

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
September 30, 2023  
(Unaudited)

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
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September 30, 2023  
(Unaudited)

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September 30, 2023  
(United States Dollars in Thousands)  
(Unaudited)

<b>Assets</b>		
Cash		\$ 865,860
Deposit with clearing organization		32,284
Trading assets:		
Financial instruments owned (including assets pledged of \$9,683,500)	\$ 11,910,113	
Derivative financial instruments - customers	2,303,977	
Derivative financial instruments - affiliates	29,421	
	<u>                    </u>	14,243,511
Collateralized financing agreements:		
Securities borrowed	9,604,022	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (includes \$74,257 at fair value)	8,365,221	
	<u>                    </u>	17,969,243
Receivables:		
Loans receivable from customer at fair value	57,921	
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	523,226	
Customers	617,039	
Accrued interest	42,833	
	<u>                    </u>	1,241,019
Other assets		61,447
Total assets		<u>\$ 34,413,364</u>
<b>Liabilities and stockholder's equity</b>		
Liabilities:		
Trading liabilities:		
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 9,637,502	
Derivative financial instruments - customers	3,554,550	
Derivative financial instruments - affiliates	27,763	
	<u>                    </u>	\$ 13,219,815
Collateralized financing agreements:		
Securities loaned	8,413,277	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	104,464	
	<u>                    </u>	8,517,741
Borrowing from Parent		3,969,919
Payables:		
Customers	3,619,743	
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	1,042,144	
Other payables to affiliates	42,943	
Accrued interest	72,887	
Compensation and benefits	1,709	
	<u>                    </u>	4,779,426
Other liabilities		75,105
Subordinated borrowing		2,000,000
Borrowings at fair value		240,993
Total liabilities		<u>32,802,999</u>
Contingent liabilities and guarantees (see Note 11)		
Stockholder's equity		1,610,365
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity		<u>\$ 34,413,364</u>

See accompanying notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition  
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(Unaudited)

## 1. Organization

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc. (the “Company” or “NGFP”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nomura Holding America Inc. (“NHA” or the “Parent”), which itself is wholly owned by Nomura Holdings, Inc. (“NHI” or “Nomura”), a Japanese corporation.

The Company is a Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) registered OTC Derivatives Dealer (a special category of broker-dealer engaged in an OTC derivatives business) under section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”). The Company is registered as a Swap Dealer (“SD”) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). On November 1, 2021, the Company registered as a Security-Based Swap Dealer (“SBSD”) with the SEC.

The Company purchases and sells over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives to assist institutional investors in implementing their trading or hedging strategies. The Company also purchases and sells cash securities and exchange traded derivative positions to hedge its trading positions and enters into principal transactions for its own account.

The Company’s most significant activity is acting as one of Nomura’s predominant client-facing entities for OTC interest rate swaps globally. In certain cases, the Company may hedge the market risk of client facing transactions by entering into offsetting derivative trades with affiliates, including Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (“NSC”) and Nomura Financial Products & Services, Inc. (“NFPS”). The Company also assumes market risk by entering into equity, foreign exchange, and credit derivative transactions, often by entering into derivative trades with affiliates such as Nomura International PLC (“NIP”) and NFPS, which often act as the client-facing entities.

The Company manages, analyzes and reports on its business on the basis of one operating segment.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

### Use of Estimates

The Statement of Financial Condition is presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Statement of Financial Condition and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its Statement of Financial Condition are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

During times of financial crisis and dislocated markets, additional use of estimates may be required or existing estimates may be increasingly judgmental.

### Foreign Currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in non-United States dollar currencies are remeasured into United States dollar equivalents at spot foreign exchange rates prevailing on the date of the Statement of Financial

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Condition, while revenue and expense accounts are remeasured at the actual foreign exchange rate on the date the transaction occurred.

Gains and losses resulting from non-United States dollar currency transactions are included in income.

### **Cash**

At times, cash balances will exceed federally insured levels, however the Company does not believe there is significant credit risk with respect to these balances.

The Company defines cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, other than those held for trading purposes. At September 30, 2023, the Company did not have cash equivalents.

### **Fair Value Measurements**

A significant amount of the assets and liabilities of the Company are carried at fair value on a recurring basis with changes in fair value recognized in income under various accounting literature, principally applicable industry guidance, such as Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 940, *Financial Services – Brokers and Dealers* (“ASC 940”), but also, ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”) and by the fair value option election in accordance with ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* (“ASC 825”). If the Company elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item’s fair value in subsequent reporting periods must be recognized in current earnings. The Company applies the fair value option to certain securities purchased under agreements to resell. During the six months ended September 30, 2023, the Company applied the fair value option to loans receivable from customers and borrowings.

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (“ASC 820”) defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value and determines disclosures associated with the use of fair value requirements (see Note 5).

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition are categorized for disclosure purposes, based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels are defined by ASC 820 and are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities (see Note 5).

*Trading assets* and *Trading liabilities*, including long and short securities positions and contractual commitments arising pursuant to derivatives contracts, are recorded on the Statement of Financial Condition on a trade date basis at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses reflected in income.

Derivative financial instruments are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis where evidence that an enforceable legal right of setoff exists, in accordance with ASC 210-20, *Balance Sheet – Offsetting* (“ASC 210-20”) and ASC 815-10-45, *Derivatives and Hedging – Overall – Other Presentation Matters* (“ASC 815-10-45”). The fair value is netted across products where allowable in the associated master netting agreements. Also, the Company generally offsets fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim

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cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments that are eligible for offset under the same master netting agreements.

**Transfers of Financial Assets**

The Company accounts for the transfer of a financial asset as a sale when it relinquishes control over the asset by meeting the following conditions outlined in ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing* (“ASC 860”), (a) the asset has been isolated from the transferor (even in bankruptcy or other receivership), (b) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the asset received, or if the transferee is an entity whose sole purpose is to engage in securitization or asset-backed financing activities, if the holders of its beneficial interests have the right to pledge or exchange the beneficial interests held and (c) the transferor has not maintained effective control over the transferred asset.

**Borrowings at Fair Value**

*Borrowings at fair value* represents structured financing transactions documented as derivatives which failed the ASC 815 definition of a derivative due to the significance of the upfront payment required under the contract.

**Collateralized Financing Agreements**

*Securities purchased under agreements to resell* (“resale agreements”) and *Securities sold under agreements to repurchase* (“repurchase agreements”) are treated as financing transactions and are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or reacquired plus accrued interest, except for certain resale agreements for which the Company has elected the fair value option.

Repurchase and resale agreements are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis on the Statement of Financial Condition where net presentation is permitted by ASC 210-20. It is the Company’s policy to take possession of securities collateralizing resale agreements. Similarly, counterparties take possession of the securities pledged by the Company to collateralize repurchase agreements. Substantially all of these transactions are collateralized by United States government and other sovereign government securities. The Company monitors the market value of the underlying securities as compared to the related receivables or payables, including accrued interest, and typically requests or returns additional collateral when deemed appropriate.

*Securities borrowed* and *Securities loaned* are included on the Statement of Financial Condition at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received plus accrued interest. *Securities borrowed* transactions require the Company to deposit cash, letters of credit or other securities with the lender. With respect to *Securities loaned*, the Company receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities. When securities are pledged as collateral for securities borrowed, such transactions are not recorded on the Statement of Financial Condition. The Company monitors the market value of the securities borrowed or loaned against the collateral on a daily basis and additional cash or securities are obtained or refunded as necessary, to ensure that such transactions are adequately collateralized for the Company’s risk management purposes.

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**Receivables from and Payables to Customers**

*Receivables from and Payables to customers* include the portion of cash collateral posted to and received from counterparties for derivative transactions, which is not eligible for netting under ASC 815-10-45 or where the cash collateral delivered/received exceeds the related derivative payable/receivable as of the date of the Statement of Financial Condition.

