

The top of the page features a large red graphic element. On the left, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent red triangles of varying shades, creating a layered, geometric effect. To the right of this graphic, the word "NOMURA" is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font against a solid red background.

**NOMURA**

# Nomura Europe Holdings plc Group

Semi-Annual Pillar 3 Disclosures

30<sup>th</sup> September 2025

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## Introduction

### Background

Nomura Europe Holdings plc (“NEHS”) is a Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”) approved parent financial holding company. NEHS along with its subsidiaries form the NEHS Group (the “Group”). The Group is subject to regulation on a consolidated basis. The regulatory consolidation is produced in accordance with the UK’s regulations as set out in the onshored Capital Requirements Regulation (“CRR”) and PRA Rules and standards. These requirements are largely based on the Basel Committee’s final capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (“Basel III”).

### Scope of Application

The Pillar 3 disclosures as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025 are prepared on the basis of the consolidated situation of the Group which is disclosed on the basis of being large and listed.

Nomura International Plc (“NIP”) a regulated subsidiary of the Group which is authorised by the PRA and the FCA, is considered a large non-listed subsidiary. Other regulated subsidiaries of the Group are not considered to be large subsidiaries as of 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025 and are therefore not disclosed in this document. This includes Nomura Bank International Plc (“NBI”), Nomura Financial Products Europe GmbH (“NFPE”), Nomura Bank Luxembourg S.A. (“NBL”), Banque Nomura France S.A. (“BNF”), Nomura Alternative Investment Management France S.A.S (“NAIM”) and Nomura Bank Switzerland Ltd (“NBS”).

### Scope of Consolidation

The Group’s regulatory consolidation includes UK and non-UK regulated entities; Article 6 of the CRR provides guidance on capital calculations and consolidation of subsidiary undertakings. The regulatory consolidation includes certain entities which have been consolidated using the equity method while full consolidation has been applied for accounting consolidation under UK GAAP.

All companies within the Group are limited by ordinary shares. Apart from the requirements to hold regulatory capital, subject to regulatory approval by the relevant local authority, there is no practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of capital between entities within the Group. The Group is a 100% owned subsidiary of Nomura Holdings Inc. (“NHI”) (incorporated in Japan), the ultimate parent of the Group. NHI publishes separate Pillar 3 disclosures ([NHI Pillar 3](#)). NHI, together with the Group and NHI’s other subsidiary undertakings, form the “Nomura Group”.

With effect from April 2015, the Group applied the UK Companies Act 2006 exemption from producing statutory group accounts. The exemption applies to a UK parent company where certain conditions are met. Specifically, this includes where the UK parent and all of its subsidiaries are included in group accounts of a larger non-European Economic Area (“EEA”) group prepared in accordance with accounting standards which are equivalent to EU-adopted IFRS. Statutory consolidated accounts for the Group are therefore not published.

### Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

Article 26 of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (“BRRD”), as it forms part of retained EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“onshored BRRD”), states that information pertaining to any group financial support agreement pursuant to Article 19 of the onshored BRRD needs to be made public. Pursuant to this disclosure requirement, the Group has not entered into any group financial support agreement.

### Regulatory Framework for Disclosures

The Group has minimum capital adequacy, leverage and liquidity requirements imposed by the PRA and is in compliance with these requirements.

The Basel committee’s framework is structured around three ‘pillars’:

- Pillar 1: minimum capital requirements
- Pillar 2: supervisory review and evaluation process (“SREP”)
- Pillar 3: market discipline

The aim of the Pillar 3 disclosures is to allow market participants to assess the Group’s capital condition, risk exposures and risk management practices. Pillar 3 requires all significant risks to be disclosed in order to provide stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the Group’s risk profile and capital adequacy.

### Pillar 3 Disclosures

Pillar 3 disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the “PRA Rulebook on Disclosure”.

The disclosures made in this document do not constitute financial statements and are not required to be subjected to an external audit. The disclosures are approved by the Group’s Board and NEHS Audit Committee before being made publicly available.

The full Pillar 3 disclosure document is prepared on an annual basis with limited disclosures made on a quarterly and semi-annual basis. Any historic comparatives presented in the disclosure are calculated according to the regulation in force at the relevant date.

This document is available online within the ‘Regulatory Disclosures’ section under the Nomura corporate website ([the Group Pillar 3](#)).

### Management Responsibility Statement

I confirm that I have taken reasonable steps to ensure that the information included in this disclosure complies to the best of my knowledge with the CRR disclosure requirements and has been prepared in accordance with relevant formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls of the Group.

Stephen Fuggle

Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) Nomura Europe Holdings plc

## Key Metrics

### Template UK KM1 – Key metrics template for the Group

The table below shows the key metrics for the Group<sup>1</sup> as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	b	c	d	e
		Sep-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-24	Sep-24
<b>Available own funds (amounts)</b>						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	5,619	5,650	5,665	5,618	5,585
2	Tier 1 capital	5,619	5,650	5,665	5,618	5,585
3	Total capital	6,991	7,132	7,254	7,313	7,389
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>						
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	32,615	32,795	30,239	32,091	35,382
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.23%	17.23%	18.73%	17.51%	15.78%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.23%	17.23%	18.73%	17.51%	15.78%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.44%	21.75%	23.99%	22.79%	20.88%
<b>Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>						
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	2.32%	2.32%	2.32%	2.32%	2.32%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	12.12%	12.12%	12.12%	12.12%	12.12%
<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
UK 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)					
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.61%	0.60%	0.62%	0.66%	0.59%
UK 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
UK 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer					
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.11%	3.10%	3.12%	3.16%	3.09%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.23%	15.22%	15.24%	15.28%	15.21%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.14%	8.14%	9.64%	8.42%	6.69%
<b>Leverage ratio</b>						
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	132,799	138,972	131,992	136,436	145,150
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.23%	4.07%	4.29%	4.12%	3.85%
<b>Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements</b>						
UK 14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.23%	4.07%	4.29%	4.12%	3.85%
UK 14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.12%	4.00%	4.20%	4.03%	3.77%
UK 14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.14%	4.21%	4.20%	4.18%	3.99%
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.07%	4.14%	4.12%	4.06%	3.91%
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	23,774	23,431	22,633	22,005	21,508
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	34,493	33,461	32,749	32,813	32,228
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	25,316	24,340	23,548	23,489	23,192
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	9,242	9,186	9,201	9,328	9,065
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	258.53%	255.96%	246.82%	236.67%	238.70%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>						
18	Total available stable funding	34,694	33,332	32,247	31,356	30,687
19	Total required stable funding	26,111	25,786	25,252	24,906	24,462
20	NSFR ratio (%)	132.83%	129.32%	127.74%	125.91%	125.55%

<sup>1</sup>The Group is required to maintain a minimum ratio of Own Funds to Risk-weighted Assets ("RWAs"). As at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025, the Group is in compliance with the PRA capital requirements.

