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(Securities Code 7974)

June 4, 2015

**To Shareholders with Voting Rights:**

Satoru Iwata  
Director and President  
Nintendo Co., Ltd.  
11-1 Hokotate-cho, Kamitoba,  
Minami-ku, Kyoto, Japan

**INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ON THE INTERNET  
REGARDING THE NOTICE OF  
THE 75TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(April 1, 2014 - March 31, 2015)

These documents have been provided to shareholders on the Company's website pursuant to provisions of laws and regulations as well as Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation. Moreover, the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements herein were audited by the Auditors and Accounting Auditor as a part of the Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Consolidated Financial Statements when they prepared the Board of Auditors' Audit Report and Accounting Auditor's Audit Report, respectively.

# Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(April 1, 2014 - March 31, 2015)

(In millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of April 1, 2014	10,065	11,734	1,378,085	(270,958)	1,128,927
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	1,673	—	1,673
Restated balance	10,065	11,734	1,379,758	(270,958)	1,130,600
Changes of items during period					
Dividends from surplus	—	—	(11,837)	—	(11,837)
Net income	—	—	41,843	—	41,843
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	(27)	(27)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total changes of items during period	—	—	30,006	(27)	29,978
Balance as of March 31, 2015	10,065	11,734	1,409,764	(270,986)	1,160,578

	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Minority interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance as of April 1, 2014	13,628	(24,274)	(10,645)	157	1,118,438
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	1,673
Restated balance	13,628	(24,274)	(10,645)	157	1,120,112
Changes of items during period					
Dividends from surplus	—	—	—	—	(11,837)
Net income	—	—	—	—	41,843
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	(27)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	3,042	14,469	17,512	(46)	17,466
Total changes of items during period	3,042	14,469	17,512	(46)	47,444
Balance as of March 31, 2015	16,671	(9,804)	6,866	110	1,167,556

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## [Notes to the Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements]

### 1. Scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	26
Names of principal subsidiaries	Nintendo of America Inc. Nintendo of Europe GmbH
Names of non-consolidated subsidiaries	Fukuei Co., Ltd.
Reason for excluding from the scope of consolidation	The non-consolidated subsidiary is excluded from the scope of consolidation because it is a small-scale company and does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements with respect to total assets, net sales, net income or loss, retained earnings, etc.

### 2. Application of the equity method

Number of equity-method affiliates	4
Name of the principal equity-method affiliate	The Pokémon Company
Names of the non-consolidated subsidiaries not subject to the equity method	Fukuei Co., Ltd.
Name of the affiliate not subject to the equity method	Ape inc.
Reason for not applying the equity method	The non-consolidated subsidiary and affiliate not subject to the equity method are excluded from application of the equity method because the impact of each on net income or loss, retained earnings, etc., is negligible, and neither is material as a whole.
Special notes with respect to application of the equity method	With respect to equity-method-applied companies whose account closing dates differ from the consolidated account closing date, the financial statements of the companies, either based on their fiscal year or based on preliminary accounts closing, are incorporated.

### 3. Accounting standards

#### (1) Standards and methods for valuation of important assets

##### A. Securities

1) Held-to-maturity debt securities      Amortized cost method (straight-line method)

##### 2) Other securities

- Securities with market quotations

Stated at market based on the market price, etc., on the balance sheet date

(Valuation difference is reported as a component of net assets. The cost of sales is calculated using the moving average method.)

- Securities without market quotations

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

B. Derivatives      Stated at market

C. Inventories      Mainly stated at cost using the moving-average method

(The figures shown in the balance sheet have been calculated by writing them down based on decline in profitability.)

(2) Depreciation or amortization method for important depreciable or amortizable assets

1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The declining-balance method is applied for the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, but certain tools, furniture and fixtures are subject to depreciation based on their economic useful lives. However, the straight-line method is applied for buildings, except for those accompanying facilities, acquired on April 1, 1998 or thereafter. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries are subject to the straight-line method based on the estimated economic useful lives.

Main economic useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures 3-60 years

2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries use the straight-line method. Computer software for internal use is amortized over the estimated internal useful life (principally five years).

3) Leased assets (Finance leases that are not deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the lessee)

The straight-line method with no residual value is applied, regarding the lease term as useful life.