**Loans receivable from customer**

*Loans receivable from customer at fair value* are transactions where the legal isolation sale criterion for transferred assets was not met, because the transactions are comprised of purchases with total return swaps entered into with the transferor in contemplation of the initial transfers, whereby the transferor retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial assets throughout the term of the transactions.

**Allowance for credit loss**

The CECL model requires the measurement of expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost, using relevant information about past events, including historical credit loss experience on financial assets with similar risk characteristics, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the remaining cash flows over the contractual term of the financial assets. The overall estimate of the allowance for credit losses is based on both quantitative and qualitative considerations.

The majority of financial assets subject to CECL are resale agreements, securities borrowed and margin receivables. The Company applied the collateralized maintenance method to resale agreements and determined a CECL provision was not required. Qualitative methods are applied to securities borrowed and margin receivable and the other remaining assets where there is no history of significant credit losses and reasonable expectation of minimal future credit losses with any potential measurement of credit losses being immaterial. The Company has elected to exclude accrued interest receivable from the amortized cost basis of financial instruments used to measure expected credit losses. Accrued interest receivable balances are charged off against interest income when the related financial instrument is placed on nonaccrual status.

**Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations**

*Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations*, including affiliates, consist of securities failed-to-deliver/receive, margin with clearing broker-dealers related to exchange traded derivatives and pending trades. Securities failed-to-deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities which have not been delivered or received by the Company on settlement date. Pending trades represent the net amount on unsettled securities transactions.

**Revenue Recognition**

Principal transactions revenues consist of revenues related to realized and unrealized gains and losses on securities and derivative financial instruments. Also included in principal transactions are model reserves

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and counterparty and own credit risk adjustments on derivative transactions, and changes in fair value of borrowings at fair value, loans receivable from customers at fair value and certain resale agreements.

Interest and dividends income is earned primarily from *Financial instruments owned, Loans receivable from customers at fair value, Securities borrowed, Securities purchased under agreements to resell*, and cash collateral pledged (see Note 6) and is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Transfer pricing includes amounts paid and received from affiliate companies under transfer pricing agreements (see Note 4). Additionally, the Company earns fees for certain operational and administrative services provided to related parties; these fees are determined under a service level agreement. Revenues are recognized as earned and are accounted for on an accrual basis (see Note 4).

### Expenses

Interest and dividends expense is incurred primarily on *Securities loaned, Borrowing from Parent, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase* and cash collateral received (see Note 6) and is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Service fees with related parties primarily includes sales credits paid to affiliate companies that essentially represent internal commissions to an entity involved in sales efforts. Service fees with related parties also includes costs, for operational and administrative functions outsourced to affiliate companies, primarily NHA and Nomura Securities International, Inc. (“NSI”), reduced by reimbursements received from these parties. These fees are determined either under service agreements or an allocation method approved by management (see *Operational and administrative arrangements* in Note 4).

Commissions and brokers fees include clearance, execution, transaction and commission fees to affiliates and non-affiliates as incurred and are accounted for on an accrual basis.

### Income Taxes

Certain income and expense items are accounted for in different periods for income tax purposes as compared to financial reporting purposes. Provisions for deferred taxes are made in recognition of these temporary differences in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (“ASC 740”).

ASC 740 also provides guidance and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions (see Note 12).

The Company’s policy is to treat interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters and uncertain tax positions as part of pre-tax income.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

No new accounting pronouncements relevant to the Company were adopted during the six months ended September 30, 2023.



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**3. Deposit with Clearing Organization**

*Deposit with clearing organization (“restricted cash”)* is presented separate from *Cash* in the Statement of Financial Condition. It consists entirely of a guarantee deposit required by a derivatives clearing organization in order to conduct business. This amount is determined by such clearing organization and is subject to change.

**4. Transactions with Related Parties**

The Company’s transactions with affiliates include derivative transactions, purchase of various services and financing activities in the form of loans to affiliate customers, borrowing from Parent and secured financing transactions such as securities borrowed, resale agreements, securities loaned, repurchase agreements and borrowings at fair value. Generally, the Company’s derivative positions with affiliates are offset by positions with third parties. As mentioned in Note 1, the Company enters into a significant number of OTC derivatives as a result of acting as an intermediary between its Nomura affiliates, including NSC, NIP, NFPS and non-Nomura parties. The Company also clears most of its exchange traded derivative activity and some of its OTC derivative activity subject to central clearing (“OTC Centrally Cleared Derivatives”) through affiliates such as NIP and NSI.

*Transaction Execution Services Agreement*

The Company is a party to a Transaction Execution Services Agreement (“TESA”) involving certain other Nomura affiliates (“TESA Affiliates”) where the parties to the TESA provide trade execution services (“Services”) for certain products to one or more of the other TESA Affiliates in accordance with US transfer pricing regulations and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development transfer pricing guidelines. The Company pays and receives amounts related to profits on positions as well as interest revenue, less certain deductions for direct and indirect costs related to the revenues (“TESA Revenues”). TESA revenues are determined on a fiscal year to date basis. The Company records these payments and receipts within income.

*Sales Credits*

The Company pays to other Nomura entities sales credits essentially representing an internal commission to an entity involved in sales efforts. Sales credits include client facilitation and structuring fees to remunerate entities that perform certain activities within the global markets business. Payments are recorded in income.

*Operational and Administrative Arrangements*

The Company reimburses affiliates for the expenses incurred in providing office space and other equipment used by the Company. Additionally, the Company reimburses affiliates for expenses and certain other costs, which the affiliates pay on behalf of the Company and receives reimbursements from affiliates for certain expenses incurred by the Company on the affiliates’ behalf. These reimbursements are reflected net, in income.

At September 30, 2023, balances with related parties are included in the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition captions (in thousands):

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**Assets**

Derivative financial instruments - affiliates <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 29,421
Securities borrowed	9,604,022
Securities purchased under agreements to resell <sup>(1)</sup>	8,365,221
Receivables:	
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	512,629
Customers	283,458
Accrued interest	4,136
Other assets	29,710

**Liabilities**

Derivative financial instruments - affiliates <sup>(1)</sup>	27,763
Securities loaned	8,413,277
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase <sup>(1)</sup>	104,464
Borrowing from Parent	3,969,919
Payables:	
Customers	306,972
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	36,710
Accrued interest	17,825
Other payables to affiliates	42,943
Subordinated borrowing	2,000,000
Borrowings at fair value	240,993

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents amounts after counterparty netting in accordance with ASC 210-20.

*Borrowing from Parent* represents an overnight loan payable to NHA. At September 30, 2023, the interest rate payable on this loan was 0.67%.

*Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations* is primarily comprised of receivables of \$332.6 million from affiliates in relation to cash collateral posted to affiliates in their capacity as clearing broker for the Company on exchange traded derivatives and receivables of \$173.6 million related to trading activities with NSI.

*Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations* is primarily comprised of amounts payable to NSI in relation to securities loaned/borrowed activity and acting in its capacity as clearing broker for the Company.

*Receivables from/Payable to customers* is primarily comprised of excess cash collateral posted to/received from affiliates in relation to derivatives activities.

*Other assets* is primarily comprised of amounts receivable from NIP and NFPS in relation to transfer pricing and other miscellaneous payables related to operational and administrative arrangements discussed above.

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*Borrowings at fair value* is comprised of structured financing transactions with an affiliate documented as a derivative, which failed the ASC 815 definition of a derivative due to the significance of the upfront payment required under the contract.

## 5. Fair Value Measurements

### The Fair Value of Financial Instruments

A significant amount of the Company's financial instruments are carried at fair value. Financial instruments that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis include *Trading assets* and *Trading liabilities*. Additionally, the Company applies the fair value option to certain resale agreements. During the six month period ended September 30, 2023, the Company applied the fair value option to loans receivable from customers and borrowings.

