Financial Section

Five-Year Summary

Years ended March 31,	Japanese Yen in Millions 2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	U.S. Dollars in Thousands 2009
For the Period						
Net sales	¥1,838,622	¥1,672,423	¥966,534	¥509,249	¥515,292	$18,761,454
Operating income	555,263	487,220	226,024	90,349	111,522	5,665,952
Net income	279,089	257,342	174,290	98,378	87,416	2,847,852
At the Period-end						
Total assets	1,810,767	1,802,490	1,575,597	1,160,703	1,132,492	18,477,216
Property, plant and equipment	71,064	55,150	57,600	55,969	54,420	725,148
Net assets	1,253,931	1,229,973	1,102,018	974,091	921,466	12,795,219

Years ended March 31,	Japanese Yen 2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	U.S. Dollars 2009
Per Share Information						
Net income[A]	¥2,182.32	¥2,012.13	¥1,362.61	¥762.28	¥662.96	$22.26
Cash dividends[B]	1,440	1,260	690	390	270	14.69

[Note] A: The computation of net income per share of common stock is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury stock) during each fiscal year.
B: Cash dividends per share represent the amounts applicable to the respective fiscal years including dividends to be paid after the end of each fiscal year.

Stock Price Information

	Japanese Yen				U.S. Dollars	
	2009		2008		2009	
Years ended March 31,	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
First Quarter	¥63,900	¥51,200	¥46,350	¥33,250	$652.04	$522.44
Second Quarter	61,600	41,500	61,800	45,050	628.57	423.46
Third Quarter	44,050	21,600	73,200	56,100	449.48	220.40
Fourth Quarter	36,800	24,620	64,500	45,600	375.51	251.22

[Note] The preceding table sets forth the highest and lowest sale prices during the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 for Nintendo Co., Ltd. common stock, as reported on the Osaka Securities Exchange, Section 1. Nintendo Co., Ltd. common stock is also traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Section 1.

Analysis of Operations and Financial Review

Overview

During the fiscal year which ended March 31, 2009, the worldwide economy deteriorated significantly primarily due to rising oil prices, higher raw material costs, the credit crisis caused by the subprime home mortgage crisis in U.S. and a severe financial crisis from September onward. Although political authorities in many countries have been enforcing financial stabilization policies and economic stimulus measures, the future of economies around the world is still unclear.

However, the video game industry, which has been less impacted by the economic downturn than most industries in the past, remained relatively stable in spite of the large consumer spending decline.

Under such circumstances, Nintendo has continued to execute its strategy of expanding the gaming audience mainly by broadening the definition of video games. A wider variety of games, from not only Nintendo but also third-party publishers, have attracted both novice and skilled game players causing sales of *Nintendo DS* and *Wii* to continue to grow. As a result, Nintendo achieved record results in both net sales and profit. Net sales were 1,838.6 billion yen (US$18,761 million) increased by 9.9% from the previous fiscal year, including overseas sales of 1,609.6 billion yen (US$16,424 million), which accounted for 87.5% of total sales. Operating income was 555.2 billion yen (US$5,665 million) increased by 14.0% from the previous fiscal year, ordinary income was 448.6 billion yen (US$4,578 million) increased by 1.8% from the previous fiscal year, though foreign exchange losses were 133.9 billion yen (US$1,366 million) caused by the strong yen, and net income was 279 billion yen (US$2,847 million) increased by 8.5% from the previous fiscal year.

Revenue and Expenses

With respect to sales by business category, within the handheld device segment of the electronic entertainment products division, worldwide unit sales of *Nintendo DS* hardware were 31.18 million units during this fiscal year and have reached 101.78 million units life-to-date. *Nintendo DS Lite* continued to enjoy robust sales abroad while *Nintendo DSi* was released on November 1, 2008 in Japan. Sales of *Nintendo DS* exceeded 100 million units faster than any console or handheld video game hardware in history. Regarding *Nintendo DS* software sales, *Pokémon Platinum Version* sold 3.75 million units and *Kirby Super Star Ultra* sold 2.36 million units, despite the fact that they were not released in Europe. In addition, *Rhythm Heaven* and *Wagamama Fashion Girls Mode* were released in Japan during this fiscal year and made a strong contribution to sales in the category. Long-term selling titles such as *Brain age: Train Your Brain in Minutes a Day!* and the sequel version *Brain Age 2: More Training in Minutes a Day!* reached a total of 7.31 million units during this fiscal year and 31.12 million units life-to-date. As a result, the number of million-seller titles life-to-date (including third-party publishers) increased from 57 to 91 compared with the previous fiscal year.

In the console business, *Wii* hardware enjoyed robust sales abroad and achieved worldwide sales of 25.95 million units the current fiscal year and has reached 50.39 million units life-to-date. *Wii* became the fastest home video game hardware in history to reach 50 million unit sales. Regarding *Wii* software, *Mario Kart Wii*, which allows players to feel as if they were actually driving by using the *Wii Wheel*, sold 15.4 million units. *Animal Crossing: City Folk*, which allows players to play and chat with their distant friends through the *Wii Speak* accessory, sold 3.38 million units, and *Wii Music*, which allows players to easily enjoy playing simulated musical instruments with the *Wii Remote* and *Nunchuk* sold 2.65 million units worldwide. *Wii Fit*, released overseas this fiscal year after the launch in Japan last fiscal year, enjoyed robust sales and sold a total of 16.37 million units this fiscal year and 18.22 million units life-to-date worldwide. These titles contributed to a rise in console software in this fiscal year, as the number of million-seller titles life-to-date (including third-party publishers) increased to 54 versus 26 the previous fiscal year.

Net sales in the electronic entertainment products division were 1,835.3 billion yen (US$18,728 million) increased by 10.0% from the previous fiscal year, while sales in the other products division (playing cards, karuta, etc.) were 3.2 billion yen (US$33 million) decreased by 9.7% from the previous fiscal year.

Risk Factors

Listed below are the various risks that could significantly affect Nintendo's operating performance, share price, and financial condition. However, unpredictable risks may exist other than the risks set forth herein.

Note that matters pertaining to the future presented herein are determined by Nintendo as of the end of annual consolidated fiscal period ended March 31, 2009.

(1) Risks around economic environment

•Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates

Nintendo distributes its products globally with overseas sales accounting for approximately 80% of total sales. The majority of monetary transactions are made in local currencies. In addition, the Company holds a substantial amount of assets including cash deposits denominated in foreign currencies without exchange contracts. Thus, fluctuation in foreign exchange rates would have a direct influence on earnings not only when foreign currencies are converted to Japanese yen but also when revaluated for financial reporting purposes. Japanese yen appreciation against the U.S. dollar or Euro would have a negative impact on Nintendo's profitability.