## Template UK KM1 – Key metrics template for NIP

The table below shows the key metrics for NIP<sup>1</sup> as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	c	e
		Sep-25	Mar-25	Sep-24
<b>Available own funds (amounts)</b>				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	5,026	5,089	5,030
2	Tier 1 capital	5,026	5,089	5,030
3	Total capital	6,286	6,349	6,082
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>				
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	29,155	27,025	31,840
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>				
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.24%	18.83%	15.80%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.24%	18.83%	15.80%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.56%	23.49%	19.10%
<b>Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>				
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	12.28%	12.28%	12.28%
<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>				
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
UK 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)			
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.58%	0.60%	0.59%
UK 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)			
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)			
UK 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer			
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.08%	3.10%	3.09%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.36%	15.38%	15.36%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.03%	9.62%	6.59%
<b>Leverage ratio</b>				
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	121,907	121,858	134,827
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.12%	4.18%	3.73%
<b>Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements</b>				
UK 14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.12%	4.18%	3.73%
UK 14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.03%	4.13%	3.67%
UK 14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.04%	4.11%	3.90%
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.00%	4.04%	3.84%
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>				
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	19,084	18,042	16,926
UK 16a	Cash outflows – Total weighted value	30,076	29,000	28,815
UK 16b	Cash inflows – Total weighted value	22,313	21,217	21,202
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	7,967	7,843	7,700
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	241.38%	231.43%	220.46%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>				
18	Total available stable funding	29,506	27,587	26,589
19	Total required stable funding	24,768	23,809	23,123
20	NSFR ratio (%)	119.16%	115.92%	115.12%

<sup>1</sup> NIP is required to maintain a minimum ratio of Own Funds to RWAs. As at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025, NIP is in compliance with the PRA capital requirements.

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### **Movements in Key Metrics over the period for the Group**

Tier 1 ratio did not change materially during the quarter, following a decrease in Tier 1 Capital and a decrease in Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts ("RWEA").

Leverage ratio has increased during the quarter due to a reduction in Securities Financing Transactions ("SFT") leverage exposure.

Liquidity Coverage ratio ("LCR") has increased during the quarter driven by an increase in liquidity buffer.

Net Stable Funding ratio ("NSFR") has increased during the quarter driven by an increase in secured borrowings.

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### **Movements in Key Metrics over the period for NIP**

Tier 1 ratio has decreased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, due to an increase in RWEA.

Leverage ratio has decreased as compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, driven by an increase in Inventory.

LCR has increased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, driven by an increase in liquidity buffer.

NSFR has remained relatively flat during the period.

## Own Funds Disclosures

### Template UK CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds for the Group

The below shows the composition of regulatory own funds for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group	
		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	References <sup>1</sup>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3,399	A
	of which: Ordinary Share Capital	3,399	
2	Retained earnings	988	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,240	C
<b>6</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>5,627</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(94)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(2)	D
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(3)	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	145	
UK-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)	(54)	
28	<b>Total regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>(8)</b>	
29	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>5,619</b>	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>			
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>44</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	<b>5,619</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments</b>			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,372	
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>1,372</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
<b>55</b>	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
<b>57</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>58</b>	<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>1,372</b>	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>6,991</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total Risk exposure amount</b>	<b>32,615</b>	
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	17.23%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	17.23%	



\$m		The Group	
		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	References <sup>1</sup>
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	21.43%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9.93%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.61%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement		
UK-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer		
68	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)</b>	8.14%	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	235	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	-	

<sup>1</sup> References provide the mapping of regulatory balance sheet items used to calculate regulatory capital as reflected in the column "References" in UK CC2

Tier 1 capital consist of share capital and reserves.

The Group saw a decrease in Tier 1 capital as a result of losses in the current financial year.

Regulatory adjustments to CET1 are predominantly driven by Prudential Valuation adjustments.

Other regulatory adjustments are predominantly driven by fair value losses arising from own credit risk related to derivatives.

The Group made no changes to the notional of Tier 2 subordinated debt in the period. For regulatory purposes, Tier 2 instruments are amortised on a straight-line basis in their final five years to maturity, thus reducing the amount of capital that is recognised for regulatory purposes.

At 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025, there were no applicable Systemic Risk or Other Systemically Important Institution ("OSII") buffers.

No restrictions have been applied to the calculation of Common Equity Tier 1 or the prudential filters to Common Equity Tier 1.

## Template UK CC2 – Reconciliation of Regulatory Own funds to Balance Sheet in the audited Financial Statements for the Group

The table below shows a reconciliation of regulatory own funds to the balance sheet for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements <sup>1</sup>	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	References
		As at 30th September 2025	As at 30th September 2025	
<b>Assets - Breakdown by asset class according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements</b>				
1	Cash and cash equivalent	-	4,377	
2	Financial assets held for trading	3	73,881	
3	Investments - time deposits	-	2,068	
4	Current tax receivable	-	75	
5	Collateral posted for securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	57,639	
6	Collateral posted for securities borrowed	-	6,409	
7	Other debtors	3,950	14,487	
8	Financial investments	-	13	
9	Deferred tax assets	-	3	
10	Tangible fixed assets	-	75	
11	Intangible fixed assets	-	2	D
12	Investment in subsidiaries under cost method	253	-	
13	Investment in subsidiaries under Equity method	6,576	-	
14	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>159,029</b>	
<b>Liabilities - Breakdown by liability class according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements</b>				
1	Financial liabilities held for trading	-	57,920	
2	Commercial papers issued	-	613	
3	Current tax payable	-	41	
4	Other creditors	148	22,137	
5	Collateral received for securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	42,016	
6	Collateral received for securities loaned	-	6,477	
7	Provisions	-	100	
8	Deferred tax liability	-	-	
9	Creditors (amounts falling due after more than one year)	4,907	24,098	
10	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>5,055</b>	<b>153,402</b>	
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>				
1	Called up share capital	3,391	3,391	A
2	Share premium	7	8	A
3	Share-based payment reserve	1,421	1,419	C
4	Translation reserve	(182)	(37)	C
5	Own Credit Reserve	0	(142)	C
6	Profit and loss account	1,090	988	
7	<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>5,627</b>	

<sup>1</sup>Nomura Europe Holdings plc company balance sheet reported as Nomura Europe Holdings Plc Group does not publish consolidated financial statements

The Group saw a decrease in total assets driven by a decrease in SFT mainly from application of cross-currency netting and derivatives mainly from application of Settled to Market ("STM") accounting, compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

## Capital Requirements

### Template UK OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts for the Group

The table below shows RWEAs and own funds requirements for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		A	B	C
		Sep-25	Jun-25	Sep-25
<b>1</b>	<b>Credit risk (excluding CCR)</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>308</b>
2	Of which the standardised approach	3,853	3,275	308
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which slotting approach	-	-	-
UK 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	-	-	-
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Counterparty credit risk - CCR</b>	<b>20,055</b>	<b>20,769</b>	<b>1,605</b>
7	Of which the standardised approach	3,601	4,290	288
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	11,229	10,779	898
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	173	206	14
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	1,444	2,032	116
9	Of which other CCR	3,608	3,462	289
<b>15</b>	<b>Settlement risk</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	-	-	-
UK 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-
<b>20</b>	<b>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)</b>	<b>5,648</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>452</b>
21	Of which the standardised approach	1,401	1,350	112
22	Of which IMA	4,247	4,340	340
<b>UK 22a</b>	<b>Large exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>243</b>
UK 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	3,034	3,034	243
UK 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
24	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,615</b>	<b>32,795</b>	<b>2,610</b>

Over the quarter, Counterparty credit risk and CVA RWEAs decreased due to a decrease in Standardised derivative exposure, offset by an increase in Credit Risk and IMM SFT exposure.

## Capital Buffers

### Countercyclical Capital Buffer

The countercyclical capital buffer ("CCyB") was established to protect the banking sector against excess aggregate credit growth in specific countries that has often been associated with the build-up of system-wide risk.

