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(Securities Code 7974)

June 5, 2014

**To Shareholders with Voting Rights:**

Satoru Iwata  
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**INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ON THE INTERNET  
REGARDING THE NOTICE OF  
THE 74TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(April 1, 2013 - March 31, 2014)

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.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

### 1. Scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	27
Names of principal subsidiaries	Nintendo of America Inc. Nintendo of Europe GmbH
Names of non-consolidated subsidiaries	Fukuei Co., Ltd., Shigureden K.K.
Reason for excluding from the scope of consolidation	The non-consolidated subsidiaries are excluded from the scope of consolidation because they are small-scale companies and do 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	5
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., Shigureden K.K.
Name of the affiliate not subject to the equity method	Ape inc.
Reason for not applying the equity method	The non-consolidated subsidiaries 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) Standards of accounting for retirement benefit liability

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 periods up until the fiscal year under review on a straight-line basis.

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

Past service costs and actuarial calculation differences are processed collectively in the accrued year.

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 policies)

Application of accounting principles for retirement benefits

Effective at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, Nintendo started to apply the “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 26, issued on May 17, 2012) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” (ASBJ Guidance No.25, issued on May 17, 2012) (subject to provisions stated in Clause 35 of the “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” and Clause 67 of the “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”). The Company has adopted the method of deducting the amount of plan assets from the retirement benefit obligation and reporting it as net defined benefit liability or net defined benefit asset. As a result, the company accounted 18,558 million yen in net defined benefit liabilities, and 4,746 million yen in net defined benefit assets. This change did not affect accumulated other comprehensive income at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

(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 of the “Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 10 of 2014) on March 31, 2014, the Company is no longer subject to Special Reconstruction Corporation Tax for the consolidated fiscal year on or after April 1, 2014. Following the Act, the effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities was changed from 37.9% to 35.5% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2014.

Due to such change in tax rate, deferred tax assets (net of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by 2,065 million yen, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by 120 million yen and income taxes-deferred increased by 2,185 million yen.

**[Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet]**

## 1. Breakdown of inventories

Finished goods	141,221 million yen
Work in process	5,891 million yen
Raw materials and supplies	13,687 million yen

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 63,136 million yen

**[Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets]**

## 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, 2013	Common stock	12,787	100	March 31, 2013	June 28, 2013

(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 27, 2014.

Total dividends	11,837 million yen
Dividend per share	100 yen
Record date	March 31, 2014
Effective date	June 30, 2014

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, 2014 are as follows:

(In millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Difference
Cash and deposits	474,297	474,297	—
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	28,754	28,754	—
Short-term investment securities and investment securities			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	287,206	287,204	(2)
Other securities	146,895	146,895	—
Total assets	937,153	937,151	(2)
Notes and accounts payable-trade	47,665	47,665	—
Income taxes payable	14,803	14,803	—
Total liabilities	62,468	62,468	—
Derivative transactions	74	74	—

(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 9,701 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	9,447.00 yen
Net income (loss) per share	(183.59) yen

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

## 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 periods up until the fiscal year under review on a straight-line basis.

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

Past service costs and actuarial calculation differences 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.

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.

**[Notes on Changes in Presentation Method]**

(Changes related to non-consolidated balance sheet)

“Notes receivable-trade” (5 million yen in the previous fiscal year) and “Accounts receivable-trade” (96,381 million yen in the previous fiscal year), which had conventionally been shown as separate items in the non-consolidated balance sheet, are presented as “Notes and accounts receivable-trade” from the fiscal year under review to better reflect the actual state of the business. For the same reason, “Notes payable-trade” (1,629 million yen in the previous fiscal year) and “Accounts payable-trade” (99,985 million yen in the previous fiscal year) are presented as “Notes and accounts payable-trade.”

**[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 of the “Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 10 of 2014) on March 31, 2014, the Company is no longer subject to Special Reconstruction Corporation Tax for



the fiscal year on or after April 1, 2014. Following the Act, the effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities was changed from 37.9% to 35.5% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2014.

Due to such change in tax rate, deferred tax assets (net of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by 2,450 million yen, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by 120 million yen and income taxes-deferred increased by 2,571 million yen.

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

##### 1. Breakdown of inventories

Finished goods	21,479 million yen
Work in process	4,376 million yen
Raw materials and supplies	9,512 million yen

##### 2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 37,322 million yen

##### 3. Guarantee liability

Guarantee of payment of real property rent

NES Merchandising, Inc.	802 million yen
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##### 4. Monetary receivables from and payables to affiliates

Short-term monetary asset	24,357 million yen
Long-term monetary asset	805 million yen
Short-term monetary liability	3,198 million yen

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

##### Transactions with affiliates

Net sales	269,018 million yen
Other operating transactions	37,497 million yen
Transactions other than operating transactions	393 million yen

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

##### Number of treasury shares as of the fiscal year-end

Common stock	23,294,719 shares
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#### **[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 4,893 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 (*)	161,964	Accounts receivable-trade	8,383
Subsidiary	Nintendo of Europe GmbH	Directly holds 100%	Sales of the Company products	Sales of the Company products (*)	99,970	Accounts receivable-trade	14,073

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 7,180.39 yen

Net income per share 184.46 yen

(Note) Amounts in the non-consolidated financial statements are rounded down to the nearest million yen.