(2) Risks around business activities

•Fluctuation of and competition in the market

Nintendo's business is engaged in one segment of the broad entertainment field. However, its business can be affected by trends in other entertainment fields. If consumer preferences shift to other forms of entertainment, it is possible that the video game market may shrink. The emergence of new competitors resulting from technological innovation could have a detrimental impact as well.

In the video game industry, it may become even more difficult to be profitable due to large investments required in research, development and marketing. In addition, price competition may intensify if additional large enterprises enter into the market. As a result, Nintendo may find difficulty in maintaining or expanding its market share as well as sustaining profitability.

•Development of new products

Although Nintendo continues to develop innovative and attractive products in the field of computer entertainment, the development process is complicated and includes many uncertainties. Various risks involved are as follows:

a. Despite the substantial costs and time needed for software development, there is no guarantee that all new products will be accepted by consumers due to ever shifting consumer preferences. As a result, development of certain products may be suspended or aborted.

b. Development of hardware is complex and time consuming. Technology continuously advances, however, it is possible that the Company may be unable to acquire the necessary technology which can be utilized in the gaming segment of the entertainment field. Furthermore, delays of hardware launches could adversely affect market share.

c. Due to the nature of Nintendo products, it may become difficult to develop or sell the products as planned, which could lead to significant variances from income projections.

•Product valuation and adequate inventory procurement

Products in the video game industry are significantly impacted by consumer preferences as well as seasonality characterized by relatively short life cycles and huge demand around the holiday season. Although production is projected based on the forecasted equilibrium point of supply and demand, it is difficult to forecast demand accurately, which may lead to excess inventory. Obsolete inventory could have an adverse effect on Nintendo's operations and financial position.

•Overseas business expansion and international activities

In addition to Japan, Nintendo engages in business in the Americas, Europe, Australia, Asia and other areas throughout the world. Expansion of business to these overseas markets involves risks such as a) unpredicted enforcement or changes to laws or regulations, b) disadvantages from emergence of political or economic factors, c) disadvantages from inconsistency of multilateral taxation systems and diversity of tax law interpretation, d) difficulty of recruiting and securing human resources, e) social disruption resulting from terrorist attacks, war, and other catastrophic events.

•Dependency on outside manufacturers

Nintendo commissions a number of outside manufacturers to produce key components or assemble finished products. In the event one or more of these businesses fail, Nintendo may have difficulty procuring key components or manufacturing its products. In addition, suppliers may be unable to provide necessary components on a timely basis. A shortage of key components could cause margin decline due to higher costs, shortage of products and quality control issues. These issues may impair the relationship between Nintendo and its suppliers.

Furthermore, as many suppliers' production facilities are located overseas, potential production interruptions caused by riots or disasters in the area would negatively affect Nintendo's business.

•Business operations affected by seasonal fluctuation

A major portion of demand is focused around the holiday season. Should Nintendo fail to release attractive new products or supply hardware during the period, it would suffer unfavorable operating performance.

(3) Risks around legal regulations and litigation

•Product liability

Nintendo manufactures its products based on quality control standards required in each location throughout the world. Nintendo may become involved with product recalls and withdrawals on a product specific basis when circumstances giving rise to the recall or withdrawal become known. Nintendo may incur additional expenses in connection with lawsuits on product liability and Nintendo's reputation may suffer as well as Nintendo's performance and financial position.

•Limitations of protecting intellectual property rights

Although Nintendo continues to accumulate various intellectual properties to produce differential products, counterfeit products have already gone into circulation and violated Nintendo's intellectual property rights. In the future, it may not be possible to fully protect its intellectual property rights.

•Leakage of personal and confidential information

Nintendo possesses certain information about its customers such as their *Club Nintendo* membership data. If such personal information or confidential information concerning development and business operation should leak outside of Nintendo, these issues may adversely affect Nintendo's future operation performance, share price and financial condition.

•Changes in accounting standards and taxation system

Unpredicted adoptions or changes in accounting standards or taxation system could have an effect on Nintendo's performance and financial position. Conflict of views between Nintendo and the tax authorities may cause additional tax costs.

•Litigation

Nintendo's operations in Japan and overseas may be subject to litigation, disputes and other legal procedures. These issues may adversely affect Nintendo's financial performance.

•Other risks

Other than risks set forth above, factors such as uncollectibility of trade accounts receivable and notes receivable, collapse of financial institutions and environmental regulations may adversely affect Nintendo's performance and financial position.

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Nintendo Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Nintendo Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Nintendo Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The amounts expressed in U.S. dollars, which are provided solely for the convenience of the readers, have been translated on the basis set forth in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Kyoto Audit Corporation

Kyoto Audit Corporation
Kyoto, Japan
June 26, 2009

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Nintendo Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Nintendo Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Company") as of March 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Nintendo Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The amounts expressed in U.S. dollars, which are provided solely for the convenience of the readers, have been translated on the basis set forth in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Kyoto Audit Corporation

Kyoto Audit Corporation
Kyoto, Japan
June 27, 2008

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions 2009	2008	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands (Note 1) 2009
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	¥756,201	¥899,251	$7,716,344
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	139,174	147,787	1,420,146
Short-term investment securities	463,947	353,070	4,734,156
Inventories	-	104,842	-
Finished goods	132,133	-	1,348,301
Work in process	439	-	4,480
Raw materials and supplies	12,180	-	124,295
Deferred tax assets	44,154	38,032	450,558
Other (Note 5 C)	104,519	106,028	1,066,523
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,025)	(2,176)	(41,081)
Total current assets	1,648,725	1,646,834	16,823,724
Noncurrent assets			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 5 A)			
Buildings and structures, net	16,877	16,784	172,219
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	2,195	1,734	22,399
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	5,763	6,072	58,815
Land	42,841	30,267	437,154
Construction in progress	3,386	292	34,559
Total property, plant and equipment	71,064	55,150	725,148
Intangible assets			
Software	751	542	7,669
Other	1,418	1,467	14,470
Total intangible assets	2,169	2,009	22,139
Investments and other assets			
Investment securities (Note 5 B)	54,726	73,756	558,430
Deferred tax assets	29,565	23,541	301,689
Other	4,530	1,196	46,229
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(14)	(0)	(146)
Total investments and other assets	88,807	98,495	906,203
Total noncurrent assets	162,042	155,655	1,653,491
Total assets	¥1,810,767	¥1,802,490	$18,477,216