The CCyB requirement is calculated as the weighted average of the buffer in effect in the jurisdictions in which the Group has credit exposure. The CCyB requirement therefore changes depending on the nature of current trading positions and the CCyB rates set in each jurisdiction.

The CCyB must be met with CET1 capital.

### Template UK CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer for the Group

The below table shows the CCyB requirement for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	The Group
1	Total risk exposure amount	32,615
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.61%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	198

A geographic distribution of own funds requirements has been included on the next page.

### Capital Conservation Buffer

The capital conservation buffer ("CCB") is a CRR buffer requirement equal to 2.5% of total risk exposure amount. It must be met by CET1 capital and can be used to absorb losses during periods of stress.

## Template UK CCyB1 – Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer for the Group

The table below shows the geographical breakdown of CCyB exposures for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	a	b	c		d	e	f	g			h	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisati on exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requiremen ts weights (%)	Countercyclic al buffer rate (%)	
Breakdown by Country:	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book												
1	CAYMAN ISLANDS	3,210	-	3	8	-	3,222	255	1	-	256	3,201	19.86%	0.00%			
2	UNITED KINGDOM	2,873	-	22	123	-	3,018	188	2	-	191	2,386	14.80%	2.00%			
3	UNITED STATES	2,296	-	4	2	-	2,301	183	0	-	183	2,290	14.21%	0.00%			
4	LUXEMBOURG	1,839	-	0	15	-	1,854	147	1	-	148	1,845	11.45%	0.50%			
5	FRANCE	734	-	4	49	-	787	56	1	-	56	706	4.38%	1.00%			
6	TAIWAN	1,135	-	3	1	-	1,140	51	0	-	51	642	3.99%	0.00%			
7	IRELAND	578	-	3	2	-	582	46	1	-	47	585	3.63%	1.50%			
8	NETHERLANDS	562	-	49	53	-	665	42	3	-	45	564	3.50%	2.00%			
9	HONG KONG	382	-	1	20	-	403	31	1	-	32	394	2.45%	0.50%			
10	ITALY	447	-	0	16	-	463	29	0	-	29	363	2.25%	0.00%			
11	SINGAPORE	349	-	8	3	-	360	28	0	-	28	355	2.20%	0.00%			
12	JAPAN	380	-	6	-	-	386	27	1	-	28	347	2.15%	0.00%			
13	GERMANY	252	-	143	39	-	434	19	3	-	22	272	1.69%	0.75%			
14	GUERNSEY	228	-	0	-	-	228	18	0	-	18	228	1.41%	0.00%			
15	DENMARK	230	-	1	2	-	233	17	0	-	17	211	1.31%	2.50%			
16	CANADA	230	-	0	-	-	230	17	0	-	17	209	1.30%	0.00%			
17	BERMUDA	196	-	0	-	-	196	16	0	-	16	196	1.22%	0.00%			
18	SPAIN	188	-	1	11	-	201	15	0	-	15	190	1.18%	0.00%			
19	SWITZERLAND	176	-	0	12	-	189	13	0	-	13	163	1.01%	0.00%			
20	AUSTRALIA	123	-	5	-	-	128	10	0	-	10	128	0.79%	1.00%			
21	JERSEY	121	-	0	2	-	123	10	0	-	10	121	0.75%	0.00%			
22	SWEDEN	110	-	0	8	-	119	9	0	-	9	117	0.73%	2.00%			
23	FINLAND	107	-	0	4	-	112	9	0	-	9	108	0.67%	0.00%			
24	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	104	-	-	-	-	104	8	-	-	8	104	0.65%	0.00%			
25	BAHRAIN	65	-	-	-	-	65	6	-	-	6	75	0.47%	0.00%			
26	ISRAEL	49	-	0	-	-	49	4	0	-	4	49	0.30%	0.00%			

	\$m	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisati on exposures Exposure value for non- trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements			Total	Risk- weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requiremen ts weights (%)	Counte rcyclic al buffer rate (%)
Breakdown by Country:	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk			Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisati on positions in the non-trading book					
27	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	87	-	0	5	-	92	4	0	-	4	49	0.30%	0.00%
28	BELGIUM	43	-	3	4	-	50	3	0	-	4	46	0.29%	1.00%
29	GREECE	35	-	-	0	-	35	3	0	-	3	35	0.22%	0.00%
30	MALAYSIA	49	-	0	1	-	50	2	0	-	2	27	0.17%	0.00%
31	BAHAMAS (THE)	25	-	-	-	-	25	2	-	-	2	25	0.15%	0.00%
32	NORWAY	16	-	0	4	-	21	1	0	-	1	17	0.10%	2.50%
33	THAILAND	9	-	6	-	-	15	1	0	-	1	15	0.09%	0.00%
34	CHINA	5	-	8	7	-	20	0	1	-	1	12	0.07%	0.00%
35	KOREA (SOUTH) REP	5	-	1	4	-	10	0	0	-	1	6	0.04%	1.00%
36	MAURITIUS	6	-	0	-	-	6	1	0	-	1	6	0.04%	0.00%
37	CZECHIA	5	-	-	2	-	8	0	0	-	0	5	0.03%	1.25%
38	PORTUGAL	5	-	0	2	-	7	0	0	-	0	5	0.03%	0.00%
39	POLAND	5	-	0	-	-	5	0	0	-	0	5	0.03%	1.00%
40	PHILIPPINES	3	-	0	1	-	5	0	0	-	0	4	0.02%	0.00%
41	CYPRUS	3	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	0	3	0.02%	1.00%
42	AUSTRIA	2	-	0	2	-	5	0	0	-	0	3	0.02%	0.00%
43	ANDORRA	2	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	2	0.01%	0.00%
44	QATAR	2	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
45	CHILE	2	-	0	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.01%	0.50%
46	INDIA	1	-	0	1	-	2	0	0	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
47	LITHUANIA	0	-	1	-	-	1	0	0	-	0	1	0.00%	1.00%
48	TURKEY	0	-	-	0	-	1	0	0	-	0	1	0.00%	0.00%
49	SAUDI ARABIA	1	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	0.00%
50	INDONESIA	0	-	0	4	-	4	0	0	-	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
51	MACAO	0	-	0	1	-	1	0	0	-	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
52	GIBRALTAR	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,278</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>16,119</b>		

In line with the overall increase in RWEAs during the period, the geographical breakdown of CCyB exposures saw the main increases for United States, Cayman Islands, Luxembourg and United Kingdom.

## Counterparty Credit Risk and Credit Risk

### Template UK CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach for the Group

The table below shows Exposure at Default (“EAD”) and CCR RWEAs by calculation method for the Group, with the exception of CV A charges or exposures cleared through a CCP, as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
UK1	Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1.4				
UK2	Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1.4				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	1,493	3,311		1.4	26,765	6,494	6,481	3,601
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			13,592	1.4	493,442	18,874	18,828	11,229
2a	<i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i>			5,175		471,257	7,117	7,117	3,122
2b	<i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i>			8,417		22,185	11,757	11,711	8,107
2c	<i>Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets</i>								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					85,408	10,194	10,194	3,606
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	<b>Total</b>					<b>605,615</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>35,503</b>	<b>18,436</b>

RWEAs increased due to an increase in IMM derivative exposure compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 offset by a decrease in Standardised derivative exposure.

