018 After 12 months $'000	2018 Total $'000	2017 Within 12 months $'000	2017 After 12 months $'000	2017 Total $'000
Financial assets						
Loans and advances to banks	6,635	-	6,635	6,559	-	6,559
Derivative financial instruments	504,352	-	504,352	386,428	-	386,428
Loans and advances to affiliates	959,250	66,923	1,026,173	1,095,389	420,350	1,515,739
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	5,632,513	564,307	6,196,820	5,569,661	175,770	5,745,431
Loans and advances to others	799	79,694	80,493	-	86,198	86,198
Prepayments and accrued income	9,748	-	9,748	2,496	-	2,496
Other asset	8,376	-	8,376	29,781	-	29,781
Available-for-sale financial investments	-	12	12	-	11	11
Deferred tax asset	12,317	-	12,317	-	-	-
Total	**7,133,990**	**710,936**	**7,844,926**	**7,090,314**	**682,329**	**7,772,643**
Financial liabilities						
Customer accounts	200	-	200	176	-	176
Derivative financial instruments	1,107,756	-	1,107,756	1,243,708	153	1,243,861
Accruals and deferred income	25,931	-	25,931	31,165	-	31,165
Borrowing from affiliates	161,157	85,328	246,485	328,821	67,124	395,945
Borrowing from others	1,146	42,089	43,235	2,130	44,970	47,100
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	885,693	564,307	1,450,000	131,000	1,319,000	1,450,000
Bonds and medium-term notes	613,721	3,846,694	4,460,415	296,056	3,808,085	4,104,141
Group Relief Payable	27,424	-	27,424	24,966	-	24,966
Other liabilities	740	-	740	129	-	129
Total	**2,823,768**	**4,538,418**	**7,362,186**	**2,058,151**	**5,239,332**	**7,297,483**
Net	**4,310,222**	**(3,827,482)**	**482,740**	**5,032,163**	**(4,557,003)**	**475,160**

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Operational Risk

The Bank defines operational risk as the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It excludes strategic risk (the risk of loss as a result of poor strategic business decisions), but includes the risk of breach of legal and regulatory requirements, and the risk of damage to Nomura's reputation if caused by an operational risk. The Bank uses the Nomura Group's Operational Risk Management ("ORM") framework for the management of the Bank's operational risk.

The Three Lines of Defence

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

1) 1st Line of Defence: The business which owns and manages its risks
2) 2nd Line of Defence: The ORM function, which defines and co-ordinates Nomura Group's operational risk framework and its implementation provides challenge to the 1st Line of Defence
3) 3rd Line of Defence: Internal Audit, who provide independent assurance

The Nomura Group's ORM framework is set out below:

Infrastructure of the framework

- Policy framework: Sets standards for managing operational risk and details how to monitor adherence to these standards.
- Training and awareness: Action taken by ORM to improve business understanding of operational risk.

Products and Services

- Event Reporting: This process is used to identify and report any event which resulted in or had the potential to result in a loss or gain or other impact associated with inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.
- Risk and Control Self-assessment ("RCSA"): This process is used to identify the inherent risks the business faces, the key controls associated with those risks and relevant actions to mitigate the residual risks. Global ORM are responsible for developing the RCSA process and supporting the business in its implementation.
- Key Risk Indicators ("KRI"): KRIs are the metrics used to monitor the business' exposure to operational risk and trigger aapropriate responses as thresholds are breached.
- Scenario Analysis: This process is used to assess and quantify potential high impact, low likelihood operational risk events. During the process, actions may be identified to enhance the control environment which are then tracked via the Operational Risk Management framework.

Outputs

- Analysis and reporting: A key aspect of ORM's role is to analyse, report, and challenge operational risk information provided by business units, and work with business units to develop action plans to mitigate risks.
- Operational risk capital calculation: Calculate operational risk capital as required under Basel standards and local regulatory requirements.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

e) Model Risk

Model Risk is the risk of loss arising from Model errors or incorrect or inappropriate Model application with regard to Valuation Models and Risk Models.

Errors can occur at any point from model assumptions through to implementation. In addition, the quality of model outputs depends on the quality of model parameters and any input data. Even a fundamentally sound model producing accurate outputs consistent with the design objective of the model may exhibit high model risk if it is misapplied or misused.