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31,	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions 2009	2008	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands (Note 1) 2009
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Notes and accounts payable-trade	¥356,774	¥335,820	$3,640,556
Income taxes payable	83,551	112,450	852,567
Provision for bonuses	1,930	1,848	19,703
Other	98,657	117,103	1,006,708
Total current liabilities	540,914	567,222	5,519,536
Noncurrent liabilities			
Long-term accounts payable-other	1,378	786	14,063
Provision for retirement benefits	10,247	4,506	104,567
Other	4,295	-	43,829
Total noncurrent liabilities	15,921	5,293	162,460
Total liabilities	556,835	572,516	5,681,996
Net assets			
Shareholders' equity			
Capital stock	10,065	10,065	102,708
Capital surplus	11,726	11,640	119,662
Retained earnings	1,432,958	1,380,430	14,622,022
Treasury stock	(156,516)	(156,184)	(1,597,104)
Total shareholders' equity	1,298,234	1,245,951	13,247,288
Valuation and translation adjustments			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	3,100	5,418	31,637
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(47,428)	(21,495)	(483,968)
Total valuation and translation adjustments	(44,328)	(16,077)	(452,330)
Minority interests	25	98	260
Total net assets	1,253,931	1,229,973	12,795,219
Total liabilities and net assets	¥1,810,767	¥1,802,490	$18,477,216

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years ended March 31,	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions 2009	2008	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands (Note 1) 2009
Net sales	¥1,838,622	¥1,672,423	$18,761,454
Cost of sales (Notes 6 A, B)	1,044,981	972,362	10,663,073
Gross profit	793,641	700,060	8,098,381
Selling, general and administrative expenses			
Advertising expenses	117,308	113,977	1,197,023
Salaries, allowances and bonuses	20,609	20,080	210,297
Provision for bonuses	642	658	6,557
Depreciation	3,438	3,405	35,086
Research and development expenses (Note 6 B)	42,211	37,000	430,731
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	214	769	2,191
Other	53,952	36,949	550,540
Total	238,378	212,840	2,432,429
Operating income	555,263	487,220	5,665,952
Non-operating income			
Interest income	30,181	44,158	307,971
Other	1,978	4,406	20,189
Total	32,159	48,564	328,161
Non-operating expenses			
Interest expenses	1	0	12
Sales discounts	752	1,065	7,675
Foreign exchange losses	133,908	92,346	1,366,414
Other	4,065	1,564	41,489
Total	138,727	94,977	1,415,591
Ordinary income	448,695	440,807	4,578,522
Extraordinary income			
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	243	174	2,484
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets (Note 6 C)	13	3,722	140
Gain on sales of investment securities	82	37	837
Total	339	3,934	3,462
Extraordinary loss			
Loss on disposal of noncurrent assets (Note 6 D)	69	51	705
Loss on valuation of investment securities	832	10,914	8,498
Total	902	10,966	9,204
Income before income taxes	448,132	433,775	4,572,780
Income taxes-current	179,997	187,201	1,836,713
Income taxes-deferred	(10,863)	(10,669)	(110,851)
Total	169,134	176,532	1,725,862
Minority interests in income (loss)	(91)	(99)	(933)
Net income	¥279,089	¥257,342	$2,847,852

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Minority interests	Total net assets
	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions								
Balance, March 31, 2007	¥10,065	¥11,586	¥1,220,293	¥(155,396)	¥1,086,549	¥8,898	¥6,432	¥138	¥1,102,018
Amount of changes in the fiscal year									
Dividends from surplus	-	-	(97,205)	-	(97,205)	-	-	-	(97,205)
Net income	-	-	257,342	-	257,342	-	-	-	257,342
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(802)	(802)	-	-	-	(802)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	54	-	13	67	-	-	-	67
Net amount of changes in the fiscal year other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	(3,479)	(27,928)	(40)	(31,448)
Total amount of changes in the fiscal year	-	54	160,137	(788)	159,402	(3,479)	(27,928)	(40)	127,954
Balance, March 31, 2008	10,065	11,640	1,380,430	(156,184)	1,245,951	5,418	(21,495)	98	1,229,973
Effect of changes in accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries	-	-	1,079	-	1,079	-	-	-	1,079
Amount of changes in the fiscal year									
Dividends from surplus	-	-	(227,641)	-	(227,641)	-	-	-	(227,641)
Net income	-	-	279,089	-	279,089	-	-	-	279,089
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(364)	(364)	-	-	-	(364)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	86	-	32	118	-	-	-	118
Net amount of changes in the fiscal year other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	(2,317)	(25,933)	(73)	(28,324)
Total amount of changes in the fiscal year	-	86	51,448	(331)	51,202	(2,317)	(25,933)	(73)	22,878
Balance, March 31, 2009	¥10,065	¥11,726	¥1,432,958	¥(156,516)	¥1,298,234	¥3,100	¥(47,428)	¥25	¥1,253,931

Years ended March 31, 2009	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Minority interests	Total net assets
	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands (Note 1)								
Balance, March 31, 2008	$102,708	$118,783	$14,086,025	$(1,593,722)	$12,713,794	$55,288	$(219,339)	$1,008	$12,550,751
Effect of changes in accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries	-	-	11,015	-	11,015	-	-	-	11,015
Amount of changes in the fiscal year									
Dividends from surplus	-	-	(2,322,870)	-	(2,322,870)	-	-	-	(2,322,870)
Net income	-	-	2,847,852	-	2,847,852	-	-	-	2,847,852
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(3,716)	(3,716)	-	-	-	(3,716)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	878	-	334	1,212	-	-	-	1,212
Net amount of changes in the fiscal year other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	(23,650)	(264,628)	(747)	(289,026)
Total amount of changes in the fiscal year	-	878	524,981	(3,382)	522,478	(23,650)	(264,628)	(747)	233,451
Balance, March 31, 2009	$102,708	$119,662	$14,622,022	$(1,597,104)	$13,247,288	$31,637	$(483,968)	$260	$12,795,219

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31,	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions 2009	2008	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands (Note 1) 2009
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Income before income taxes	¥448,132	¥433,775	$4,572,780
Depreciation and amortization	8,102	7,363	82,674
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	2,149	602	21,931
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	5,960	715	60,824
Interest and dividends income	(30,430)	(44,585)	(310,518)
Interest expenses	1	0	12
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	98,557	66,389	1,005,687
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	(82)	(37)	(837)
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	832	10,914	8,498
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates	(164)	(1,334)	(1,675)
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	(4,535)	(70,031)	(46,276)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(57,623)	(24,519)	(587,996)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	8,182	34,240	83,491
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	(3,003)	(1,219)	(30,646)
Other, net	(13,381)	41,645	(136,542)
Total	462,697	453,919	4,721,406
Interest and dividends income received	31,477	43,554	321,195
Interest expenses paid	(1)	(0)	(12)
Income taxes paid	(206,373)	(165,095)	(2,105,847)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	287,800	332,378	2,936,742
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities			
Payments into time deposits	(247,431)	(162,376)	(2,524,811)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	147,391	164,878	1,503,999
Purchase of short-term investment securities	(496,475)	(519,740)	(5,066,076)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of securities	455,346	768,407	4,646,391
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(22,956)	(7,992)	(234,252)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	28	5,134	295
Purchase of investment securities	(12,742)	(25,735)	(130,024)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities	246	11,156	2,511
Other, net	2,229	(525)	22,745
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(174,363)	233,206	(1,779,221)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities			
Purchase of treasury stock	(364)	(802)	(3,716)
Cash dividends paid	(227,458)	(97,110)	(2,321,003)
Other, net	168	67	1,715
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(227,654)	(97,844)	(2,323,004)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(95,194)	(52,935)	(971,375)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(209,412)	414,804	(2,136,858)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,103,542	688,737	11,260,633
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 8)	¥894,129	¥1,103,542	$9,123,774