### Template UK CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk for the Group

The table below shows the EAD and RWEAs by standardised and advanced approaches for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group	
		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	7,129	802
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		285
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		517
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	4,201	642
UK4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)	-	-
5	<b>Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk</b>	<b>11,330</b>	<b>1,444</b>

An increase in CVA risk exposure under the Advanced method due to an increase in IMM derivative exposure offset by a decrease in Standardised method due to a decrease in Standardised derivative exposure compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

### Template UK CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM for the Group

The table below shows how the RWEA under the IMM for the Group have changed over the quarter to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

		\$m	a
			RWEA
1	<b>RWEA as at 30<sup>th</sup> Jun 2025</b>		<b>10,779</b>
2	Asset size		450
3	Credit quality of counterparties		(0)
4	Model updates (IMM only)		-
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)		-
6	Acquisitions and disposals		-
7	Foreign exchange movements		-
8	Other		-
9	<b>RWEA as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025</b>		<b>11,229</b>

The increase in RWEAs under the IMM was due to increased SFT exposures over the quarter.

### Template UK CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights for the Group

The table below shows the counterparty credit risk exposures for the standardised approach broken down by risk weights and regulatory exposure classes, excluding RWEAs derived from own funds requirements for CVA risk but includes exposures cleared through a CCP, for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

Exposure classes \$m		Risk weight											Total exposure value
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150 %	Others	
1	Central governments or central banks	1,980	-	-	-	144	64	-	-	74	-	-	2,262
2	Regional government or local authorities	22	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	3,165	109	-	-	11	-	-	3,285
4	Multilateral development banks	75	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
5	International organisations	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
6	Institutions	-	1,955	391	-	11,537	4,723	-	-	180	-	-	18,786
7	Corporates	-	458	-	-	222	961	-	-	12,082	97	-	13,820
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	<b>Total exposure value</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,076</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,347</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,307</b>

Exposures have increased primarily to Corporates and Public sector entities exposure classes offset by a decrease to Institutions exposure class compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.



### Template UK CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures for the Group

The table below shows information on composition of fair values of collateral used in counterparty credit risk exposure related to both derivative transactions and securities financing transactions for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivatives transactions				Collateral used in securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of collateral posted		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of collateral posted
Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated				
1	Cash	39	21,960	-	9,144	221,307	239,318
2	Debt	3,189	5,232	-	1,838	261,261	248,632
3	Equity	340	63	-	-	23,827	25,541
4	Other	-	-	-	-	1,839	2,076
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>27,255</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,982</b>	<b>508,234</b>	<b>515,567</b>

Cash and Debt collateral received has increased and cash collateral posted has decreased in derivatives transactions respectively compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

Collateral received has decreased and collateral posted has increased in SFT transactions respectively compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

### Template UK CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures for the Group

The table below shows the credit derivative hedges bought and sold as well as split into product types for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group	
		a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold
<b>Notionals</b>			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	70,480	69,208
2	Index credit default swaps	697,555	696,294
3	Total return swaps	3,808	3,609
4	Credit options	-	293
5	Other credit derivatives	-	-
6	<b>Total notionals</b>	<b>771,843</b>	<b>769,404</b>
<b>Fair values</b>			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	327	10,255
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(10,679)	(378)

Credit derivative notional has increased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, due to an increase in protection bought and sold on index credit default swaps.

### Template UK CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs for the Group

The table below shows EAD and RWEA to qualifying central counterparties (“QCCP”) and non-qualifying central counterparties (“non-QCCP”) for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	The Group	
		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
<b>1</b>	<b>Exposures to QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>168</b>
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	1,536	32
3	(i) OTC derivatives	467	9
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	309	7
5	(iii) SFTs	760	16
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	1,268	25
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	253	111
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	725	-
<b>11</b>	<b>Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>5</b>
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	5	5
13	(i) OTC derivatives		
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	(iii) SFTs	5	5
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Prefunded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

An increase in RWEA was observed due to increased SFT exposure to QCCPs and non-QCCPs compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

## Template UK CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects for the Group

The table below shows the effect of CRM and CCFs on credit risk exposures split by on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet as well as exposure classes for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

Exposure classes \$m		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	5,058	-	5,058	-	34	0.68%
2	Regional government or local authorities	0	-	0	-	-	0.00%
3	Public sector entities	2	-	2	-	1	24.73%
4	Multilateral development banks	151	111	151	56	-	0.00%
5	International organisations	223	-	223	-	-	0.00%
6	Institutions	2,948	127	2,948	63	645	21.41%
7	Corporates	2,154	4,100	2,154	1,096	2,919	89.82%
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
10	Exposures in default	11	-	11	-	11	100.00%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
14	Collective investment undertakings	3	-	3	-	32	1250.00%
15	Equity	16	-	16	-	16	100.00%
16	Other items	195	0	195	0	195	100.00%
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,761</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>10,761</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>32.17%</b>

RWAs on exposures to Corporates increased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

## Template UK CR5 – standardised approach for the Group

The table below shows the breakdown of credit risk exposures by risk weight and exposure classes for the Group.

Exposures are after CRM and CCF as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

Exposure classes \$m	Risk weight															Total	Of which unrated	
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o			p
1	Central governments or central banks	5,033	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	5,058	1,143
2	Regional government or local authorities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	2	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
4	Multilateral development banks	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	182
5	International organisations	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	223
6	Institutions	0	-	-	-	2,905	-	91	-	-	15	-	-	-	0	-	3,011	618
7	Corporates	0	-	-	-	315	-	496	-	-	2,103	336	-	-	0	-	3,250	1,760
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
16	Other items	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	187
17	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,463</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,222</b>	-	<b>588</b>	-	-	<b>2,344</b>	<b>356</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	<b>11,976</b>	<b>4,145</b>

Standardised approach exposure has increased with Central governments or central banks and Corporates compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

## Template UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques for the Group

The table below shows the carrying values of exposures for loans and debt securities for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
				Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	
					Of which secured by credit derivatives	
a	b	c	d	e		
1	Loans and advances	17,351	67,428	67,428	-	-
2	Debt securities	1,368	-	-	-	-
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,719</b>	<b>67,428</b>	<b>67,428</b>	-	-
4	Of which: Non-performing exposures	-	7	7	-	-
5	Of which: Defaulted	-	7	-	-	-

Decrease in secured loans and advances compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 driven by decrease in SFT exposure.

## Market Risk

### Template UK MR1 – Market risk under the standardised approach for the Group

The table below shows a breakdown of RWEA for market risk calculated under the standardised approach for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group
		a
		<b>RWEAs</b>
	<b>Outright products</b>	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	842
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	75
3	Foreign exchange risk	484
4	Commodity risk	-
	<b>Options</b>	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	-
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401</b>

Total Market Risk RWEAs under the Standardised approach increased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 driven by an increase in Interest rate risk due to an increase in derivatives and SFT exposure and Foreign Exchange Risk due to an increase in derivatives exposure.