The Nomura Group has documented policies and procedures in place, approved by the Group Integrated Risk Management Committee ("GIRMC") and/or Global Risk Strategic Committee ("GRSC"), which define the process and validation requirements for implementing changes to valuation and risk models. In addition, a Model Performance Monitoring process has been established to identify and assess specific events, that can indicate that a model is not performing as it should or is potentially unsuitable and to determine what actions (for example, additional validation work) might be necessary. For changes with an impact above certain materiality thresholds, model approval is required. MVG defines these materiality thresholds in a formal procedure and operates a control process to identify where the procedure is not followed. For certain material changes to risk models, backtesting of the new model, parallel running of both models and stress-testing of the new model are required prior to the model being approved.

f) Business Risk

Business risk is the risk of failure of revenues to cover costs due to deterioration of the earnings environment or deterioration of the efficiency or effectiveness of Nomura's business operations. Business risk is managed by the senior management of the Bank, including the Board of Directors.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following methods and assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments:

a) The fair value of loans and receivables and other liabilities due within 12 months are assumed to approximate to their carrying values.

b) Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using a valuation model.

c) Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss and derivatives are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using a valuation model. Such models are based wherever possible on assumptions supported by observable market prices or rates. These valuation techniques are based on assumptions. As a result, the fair value calculated using these valuation techniques will change if the underlying assumptions change. The potential impact of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions to value these financial instruments has not been disclosed as, due to the Bank's transfer of risks to other Nomura Group companies, it is not deemed significant.

The carrying amounts of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value approximate to their fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible by the Bank at the measurement date.

Level 2 Quoted prices in inactive markets or prices containing other inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly. Valuation techniques using observable inputs reflect assumptions used by market participants in pricing financial instruments and are based on data obtained from independent market sources at the measurement date.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement of the financial instrument. Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs reflect management's assumptions about the estimates used by other market participants in valuing similar financial instruments. These valuation techniques are developed based on the best available information at the measurement date.

The following tables presents information about the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value within the fair value hierarchy, based on the transparency of inputs into the valuation techniques used by the Bank to determine such fair values. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the financial instrument.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy – Assets

31 March 2018:	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
- Derivatives	-	239,558	264,794	504,352
Loans and advances to affiliates	-	790,145	-	790,145
Loans and advances to others	-	-	79,694	79,694
	-	**1,029,703**	**344,488**	**1,374,191**

31 March 2017:	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
- Derivatives	-	232,075	154,353	386,428
Loans and advances to affiliates	-	625,403	-	625,403
Loans and advances to others	-	1,588	84,610	86,198
	-	**859,066**	**238,963**	**1,098,029**

Fair value hierarchy – Liabilities

31 March 2018:	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading:				
- Derivatives	-	557,988	549,768	1,107,756
Bonds and medium-term notes	-	4,460,415	-	4,460,415
Borrowings from others	-	43,235	-	43,235
	-	**5,061,638**	**549,768**	**5,611,406**

31 March 2017:	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading:				
- Derivatives	-	836,433	407,428	1,243,861
Bonds and medium-term notes	-	4,104,141	-	4,104,141
Borrowings from others	-	47,100	-	47,100
	-	**4,987,674**	**407,428**	**5,395,102**

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Valuation techniques by major class of financial instrument

The valuation techniques used by Nomura to estimate fair value for major classes of financial instruments, together with the significant inputs which determine classification in the fair value hierarchy, are as follows.

Bank and corporate debt securities and loans carried at fair value

The fair value of bank and corporate debt securities and loans carried at fair value either as trading assets or through election of the fair value option is primarily determined using DCF valuation techniques but also using broker or dealer quotations and recent market transactions of identical or similar debt securities, if available. Consideration is given to the nature of the broker and dealer quotations, namely whether these are indicative or executable, the number of available quotations and how these quotations compare to any available recent market activity or alternative pricing sources. The significant valuation inputs used for DCF valuations are yield curves, asset swap spreads, recovery rates and credit spreads of the issuer. Bank and corporate debt securities are generally classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because these valuation inputs are usually observable or market-corroborated. Certain bank and corporate debt securities will be classified in Level 3 because they are traded infrequently and there is insufficient information from comparable securities to classify them in Level 2, or credit spreads or recovery rates of the issuer used in DCF valuations are unobservable.