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Note 1. Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nintendo Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries are compiled from the consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company as requested by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and are prepared on the basis of accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are prepared on the basis of the accounting and relevant legal requirements in Japan. The financial statements of the overseas consolidated subsidiaries are prepared on the basis of the accounting and relevant legal requirements of their countries of domicile and no adjustment has been made to their financial statements in consolidation to the extent that significant differences do not occur, as allowed under the generally accepted accounting principles and practices in Japan.

As permitted by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, each amount of the accompanying consolidated financial statements is rounded down to the nearest one million yen (In the case of translation into U.S. dollars, it is rounded down to the nearest one thousand dollars). Consequently, the totals shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sums of the individual amounts.

The consolidated financial statements presented herein are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and operates. The rate of ¥98 to U.S.$1, the approximate current rate of exchange on March 31, 2009, has been applied for the purpose of presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars. These amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for convenience and should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts actually represent, have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Japan.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its 25 subsidiaries, except for one, as of March 31, 2009 and 23 subsidiaries, except for one, as of March 31, 2008. One of the subsidiaries, Fukuei Co., Ltd, is not only unconsolidated, but also not being accounted for under the equity method, as it is a small scale company and its impact is not significant on the total assets, net sales, net income or loss, retained earnings and others in the consolidated financial statements. The equity method of accounting is applied to four affiliates out of five as of March 31, 2009 and 2008. One of the affiliates, Ape inc., is not accounted for under the equity method, as it is immaterial and its impact is not significant on net income or loss, retained earnings and others in the consolidated financial statements. The names of all the subsidiaries and affiliates are shown in "Corporate information" at page 45.

All the consolidated subsidiaries have adopted March 31, the closing date of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, as their fiscal year end except for Nintendo Phuten Co., Ltd., Retro Studios, Inc., iQue Ltd. and iQue (China) Ltd. of December 31 and MONOLITH SOFTWARE INC. of the end of February. The amounts of these subsidiaries have been included on the basis of their fiscal periods as the differences in the closing dates are within three months prior to March 31. Besides, the amounts of certain affiliates have been included on the basis of their fiscal periods within three months prior to March 31. Any necessary adjustments were made to financial statements to reflect any significant transactions from their closing dates to March 31, 2009 and 2008.

B. Securities and Derivatives

Securities

Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated using amortized cost method on a straight-line basis.

Other investment securities for which market quotations are available are stated at fair value at the balance sheet date. Unrealized gains on other investment securities are recorded as "Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities" in "Net assets" at the net-of-tax amount, while unrealized losses on other investment securities are included in "Loss on valuation of investment securities" in "Extraordinary loss." The cost of investment securities sold is determined based on the moving average cost.

Other investment securities for which market quotations are unavailable are stated at cost, determined by the moving average method.

Derivatives

Derivatives are stated at fair value.

C. Inventories

Finished goods, work in process and raw materials and supplies are mainly measured by means of the cost method based on the moving average method, which evaluates the amount of the inventories shown on the balance sheet by the write-down of inventories due to decreased profitability of assets for the year ended March 31, 2009.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the moving average method, or market for the year ended March 31, 2008.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries compute depreciation by the declining balance method over the estimated useful lives except for certain tools, furniture and fixtures depreciated over the economic useful lives. The straight-line basis of depreciation is used for buildings, except for structures, acquired on or after April 1, 1998. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries compute depreciation by applying the straight-line basis over the period of estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of "Buildings and structures," one of the principal assets, are 3 to 60 years.

Leased assets are excluded from property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2009.

E. Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible fixed assets, except for computer software for internal use, is computed by the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Amortization of computer software for internal use is computed by the straight-line basis over the estimated internal useful lives of mainly five years.

Leased assets are excluded from intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2009.

F. Leased Assets

Leased assets related to finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership are depreciated on a straight-line basis, with the lease periods used as their useful lives and no residual value for the year ended March 31, 2009.

G. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries provide the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the historical analysis of loss experience and the evaluation of uncollectible amount on individual doubtful accounts. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries provide the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the evaluation of uncollectible amount on individual accounts.

H. Provision for Bonuses

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries provide the reserve for the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid to the employees.

I. Provision for Retirement Benefits

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries provide the reserve for employees' retirement and severance benefits based on the projected benefit obligation and plan assets at the end of fiscal year.

Prior service cost and actuarial calculation difference are processed collectively, in the accrued year, for the year ended March 31, 2009 and actuarial calculation difference is mainly processed collectively, in the accrued year, for the year ended March 31, 2008.

In addition, the reserve for employees' retirement and severance benefits are booked as prepaid plan assets in "Other" in "Investments and other assets" as the Company's plan assets exceeded the projected benefit obligation during the consolidated accounting period for the year ended March 31, 2008.

J. Translation of Foreign Currency Items

All the monetary receivables and payables of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate in effect at the respective balance sheet dates. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

With respect to financial statements of overseas subsidiaries, the balance sheet accounts are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate of the closing date except for shareholders' equity, which are translated at the historical rates. Revenue and expense accounts are translated into Japanese yen at the annual average exchange rate for the fiscal period. The differences resulting from such translations are included in "Foreign currency translation adjustment" or "Minority interests" in "Net assets."

K. Leases

Under the Japanese Accounting Standards, finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are accounted for as ordinary rental transactions for the year ended March 31, 2008.

L. Accounting for Consumption Taxes

Consumption taxes are recorded as assets or liabilities when they are paid or received.

M. Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries are recorded at fair value at the time of acquisition.

N. Cash and Cash Equivalents in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

"Cash and cash equivalents" include cash on hand, time deposit which can be withdrawn on demand and certain investments, with little risk of fluctuation in value and maturity date of three months or less, which are promptly convertible to cash.

O. Amortization of Goodwill

Goodwill is fully amortized by the straight-line basis over mainly five years or, in case of immaterial amount, in the same fiscal year as incurred.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Note 3. Changes in Accounting Policies

A. Inventories

Effective as of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, the "Accounting Standard for Measurement of Inventories" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 9 dated July 5, 2006) has been adopted. The impact on earnings is minor.