### Template UK MR2-A – Market risk under the Internal Model Approach (“IMA”) for the Group

The table below shows a breakdown of RWAs and Own funds requirements under the IMA for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group	
		a	b
		RWAs	Own funds requirements <sup>1</sup>
<b>1</b>	<b>VaR</b> (higher of values a and b)	810	65
(a)	Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1)		21
(b)	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		65
<b>2</b>	<b>SVaR</b> (higher of values a and b)	1,907	153
(a)	Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1))		51
(b)	Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		153
<b>3</b>	<b>IRC</b> (higher of values a and b)	146	12
(a)	Most recent IRC measure		8
(b)	12 weeks average IRC measure		12
<b>4</b>	<b>Comprehensive risk measure</b> (higher of values a, b and c)	-	-
(a)	Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure		-
(b)	12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure		-
(c)	Comprehensive risk measure Floor		-
<b>5</b>	<b>Other</b>	1,385	110
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>340</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Group's own funds requirement under the IMA is calculated by offsetting long and short positions across NIP and NFPE as permitted under Article 325b of the CRR.

Own funds requirements under the IMA has increased over the period 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025, which was mainly driven by the increase in VaR and SVaR due to longer GBP and EUR FX delta from FVA and CVA hedges.

## Template UK MR2-B – RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA for the Group

The table below shows how the RWA and Own Funds requirement under the IMA for the Group have changed over the quarter to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total own funds requirements
<b>1</b>	<b>RWAs at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>	848	1,966	177	0	1,349	4,340	347
<i>1a</i>	<i>Regulatory adjustment<sup>1</sup></i>	(571)	(1,290)	(13)	0	2	(1,872)	(149)
<i>1b</i>	<i>RWAs at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</i>	277	676	164	0	1,351	2,468	198
<b>2</b>	<b>Movement in risk levels</b>	(6)	(45)	(62)	0	16	(97)	(8)
<b>3</b>	<b>Model updates/changes</b>	(3)	1	(1)	0	14	11	1
<b>4</b>	<b>Methodology and policy</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Acquisitions and disposals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Foreign exchange movements</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>7</b>	<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>8a</i>	<i>RWAs at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025</i>	268	632	101	0	1,381	2,382	191
<i>8b</i>	<i>Regulatory adjustment<sup>2</sup></i>	542	1,275	44	0	4	1,865	149
<b>8</b>	<b>RWAs at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>340</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicates the difference between RWAs (based on previous period end reporting) and RWAs (based on 60-day average) at the beginning of the period.

<sup>2</sup> Indicates the difference between RWAs (based on 60-day average) and RWAs (based on previous period end reporting) at the end of the period.

Own funds requirements under the IMA for the Group has remained stable over the period 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

### Template UK MR3 – IMA values for trading portfolios for the Group

The table below shows the internal model regulatory measures used for capital calculations for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

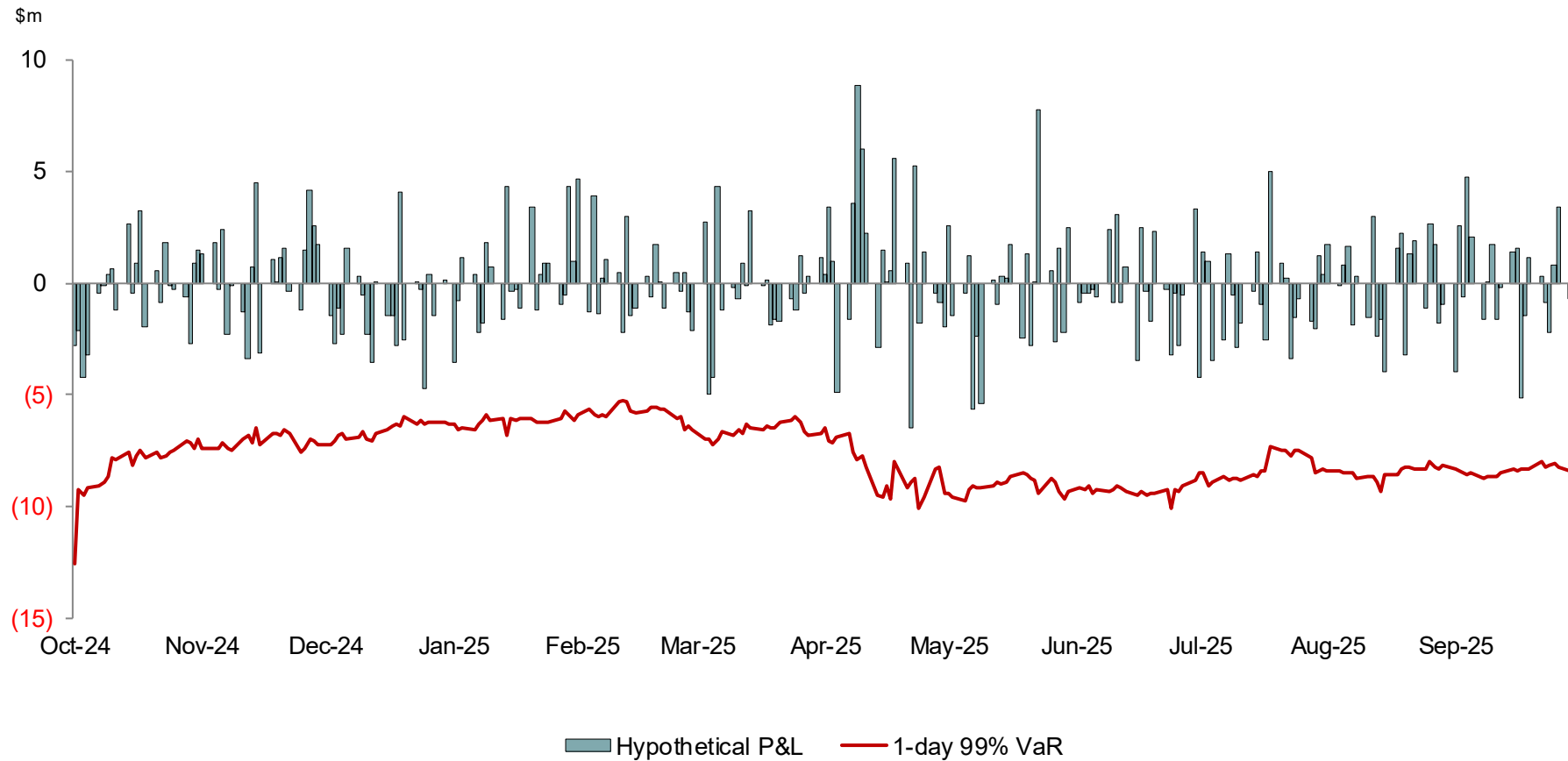
\$m		The Group
<b>VaR (10 day 99%)</b>		
1	Maximum value	25
2	Average value	22
3	Minimum value	17
4	Period end	21
<b>SVaR (10 day 99%)</b>		
5	Maximum value	61
6	Average value	51
7	Minimum value	39
8	Period end	51
<b>IRC (99.9%)</b>		
9	Maximum value	25
10	Average value	13
11	Minimum value	8
12	Period end	8
<b>Comprehensive risk measure (99.9%)</b>		
13	Maximum value	-
14	Average value	-
15	Minimum value	-
16	Period end	-

The VaR and SVaR measure statistics have decreased as compared to previously reported for the Group due to risk reduction from the EMEA FX desk.