Derivatives

Nomura enters into both exchange-traded and OTC equity, interest rate, credit and foreign exchange derivative transactions. Where these derivatives are traded in active markets and the exchange price is representative of fair value, the fair value of exchange-traded derivatives is determined using an unadjusted exchange price and classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of exchange-traded equity derivatives which are traded in inactive markets or where the exchange price is not representative of fair value is determined using a model price and are classified in Level 2. The fair value of OTC equity derivatives is determined through option models such as Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo simulation. The significant valuation inputs used include equity prices, dividend yields, volatilities correlations, interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates and foreign exchange rates. Valuation adjustments are also made to model valuations in order to reflect counterparty credit risk on derivative assets and Nomura's own creditworthiness on derivative liabilities. OTC derivatives are generally classified in Level 2 because all significant valuation inputs and adjustments are observable or market-corroborated. Certain less liquid vanilla or more complex equity derivatives are classified in Level 3 where dividend yield, interest rate, credit spread, recovery rate, volatility or correlation valuation inputs are significant and unobservable.

Nomura includes valuation adjustments in its estimation of fair value of certain OTC derivatives relating to funding costs associated with these transactions to be consistent with how market participants in the principal market for these derivatives would determine fair value.

Bonds and medium-term notes ("Structured notes")

Structured notes are debt securities issued by Nomura which contain embedded features that alter the return to the investor from simply receiving a fixed or floating rate of interest to a return that depends upon some other variables, such as an equity or equity index, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, credit rating of a third party or a more complex interest rate (i.e., an embedded derivative).

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Valuation techniques by major class of financial instrument (CONTINUED)

The fair value of structured notes is determined using a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability if available, and where not available, using a mixture of valuation techniques that use the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities, similar liabilities when traded as assets, or an internal model which combines DCF valuation techniques and option pricing models, depending on the nature of the embedded features within the structured note. Where an internal model is used, Nomura estimates the fair value of both the underlying debt instrument and the embedded derivative components. The significant valuation inputs used to estimate the fair value of the debt instrument component include yield curves, prepayment rates, default probabilities and loss severities. The significant valuation inputs used to estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative component are the same as those used for the relevant type of freestanding OTC derivative discussed above. A valuation adjustment is also made to the entire structured note in order to reflect Nomura's own creditworthiness. This adjustment is determined based on recent observable secondary market transactions and executable broker quotes involving Nomura debt instruments and is therefore typically treated as a Level 2 valuation input. Structured notes are generally classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as all significant valuation inputs and adjustments are observable.

VALUATION PROCESSES

In order to ensure the appropriateness of any fair value measurement of a financial instrument used within these financial statements including those classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy, the Bank operates a governance framework which mandates determination or validation of a fair value measurement by control and support functions independent of the businesses assuming the risk of the financial instrument. Such functions within Nomura Group with direct responsibility for either defining, implementing or maintaining valuation policies and procedures are as follows:

- The Product Control Valuations Group ("PCVG") within Nomura's Finance Department has primary responsibility for determining and implementing valuation policies and procedures in connection with determination of fair value measurements. In particular, this group will ensure that valuation policies are documented for each type of financial instrument. While it is the responsibility of our businesses to price our financial instruments, the PCVG are responsible for independently verifying or validating these prices. In the event of a difference in opinion or where the estimate of fair value requires judgement, the valuation used within these financial statements is made by senior managers independent of the businesses. This group reports to the Global Head of Product Control and ultimately to the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of Nomura Group;

- The Accounting Policy Group ("APG") within Nomura's Finance Department defines the Group's accounting policies and procedures, including those associated with determination of fair value. This group reports to the Global Head of Accounting Policy and ultimately to the CFO of Nomura Group; and

- The Global Model Validation Group ("MVG") within Nomura's Risk Management Department validates the appropriateness and consistency of pricing models used to determine fair value measurements independently of those who design and build the models. The group reports to the Global Head of Market and Quantitative Risk of Nomura Group.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs

Level 3 financial instruments are often hedged with instruments within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the gains or losses below do not reflect the offsetting gains or losses for these hedging instruments. Additionally, due to these hedging arrangements no effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions has been disclosed as a change in any assumption would cause a similar offsetting effect to the hedging instruments' fair value. Level 3 instruments are also measured using both observable and unobservable inputs. Fair value changes presented below, therefore, reflect realised and unrealised gains and losses resulting from movements in both observable and unobservable parameters.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities include instruments whose valuations are significantly dependent on parameters which are unobservable in the market. Financial instruments are categorised in accordance with their lowest level significant input. As a result, a derivative valued using a combination of Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 parameters would be classified in Level 3 in its entirety, if its value is significantly affected by at least one significant unobservable parameter.