B. Accounting standard for lease transactions

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership were formerly accounted for in a similar manner with ordinary sale and purchase transactions. Effective as of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, the "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 13 dated June 17, 1993 and its last amendment was March 30, 2007) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No. 16 dated January 18, 1994 and its last amendment was March 30, 2007) has been adopted.

The change in accounting method does not impact earnings.

The accounting treatment for finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership which occurred before this new rule was applied remains the same (in a manner similar to accounting treatment for ordinary rental transactions).

C. Practical solution on unification of accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries for consolidated financial statement

Effective as of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, the "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Practical Issues Task Force No. 18 dated May 17, 2006) has been applied. Accordingly, some revisions are made to the consolidated accounts as necessary. The impact on earnings is minor.

D. Depreciation Procedure for Important Depreciable Assets

Effective as of the consolidated accounting period ended March 31, 2008, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have changed their depreciation procedure for tangible assets, excluding certain furniture and fixtures, acquired on and after April 1, 2007 based on an amendment in corporation tax law (partial amendment in income tax law No. 6 dated March 30, 2007 and partial amendment in income tax law enforcement order No. 83 dated March 30, 2007). The impact on earnings is minor.

As for tangible assets, excluding certain furniture and fixtures, acquired on and before March 31, 2007, 5% equivalent of acquisition cost are equally depreciated over five years from the year after tangible assets are thoroughly depreciated to the limits of depreciable amount, 95% equivalent of acquisition cost, determined by the Japanese tax law. The impact on earnings is minor.

Note 4. Changes in Description

A. Consolidated Balance Sheets

As the Cabinet Office Ordinance Partially Revising Regulation for Financial Statement, etc. (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 50 dated August 7, 2008) has been adopted, "Inventories" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were separately presented as "Finished goods," "Work in process" and "Raw materials and supplies," effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. "Inventories" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 accompanying consolidated balance sheets included ¥92,617 million of "Finished goods," ¥200 million of "Work in process" and ¥12,023 million of "Raw materials and supplies," respectively.

Effective as of the consolidated accounting period ended March 31, 2008, certificate of deposits shall be classified as "Short-term investment securities," which was previously included in "Cash and deposits," based on amendments in "The Practical Standard for the Accounting related to Financial Products (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants Accounting Practice Committee Report No.14)." Certificate of deposits were ¥254,659 million as of March 31, 2008.

Effective as of the consolidated accounting period ended March 31, 2008, "Software" included in "Software etc." in the 2007 accompanying consolidated balance sheet has been individually described from the perspective of clarity. "Software etc." in the 2007 accompanying consolidated balance sheets included ¥454 million of "Software."

B. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Based on the amendments described at "A. Consolidated Balance Sheets" in "Note 4. Changes in Description," with regard to "Cash Flows from Investing Activities" in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, "Payments into time deposits" decreased by ¥271,098 million, whereas "Purchase of short-term investment securities" increased by the same amount. In addition, "Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits" decreased by ¥538,464 million, whereas "Proceeds from sales and / or redemption of short-term investment securities" increased by the same amount.

Note 5. Note to Consolidated Balance Sheets

A. Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment were ¥48,394 million ($493,823 thousand) and ¥46,929 million as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

B. Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates were ¥6,641 million ($67,773 thousand) and ¥6,886 million as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

C. Loans on Repurchase Agreement Secured by Marketable Securities

Included are loans on repurchase agreement secured by marketable securities. The market value of the associated collateral in the form of securities was ¥17,739 million as of March 31, 2008.

Note 6. Note to Consolidated Statements of Income

A. Valuation Losses on Goods

Losses incurred from the application of the write-down of inventories due to decreased profitability of assets and charged to "Cost of sales" were ¥4,516 million ($46,091 thousand) and ¥3,053 million for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

B. Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses incurred and charged to "Selling, general and administrative expenses" and "Cost of sales" were ¥42,254 million ($431,163 thousand) and ¥37,001 million in total for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

C. Gain on Sales of Noncurrent Assets

Gross realized gains were ¥11 million ($119 thousand) on sales of buildings and structures and ¥2 million ($21 thousand) on sales of machinery, equipment and vehicles for the year ended March, 31, 2009, and were ¥3,715 million on sales of land and ¥6 million on sales of machinery, equipment and vehicles for the year ended March, 31, 2008.

D. Loss on Disposal of Noncurrent Assets

Gross realized losses were ¥43 million ($440 thousand) on disposal of buildings and structures, ¥21 million ($223 thousand) on disposal of machinery, equipment and vehicles and ¥4 million ($41 thousand) on disposal of tools, furniture and fixtures for the year ended March, 31, 2009, and were ¥35 million on disposal of buildings and structures, ¥15 million on disposal of tools, furniture and fixtures and ¥1 million on disposal of machinery, equipment and vehicles for the year ended March, 31, 2008.

Note 7. Note to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Number of outstanding shares

	As of March 31, 2008	Increase in the number of shares	Decrease in the number of shares	As of March 31, 2009
Common stock	141,669,000	-	-	141,669,000

	As of March 31, 2007	Increase in the number of shares	Decrease in the number of shares	As of March 31, 2008
Common stock	141,669,000	-	-	141,669,000

Number of treasury stocks

	As of March 31, 2008	Increase in the number of shares	Decrease in the number of shares	As of March 31, 2009
Common stock	13,779,353	7,810	2,884	13,784,279

	As of March 31, 2007	Increase in the number of shares	Decrease in the number of shares	As of March 31, 2008
Common stock	13,765,987	14,544	1,178	13,779,353

The reasons for the increase or decrease in the number of shares are as follows:
Increase due to purchase of odd lot shares and decrease due to disposal of odd lot shares by shareholders.

Amount of dividends paid

	Type of share	Amount of dividends (Japanese Yen in Millions)	Dividend per share (Japanese Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2008	Common stock	¥143,236	¥1,120	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008
Board of directors' meeting held on October 30, 2008	Common stock	¥84,404	¥660	September 30, 2008	December 1, 2008

	Type of share	Amount of dividends (Japanese Yen in Millions)	Dividend per share (Japanese Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 28, 2007	Common stock	¥79,299	¥620	March 31, 2007	June 29, 2007
Board of directors' meeting held on October 25, 2007	Common stock	¥17,905	¥140	September 30, 2007	December 3, 2007

	Type of share	Amount of dividends (U.S. Dollars in Thousands)	Dividend per share (U.S. Dollars)	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2008	Common stock	$1,461,595	$11	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008
Board of directors' meeting held on October 30, 2008	Common stock	$861,274	$6	September 30, 2008	December 1, 2008

Dividends whose effective date is after the end of current fiscal year and record date is included in the current fiscal year.