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

### Valuation Methodology for Financial Instruments Carried at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices including market indices, broker or dealer quotations or an estimation by management of the expected exit price under current market conditions. Certain OTC contracts have bid and offer prices that are observable in the market. These are measured at the point within the bid-offer range which best represents the Company's estimate of fair value. Where quoted market prices or broker or dealer quotations are not available, prices for similar instruments or valuation pricing models are considered in the determination of fair value. Where quoted prices are available in active markets, no valuation adjustments are taken to modify the fair value of assets or liabilities that are marked using such prices.

Certain instruments may be measured using valuation techniques, such as valuation pricing models incorporating observable parameters, unobservable parameters or a combination of both. Valuation pricing models use parameters which would be considered by market participants in valuing similar financial instruments.

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

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

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

Valuation pricing models are calibrated to the market on a regular basis by comparison to observable market pricing, comparison with alternative model and analysis of risk profiles and inputs used are adjusted for current market conditions and risk. The Model Validation Group ("MVG") within the Risk Management Division reviews pricing models and assesses model appropriateness and consistency independently of the front office. The model reviews consider a number of factors about a model's suitability for valuation and sensitivity of the models used for a particular product.

### **Fair Value Hierarchy**

All financial instruments measured at fair value, including those carried at fair value using the fair value option, have been categorized into a three-level hierarchy (the "fair value hierarchy") based on the transparency of valuation inputs used by the Company to estimate fair value. A financial instrument is classified in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the financial instrument. A financial instrument valued using a combination of Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs would be classified as a Level 3 financial asset or liability where the Level 3 inputs are significant to its measurement. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows, with Level 1 representing the most transparent inputs and Level 3 representing the least transparent inputs:

*Level 1* – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical financial instruments in active markets accessible by the Company at the measurement date.

*Level 2* – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term (contractual life) of the asset or liability.

*Level 3* – One or more inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The following table presents information about the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of September 30, 2023, within the fair value hierarchy (dollars in thousands):

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	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Derivatives:					
Interest rate contracts	\$ 241	\$ 201,688,399	\$ 1,228,877	\$ -	\$ 202,917,517
Foreign exchange contracts	-	17,506,129	18,946	-	17,525,075
Equity contracts	-	4,040,340	47,542	-	4,087,882
Credit contracts	-	572,581	66,966	-	639,547
Netting	-	-	-	(222,836,623)	(222,836,623)
Total derivatives	241	223,807,449	1,362,331	(222,836,623)	2,333,398
Equity securities	7,940,165	1,770,904	141,606	-	9,852,675
Bank and corporate debt securities	-	43,510	45,504	-	89,014
U.S. and foreign government, agency and municipal securities	1,887,681	80,743	-	-	1,968,424
<b>Total trading assets</b>	<b>\$ 9,828,087</b>	<b>\$ 225,702,606</b>	<b>\$ 1,549,441</b>	<b>\$ (222,836,623)</b>	<b>\$ 14,243,511</b>
<b>Securities purchased under agreements to resell<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 74,257</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 74,257</b>
<b>Loans receivable from customer at fair value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 57,921</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 57,921</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Derivatives:					
Interest rate contracts	\$ 653	\$ 200,468,197	\$ 1,488,910	\$ -	\$ 201,957,760
Foreign exchange contracts	-	16,782,527	19,341	-	16,801,868
Equity contracts	-	5,748,680	12,225	-	5,760,905
Credit contracts	-	574,613	10,380	-	584,993
Netting	-	-	-	(221,523,213)	(221,523,213)
Total derivatives	653	223,574,017	1,530,856	(221,523,213)	3,582,313
Equity securities	9,279,273	238,547	1,937	-	9,519,757
Bank and corporate debt securities	-	-	9,604	-	9,604
U.S. and foreign government, agency and municipal securities	23,085	85,056	-	-	108,141
<b>Total trading liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 9,303,011</b>	<b>\$ 223,897,620</b>	<b>\$ 1,542,397</b>	<b>\$ (221,523,213)</b>	<b>\$ 13,219,815</b>
<b>Borrowings at fair value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 240,993</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 240,993</b>

(1) The amount offset under counterparty netting of derivative assets and liabilities and cash collateral netting against derivatives.

(2) Items for which the Company elected the Fair value option under ASC 825.

### Valuation Methodology by Major Class of Financial Asset and Liability

The following table describes the valuation methodology used by the Company to estimate fair value for major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, together with the significant inputs which determine classification in the fair value hierarchy:



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Product/Instrument	Valuation methodology, inputs and assumptions	Valuation Hierarchy Classification
Derivatives	<p>Exchange-traded derivatives (excluding equity contracts).</p> <p>Exchange-traded equity derivatives are valued using option models. Use of a model valuation is more representative of fair value than exchange price because of the higher volume and frequency of trading in the underlying equity instruments compared to the derivative.</p> <p>OTC derivative transactions are valued using DCF techniques as well as options models such as Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo simulation. Valuation adjustments are also made to model valuations in order to reflect counterparty credit risk on derivative assets and the Company's own creditworthiness on derivative liabilities.</p> <p>Equity contracts significant inputs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equity prices</li> <li>• Dividend yields</li> <li>• Volatilities</li> <li>• Correlations</li> </ul> <p>Interest rate contracts significant inputs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest rates</li> <li>• Forward foreign exchange ("FX") rates</li> <li>• Volatilities</li> <li>• Correlations</li> </ul> <p>Credit contracts significant inputs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest rates</li> <li>• Credit spreads</li> <li>• Recovery rates</li> <li>• Loss severities</li> <li>• Default probabilities</li> <li>• Volatilities</li> <li>• Correlations</li> </ul> <p>FX contracts significant inputs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest rates</li> <li>• Forward FX rates</li> <li>• Spot FX rates</li> <li>• Volatilities</li> <li>• Correlations</li> </ul>	<p>Level 2 when valued using models</p> <p>Level 2</p> <p>Level 2 or 3</p>
Borrowings at fair value	Value driven by the fair value of the underlying referenced securities for transactions documented as derivatives that failed the ASC 815 definition of a derivative.	Level 2

### Valuation Processes

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

- The Product Control Valuations Group (“PCVG”) has primary responsibility for determining and implementing valuation policies and procedures in connection with the determination of fair value measurements. While it is the responsibility of front office traders in the Company’s trading businesses to price its financial instruments, the PCVG is responsible for independently verifying or validating these prices. In the event of a difference in opinion or where the estimate of fair value requires judgment, the valuation used within this Statement of Financial Condition is made by

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senior management independent of the trading businesses. The PCVG reports to the Head of Product Control and ultimately to the NHA Chief Financial Officer;

- The Accounting Policy Group defines the Company's accounting policies and procedures in accordance with US GAAP, including those associated with determination of fair value. This group reports to the NHA Chief Financial Officer;
- The MVG within the Risk Management Division validates the appropriateness and consistency of pricing models used to determine fair value measurements independently of those who design and build the models. This group reports to the NHA Chief Risk Officer.

The fundamental components of this governance framework over valuation processes within the Company, particularly around Level 3 financial instruments, are the procedures in place around independent price verification, pricing model validation and revenue substantiation.

The valuation of financial instruments and determination of the provision for credit losses are more difficult when severe economic and market shocks occur. Dislocations between asset prices, higher volatility, reduced price transparency and deterioration in the credit worthiness of borrowers requires greater use of judgment.

*Independent Price Verification Processes*

The key objective of the independent price verification processes within the Company is to verify the appropriateness of fair value measurements applied to all financial instruments within the Company. In applying these control processes, observable inputs are used whenever possible and when unobservable inputs are necessary, the processes seek to ensure the valuation methodology and inputs are appropriate, reasonable and consistently applied.

