FISCAL 2017 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Revenue

¥1,86 trillion  +4.2%

Consolidated revenue rose 4.2% year on year to ¥1,861.9 trillion. Revenue increased in all three business segments, but UNIQLO International reported an especially robust ¥52.7 billion rise on aggressive store openings and strong same-store sales growth.

UNIQLO International's Contribution to Revenue

38.0%  +1.3 pt

UNIQLO International's 38.0% contribution to total revenue is gradually approaching UNIQLO Japan's 43.5% contribution. Buoyant revenue gains at UNIQLO Greater China and UNIQLO Southeast Asia & Oceania were strong contributing factors.

Operating Profit

¥176.4 billion  +38.6%

Grew by an impressive 38.6% year on year to ¥176.4 billion, thanks to a near doubling in operating profit at UNIQLO International (+95.4% YoY). UNIQLO Japan operating profit down 6.4%, Global Brands operating profit up 47.5%.

Earnings per Share

¥1,169.70  +148.2%

Basic earnings per share increased almost 150% year on year to ¥1,169.70, thanks to higher operating profits, and a ¥16.9 billion gain recorded under finance income and costs after yen depreciation, which increased the value of long-term foreign-currency holdings in yen terms.
ROE

18.3% +11.0pt

ROE rose 11.0 points to 18.3% after profit attributable to owners of the parent increased approximately 150% year on year.

Ratio of Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent to Total Assets

52.7% +6.3pt

This ratio rose 6.3 points year on year to 52.7%. Total assets increased by ¥150.3 billion, while capital increased by ¥164.3 billion after yen depreciation triggered a rise in cash flow hedges.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

¥683.8 billion +77.4%

Totaled ¥683.8 billion with free cash flow (FCF) reaching ¥334.9 billion. FCF included ¥212.1 billion in net cash from operating activities and ¥122.7 billion from investing activities.

Dividend per Share

¥350 ±¥0

Stood at ¥350. The FY2016 dividend payout ratio rose sharply after yen appreciation reduced the value of foreign-currency denominated assets in yen terms, generating a ¥37.0 billion finance cost. The FY2017 ratio returned to the traditionally recognizable level of approximately 30%.

* The negative FCF in FY2016 included a ¥186.5 billion investment in deposits with over three-month maturities.