	Type of share	Amount of dividends (Japanese Yen in Millions)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (Japanese Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 26, 2009	Common stock	¥99,750	Retained earnings	¥780	March 31, 2009	June 29, 2009

	Type of share	Amount of dividends (Japanese Yen in Millions)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (Japanese Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2008	Common stock	¥143,236	Retained earnings	¥1,120	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008

	Type of share	Amount of dividends (U.S.Dollars in Thousands)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (U.S. Dollars)	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 26, 2009	Common stock	$1,017,857	Retained earnings	$7	March 31, 2009	June 29, 2009

Note 8. Note to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

"Cash and cash equivalents at end of year" were reconciled to "Cash and deposits" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
As of March 31,	**2009**	**2008**	**2009**
Cash and deposits	¥756,201	¥899,251	$7,716,344
Time deposits with maturities of more than three months	(138,854)	(43,318)	(1,416,878)
Short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less	276,782	247,609	2,824,308
Cash and cash equivalents	¥894,129	¥1,103,542	$9,123,774

Note 9. Leases

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries lease tools, furniture and fixtures and other noncurrent assets.

Information of finance leases as of March 31, 2009 was omitted as it is immaterial.

Pro forma information of leased assets under finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee as of March 31, 2008 was as follows:

As of March 31, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions
Acquisition cost	¥1,042
Accumulated depreciation	475
Net leased assets	¥566

Pro forma amounts of future obligations under finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee as of March 31, 2008 were as follows:

As of March 31, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions
Due within one year	¥261
Due after one year	304
Total	¥566

Pro forma amounts of lease payments and depreciation expenses under finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee as of March 31, 2008 were as follows:

As of March 31, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions
Total lease payments	¥271
Depreciation expenses	271

[Note] The assumed amount of depreciation expenses is calculated by straight-line basis applying lease term as useful lives with no residual value.
The assumed acquisition cost and future obligations include the assumed amount of interest expense as they are immaterial.

The rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
As of March 31,	2009	2008	2009
Due within one year	¥1,363	¥915	$13,918
Due after one year	6,074	6,177	61,982
Total	¥7,438	¥7,092	$75,900

Note 10. Short-term Investment Securities and Investment Securities

Other investment securities with market value included in "Investment securities" as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

As of March, 2009	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions			$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference
Securities whose book value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets exceed their acquisition cost						
Equity securities	¥2,357	¥7,222	¥4,865	$24,053	$73,701	$49,648
Debt securities	50,691	51,043	352	517,262	520,855	3,593
Sub-total	53,048	58,266	5,217	541,315	594,557	53,241
Securities whose book value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets do not exceed their acquisition cost						
Equity securities	6,688	3,905	(2,783)	68,254	39,849	(28,404)
Debt securities	28,067	24,021	(4,045)	286,401	245,122	(41,279)
Sub-total	34,756	27,927	(6,828)	354,655	284,972	(69,683)
Total	¥87,805	¥86,193	¥(1,611)	$895,971	$879,529	$(16,441)

As of March, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference
Securities whose book value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets exceed their acquisition cost			
Equity securities	¥2,398	¥11,517	¥9,119
Debt securities	2,996	2,997	0
Sub-total	5,395	14,514	9,119
Securities whose book value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets do not exceed their acquisition cost			
Equity securities	6,705	5,358	(1,346)
Debt securities	38,809	33,479	(5,330)
Sub-total	45,514	38,837	(6,677)
Total	¥50,910	¥53,352	¥2,442

Proceeds from sales of other investment securities were ¥250 million ($2,559 thousand) and ¥58 million for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Gross realized gains on those sales were ¥82 million ($837 thousand) and ¥37 million, respectively. No gross realized losses on those sales were recorded for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Book value of non-marketable investment securities in "Short-term investment securities" and "Investment securities" as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were summarized as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
As of March 31,	2009	2008	2009
(1) Held-to-maturity debt securities			
Commercial paper	-	¥66,589	-
Discount bond, etc.	¥15,089	11,652	$153,971
Certificate of deposits	366,740	-	3,742,247
Money held in trust	4,911	-	50,117
Corporate and government bonds	6,492	-	66,244
(2) Other securities			
Unlisted debt securities	32,415	33,316	330,774
Certificate of deposits	-	254,659	-

Redemption schedule for other investment securities with maturity and held-to-maturities debt securities in "Short-term investment securities" and "Investment securities" as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands	
As of March 31, 2009	Due within one year	Due after one year through five years	Due within one year	Due after one year through five years
Commercial paper	¥45,000	-	$459,183	-
Certificate of deposits	366,740	-	3,742,247	-
Discount bond, etc.	15,111	-	154,196	-
Government bond, etc.	36,943	¥36,345	376,972	$370,868
Total	¥463,794	¥36,345	$4,732,599	$370,868

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions	
As of March 31, 2008	Due within one year	Due after one year through five years
Commercial paper	¥69,586	-
Certificate of deposits	254,659	-
Government bond, etc.	28,824	¥49,624
Total	¥353,070	¥49,624

Note 11. Derivatives

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and currency option contracts.

It is the Company's policy to enter into derivative transactions within the limits of foreign currency deposits, and not for speculative purposes.

The Company has foreign exchange forward contracts to reduce risk of exchange rate fluctuations and currency option contracts to reduce risk of exchange rate fluctuations and yield improvement of short-term financial assets.

Foreign exchange forward contracts and currency option contracts bear risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuations. Counterparties to derivative transactions are limited to high confidence level financial institutions. The Company does not anticipate any risk due to default.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries are made by the finance department or the department in charge of financial matters. They are to be approved by the president and the director in charge of those transactions of the Company. Subject consolidated subsidiaries are to report transaction status on a regular basis to the director in charge.

Derivative contracts as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions			$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands		
As of March 31, 2009	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Exchange forward contracts						
Selling British Pound	¥11,284	¥11,159	¥124	$115,145	$113,871	$1,274
Buying Japanese Yen	4,686	4,475	(210)	47,818	45,671	(2,147)
Currency options						
Written call options:						
Euro	101,583			1,036,561		
(Premium)	1,377	1,521	(143)	14,055	15,522	(1,466)
Purchased put options						
Euro	33,861			345,520		
(Premium)	1,377	1,072	(305)	14,055	10,941	(3,113)
Total			¥(534)			$(5,453)

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		
As of March 31, 2008	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Exchange forward contracts			
Selling British Pound	¥18,345	¥17,890	¥455
Buying Japanese Yen	8,287	8,924	636
Currency options			
Written call options:			
U.S. Dollar	154,005		
(Premium)	1,123	1,275	(152)
Euro	216,293		
(Premium)	1,569	1,614	(44)
Purchased put options			
U.S. Dollar	51,335		
(Premium)	1,123	880	(242)
Euro	108,146		
(Premium)	1,569	1,464	(104)
Total			¥547

[Note] No derivative contracts were due after one year.
The fair value of exchange forward contracts is estimated based on the forward exchange rate as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The fair value of currency options is estimated based on price quoted by correspondent financial institutions where we have agreements on derivative transactions.