**MR4: Comparison of VaR Estimates with Hypothetical Gains / Losses for the Group**

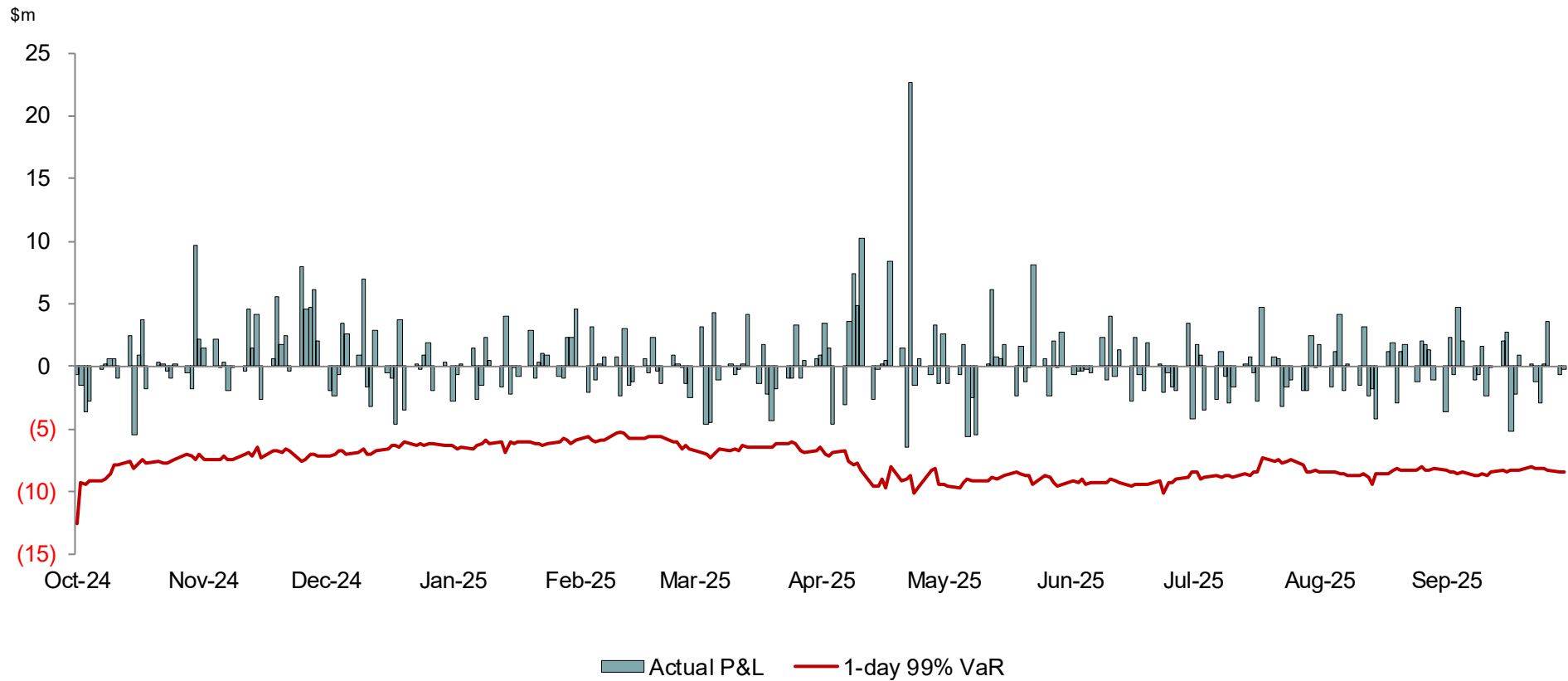
The chart below provides a comparison of VaR to the hypothetical profit and loss on a daily basis over the period ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025 for the Group's PRA approved internal model approach.



There were no 1-day trading losses exceeding the 99% VaR backtesting exceptions for the Group for year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

**MR4: Comparison of VaR Estimates with Actual Gains / Losses for the Group**

The chart below provides a comparison of VaR to the actual profit and loss on a daily basis over the period ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025 for the Group's PRA approved internal model approach.



There were no 1-day trading losses exceeding the 99% VaR backtesting exceptions for the Group for year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

## Sensitivity of the Banking Book to Changes in Interest Rates

### Template UK IRRBB1 – Quantitative information on IRRBB for the Group

The table below shows quantitative information on Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	a	b	c	d	e	f
		ΔEVE		ΔNII		Tier 1 Capital	
		Period	Sep-25	Mar-25	Sep-25	Mar-25	Sep-25
010	Parallel shock up	(2)	2	59	67		
020	Parallel shock down	(3)	(12)	(59)	(67)		
030	Steeper shock	(1)	(6)				
040	Flattener shock	(12)	(9)				
050	Short rates shock up	(12)	(8)				
060	Short rates shock down	(3)	(11)				
070	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>(67)</b>		
080	<b>Tier 1 capital</b>					<b>5,619</b>	<b>5,665</b>

IRRBB ΔEVE worst case remained flat with worst case scenario switched from Parallel shock down to Short rate up. This was primarily due to run off of existing interest rate swap positions and changes of funding, FX trades in NIP Treasury books.

IRRBB ΔNII worst case results improved by \$8m, primarily due to change in assets and liabilities composition.

## Leverage Ratio

### Template UK LR1 – LRSum: Leverage Reconciliation of Accounting Assets and Leverage Ratio Exposure for the Group

The table below shows the reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements <sup>1</sup>	10,782
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation <sup>2</sup>	148,247
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	(3,665)
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(21,510)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	5,245
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	2,173
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage))	-
UK-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR) <sup>3</sup>	-
UK-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	(8,473)
13	<b>Total exposure measure</b>	<b>132,799</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total assets per the Nomura Europe Holdings plc standalone company financial statements. Nomura Europe Holdings plc Group does not publish consolidated financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> This represents consolidation adjustments for the Group.

<sup>3</sup> This represents NIP exposures to NBI

Total exposure measure for the Group increased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, driven by an increase in Derivatives leverage exposure.

### Template UK LR2 – LRCom: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure for the Group

The table below shows the Leverage ratio exposures for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		Leverage ratio exposures	
		The Group	
		a	b
		Sep-25	Mar-25
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	39,646	35,707
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(7,353)	(8,883)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-

\$m		Leverage ratio exposures	
		The Group	
		a	b
		Sep-25	Mar-25
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	(2)	(3)
7	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>	<b>32,291</b>	<b>26,821</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	10,722	9,386
UK-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	19,841	21,902
UK-9a	Derogation for derivatives: potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
UK-9b	Exposure determined under the original exposure method	-	-
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	(90)	(125)
UK-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
UK-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original exposure method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	769,368	193,848
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(768,120)	(192,972)
13	<b>Total derivatives exposures</b>	<b>31,721</b>	<b>32,039</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures</b>			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	234,109	208,746
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(168,991)	(140,045)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	5,245	5,772
UK-16a	Derogation for SFTs: counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 of the CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
UK-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposures)	-	-
18	<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures</b>	<b>70,363</b>	<b>74,473</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	6,231	3,361
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(4,142)	(1,846)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage) and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	<b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>1,515</b>
<b>Excluded exposures</b>			
UK-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-	-
UK-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR (on- and off-balance sheet))	-	-
UK-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
UK-22k	<b>(Total exempted exposures)</b>	-	-
<b>Capital and total exposure measure</b>			
23	<b>Tier 1 capital (leverage)</b>	5,619	5,665
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	136,464	134,849
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(3,665)	(2,857)
UK-24b	<b>Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks</b>	<b>132,799</b>	<b>131,992</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.23%	4.29%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.23%	4.29%
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	-	-
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.12%	4.20%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.25%	3.25%

\$m		Leverage ratio exposures	
		The Group	
		a	b
		Sep-25	Mar-25
<b>Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers</b>			
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20%	0.20%
UK-27a	Of which: G-SII or O-SII additional leverage ratio buffer (%)	-	-
UK-27b	Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20%	0.20%
<b>Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - disclosure of mean values</b>			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	66,841	70,078
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	65,118	68,701
UK-31	Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks	138,250	136,826
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	136,133	134,157
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks	4.07%	4.12%
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks	4.14%	4.20%

### Factors impacting Leverage Ratio during the period

The leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks decreased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 due to an increase in Derivatives leverage exposure.