(3) Important standards of accounting for reserves

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

With respect to the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the historical write-off rate for ordinary receivables, and the estimated amount of irrecoverable debt based on recoverability of individual cases for specified receivables such as doubtful accounts. With respect to overseas consolidated subsidiaries, doubtful debts allowance is provided based on the estimated amount of irrecoverable debt based on recoverability of individual cases for specified receivables such as doubtful accounts.

2) Provision for bonuses

The Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries provide reserve for bonuses based on the estimated bonuses to employees.

(4) Accounting treatment of retirement benefits

The Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries provide the reserve for employees' retirement benefits based on the estimated benefit obligation and plan assets as of this fiscal year-end.

1) Method of attributing the estimated benefit obligation to periods

Upon calculating the retirement benefit obligation, the estimated benefit obligation is attributed to the period up until the consolidated fiscal year under review on a benefit formula basis.

2) Amortization method of actuarial calculation differences and past service costs

Actuarial calculation differences and past service costs are processed collectively in the accrued year.

3) Application of the simplified method by small-scale companies

In calculating the net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit expenses, certain of the

Company's consolidated subsidiaries apply the simplified method where the amount of retirement benefits payable at the end of the fiscal year for voluntary resignations is the retirement benefit obligation.

For this consolidated fiscal year, because plan assets exceed retirement benefit obligations in the Company's defined benefit corporate pension plan, the excess is recorded in "Investments and other assets" as a net defined benefit asset.

(Changes in accounting procedures)

Application of accounting principles for retirement benefits

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, Nintendo has adopted Article 35 of the "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" (ASBJ Statement No. 26 of May 17, 2012; hereinafter the "Accounting Standard") and Article 67 of the "Guidance on the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 of March 26, 2015) and has changed the calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs. The method of attributing estimated retirement benefits to periods has been changed from the straight line basis to the benefit formula basis, and the method of determining the discount rate has been revised from a method based on an approximation of the employees' average remaining service period to a method of using a single weighted average discount rate reflecting the estimated payment period and the amount for each estimated payment period of the retirement benefit.

With respect to application of the Accounting Standard, in accordance with transitional accounting treatments as stated in Article 37 of the Accounting Standard, the effect of the changes in calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs has been reflected in retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

As a result, net defined benefit liability and net defined asset have increased by 484 million yen and 3,078 million yen respectively at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, while retained earnings and deferred tax liabilities regarding them have increased by 1,673 million yen and 920 million yen respectively at the same point in time. There is minimal impact on operating income, ordinary income or income before income taxes and minority interests in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

(5) Standards of translation of important assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into yen

Foreign currency monetary receivables and payables are translated into yen based on the spot rate of exchange in the foreign exchange market on the balance sheet date, and the foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the income statement. Assets and liabilities of overseas consolidated subsidiaries, etc., are translated into yen based on the spot rate of exchange in the foreign exchange market on the balance sheet date, while revenue and expenses are translated into yen based on the average rate of exchange for the fiscal term. The differences resulting from such translations are included in "Foreign currency translation adjustment" and "Minority interests" under net assets.

(6) Accounting treatment of consumption taxes, etc.

The tax exclusion method is applied.

[Additional Information]

(Revision of amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to change in tax rates such as income tax rate)

Following the promulgation on March 31, 2015 of “Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 9 of 2015) and “Act for Partial Amendment of the Council Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 2 of 2015), the effective statutory tax rate used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities was changed from 35.5% to 33.0% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2015 and to 32.2% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on and after April 1, 2016.

As a result, deferred tax assets after offsetting deferred tax liabilities decreased by 3,678 million yen and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by 649 million yen. Income taxes-deferred increased by 4,327 million yen.

**[Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet]**

1. Breakdown of inventories

Finished goods	70,054 million yen
Work in process	1,466 million yen
Raw materials and supplies	5,376 million yen

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 68,416 million yen

**[Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity]**

## 1. Total number of outstanding shares as of this fiscal year-end

Common stock 141,669,000 shares

## 2. Dividends

## (1) Dividend amount

Resolution	Type of stock	Total dividends (million yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
General Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2014	Common stock	11,837	100	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2014

(2) Dividends whose record date is during this fiscal year, but whose effective date is after the end of this fiscal year

The following dividend on common stock is proposed as a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 26, 2015.