These financial instruments are often hedged with instruments within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the gains or losses below do not reflect the offsetting gains or losses for these hedging instruments. Additionally, due to these hedging arrangements no effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions has been disclosed as a change in any assumption would cause a similar offsetting effect to the hedging instruments' fair value. Level 3 instruments are also measured using both observable and unobservable inputs. Fair value changes presented below, therefore, reflect realised and unrealised gains and losses resulting from movements in both observable and unobservable parameters.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table presents information about financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for which the Bank has utilised Level 3 inputs to determine fair value.

31 March 2018:	At 1 April 2017	Total gains/ (losses) in P&L	Net cash (in)/out	Settle-ments	Net transfers in/(out) of level 3	At 31 March 2018	Unrealised Total gains/ (losses)in P&L
$'000s							
Financial assets							
Financial assets held for trading:							
- Derivatives	154,353	137,998	-	(22,266)	(5,291)	264,794	114,033
Loans and advances to others	84,610	(6,851)	347	-	1,588	79,694	(6,851)
	238,963	131,147	347	(22,266)	(3,703)	344,488	107,182

31 March 2017:	At 1 April 2016	Total gains/ (losses) in P&L	Net cash (in)/out	Settle-ments	Net transfers in/(out) of level 3	At 31 March 2017	Unrealised Total gains/ (losses)in P&L
$'000s							
Financial assets							
Financial assets held for trading:							
- Derivatives	182,790	19,104	-	(50,209)	2,668	154,353	6,365
Loans and advances to others	101,132	(16,522)	-	-	-	84,610	(16,522)
	283,922	2,582	-	(50,209)	2,668	238,963	(10,157)

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

31 March 2018:	At 1 April 2017	Total gains/ (losses) in P&L	Net cash (in)/out	Settle-ments	Net transfers in/(out) of level 3	At 31 March 2018	Unrealised Total gains (losses)in P&L
$'000s							
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities held for trading:							
- Derivatives	407,428	147,206	-	(13,396)	8,530	549,768	153,518
	407,428	147,206	-	(13,396)	8,530	549,768	153,518

31 March 2017:	At 1 April 2016	Total gains/ (losses) in P&L	Net cash (in)/out	Settle-ments	Net transfers in/(out) of level 3	At 31 March 2017	Unrealised Total gains (losses)in P&L
$'000s							
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities held for trading:							
- Derivatives	410,305	(13,385)	-	9,403	1,105	407,428	15,541
	410,305	(13,385)	-	9,403	1,105	407,428	15,541

Total gains and losses on financial liabilities included in the above table are included in 'Dealing losses' in the profit and loss account.

The Bank assumes that all transfers of financial instruments from one level to another level within the fair value hierarchy occur at the beginning of the relevant quarter in which the transfer takes place.

During the year, financial assets were transferred into Level 3, as certain parameters became unobservable or more significant. There were no transfers out of Level 3.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Level 3 quantitative disclosures on significant unobservable inputs

The following table presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by the Bank for Level 3 financial instruments as of 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017:

31 March 2018

Class of financial instrument	Fair value $'000	Valuation techniques	Significant Unobservable inputs	Range
Financial Instruments held for trading				
- Derivative Assets	264,794	DCF/Option Models	Dividend Yield	1% - 5.2%
			Volatilities	5.1% - 33.2%
- Derivative Liabilities	(549,768)		Correlations	(0.40) – 0.64
- Loans and advances to others	79,694		No significant unobservable inputs[1]	

31 March 2017

Class of financial instrument	Fair value $'000	Valuation techniques	Significant Unobservable inputs	Range
Financial Instruments held for trading				
- Derivative Assets	154,353	DCF/Option Models	Dividend Yield	0% - 6.1%
			Volatilities	13.5% - 49.2%
- Derivative Liabilities	(407,428)		Correlations	0.37 – 0.82
- Loans and advances to others	84,610		No significant unobservable inputs[1]	

[1]The position is valued with a significant adjustment to theoretical value to reflect likely exit level. Whilst this is significant to the valuation no individual input is seen as significant and unobservable.