Note 12. Retirement Benefits

The Company has a tax approved pension scheme and lump-sum severance payments plan which is a defined benefit plan. Certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution plans as well as defined benefit plans. The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries may also pay extra retirement allowance to employees.

Retirement benefit obligations as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
As of March 31,	2009	2008	2009
a. Retirement benefit obligation	¥(23,683)	¥(22,071)	$(241,668)
b. Plan assets	13,435	16,973	137,100
c. Unfunded retirement benefit obligation	(10,247)	(5,098)	(104,567)
d. Unrecognized actuarial difference	-	1,468	-
e. Unrecognized prior service cost	-	(17)	-
f. Net pension liability recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets	(10,247)	(3,648)	(104,567)
g. Prepaid pension cost	-	858	-
h. Provision for retirement benefits	¥(10,247)	¥(4,506)	$(104,567)

[Note] Certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt a concise procedure to estimate retirement benefit obligation.

Retirement benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
Years ended March 31,	2009	2008	2009
a. Service cost	¥1,439	¥1,485	$14,692
b. Interest cost	726	680	7,409
c. Expected return on plan assets	(440)	(499)	(4,496)
d. Amortization of actuarial difference	6,778	2,990	69,169
e. Amortization of prior service cost	(295)	121	(3,017)
f. Retirement benefit cost	8,208	4,778	83,757
g. Other	997	789	10,180
h. Total	¥9,205	¥5,568	$93,938

[Note] "a. Service cost" includes retirement benefit costs of the subsidiaries which adopt a concise procedure to estimate retirement benefit obligation.
"g. Other" is mainly contribution amount with related to defined contribution plans.

Basis of calculation:

Year ended March 31, 2009

a. Method of attributing benefits to years of service:	Straight-line basis
b. Discount rate:	1.5% to 6.75%
c. Expected return rate on plan assets:	1.5% to 7.5%
d. Amortization years of prior service cost:	Fully amortized in the same fiscal year as incurred
e. Amortization years of actuarial difference:	Fully amortized in the same fiscal year as incurred

Year ended March 31, 2008

a. Method of attributing benefits to years of service:	Straight-line basis
b. Discount rate:	1.5% to 5.75%
c. Expected return rate on plan assets:	1.5% to 7.5%
d. Amortization years of prior service cost:	9 to 10 years
e. Amortization years of actuarial difference:	Mainly fully amortized in the same fiscal year as incurred

Note 13. Income Taxes

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were summarized as follows:

As of March 31,	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions 2009	2008	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands 2009
Deferred tax assets:			
Inventory - write-downs and elimination of unrealized profit	¥20,530	¥18,260	$209,496
Research and development costs	18,976	15,777	193,636
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	13,854	16,852	141,367
Loss on valuation of investment securities	6,592	5,502	67,267
Accrued enterprise tax	5,952	6,862	60,741
Provision for retirement benefits	3,967	1,707	40,488
Land	2,210	2,210	22,553
Accumulated depreciation expenses	1,307	1,285	13,342
Other	10,949	10,285	111,732
Gross deferred tax assets	84,341	78,741	860,626
Valuation allowance	(67)	(530)	(687)
Total deferred tax assets	84,273	78,211	859,938
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Undistributed retained earnings of subsidiaries and affiliates	(5,967)	(11,702)	(60,888)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(2,118)	(3,702)	(21,616)
Other	(2,931)	(1,233)	(29,909)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(11,016)	(16,637)	(112,413)
Net deferred tax assets	¥73,257	¥61,573	$747,524

Reconciliation of the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2009 was as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2009	
Statutory tax rate	40.6 %
(Reconciliations)	
Different tax rates applied to the consolidated subsidiaries	(1.2)%
Foreign tax credit on retained earnings of the overseas consolidated subsidiaries	(1.3)%
Other	(0.4)%
Effective tax rate after tax effect accounting	37.7 %

Reconciliation of the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2008 is omitted, since the difference is less than 5% of the statutory tax rate.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Note 14. Segment Information

A. Segment Information by Business Categories

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries operate predominantly in one business category, "the electronic entertainment products," which accounted for over 90% of total net sales, operating income or loss and total assets for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. This information is not required.

B. Segment Information by geographic division of the companies

Year ended March 31, 2009	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions						
	Japan	The Americas	Europe	Other	Total	Eliminations or corporate	Consolidated
Net sales and operating income							
Net sales							
Sales to third parties	¥237,688	¥793,562	¥726,362	¥81,009	¥1,838,622	-	¥1,838,622
Inter-segment sales	1,435,135	2,196	36	327	1,437,696	¥(1,437,696)	-
Total net sales	1,672,824	795,758	726,399	81,336	3,276,319	(1,437,696)	1,838,622
Operating expenses	1,163,053	755,474	692,450	79,015	2,689,993	(1,406,633)	1,283,359
Operating income	¥509,770	¥40,284	¥33,949	¥2,321	¥586,326	¥(31,063)	¥555,263
Total assets	¥1,493,668	¥356,140	¥201,013	¥28,185	¥2,079,007	¥(268,240)	¥1,810,767

Year ended March 31, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions						
	Japan	The Americas	Europe	Other	Total	Eliminations or corporate	Consolidated
Net sales and operating income							
Net sales							
Sales to third parties	¥337,477	¥659,711	¥620,419	¥54,815	¥1,672,423	-	¥1,672,423
Inter-segment sales	1,098,174	2,496	3	293	1,100,968	¥(1,100,968)	-
Total net sales	1,435,652	662,207	620,422	55,109	2,773,391	(1,100,968)	1,672,423
Operating expenses	1,045,111	620,148	567,019	48,844	2,281,124	(1,095,921)	1,185,202
Operating income	¥390,540	¥42,058	¥53,403	¥6,264	¥492,267	¥(5,047)	¥487,220
Total assets	¥1,495,895	¥296,263	¥294,212	¥26,733	¥2,113,104	¥(310,614)	¥1,802,490

Year ended March 31, 2009	Japan	The Americas	Europe	Other	Total	Eliminations or corporate	Consolidated
	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands						
Net sales and operating income							
Net sales							
Sales to third parties	$2,425,392	$8,097,573	$7,411,865	$826,623	$18,761,454	-	$18,761,454
Inter-segment sales	14,644,240	22,414	376	3,342	14,670,375	$(14,670,375)	-
Total net sales	17,069,633	8,119,987	7,412,241	829,966	33,431,830	(14,670,375)	18,761,454
Operating expenses	11,867,891	7,708,919	7,065,821	806,275	27,448,908	(14,353,406)	13,095,502
Operating income	$5,201,742	$411,068	$346,420	$23,690	$5,982,922	$(316,969)	$5,665,952
Total assets	$15,241,510	$3,634,089	$2,051,155	$287,607	$21,214,362	$(2,737,146)	$18,477,216

[Note1] The following footnotes are applicable for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.
The segmentation of country or region is based on the geographical proximity.
The major countries or regions in "The Americas" are the United States and Canada.
The major countries or regions in "Europe" are Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy.