Total dividends	21,306 million yen
Dividend per share	180 yen
Record date	March 31, 2015
Effective date	June 29, 2015

Dividends will be paid from retained earnings.

**[Notes on Financial Instruments]**

## 1. Status of Financial Instruments

The Company invests in financial assets such as deposits that are highly secure.

Customer credit risk concerning notes and accounts receivable-trade is reduced by establishing or revising the transaction limit based on the assessment of the financial position and past record of the relevant customer. The risk regarding bonds included in short-term investment securities and investment securities is negligible, since they are mainly the bonds of correspondent financial institutions and other entities with strong credit that are held to maturity. These bonds are also subject to the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates and the risk of fluctuations in market price, which are continuously monitored through regular checks of current market values and financial positions of the issuers. Stocks included in investment securities are those of companies with which the Company group has business relations. Although they are subject to the risk of fluctuations in market price, the balance thereof bears little significance.

Notes and accounts payable-trade, as well as income taxes payable, are due within one year. Derivative transactions consist of forward exchange contracts, non-deliverable forward foreign exchange transactions and currency option transactions, that are mainly intended to reduce the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates associated with foreign currency deposits and trade receivables. These transactions are conducted solely within the limit of the balance of foreign currency deposits made available by the Finance Department, in the case of Nintendo, and the respective department in charge of financial affairs, in the case of its consolidated subsidiaries, subject to the approval of the Director and President or the Director in charge. Nintendo and its subsidiaries do not conduct speculative transactions.

## 2. Current Value, etc. of Financial Instruments

The amounts posted on the consolidated balance sheet, the market values, and the differences thereof as of March 31, 2015 are as follows:

(In millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Difference
Cash and deposits	534,706	534,706	—
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	55,794	55,794	—
Short-term investment securities and investment securities			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	260,854	260,868	14
Other securities	204,185	204,185	—
Total assets	1,055,541	1,055,555	14
Notes and accounts payable-trade	58,464	58,464	—
Income taxes payable	16,529	16,529	—
Total liabilities	74,993	74,993	—
Derivative transactions	184	184	—

(Notes) 1. Calculation method of the market value of financial instruments and securities & derivative transactions

Cash and deposits, Notes and accounts receivable-trade, Notes and accounts payable-trade, and Income taxes payable:

Since the settlement periods for the foregoing are short, the market values thereof are essentially equal to the book values. Therefore, the corresponding book value is used as the market value.

Short-term investment securities and investment securities:

The share price on the exchange is used as the market value in the case of stocks, and the price presented by a correspondent financial institution is used in the case of bonds.

Derivative transactions:

The receivables and payables resulting from derivative transactions are indicated in net amounts. In the case that the net total is a payable, the amount is shown in parentheses.

The price presented by the correspondent financial institution is used as the current value.

2. Unlisted stocks (consolidated balance sheet amount of 11,841 million yen) are not included in “Short-term investment securities and investment securities,” since the identification of their market values is deemed extremely difficult, due to the absence of market values and the inability to estimate future cash flows.

### [Notes to Per Share Information]

Net assets per share 9,862.52 yen

Net income per share 353.49 yen

### [Events after the Reporting Period]

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 17, 2015, Nintendo resolved to enter into a business and capital alliance with DeNA Co., Ltd. (“DeNA”), to acquire DeNA’s common stock, and to allocate Nintendo’s treasury shares to DeNA by means of a third-party allotment. Following the resolutions, Nintendo acquired and allocated such shares on April 2, 2015.



1. Description of business alliance

- (1) Joint development and operation of gaming applications for smart devices using Nintendo's intellectual property including its characters
- (2) Joint development of a new multi-device membership service

2. Description of capital alliance

In addition to the business alliance, Nintendo and DeNA formed the capital alliance in order to create synergies between their businesses and strengthen their relationship in the medium to long term.

- (1) Nintendo acquired 15,081,000 of DeNA's common stock for 21,988 million yen (1,458 yen per share) by means of a third-party allotment.
- (2) Nintendo allocated 1,759,400 of its treasury shares to DeNA for 21,987 million yen (12,497 yen per share) by means of a third-party allotment.