Estimated fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Certain financial instruments are not carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the Statement of Financial Position since they are neither held for trading purposes nor are elected for the fair value option. These are typically carried at contractual amounts due or amortised cost.

The carrying value of the majority of the financial instruments detailed below will approximate fair value since they are short-term in nature and contain minimal credit risk. These financial instruments include financial assets reported within Loans, Debtors, Cash at bank and in hand, Borrowings from fellow subsidiary undertakings, Cash collateral and other liabilities.

Cash at bank and in hand, Other debtors, Borrowings from fellow subsidiary undertakings and Cash Collateral, in the Statement of Financial Position would generally be classified in either Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following tables present carrying values, fair values and classification within the fair value hierarchy for certain classes of financial instruments of which a portion of the ending balance was carried at fair value as of March 31, 2018 and 2017.

	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
			Fair value by level		
	Carrying amount $'000	Fair value $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000
Financial Assets:					
Loans and advances to banks	6,635	6,635	6,635	-	-
Loans and advances to affiliates	236,028	236,028	-	236,028	-
Loans and advances to others	799	799	-	799	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	6,196,820	6,196,820	-	6,196,820	-
Other Assets	8,376	8,376	-	8,376	-
	6,448,658	6,448,658	6,635	6,442,023	-
Financial Liabilities:					
Borrowing from affiliates	(246,485)	(246,485)	-	(246,485)	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(1,450,000)	(1,450,000)	-	(1,450,000)	-
Other liabilities	(740)	(740)	-	(740)	-
	(1,697,225)	(1,697,225)	-	(1,697,225)	-

	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
			Fair value by level		
	Carrying amount $'000	Fair value $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000
Financial Assets:					
Loans and advances to banks	6,559	6,559	6,559	-	-
Loans and advances to affiliates	890,336	890,336	-	890,336	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	5,745,431	5,745,431	-	5,745,431	-
Other Assets	29,781	29,781	-	29,781	-
	6,672,107	6,672,107	6,559	6,665,548	-
Financial Liabilities:					
Borrowing from affiliates	(395,945)	(395,945)	-	(395,945)	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(1,450,000)	(1,450,000)	-	(1,450,000)	-
Other liabilities	(129)	(129)	-	(129)	-
	(1,846,074)	(1,846,074)	-	(1,846,074)	-

15. OFFSETTING DISCLOSURES

The Bank does not perform any balance sheet netting. The following tables provide a summary of financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

31 March 2018 $'000s	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	Loans and advances to affiliates	Derivatives Assets	Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	Derivatives Liabilities
Total gross balance [1]	6,196,820	789,311	504,352	(1,450,000)	(1,107,756)
Less: Additional amounts not offset in the bank balance sheet[2]	-	-	(504,352)	-	504,352
Financial instruments and non-cash collateral	(6,196,820)	(789,311)	-	1,450,000	-
Cash collateral[3]	-	-	-	-	61,469
Net amount	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(541,935)**

31 March 2017 $'000s	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	Loans and advances to affiliates	Derivatives Assets	Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	Derivatives Liabilities
Total gross balance [1]	5,745,431	622,569	384,577	-	(1,013,061)
Less: Additional amounts not offset in the bank balance sheet[2]	-	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments and non-cash collateral	(5,745,431)	(622,569)	(88,390)	-	710,960
Cash collateral[3]	-	-	(296,187)	-	-
Net amount	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(302,101)**

(1) Includes all recognised balances irrespective of whether they are transacted under legally enforceable master netting agreements. Amounts include transactions carried at fair value through election of the fair value option and amounts carried at amortized cost.

(2) Represents amounts which are not permitted to be offset on the face of the balance sheet but which provide the Bank with the right of offset in the event of counterparty default.

(3) Cash collateral payable of $161,127,863 received from NIP is not utilised due to nil derivative asset exposure after counterparty netting.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

U.K. Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Bank is able to withstand losses due to extreme market movements. To achieve these goals, sufficient capital is maintained to support the Bank's business. The Bank looks to mitigate risk through the use of derivative arrangements with other Nomura Europe group companies.

The Bank reviews the appropriate level of capital sufficiency, with senior management responsible for implementing and enforcing capital policies. The determination of asset size and level of capital take into consideration regulatory requirements, economic risks inherent in the business and maintenance of a desirable debt rating appropriate to a global financial institution. The allocation of available capital resource across the business is then based upon factors such as return on capital and regulatory requirements.