### Template UK LR3 – LRSpl: Breakdown of On-Balance Sheet Leverage Exposures for the Group

The table below shows the breakdown of on-balance sheet leverage exposures for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		Leverage ratio exposures
<b>UK-1</b>	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:</b>	<b>32,293</b>
UK-2	Trading book exposures	21,511
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	10,782
UK-4	Covered bonds	-
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	5,246
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	116
UK-7	Institutions	3,180
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	-
UK-9	Retail exposures	-
UK-10	Corporates	2,016
UK-11	Exposures in default	11
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	213

The Total on-balance sheet exposures increased compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, driven by an increase in other assets for Trading book.

## Liquidity

### Template UK LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR for the Group

The table below shows Quantitative information of LCR for the Group for the four quarters ending 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
UK 1a	Quarter ending on	30-Sep-25	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24
UK 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS</b>									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					23,774	23,431	22,633	22,005
<b>CASH - OUTFLOWS</b>									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	5,456	5,379	5,083	4,856	4,040	3,936	3,684	3,501
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	1,879	1,917	1,856	1,801	470	479	464	450
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	3,277	3,227	3,039	2,860	3,270	3,222	3,033	2,856
8	Unsecured debt	300	235	187	195	300	235	187	195
9	Secured wholesale funding					17,596	17,446	17,358	16,930
10	Additional requirements	8,742	8,782	8,928	9,403	5,328	5,383	5,508	5,702
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	7,612	7,703	7,867	8,308	5,036	5,135	5,256	5,405
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,130	1,078	1,059	1,095	292	248	252	297
14	Other contractual funding obligations	32,700	27,513	20,769	15,443	7,331	6,502	6,000	6,477
15	Other contingent funding obligations	562	559	573	585	198	194	199	203
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					34,493	33,461	32,749	32,813
<b>CASH - INFLOWS</b>									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	219,261	217,851	214,998	213,193	16,130	15,868	16,079	16,224
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2,467	2,422	2,266	2,075	2,051	1,858	1,626	1,507
19	Other cash inflows	7,135	6,614	5,843	5,758	7,135	6,614	5,843	5,758
UK-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
UK-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	228,862	226,887	223,106	221,026	25,316	24,340	23,548	23,489
UK-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	197,138	195,611	191,910	189,314	25,316	24,340	23,548	23,489
<b>TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE</b>									
UK-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					23,774	23,431	22,633	22,005
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					9,242	9,186	9,201	9,328
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					258.53%	255.96%	246.82%	236.67%

Note - Nomura Group's business model means that some sections of the disclosure are not required to be populated.

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## Main drivers of the LCR

The main drivers of the LCR are:

- The Liquidity Buffer mostly comprising of Level 1 high-quality liquid assets
- Net Cash Outflows over 30 days primarily made up of net secured, unsecured and derivative flows
- Cash Inflows are capped at a maximum of 75% of outflows

There has been no evolution of the contribution of inputs to the Group's LCR calculation over the last quarter.

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## Changes in the LCR over time

The Group's average LCR has increased from 256% at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 to 259% at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025. This is driven by an increase in the Liquidity Buffer.

The average LCR for NIP has increased from 231% at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 to 241% at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

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## Concentration of Funding and Liquidity Sources

In line with liquidity reporting requirements, the firm prepares Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics ("ALMM") templates designed to supplement the LCR, which provide a view on different aspects of concentration risk. The templates are formally submitted to the PRA on a monthly basis and facilitate internal concentration monitoring.

The Group also monitors and manages concentrations covering collateral type, counterparty, and tenor concentrations for secured and unsecured financing activities under its internal liquidity risk framework. In particular, refinancing risk for lower quality assets is monitored via counterparty and tenor limits.

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## Composition of the Liquidity Buffer

The liquidity buffer is comprised of highly liquid government securities held in the form of reverse repos and central bank deposits, which are under the control of the Treasury function. The composition of the liquidity buffer is appropriately managed both in terms of currency and concentration risks.

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## Derivative Exposures and Potential Collateral Calls

NIP is the main derivatives trading entity within the Group, executing numerous derivative products including FX, Interest Rate, Equity and Credit derivatives across all major business areas.

The Nomura Group runs a comprehensive range of liquidity specific stress tests capturing items under three core risk drivers:

- Ratings downgrade
- Counterparty behaviour
- Impact of adverse market shock

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## Currency Mismatch in the LCR

Currency LCR compliance is not a regulatory requirement. The Group manages currency mismatch via internal stress testing and controls short-dated FX rollover risk via a set of limits, EWIs and other trigger metrics as part of the CFP.

As the main derivatives executing entity, the Group's currency LCR results are negatively impacted by the LCR inflow cap.

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## Other Relevant Items in the LCR Calculation that are not Captured in the LCR Disclosure Template

The PRA has applied a range of Pillar 2 fixed add-ons for liquidity risks not captured under LCR Pillar 1, including for example intraday risk and debt buybacks. These risks are modelled and fully incorporated into the Group's internal liquidity stress modelling.



## Quantitative information of NSFR

### Template UK LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio for Group

The table below shows information in relation to the average net stable funding for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity (average)				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value (average)
<b>Available stable funding (ASF) Items</b>						
1	Capital items and instruments	5,714	-	-	2,160	7,874
2	Own funds	5,714	-	-	2,160	7,874
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale funding:	-	57,966	2,296	21,851	26,820
8	Operational deposits	-	1,930	-	-	965
9	Other wholesale funding	-	56,036	2,296	21,851	25,855
10	Interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	334	10,389	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	334	-	-	-	-
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories	-	10,389	-	-	-
14	<b>Total available stable funding (ASF)</b>					<b>34,694</b>
<b>Required stable funding (RSF) Items</b>						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					5,234
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		359	-	-	179
17	Performing loans and securities:		70,498	1,331	10,204	14,131
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		30,616	81	937	1,030
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		38,077	893	2,546	6,151
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		439	18	657	787
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		207	-	-	104
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		1,366	339	6,064	6,163
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		16,735	3	6,428	6,411
27	Physical traded commodities		-	-	-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		116	3	6,194	5,366
29	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		16,200	-	-	810
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		419	-	234	235
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,540	-	-	156
33	<b>Total RSF</b>					<b>26,111</b>
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>132.83%</b>

### **Main Drivers of NSFR Ratio**

The main drivers of the NSFR are:

- Available Stable Funding, comprising of wholesale funding from financial customers, and capital and other long term unsecured borrowings primarily from NHI Group
- Required Stable Funding ("RSF"), comprising of Level 2B and non-HQLA long inventory, secured financing transactions collateralised by non-HQLA, and derivatives initial margin posted

### **Changes in the NSFR over time**

The Group's average NSFR remained relatively flat, 128% at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 and 133% at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

### **Composition of Interdependent Assets and Liabilities**

The Group does not have any interdependent assets and liabilities.