(Note) Figures presented in the consolidated financial statements are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

# Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(April 1, 2014 - March 31, 2015)

(In millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity								
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings				
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings			Total retained earnings
						Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance as of April 1, 2014	10,065	11,584	150	11,734	2,516	31	860,000	223,151	1,085,699
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,673	1,673
Restated balance	10,065	11,584	150	11,734	2,516	31	860,000	224,824	1,087,372
Changes of items during period									
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	(0)	—
Dividends from surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,837)	(11,837)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,467	41,467
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total changes of items during the period	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	29,630	29,630
Balance as of March 31, 2015	10,065	11,584	150	11,734	2,516	31	860,000	254,455	1,117,002

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance as of April 1, 2014	(270,958)	836,541	13,432	13,432	849,973
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	1,673	—	—	1,673
Restated balance	(270,958)	838,214	13,432	13,432	851,647
Changes of items during period					
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends from surplus	—	(11,837)	—	—	(11,837)
Net income	—	41,467	—	—	41,467
Purchase of treasury shares	(27)	(27)	—	—	(27)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	2,946	2,946	2,946
Total changes of items during the period	(27)	29,602	2,946	2,946	32,548
Balance as of March 31, 2015	(270,986)	867,816	16,378	16,378	884,195

## Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

### [Notes to Significant Accounting Policies]

#### 1. Standards and methods of valuation of assets

##### (1) Securities

1) Held-to-maturity debt securities      Amortized cost method (by straight-line method)

2) Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates      Stated at cost using the moving-average method

##### 3) Other securities

- Securities with market quotations

Stated at market based on the market price, etc., on the balance sheet date

(Valuation difference is reported as a component of net assets. The cost of sales is calculated using the moving average method.)

- Securities without market quotations

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

(2) Derivatives      Stated at market

(3) Inventories      Mainly stated at cost using the moving-average method

(The figures shown in the balance sheet have been calculated by writing them down based on decline in profitability.)

#### 2. Depreciation method for noncurrent assets

##### (1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Declining-balance method

(Certain tools, furniture and fixtures are subject to depreciation based on their economic useful lives.)

However, the straight-line method is applied for buildings, except for those accompanying facilities, acquired on April 1, 1998 or thereafter.

Main economic useful lives are as follows:

Buildings      3-50 years

##### (2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Straight-line method

Computer software for internal use is amortized over the estimated internal useful life (principally five years).

##### (3) Leased assets

Finance leases that are not deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are depreciated by the straight-line method with no residual value, regarding the lease term as useful life.

#### 3. Standards of accounting for reserves

##### (1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the historical write-off rate for ordinary receivables, and the estimated amount of irrecoverable debt is recorded based on recoverability of

individual cases for specified receivables such as doubtful accounts.

(2) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is provided based on the estimated bonuses to employees.

(3) Provision for retirement benefits

Provision for retirement benefits is provided based on the estimated benefit obligation and plan assets as of this fiscal year-end.

1) Method of attributing the estimated benefit obligation to periods

Upon calculating the retirement benefit obligation, the estimated benefit obligation is attributed to the period up until the fiscal year under review on a benefit formula basis.

2) Amortization method of actuarial calculation differences and past service costs

Actuarial calculation differences and past service costs are processed collectively in the accrued year.

For this fiscal year, because plan assets exceed retirement benefit obligations in the defined benefit corporate pension plan, the excess is recorded in “Other” in “Investments and other assets” as a prepaid pension cost.

(Changes in accounting procedures)

Application of accounting principles for retirement benefits

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, Nintendo has adopted the “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” (ASBJ Statement No. 26 of May 17, 2012; hereinafter the “Accounting Standard”) and the “Guidance on the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits,” (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 of March 26, 2015) and has changed the calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs. The method of attributing estimated retirement benefits to periods has been changed from the straight line basis to the benefit formula basis, and the method of determining the discount rate has been revised from a method based on an approximation of the employees’ average remaining service period to a method of using a single weighted average discount rate reflecting the estimated payment period and the amount for each estimated payment period of the retirement benefit.