The independent price verification processes aim to verify the fair value of all positions to external sources on a regular basis. The process involves obtaining independent data such as trades, marks and prices from external sources and examining the impact of marking the positions at the independent prices.

Where third-party pricing information sourced from brokers, dealers and consensus pricing services is used as part of the price verification process, consideration is given as to whether that information reflects actual recent market transactions or prices at which transactions involving identical or similar financial instruments are currently executable. If such transactions or prices are not available, the financial instrument will generally be classified as Level 3.

Where there is a lack of observable market information around the inputs used in a fair value measurement, the PCVG and the MVG will assess the inputs used for reasonableness considering available information including comparable products, volatility surfaces, curves and past trades.

Additional valuation adjustments may be taken for the uncertainty in the inputs used, such as correlation and where appropriate, trading desks may be asked to execute trades to evidence market levels.



Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

*Model Review and Validation*

For more complex and illiquid financial instruments, pricing models are used to determine fair value measurements. Before models are put into official use, the MVG is responsible for validating their integrity and comprehensiveness independently from those who design and build them. As part of this validation process, the MVG analyzes a number of factors to assess a model's suitability and to quantify model risk by applying model reserves and capital adjustments. Valuation models are developed and maintained by the front-office and risk models by the Risk Methodology Group within the Risk Management Division. Some models may also be developed by third party providers. The Risk Methodology Group has primary responsibility for the ongoing refinement and improvement of risk models and methodologies. All models are also subject to an annual re-approval process by MVG to ensure they remain suitable.

*Revenue Substantiation*

PCVG also ensures adherence to the Company's valuation policies through daily and periodic analytical review of net revenues. This process involves substantiating revenue amounts through explanations and attribution of revenue sources based on the underlying factors such as interest rates, credit spreads, volatility, FX rates etc. In combination with the independent price verification processes, this daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly review substantiates the revenues made while helping to identify and resolve potential booking, pricing or risk quantification issues.

*Quantitative Information Regarding Significant Unobservable Inputs and Assumptions*

The following table presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by the Company for certain Level 3 financial instruments as of September 30, 2023 (dollars in thousands):

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

Class of financial instrument	Fair value	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs	Level 3 Input or Range of Inputs	Weighted Average <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Derivatives, net:</b>					
Interest rate contracts	\$ (260,033)	Discounted cash flow	Interest rates	1.79% - 4.63%	n/a
			Volatilities	44.00% - 175.00%	n/a
			Correlations	(2) (1.00) - 0.99	n/a
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ (395)	Option models	Interest rates	3.98% - 4.29%	n/a
			Correlations	0.22 - 0.70	n/a
Equity contracts	\$ 35,317	Option models	Dividend yield	0.0% - 10.97%	n/a
			Volatilities	0.14% - 18.26%	n/a
Credit contracts	\$ 56,586	Discounted cash flow	Credit spreads	0.10% - 12.00%	n/a
			Recovery rates	5% - 90%	n/a
<b>Assets:</b>					
Bank and corporate debt securities	\$ 45,504	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spreads	11.58%	11.58%
			Recovery Rates	40%	40%
Equity securities	\$ 141,606	Market approach / Price / book ratio / convertible bond model	Market price	(3) \$0.26	\$0.26
			Price/Book ratio	(4) 0.89% - 39.81%	8.00%
			Dividend yield	(5) 6.80% - 8.93%	7.52%
			Volatilities	(5) 23.27% - 31.46%	26.04%
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Bank and corporate debt securities	\$ 9,604	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spreads	3.55% - 3.84%	3.74%
			Recovery Rates	20% - 60%	48.38%
Equity securities	\$ 1,937	Market approach	Market price	\$2.47	\$2.47

(1) The Company has not provided weighted average information for derivatives as unlike cash products the risk on such products is distinct from the balance sheet value and is subject to netting.

(2) The range of correlations moves from positive to negative because the movement of some pairs is very closely related in the same direction causing highly positive correlations while others generally move in opposite directions causing highly negative correlations.

(3) Applicable to \$0.2 million of equity securities.

(4) Applicable to \$13.1 million of equity securities.

(5) Applicable to \$128.4 million of equity securities.

*Sensitivity of Fair Value to Changes in Unobservable Inputs*

For each class of financial instrument described in the above table, changes in each of the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by the Company will impact the determination of a fair value measurement for the financial instrument. The sensitivity of these Level 3 fair value measurements to changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those inputs as described below impact the determination of a fair value measurement for the financial instrument.

Where the Company is long the underlying risk of a derivative, significant increases (decreases) in the underlying of the derivative, such as interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, or dividend yield in

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

isolation, would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where the Company is short the underlying risk of a derivative, the impact of these changes would have a converse effect on the fair value measurements reported by the Company.

Where the Company is long optionality, or correlation, significant increases (decreases) in volatility or correlation will result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where the Company is short optionality, or correlation, the impact of these changes would have a converse effect on the fair value measurements.

Bank and corporate debt securities – Significant increases (decreases) in the credit spreads used in a DCF valuation technique would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement, while significant increases (decreases) in recovery rates would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Equity securities – Significant increases (decreases) in the market price or price/book ratio would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Significant increases (decreases) in dividend yield or volatility used in a convertible bond model valuation technique would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

The following table explains increases and decreases, including gains and losses, of Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the six months ended September 30, 2023. Financial instruments classified as Level 3 are derivatives, equity securities, and bank and corporate debt securities using significant unobservable parameters. These financial instruments are often economically 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. Level 3 instruments are at times measured using both observable and unobservable inputs. Fair value changes presented below, therefore, reflect realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from movements in both observable and unobservable parameters.

	Opening balance as of April 1, 2023	Purchases	Issuances	Sales/ Redemption	Settlements <sup>(1)</sup>	Total unrealized and realized gains / (losses)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance as of September 30, 2023
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>									
Derivatives:									
Interest rate contracts, net	\$ (17,687)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,617	\$ (106,869)	\$ (195,450)	\$ 17,356	\$ (260,033)
Foreign exchange contracts, net	1,175	-	-	-	(9,147)	250	7,291	36	(395)
Equity contracts, net	(2,692)	-	-	-	17,471	1,074	10,086	9,378	35,317
Credit contracts, net	(571)	-	-	-	67,960	(8,538)	(2,265)	-	56,586
Total derivatives	\$ (19,775)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,901	\$ (114,083)	\$ (180,338)	\$ 26,770	\$ (168,525)
Bank and corporate debt securities (Assets)	\$ 81,371	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (37,192)	\$ -	\$ 1,325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,504
Equity securities (Assets)	\$ 33,708	\$ 128,914	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (500)	\$ 13,737	\$ (34,253)	\$ 141,606
Bank and corporate debt securities (Liabilities)	\$ -	\$ (4,798)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,806)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (9,604)
Equity securities (Liabilities)	\$ (1,937)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ 2,069	\$ (1,937)

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

(1) All cash payments or receipts on derivatives and receivable from customer are included within Settlements.

**Transfers Between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy**

*Transfers From Level 2 to Level 3:*

- Approximately \$195.5 million of net interest rate contract liabilities were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 as inputs (volatilities and correlations) became unobservable.
- Approximately \$7.3 million of net foreign exchange contract assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 as inputs (volatilities) became unobservable.
- Approximately \$10.1 million of net equity contract assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 as inputs (volatilities and correlations) became unobservable.
- Approximately \$2.3 million of net credit contract liabilities were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 as inputs (credit spreads and recovery rates) became unobservable.
- Approximately \$13.7 million of equity security assets and \$2.1 million of equity security liabilities were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 as inputs became unobservable.

*Transfer from Level 3 to Level 2:*

- Approximately \$9.4 million of net equity contract assets were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 as inputs (volatilities and correlations) became observable.
- Approximately \$17.4 million of net interest rate contract assets were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 as inputs (volatilities and correlations) became observable.
- Approximately \$34.3 million of equity security assets and \$2.1 million of equity security liabilities were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 as inputs became observable.

**Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities**

The Company carries certain eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the election of the fair value option permitted by ASC 815 and ASC 825. When the Company elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item's fair value are recognized within income. Election of the fair value option is irrevocable unless an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for that instrument occurs. Interest and dividend income and expense arising from financial instruments for which the fair value option has been elected are recognized within income.

The financial assets elected for the fair value option by the Company, the reasons for the election, and related gains and losses recognized during the six months ended September 30, 2023 are as follows:

- *Resale agreements* – The Company elected the fair value option for certain of these agreements to mitigate volatility in income caused by the difference in measurement basis that otherwise

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

would have arisen between these agreements and the derivatives used to risk manage these instruments.

- *Loans receivable from customer at fair value* – The fair value option was elected for financing transactions deemed failed purchases. These are transactions where the legal isolation sale criterion for transferred assets was not met, because the transactions are comprised of purchases with total return swaps entered into with the transferor in contemplation of the initial transfers, whereby the transferor retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial assets throughout the term of the transactions. The Company elected the fair value option for these loans because they are risk managed on a fair value basis.
- *Borrowings at fair value* – The fair value option was elected for transactions documented as derivatives that failed the ASC 815 definition of a derivative. These transactions were recorded as financing transactions with embedded derivatives which reflect the performance of the referenced investments. The value was driven by the fair value of the underlying referenced securities. The fair value option was elected for these transactions as the Company risk manages the positions on a fair value basis.

**Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments not Carried at Fair Value**

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

The carrying value of the majority of the following financial instruments will approximate fair value since they are liquid, short-term in nature and/or contain minimal credit risk. These include *Cash, Deposit with clearing organization, Securities purchased under agreements to resell, Securities borrowed, receivables from/payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, Borrowing from Parent, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and Securities loaned.*

However, the fair value of other financial instruments may be different than carrying value if they are longer term in nature or contain more than minimal credit risk. All of these financial assets and financial liabilities would be generally classified as Level 2 or Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. As of September 30, 2023, the only longer dated instrument with a material difference between fair value and carrying value was *Subordinated borrowings.*

The following table presents carrying values, estimated fair values and classification within the fair value hierarchy of those fair values for financial instruments which are carried on a basis other than fair value within our Statement of Financial Condition as of September 30, 2023.

Financial instruments carried at fair value on a recurring basis are separately reported in the tables above.

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

**Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis**

In addition to the financial instruments carried at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company also carries other financial instruments at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, where the primary measurement basis is not fair value. Examples of such financial instruments include *Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations* and *Receivables from customers*. Fair value is only used in specific circumstances after initial recognition such as to measure allowance for credit loss. The Company did not record an allowance for credit loss during the six months ended September 30, 2023.

**6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities**

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in derivative instruments in order to meet the financing and hedging needs of its customers, to reduce its own exposure to market, credit and liquidity risks, and in connection with its proprietary trading activities. These financial instruments may include interest rate and credit default swaps, exchange traded and OTC options, futures, forwards, and FX contracts.

Risks arise from unfavorable changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates or the market values of the securities underlying the instruments, as well as the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The credit risk associated with these contracts is typically limited to the cost of replacing all contracts on which the Company has recorded an unrealized gain.

The Company enters into OTC derivatives, which are negotiated and settled bi-laterally with the derivative counterparty. In addition, the Company enters into certain exchange traded derivatives such as futures and options, and cleared OTC derivative contracts with central counterparties (“CCP”). Exchange traded contracts are generally standardized contracts traded on an exchange and cleared by the CCP. OTC centrally cleared contracts are those contracts which are traded bi-laterally and then novated to a CCP for clearing.

The fair value of all derivatives and associated cash collateral is recorded on a net-by-counterparty basis on the Statement of Financial Condition where the Company believes a legal right of offset exists under an enforceable master netting arrangement.

The following table quantifies the volume of the Company’s derivative activity recorded within *Trading assets* and *Trading liabilities* on the Statement of Financial Condition as of September 30, 2023, through a disclosure of notional amounts, in comparison with the fair value of those derivatives. All notional and fair value amounts are disclosed on a gross basis, prior to counterparty and cash collateral netting (in thousands):

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

	Contract / Notional <sup>(1)</sup>	Derivative Assets Fair Value	Derivative Liabilities Fair Value
	Interest rate contracts	\$ 20,025,866,987	\$ 202,917,517
Foreign exchange contracts	887,683,998	17,525,075	16,801,868
Equity contracts	115,324,689	4,087,882	5,760,905
Credit contracts	98,093,519	639,547	584,993
Gross derivative instruments <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 21,126,969,193	\$ 225,170,021	\$ 225,105,526

- (1) Represents the total contract/notional amount of the derivative assets and liabilities outstanding.
- (2) Notional amounts include notionals related to futures contracts of approximately \$70.9 billion. The unsettled variation margin on these futures contracts (excluded from the table above) is included in *Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations* and *Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations*, on the Statement of Financial Condition.

### Offsetting of Derivatives

The Company enters into master netting agreements with substantially all of its derivative counterparties. Where legally enforceable, these master netting agreements give the Company, in the event of default by the counterparty, the right to liquidate securities held as collateral and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. For purposes of the Statement of Financial Condition, the Company offsets derivative assets and liabilities and cash collateral held with the same counterparty where it has such a legally enforceable master netting agreement.

The following table presents information about offsetting of derivative instruments and related collateral amounts in the Statement of Financial Condition as of September 30, 2023, by type of derivative contract, together with the extent to which master netting agreements entered into with counterparties, central clearing counterparties or exchanges permit additional offsetting of derivatives and collateral in the event of counterparty default. Amounts below exclude futures contracts, which are settled daily. The unsettled variation margin on futures contracts is included in *Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations* and *Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations*, respectively, on the Statement of Financial Condition. Derivative transactions which are not documented under a master netting agreement or are documented under a master netting agreement for which the Company does not have sufficient evidence of enforceability are not offset in the following table.

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

	<b>Derivative Assets</b>	<b>Derivative Liabilities</b>
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	
Interest rate contracts		
OTC settled bilaterally	\$ 202,842,755	\$ 201,944,775
OTC centrally cleared	74,521	12,332
Exchange-traded	241	653
Foreign exchange contracts		
OTC settled bilaterally	17,525,075	16,801,868
OTC centrally cleared	-	-
Exchange-traded	-	-
Equity contracts		
OTC settled bilaterally	3,477,530	5,147,334
OTC centrally cleared	-	-
Exchange-traded	610,352	613,571
Credit contracts		
OTC settled bilaterally	639,547	582,642
OTC centrally cleared	-	2,351
Exchange-traded	-	-
Total gross derivatives balances <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>225,170,021</u>	<u>225,105,526</u>
Less: Amounts offset in the statement of financial condition <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>(222,836,623)</u>	<u>(221,523,213)</u>
Total net amounts reported on the face of the statement of financial condition <sup>(3)</sup>	2,333,398	3,582,313
Less: Additional amounts not offset in the statement of financial condition		
Financial instruments and non-cash collateral <sup>(4)</sup>	<u>(847,632)</u>	<u>(104,035)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,485,766</u>	<u>\$ 3,478,278</u>

- (1) Includes all gross derivative asset and liability balances irrespective of whether they are transacted under legally enforceable master netting agreement or whether the Company has obtained sufficient evidence of enforceability of the master netting agreement. As of September 30, 2023, the gross balance of derivative assets and derivative liabilities which are not documented under master netting agreements or are documented under master netting agreements for which the Company has not yet obtained sufficient evidence of enforceability was \$1,028 million and \$1,522 million, respectively, of which \$611 million and \$614 million respectively were exchange-traded.
- (2) Represents amounts offset through counterparty netting of derivative assets and liabilities as well as cash collateral netting against net derivatives under legally enforceable master netting and similar agreements in accordance with ASC 815. As of September 30, 2023, the Company offset a total of \$6,153 million of cash collateral receivables against net derivative liabilities and \$7,466 million of cash collateral payables against net derivative assets.
- (3) Net derivative assets and net derivative liabilities are generally reported within *Trading assets* and *Trading liabilities*, respectively on the Statement of Financial Condition.
- (4) Represents securities collateral which is not permitted to be offset on the face of the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with ASC 210-20 and ASC 815 but which provide the Company with a legally enforceable right of offset in the event of counterparty default. Amounts relating to derivative and collateral agreements where the Company does not have the legal right of offset or has not yet obtained sufficient evidence of enforceability of such offsetting rights are excluded.



Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

As of September 30, 2023, a total of \$617 million of cash collateral receivables and \$3,619 million of cash collateral payables have not been offset against net derivatives. Of this amount, \$453 million of cash collateral receivables and \$2,807 million of cash collateral payables were not offset because they represent collateral amounts in excess of the related counterparty exposure. The remaining amounts were not eligible to be offset, because they related to agreements for which the Company lacked evidence of enforceability. Cash collateral receivables and cash collateral payables are reported within *Receivables from customers* and *Payables to customers*, respectively on the Statement of Financial Condition.

### **Derivatives entered into in contemplation of sales of financial assets**

At the balance sheet date, the Company did not have any outstanding transactions that comprise a transfer of a financial asset recorded as a sale with an agreement (for example, a total return swap or similar derivative) entered into with the transferee in contemplation of the initial transfer, whereby the Company retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial asset throughout the term of the transaction.

### **7. Collateralized Financing Agreements**

The Company enters into collateralized transactions including resale agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowing and securities lending transactions, mainly to finance trading inventory positions and to obtain securities for settlement.

These transactions are documented under industry-standard master netting agreements which reduce the Company's credit exposure to the affiliates as they permit the close-out and offset of transactions and collateral amounts in the event of default of the affiliate counterparties. In order to support the enforceability of the close-out and offsetting rights within these agreements, the Company has obtained external legal opinions.

In all of these transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including government, agency, and equity securities. In most cases, the Company is permitted to use the securities received to secure repurchase agreements, enter into securities lending transactions or to cover short positions with counterparties. In repurchase and resale transactions, the value of collateral typically exceeds the amount of cash transferred. Collateral is generally in the form of securities. Securities borrowing transactions generally require the Company to provide the affiliate counterparties with collateral in the form of cash or other securities. For securities lending transactions, the Company generally receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities.

The Company monitors the market value of the securities borrowed or loaned and requires additional cash or securities, as necessary, to ensure that such transactions are adequately collateralized for the Company's risk management purposes throughout the life of the transactions.

Resale agreements and repurchase agreements with the same counterparty are offset in the Statement of Financial Condition where the specific criteria defined by ASC 210-20 are met.

The following table presents information about offsetting of these transactions in the Statement of Financial Condition, together with the extent to which master netting agreements entered into with the affiliate counterparties permit additional offsetting in the event of counterparty default (in thousands):

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Resale agreements	Securities borrowing transactions	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending transactions
Total gross balance	\$ 9,992,975	\$ 9,604,022	\$ 1,732,218	\$ 8,413,277
Less: Amounts offset in the statement of financial condition <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,627,754)	-	(1,627,754)	-
Total net amounts reported on the face of the statement of financial condition <sup>(2)</sup>	8,365,221	9,604,022	104,464	8,413,277
Less: Additional amounts not offset in the statement of financial condition: <sup>(3)</sup>				
Financial instruments and non-cash collateral	(8,365,221)	(9,603,773)	(104,464)	(8,413,277)
Cash collateral	-	-	-	-
Net amount	\$ -	\$ 249	\$ -	\$ -

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents amounts offset through counterparty netting of resale agreements and repurchase agreements in accordance with ASC 210-20.

<sup>(2)</sup> Resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions are reported within *Collateralized financing agreements* on the Statement of Financial Condition as *Securities purchased under agreements to resell* and *Securities borrowed*, respectively. Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are reported within *Collateralized financing agreements* on the Statement of Financial Condition as *Securities sold under agreements to repurchase* and *Securities loaned*, respectively.

<sup>(3)</sup> Represents amounts which are not permitted to be offset on the face of the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with ASC 210-20 but which provide the Company with the right of offset in the event of counterparty default.

**Maturity analysis of repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions and Securities transferred in repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions**

The following tables present analyses of the total gross balance of liabilities recognized in the Statement of Financial Condition for repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions by remaining contractual maturity of the agreement and class of securities transferred as of September 30, 2023. Amounts reported are shown prior to counterparty netting in accordance with ASC 210-20 (in thousands):

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

*Maturity analysis*

	Overnight and open <sup>(1)</sup>	Up to 30 days	30-90 days	90 days - 1 year	Greater than 1 year	Total
Repurchase agreements	\$ 1,689,446	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,772	\$ -	\$ 1,732,218
Securities lending transactions	8,413,277	-	-	-	-	8,413,277
Total gross recognized liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 10,102,723	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,772	\$ -	\$ 10,145,495

*Security analysis*

	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending transactions	Total
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ 6,454,527	\$ 6,454,527
U.S. and foreign government and agency securities	1,631,664	-	1,631,664
Bank and corporate debt securities	100,554	1,958,750	2,059,304
Total gross recognized liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 1,732,218	\$ 8,413,277	\$ 10,145,495

<sup>(1)</sup> Open transactions do not have an explicit contractual maturity date and are terminable on demand by the Company or the counterparty.

<sup>(2)</sup> Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are reported within *Collateralized financing agreements* on the Statement of Financial Condition as *Securities sold under agreements to repurchase* and *Securities loaned*, respectively. The total gross recognized liabilities reported for repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are consistent with the total gross balances reported in the offsetting disclosures above.

### Collateral received by the Company

The Company receives collateral in the form of securities in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowed and derivative collateral agreements. When the Company borrows securities, it collateralizes the lender by pledging cash or other securities. At September 30, 2023, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$20.9 billion and the fair value of the portion that had been sold or repledged was \$15.5 billion.

### Collateral pledged by the Company

The Company pledges firm-owned securities to collateralize repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions. In addition, the Company pledges firm-owned securities as collateral in connection with derivative transactions. Pledged securities that can be sold or repledged by the secured party are \$9.7 billion at September 30, 2023 and are disclosed in parenthesis as pledged within *Trading assets* on the Statement of Financial Condition. At September 30, 2023 the Company had not pledged any *Trading assets* owned as collateral which the secured party does not have the right to sell or repledge.

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

**8. Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations**

Receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consist of the following at September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	<b>Receivables</b>	<b>Payables</b>
Pending trades, net	\$ -	\$ 1,003,002
Securities failed-to-deliver/receive	426	426
Receivables from / payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	522,800	38,716
	\$ 523,226	\$ 1,042,144

Receivables from/payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations primarily include cash collateral deposited with broker-dealer affiliates in their capacity as clearing brokers for the Company's exchange traded derivative trades as well as unsettled variation margin. Pending trades represent the net amount receivable on unsettled regular-way securities transactions. Securities failed-to-deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities which have not been delivered or received by the Company on settlement date.

**9. Subordinated Borrowings**

The Company's subordinated borrowings are term borrowings with NHA covered by agreements approved by the SEC and are included by the Company in regulatory net capital, as defined, under the SEC Rule 18a-1. The borrowing agreements contains evergreen provisions that automatically extends the maturity by one year unless specified actions are taken prior to maturity date. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum regulatory net capital requirements, repayment is deferred.