The Bank is subject to and has complied with the regulatory requirements of the FCA and PRA under CRDIV framework.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital in the year.

U.K. Regulatory Capital

Regulatory guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and European Union Directives, as implemented by the FCA and PRA for supervisory purposes define two 'Tiers' of capital resources. Tier 1 capital is the highest tier and mainly consists of ordinary share capital and audited retained earnings. The Bank does not currently maintain Tier 2 capital. Capital can be used to support non-trading activity and all market and counterparty risks

	2018 $'000s	2017 $'000s
Tier 1 capital	587,107	585,982
Total capital resources	**587,107**	**585,982**

NOMURA BANK INTERNATIONAL PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingent Liabilities

Financial guarantee contracts

The Bank provides certain financial guarantees to third parties over their exposure to Nomura Group companies. At 31 March 2018 the exposure on these financial guarantee contracts amounted to $184,439,319 (2017: $186,743,481).

Commitments

The Bank had commitments as at 31 March 2018 amounting to $1,151,832,572 (2017: $1,080,355,543) in respect of undrawn note issuance facilities and loan commitments. The loan commitments are sub-participated to NIP on commitment date.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank enters into various transactions with other companies under common control within the Nomura Group which are at an arm's length basis.

a. Transactions with NIP

i. The Bank has secured financing and collateralised lending receivables owing from NIP to the amount of $6,595,720,997 as of 31 March 2018 (2017: $6,386,000,123). Prepayments including interest receivables owed from NIP amounted to $9,738,752 as at March 2018 (2017: $2,480,407).

ii. The Bank enters into derivative agreements with NIP to hedge the market risk on medium term notes issued. The fair value of the derivatives assets with NIP is $502,784,762 as of 31 March 2018 (2017: $384,577,291) and fair value of derivative liabilities with NIP is $911,231,436 (2017: $1,013,061,258). The Bank receives a combination of cash and securities collateral from NIP with respect to its net derivative exposure with NIP.

iii. The Bank has other receivables due from NIP of $9,780,228 (2017: $6,387,572) as of 31 March 2018 and other payables due to NIP of $90,324,426 (2017: $86,292,528).

iv. The Bank advanced loans to NIP to the amount of $634,929,982 (2017: $890,335,991) and has received a cash collateral $161,127,863 (2017: $295,748,128).

v. Interest income includes Interest on Reverse repo and deposits with NIP $87,171,673 (2017: $49,943,381).

vi. Interest expense includes Interest on Loan and Collateral with NIP $1,448,091 (2017: $2,138,523).

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

vii. Fee income includes arrangement fees received from NIP $45,319,416 (2017: $50,169,085).

viii. Fee expense includes commitment fee expense with NIP 3,572,826 (2017: $ 2,939,579).

ix. Administration expense include SLA & Technology charges paid to NIP $9,428,546 (2017: $8,894,855).

x. The Bank benefits from a written guarantee from its ultimate parent, NHI, over its exposure to NIP.

xi. The Bank's obligation to pay the U.K. Bank Levy in both the current year and prior year has been settled by NIP, who are responsible for reporting and paying the bank levy on behalf of the Nomura U.K. tax group.

b. Transactions with other Nomura group companies

i. The Bank has overdrafts and borrowings due to other Nomura group companies of $1,067,708 as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017: $15,634,279) and loans and advances due from other Nomura group companies of $390,409,948 as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017: $25,700,000).

For the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, there were no impairment losses on any of the above disclosed related party receivables.

The risk on the Bank’s transactions is predominantly retained by other Nomura Group companies. Therefore many “back-to-back” transactions exist between the Bank and other Nomura Group companies.

In addition to the above, the Bank has significant dependencies with other Nomura Group companies. Certain Corporate services, including the use of IT systems, are provided by NIP through SLA. The premises where the Bank is registered and operates are leased by Nomura Properties plc.

19. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Bank’s ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, and the parent that heads the largest group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements are prepared, is Nomura Holdings, Inc., which is incorporated in Japan. Copies of the financial statements of Nomura Holdings, Inc. can be obtained from 9-1, Nihonbashi 1-Chome, Chuo-ku. Tokyo 103-8645.

The parent that heads the smallest group of undertakings is Nomura Europe Holdings plc (NEHS), a company registered at 1 Angel Lane, London, EC4R 3AB, United Kingdom.