With respect to application of the Accounting Standard, in accordance with transitional accounting treatments as stated in Article 37 of the Accounting Standard, the effect of the changes in calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs has been reflected in retained earnings brought forward at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

As a result, provision for retirement benefits and prepaid pension cost (included in “Other” in “Investments and other assets”) as of the beginning of the current fiscal year increased by 484 million yen and 3,078 million yen, respectively, while retained earnings brought forward and deferred tax liabilities associated therewith increased by 1,673 million yen and 920 million yen, respectively. The impact of this change on operating income, ordinary income, and income before income taxes for the current fiscal year was negligible.

4. Standards of translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into yen

Foreign currency monetary receivables and payables are translated into yen based on the spot rate of exchange in the foreign exchange market on the balance sheet date, and the foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in income statement.

5. Accounting treatment of consumption taxes, etc.

The tax exclusion method is applied.

[Additional Information]

(Revision of amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to change in tax rate such as income tax rate)

Following the promulgation on March 31, 2015 of “Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 9 of 2015) and “Act for Partial Amendment of the Council Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 2 of 2015), the effective statutory tax rate used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities was changed from 35.5% to 33.0% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2015 and to 32.2% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on and after April 1, 2016.

As a result, deferred tax assets after offsetting deferred tax liabilities decreased by 4,106 million yen and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by 649 million yen. Income taxes-deferred increased by 4,755 million yen.

**[Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet]**

1. Breakdown of inventories

Finished goods	24,019 million yen
Work in process	671 million yen
Raw materials and supplies	2,649 million yen

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 39,296 million yen

3. Guarantee liability

Guarantee of payment of real property rent

NES Merchandising, Inc.	614 million yen
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4. Monetary receivables from and payables to affiliates

Short-term monetary asset	43,467 million yen
Long-term monetary asset	200 million yen
Short-term monetary liability	2,501 million yen

**[Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Income]**

## 1. Transactions with affiliates

Net sales	229,130 million yen
Other operating transactions	34,670 million yen
Transactions other than operating transactions	342 million yen

**[Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets]**

Number of treasury shares as of the fiscal year-end

Common stock      23,297,005 shares

**[Notes to Tax Effect Accounting]**

The main contributing factors to the deferred tax assets are research and development expenses, accounts payable-other, accrued expenses and deferred assets in tax accounting. The amount of valuation allowances deducted from the deferred tax assets was 4,336 million yen.

**[Notes to Transactions with Affiliates]**

Affiliates, etc.

(In millions of yen)

Type	Name of company, etc.	Percentage of voting rights, etc., held (or held of the Company)	Relationship with affiliate	Transaction details	Transaction amount	Description	Fiscal year-end balance
Subsidiary	Nintendo of America Inc.	Directly holds 100%	Sales of the Company products; officer with concurrent positions	Sales of the Company products (*)	139,333	Accounts receivable-trade	27,862
Subsidiary	Nintendo of Europe GmbH	Directly holds 100%	Sales of the Company products	Sales of the Company products (*)	77,543	Accounts receivable-trade	14,175

Transaction terms and policies regarding determination of transaction terms

(\*) Terms of product sales are the same as those available generally and upon consideration of the market price.

**[Notes to Per Share Information]**

Net assets per share	7,469.63 yen
Net income per share	350.31 yen

**[Events after the Reporting Period]**

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 17, 2015, Nintendo resolved to enter into a business and capital alliance with DeNA Co., Ltd. (“DeNA”), to acquire DeNA’s common stock, and to allocate Nintendo’s treasury shares to DeNA by means of a third-party allotment. Following the resolutions, Nintendo acquired and allocated such shares on April 2, 2015.

1. Description of business alliance

- (1) Joint development and operation of gaming applications for smart devices using Nintendo’s intellectual property including its characters
- (2) Joint development of a new multi-device membership service

2. Description of capital alliance

In addition to the business alliance, Nintendo and DeNA formed the capital alliance in order to create synergies between their businesses and strengthen their relationship in the medium to long term.

- (1) Nintendo acquired 15,081,000 of DeNA’s common stock for 21,988 million yen (1,458 yen per share) by means of a third-party allotment.
- (2) Nintendo allocated 1,759,400 of its treasury shares to DeNA for 21,987 million yen (12,497 yen per share) by means of a third-party allotment.

(Note) Figures presented in the financial statements are rounded down to the nearest million yen.