Borrowings at September 30, 2023 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

<b>Lender</b>	<b>Par Value</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>
NHA	\$ 700,000	Term	December 16, 2024	Variable
NHA	500,000	Term	March 5, 2025	Variable
NHA	500,000	Term	March 29, 2025	Variable
NHA	300,000	Term	September 30, 2024	Variable
	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>			

At September 30, 2023, the interest rate on these borrowings was 6.51%, which is based on SOFR plus a spread. Interest payable was \$10.9 million at September 30, 2023.

Nomura Global Financial Products Inc.  
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

**10. Off-Balance Sheet Risks and Concentration of Credit and Market Risks**

**Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk**

The Company has sold securities it does not currently own and will therefore be obligated to purchase such securities at a future date. The Company has recorded this obligation within *Trading liabilities* on the Statement of Financial Condition at September 30, 2023, at the fair value of such securities and will incur a loss if the fair value of the securities increases subsequent to September 30, 2023. Generally, the Company limits this risk by holding offsetting securities, futures or options positions.

**Credit Risk**

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities with counterparties which include domestic financial institutions, multinational corporations, banks, investment funds, security exchanges and clearing organizations. A substantial portion of the Company's securities transactions are collateralized. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with the nonperformance of these customers and counterparties in fulfilling their contractual obligations may be directly impacted by volatile or illiquid trading markets.

Credit risk arises from a failure of a counterparty to perform according to the terms of the contract. The Company's exposure to credit risk at any point in time is approximated by the fair value of the contracts reported as assets. These amounts are reported on a net-by-counterparty basis consistent with ASC 815-10-45.

The Credit Risk Management ("CRM") department manages the credit risk exposure that arises from transactions. The CRM department is an independent control function. The Company's process for managing credit risk includes:

- Evaluation of likelihood that a counterparty defaults on its payments and obligations;
- Assignment of internal credit ratings to all active counterparties;
- Approval of extensions of credit and establishment of credit limits;
- Measurement, monitoring and management of the firm's current and potential future credit exposures;
- Setting credit terms in legal documentation including margin terms;
- Use of appropriate credit risk mitigants including netting, collateral and hedging;
- Active communication and co-operation with various stakeholders such as Trading units, Operations, Legal department, Compliance and Finance.

The CRM department has determined there is no direct or material indirect impact to the Company with regards to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict.

The credit quality of the Company's derivatives portfolio is summarized in the table below, according to internally-defined ratings which are comparable to Standards and Poor's ratings. For the purpose of this

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table, credit exposure is defined as non-affiliate counterparties with which the Company has a positive fair value position, after netting in accordance with ASC 815-10-45.

Internal Rating	Percent of Total
AAA	0%
AA	44%
A	21%
BBB	6%
BB	7%
B and lower	17%
Unrated	5%
Total internal rating	100%

The Company's concentration of credit risk arises from its gross exposure to financial institutions. The following table presents the Company's concentration of exposures arising out of OTC derivative transactions. The gross fair value of derivative assets represents the maximum amount of loss due to credit risk that the Company would incur if the counterparties of the Company failed to perform in accordance with the terms of the instruments and if any collateral or other securities the Company held in relation to those instruments proved to be of no value (in millions):

Industry Concentration	Gross Fair Value	Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Impact of Collateral	Net Exposure
Financial institutions	\$ 221,416	\$ (214,064)	\$ (5,548)	\$ 1,804

### Credit Event Contingencies

The Company enters into certain OTC derivatives where the related collateralization provisions contain credit-risk-related contingent features. These features are clauses that would require the Company to post additional collateral or settle the instrument upon occurrence of a credit event, the most common of which would be a downgrade in the long-term credit rating of NHI or NSC.

The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a net liability position on September 30, 2023 was \$1.9 billion with related collateral pledged at that date of \$1.4 billion. In the event of a one-notch downgrade to the long-term credit rating of NHI or NSC, the Company would need to post \$1.8 million of additional collateral.

### Use of Credit Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into credit derivatives, primarily with an affiliate company, as part of its trading activities for credit risk mitigation, proprietary trading positions and for

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client transactions. Credit derivatives are derivative instruments in which one or more of their underlyings are related to the credit risk of a specified entity (or group of entities) or an index based on the credit risk of a group of entities and that expose the seller to potential loss from credit risk related events specified in the contract. The types of credit derivatives used by the Company are those linked to the performance of a credit default index and single-name credit default swaps.

The Company actively monitors and manages its credit derivative exposures. Where credit protection is sold, risks may be mitigated by purchasing credit protection from other third parties either on identical underlying reference assets or on underlying reference assets with the same issuer which would be expected to behave in a correlated fashion.

The Company quantifies the value of these purchased contracts in the following table in the row titled “Protection purchased.” These amounts represent purchased credit protection which generally act as a hedge against the Company’s written exposures. To the extent the Company is required to pay out under the written credit derivative, a similar amount would generally become due to the Company under the purchased protection.

The following table presents information about the Company’s written credit derivatives and the related protection purchased at September 30, 2023 (in millions):

	Carrying Value	<b>Maximum Payout on Protection sold or Receivable on Protection Purchased (Notionals)</b>			
		<b>Years to Maturity</b>			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0-3 years</b>	<b>3-5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>
Protection sold	\$ 440 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 49,686	\$ 15,872	\$ 24,928	\$ 8,886
Protection purchased	\$ (448) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 47,381	\$ 15,364	\$ 26,267	\$ 5,750

<sup>(1)</sup> Carrying values are reported on a gross basis, prior to cash collateral and counterparty netting

Credit derivatives have a stated notional amount which represents the maximum payment the Company may be required to make under the contract. However, this is generally not a true representation of the amount the Company will actually pay as in addition to purchased credit protection, other risk mitigating factors reduce the likelihood of any payment, including the probability of default and the recovery value of the underlying asset. The Company believes that the maximum potential amount of future payments for credit protection sold does not represent the actual loss exposure based on historical experience.

The following table presents information about the Company’s written credit derivatives by external credit rating of the underlying asset. Where written credit derivatives have an index as an underlying, the exposure detailed below has been decomposed into the ratings categories below based on ratings of securities or derivatives comprising the index. Where multiple external ratings exist from the major rating services, the rating designated below is determined as the middle rating when ratings are available from all three major rating services, or the lower rating when only two ratings are available, consistent with guidelines specified under the Basel Accords.

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**Maximum Payout/Notional on Protection sold**  
*(Dollars in Millions)*

AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	Other <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
\$ 24,002	\$ 14,651	\$ 6,591	\$ 1,052	\$ 531	\$ 2,859	\$ 49,686

<sup>(1)</sup> Other includes credit derivatives where credit rating of the underlying reference asset is below BB, or where no credit rating is available.

## Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk. Market risk is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the value of assets and debts (including off-balance sheet items) due to fluctuations in market risk factors (interest rates, FX rates, prices of securities and others). Market risk primarily impacts the Company's trading activities.

Effective management of market risk requires the ability to analyze a complex and constantly changing global market environment, identify problematic trends and ensure that appropriate action is taken in a timely manner.

The Company uses a variety of complementary tools to measure, model and aggregate market risk. The principal statistical measurement tool used to assess and monitor market risk on an ongoing basis is Value at Risk ("VaR"). Limits on VaR are set in line with the Company's risk appetite as expressed through economic capital. In addition to VaR, the Company uses sensitivity analysis and stress testing to measure and analyze its market risk. Sensitivities are measures used to show the potential changes to a portfolio due to standard moves in market risk factors. They are specific to each asset class and cannot usually be aggregated across risk factors.

Stress testing explores portfolio risks or tail risks, including non-linear behaviors and can be aggregated across risk factors at any level of the group hierarchy. Market risk is monitored against a set of approved limits, with daily reports and other management information provided to the business units and senior management.