## Analysis of Past Due, Non-Performing and Forborne Exposures

Disclosure of non-performing, forborne and past due exposures provide additional information to assess the risk profile of the institution .

Proportionality is embedded in the guidelines through thresholds based on the size of the Institution and the level of non-performing exposures. The Group has assessed the threshold criteria within the guidelines and has determined that six templates are not applicable on the basis that its non-performing loan ratio is significantly lower than the reporting threshold .

The remaining templates are not subject to threshold criteria, however templates CQ1 'Credit quality of forborne exposures' and CQ7 "Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution process" are not applicable as the Group has no forborne exposures and no collateral taken into possession that is recognised on the balance sheet as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

Exposures are treated as past due when a counterparty has failed to make payment when contractually due .

Non-performing exposures included in the tables below are subject to the FINREP regulations (Annex V).

### Template UK CR1-A – Maturity of exposures for the Group

The tables below show information on the maturity of exposures for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m		The Group					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	30,946	45,204	2,388	1,864	-	80,402
2	Debt securities	-	1,368	-	-	-	1,368
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,946</b>	<b>46,572</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,770</b>

Loans and advances decreased, compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, in the <= 1 year bucket driven by a decrease in SFT exposures.

## Template UK CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions for the Group

The table below shows information on performing and non-performing exposures for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions		Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3				
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	4,377	4,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans and advances	80,395	13,430	10	11	-	11	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	67,421	7
20	Central banks	39	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
30	General governments	1,216	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,128	-
40	Credit institutions	16,353	6,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,203	-
50	Other financial corporations	61,832	7,041	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,205	-
60	Non-financial corporations	954	144	3	11	-	11	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	853	7
70	Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Households	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	Debt securities	1,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	617	588	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	153	150	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	464	438	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	<b>Total</b>	<b>86,757</b>	<b>18,395</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67,421</b>	<b>7</b>

Decrease in loans and advances compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 driven by decrease in SFT exposures.

## Template UK CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances for the Group

The table below shows information on changes in non-performing loans for the Group over the period ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	a
		Gross carrying amount
<b>010</b>	<b>Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances</b>	<b>11</b>
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	
040	Outflows due to write-offs	
050	Outflow due to other situations	
<b>060</b>	<b>Final stock of non-performing loans and advances</b>	<b>11</b>

No material movement compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

## Template UK CQ4 – Quality of non-performing exposures by geography for the Group

The table below shows information on the quality of non-performing exposures by geography for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

\$m	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of which subject to impairment			
<b>On-balance-sheet exposures</b>	<b>86,151</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17,828</b>	<b>(4)</b>		-
Cayman Islands	23,233	-	-	2,195	-		-
Japan	15,100	-	-	940	-		-
United Kingdom	9,585	11	11	6,079	(4)		-
United States	7,142	-	-	1,572	-		-
France	5,588	-	-	1,383	-		-
Germany	3,476	-	-	843	-		-
Singapore	3,456	-	-	122	-		-
Hong Kong	2,444	-	-	103	-		-
United Arab Emirates	1,879	-	-	26	-		-
Denmark	1,763	-	-	45	-		-
Other countries	12,485	-	-	4,520	-		-
<b>Off-balance-sheet exposures</b>	<b>617</b>	-	-			-	
France	405	-	-			-	
Cayman Islands	70	-	-			-	
Germany	44	-	-			-	
Italy	33	-	-			-	
Luxembourg	17	-	-			-	
Other countries	48	-	-			-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,768</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17,828</b>	<b>(4)</b>	-	-

Decrease in on-balance-sheet exposure to Japan compared to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 driven by a decrease in SFT exposures.

## Template UK CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry for the Group

The table below shows information on the credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry for the Group as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2025:

	\$m	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing			Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
				Of which defaulted			
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Manufacturing	176	-	-	32	-	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	-	-	10	-	-
50	Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Construction	89	-	-	-	-	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	2	-	-	2	-	-
80	Transport and storage	157	-	-	12	-	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Information and communication	335	11	11	22	(4)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	58	-	-	58	-	-
120	Real estate activities	13	-	-	12	-	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	-	-	2	-	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	16	-	-	8	-	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	69	-	-	-	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	7	-	-	-	-	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other services	29	-	-	-	-	-
200	<b>Total</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>

There was no material movement in the credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry compared to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

## Appendix 1 – Abbreviations

Term	Definition
ALMM	Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics
ATR	Aggregated Tail Risk
AVA	Additional Valuation Adjustments
Basel III	Basel Committee's Final Capital Framework For Strengthening International Capital Standards
BNF	Banque Nomura France S.A.
BoE	Bank Of England
BRRD	Bank Recovery And Resolution Directive
BU	Business Unit
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CCP	Central Counterparties
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CET 1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFP	Contingency Funding Plan
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSA	Credit Support Annex
CSU	Collared Notional Stock Unit
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
DCA	Deferred Cash
DRT	Derivative
EAD	Exposure At Default
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EEA	European Economic Area
ERRF	Executive Remuneration Review Forum
ESG	Environmental, Social And Governance
EVE	Economic Value Of Equity
EWIs	Early Warning Indicators



Term	Definition
FVA	Funding Valuation Adjustment
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreement
GMSLA	Global Master Stock Lending Agreement
Group	NEHS Group
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Assets
HRC	Human Resources Committee
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IMA	Internal Model Approach
IMM	Internal Model Method
IPV	Independent Price Verification
IRC	Incremental Risk Charge
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book
ISDA	International Swaps And Derivatives Association
LCC	Legal, Compliance And Culture
LCMT	Liquidity Crisis Management Team
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LOD	Line Of Defence
LP	Liquidity Pool
LRM	Liquidity Risk Management
MCO	Maximum Cumulative Outflow
MREL	Minimum Requirement For Own Funds And Eligible Liabilities
MRM	Model Risk Management
MRTs	Material Risk Takers
NAIM	Nomura Alternative Investment Management France S.A.S
NBI	Nomura Bank International Plc
NBL	Nomura Bank Luxembourg S.A.
NBS	Nomura Bank Switzerland Ltd
NEHS	Nomura Europe Holdings Plc
NFPE	Nomura Financial Products Europe Gmbh
NFPS	Nomura Financial Products And Services, Inc.

Term	Definition
NHI	Nomura Holdings Inc
NII	Net Interest Income
NIP	Nomura International Plc
NIU	Notional Indexed Unit
Nomura Group	NHI, Together With The Group And NHI's Other Subsidiary Undertakings
Non-QCCP	Non-Qualifying Central Counterparties
NSC	Nomura Securities Co. Ltd
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
NSU	Notional Stock Units
OSII	Other Systemically Important Institution
PE	Personnel Expense
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PVA	Prudent Valuation Adjustment
QCCP	Qualifying Central Counterparties
RAC	Risk Adjusted Contribution
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RSU	Restricted Stock Units
RWA	Risk-Weighted Asset
RWEA	Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts
SAR	Stock Acquisition Right
SFT	Securities Financing Transactions
SREP	Supervisory Review And Evaluation Process
STM	Settled To Market
SVaR	Stressed Value At Risk
TC	Total Compensation
TCR	Total Capital Requirements
TSA	The Standardised Approach
UF	Unsecured Funding
VaR	Value At Risk
VCG	Valuations Control Group