[Note2] The major countries or regions in "Other" are Australia, South Korea, China and Taiwan for the year ended March 31, 2009.
The major countries or regions in "Other" are Australia, South Korea and Taiwan for the year ended March 31, 2008.

C. Sales to Overseas Customers

Year ended March 31, 2009	The Americas	Europe	Other	Total
	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions			
Sales to overseas customers	¥795,677	¥726,376	¥87,571	¥1,609,625
Consolidated net sales				1,838,622
Ratio of overseas sales to consolidated net sales	43.3%	39.5%	4.7%	87.5%

Year ended March 31, 2008	The Americas	Europe	Other	Total
	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions			
Sales to overseas customers	¥661,056	¥620,451	¥66,466	¥1,347,974
Consolidated net sales				1,672,423
Ratio of overseas sales to consolidated net sales	39.5%	37.1%	4.0%	80.6%

Year ended March 31, 2009	The Americas	Europe	Other	Total
	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands			
Sales to overseas customers	$8,119,158	$7,412,001	$893,585	$16,424,745
Consolidated net sales				18,761,454
Ratio of overseas sales to consolidated net sales	43.3%	39.5%	4.7%	87.5%

[Note1] The following footnotes are applicable for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.
"Sales to overseas customers" are the total amount of sales of the Company and consolidated subsidiaries to the customers outside Japan.
The segmentation of country or region is based on the geographical proximity.
The major countries or regions in "The Americas" are the United States and Canada.
The major countries or regions in "Europe" are Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy.

[Note2] The major countries or regions in "Other" are Australia, South Korea, China and Taiwan for the year ended March 31, 2009.
The major countries or regions in "Other" are Australia, South Korea and Taiwan for the year ended March 31, 2008.

Note 15. Related Party Transactions

Effective as of the consolidated accounting period ended March 31, 2009, as the Company has adopted the "Accounting Standard for Related Party Disclosures" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No.13 dated October 17, 2006) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Related Party Disclosures" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No.13 dated October 17, 2006), this information is not applicable for the year ended March 31, 2009.

The transactions, for the year ended March 31, 2008, with a company, "Shigureden," in Kyoto, Japan, which runs a cultural facility related to the "Uta garuta," in which Mr. Hiroshi Yamauchi, one of the Company's principal shareholders, directly owns the whole voting rights were as follows:

As of March 31, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions
Accounts receivable-trade	¥0
Accounts payable	0

[Note] Consumption taxes are included.

As of March 31, 2008	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions
Sales of the Company products	¥6
Royalty fees, etc.	2

[Note] Consumption taxes are excluded.

Terms of sales are the same as those available generally and upon consideration of the market prices. Trademarks and publications of "Shigureden" are used in the Company's software for sales and the fees for the usage are determined by terms generally available.

Note 16. Per Share Information

	¥ Japanese Yen		$ U.S. Dollars
Years ended March 31,	2009	2008	2009
Net assets per share	¥9,804.97	¥9,616.69	$100.05
Net income per share	2,182.32	2,012.13	22.26

Diluted earnings per share are omitted as no residual securities were outstanding as of March 31, 2009 and 2008.

The basis of calculation of net assets per share is as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
Years ended March 31,	2009	2008	2009
Net income	¥279,089	¥257,342	$2,847,852
Amount unrelated to common shareholders	-	-	-
Net income related to common stock	279,089	257,342	2,847,852

	Number of shares in Thousands	
Years ended March 31,	2009	2008
Average number of shares (common stock)	127,886	127,895

Note 17. Significant Subsequent Events

Not applicable.

Note 18. Supplemental schedule of bonds

Not applicable.

Note 19. Supplemental schedule of borrowings

The information of borrowings as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands
As of March 31,	2009	2008	2009
Short-term loans payable	-	-	-
Long-term loans payable due within one year	-	-	-
Lease obligations due within one year	¥9	-	$91
Long-term loans payable due after one year	-	-	-
Lease obligations due after one year	15	-	156
Other liabilities with interest	-	-	-
Total	¥24	-	$248

[Note] The average interest rates of lease obligations are omitted as the interests equivalent included in total lease payments are allocated to each consolidated fiscal year by straight-line basis. The due, excluding within one year, of lease obligations falls between April 2010 and March 2012.

As for lease obligations, long-term borrowings and other liabilities with interest, excluding due within one year, repayment schedule for the next five years after the current consolidated closing date are as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions		$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands	
As of March 31, 2009	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years
Lease obligations	¥9	¥6	$91	$64

Note 20. Others

The Commission of the European Communities announced to impose a fine of EUR149 million on October 30, 2002 referring that Nintendo's past trade practices in Europe until 1998 fell upon "limitation of competition within the EU common market" which is prohibited by Article 81 in the EU treaty.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries found this fine to be unjustly high and appealed to the Court of First Instance of the European Communities on January 16, 2003 and were imposed a fine of EUR119 million, a decrease of EUR29 million, on April 30, 2009.

Regarding this judgment, there is a possibility that the Commission of the European Communities or the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries could appeal to the European Court of Justice.

Quarterly information of the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 was as follows:

	¥ Japanese Yen in Millions			
Year ended March 31, 2009	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Net sales	¥423,380	¥413,499	¥699,468	¥302,274
Income before income taxes	180,464	58,708	107,242	101,716
Net income	107,267	37,561	67,695	66,565

	¥ Japanese Yen			
Year ended March 31, 2009	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Net income per share	¥838.75	¥293.71	¥529.35	¥520.51

	$ U.S. Dollars in Thousands			
Year ended March 31, 2009	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Net sales	$4,320,205	$4,219,382	$7,137,437	$3,084,429
Income before income taxes	1,841,472	599,067	1,094,312	1,037,928
Net income	1,094,563	383,275	690,774	679,238

	$ U.S. Dollars			
Year ended March 31, 2009	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Net income per share	$8.56	$3.00	$5.40	$5.31