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

## 11. Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

### Contingencies

In the normal course of business the Company is involved in investigations, lawsuits and other legal proceedings and, as a result, may suffer loss from any fines, penalties or damages awarded against the Company, any settlements the Company chooses to make to resolve a matter, and legal and other advisory costs incurred to support and formulate a defense.



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The ability to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings is inherently difficult, particularly where claimants are seeking substantial or indeterminate damages, where investigations and legal proceedings are at an early stage or where the matters present novel legal theories or involve a large number of parties.

The Company regularly evaluates each legal proceeding and claim on a case-by-case basis in consultation with legal counsel to assess whether an estimate of possible loss or range of loss can be made, if recognition of a liability is not appropriate. In accordance with ASC 450 “Contingencies” (“ASC 450”), the Company recognizes a liability for this risk of loss arising on each individual matter when a loss is probable and the amount of such loss or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. The amount recognized as a liability is reviewed at least quarterly and is revised when further information becomes available. If these criteria are not met for an individual matter, such as if an estimated loss is only reasonably possible rather than probable, no liability is recognized. However, where a material loss is reasonably possible, the Company will disclose details of the legal proceeding or claim below. Under ASC 450 an event is defined as reasonably possible if the chance of the loss to the Company is more than remote but less than probable.

The Company is responding to requests from the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) in relation to swap trading related to bond issuances. On February 1, 2021, the CFTC filed a civil enforcement action against an employee of an affiliated company and charged him with violating the anti-fraud, price manipulation and false statements provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act in relation to a 2015 interest rate swap transaction. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

At September 30, 2023, there were no matters for which a legal reserve was required and no items where an estimable material loss is reasonably possible.

### **Guarantees**

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 460, *Guarantees* (“ASC 460”), which provides accounting and disclosure requirements for certain guarantees. ASC 460 defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying (such as an interest or FX rate, security or commodity price, an index, or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. ASC 460 also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity’s failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

The Company has provided a guarantee to a derivatives clearinghouse of which it is a clearing member. This guarantee is required under the standard membership agreement of the clearinghouse such that members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. To mitigate these performance risks, the clearinghouse requires its members to post collateral in the form of a default fund contribution. The Company’s liability under this arrangement is not quantifiable and could exceed the cash it has posted as a default fund contribution. However, the potential for the Company to be required to make payments under such guarantees is deemed remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability is recorded on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the ASC 460 definition of guarantees. Because the Company does not track whether its clients enter into these derivative contracts for speculative

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or hedging purposes, the Company has disclosed information about derivative contracts that could meet the ASC 460 definition of guarantees.

For information about the maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under certain derivatives, such as written put options, the notional amount of contracts has been disclosed. However, the maximum potential payout for certain derivative contracts, such as written interest rate caps and written currency options, cannot be estimated, as increases in interest or FX rates in the future could be theoretically unlimited.

The Company records all derivative contracts at fair value on its Statement of Financial Condition. The Company believes the notional amounts generally overstate its risk exposure. Because the derivative contracts are accounted for at fair value, carrying value is considered to be the best indication of payment/performance risks for individual contracts.

The following table sets forth information about the Company's derivative contracts that could meet the definition of a guarantee (other than credit derivatives disclosed as protection sold in Note 10) as of September 30, 2023 (in millions):

Carrying Value of Liability	Maximum Payout	Maximum Payout/Notional By Period of Expiration					
		Years to Maturity					
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
\$ 76,817	\$ 4,200,975	\$ 446,131	\$ 1,109,607	\$ 737,295	\$ 361,959	\$ 126,587	\$ 1,419,396

## 12. Income Taxes

Effective April 1, 2022, the Company changed its income tax calculation from a separate return method to a modified separate return method. The Company is included in the consolidated federal and certain combined state and local income tax returns filed by NHA and Subsidiaries (the "Group"). The Company and the Group have a practice whereby federal, state and local taxable income and tax liability is determined for financial reporting purposes on a separate company basis. Compensation is provided to the members of the Group, including the Company, on a modified benefits for loss approach, which is to the extent the member produces tax benefit items which are eligible to be utilized by the Group. Any such losses (current or carried forward) compensated for by the group are not recognized as deferred tax assets on the company's financial statements. The accrual for unrecognized tax benefits, on the other hand, is accrued on a weighted basis of the Company's share of the Group's unrecognized tax benefits. Federal, and certain state and local income and capital taxes are paid to NHA in accordance with this practice. As such, income taxes payable of \$0.7 million, primarily receivable from NHA for the Federal, and capital taxes payable of \$1.4 million, primarily payable to NHA for New York State ("NYS"), New York City ("NYC"), and other state and local capital taxes, are included in *Other payables to affiliates* on the Statement of Financial Condition as of September 30, 2023.

The components of the Company's net deferred tax assets ("DTAs") at September 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

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Deferred tax asset	\$ 591,845
Less: Valuation allowance	<u>(591,845)</u>
	-
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>\$ -</u>

ASC 740 prescribes an asset and liability approach to accounting for taxes that requires the recognition of DTAs and deferred tax liabilities (“DTLs”) for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, ASC 740 generally considers all expected future events other than future enactment of changes in the tax law or rates. The gross DTAs relate primarily to net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards.

A valuation allowance (“VA”) of \$591.8 million has been maintained against the Company’s DTAs in accordance with the realization criteria set forth in ASC 740. The net increase during the six months ending September 30, 2023 in the total VA was \$1.7 million, which was primarily attributable to the Company’s pre-tax book loss.

At September 30, 2023, the Company had federal NOL carryforward of approximately \$2.2 billion of which \$0.7 billion will expire beginning March 31, 2028, while \$1.5 billion can be carried forward indefinitely. In addition, the Company had NYS and NYC NOL carryforwards of approximately \$0.9 billion and \$0.9 billion respectively. Both NYS and NYC NOL will expire beginning March 31, 2035.

Roll-forward of unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

Balance at April 1, 2023	\$ 3,223
Reduction in tax position of prior years	-
Addition in tax position of current year	<u>-</u>
Balance at September 30, 2023	<u>\$ 3,223</u>

The balance of the net unrecognized tax benefits, due to uncertainties in tax law/acceptance of application of new rules, is included in *Other liabilities* on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of September 30, 2023. If recognized, these benefits would favorably impact the effective tax rate in future periods.

The Company did not accrue any material interest expense or tax penalty on the unrecognized tax benefits during the period. The Company expects that a portion of the balance will reverse with the expiration of the 3/31/2020 statute of limitation in the next six months.

As of September 30, 2023, the Company is subject to tax examination for tax years ending March 31, 2020 through 2022 at the federal level, NYS level and NYC level.

### 13. Net Capital

As a registered OTC derivatives dealer and Security Based Swap Dealer the Company is subject to SEC Rule 18a-1 which requires the maintenance of minimum regulatory net capital. SEC Rule 18a-1 requires

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that the Company maintain minimum regulatory net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$20,000,000 or 2% of the risk margin amount related to Security Based Swaps, as defined. The Company is also subject to CFTC Regulation 23.101, which requires the maintenance of regulatory net capital of 2% of the uncleared swap margin requirement, as defined, for all Swaps.

At September 30, 2023, the CFTC minimum requirement of 2% of the total risk margin requirement, as defined, for all Swaps resulted in a greater regulatory net capital requirement than the SEC's requirement. At September 30, 2023, the Company had regulatory net capital of approximately \$2,088.6 million, which was approximately \$1,882.5 million in excess of required net capital. As an SEC registered OTC Derivatives Dealer and Securities based Swap Dealer and as a CFTC registered Swap Dealer, the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers and therefore is exempt from the provisions of SEC Rule 18a-4.

Advances to affiliates, dividend payments, and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the SEC Rule 18a-1.

#### **14. Subsequent Events**

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through November 21, 2023, the date as of which this Statement of Financial Condition is available to be issued.