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FAST RETAILING

FAST RETAILING CO., LTD.

迅銷有限公司

(Incorporated in Japan with limited liability)

(Stock Code:6288)

**ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021**

The board of directors (the “Board”) of FAST RETAILING CO., LTD. (the “Company” or “Parent”) is pleased to announce the consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) for the year ended 31 August 2021 together with the comparative figures for the year ended 31 August 2020.

(Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million Japanese yen unless otherwise stated.)

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

The consolidated financial results were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

(1) Consolidated Operating Results (1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Revenue		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes		Profit for the year	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended 31 August 2021	2,132,992	6.2	249,011	66.7	265,872	73.9	175,684	94.3
Year ended 31 August 2020	2,008,846	(12.3)	149,347	(42.0)	152,868	(39.4)	90,398	(49.2)

	Profit attributable to owners of the Parent		Total comprehensive income for the year		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen	Yen
Year ended 31 August 2021	169,847	88.0	222,891	104.3	1,663.12	1,660.44
Year ended 31 August 2020	90,357	(44.4)	109,085	(29.6)	885.15	883.62

	Ratio of profit to equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Ratio of profit before income taxes to total assets	Ratio of operating profit to revenue
	%	%	%
Year ended 31 August 2021	16.4	10.8	11.7
Year ended 31 August 2020	9.5	6.9	7.4

(References) Share of profits and losses of associates Year ended 31 August 2021: 561 million yen

Year ended 31 August 2020: 321 million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the Parent to total assets	Equity per share attributable to owners of the Parent
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As at 31 August 2021	2,509,976	1,162,298	1,116,484	44.5	10,930.42
As at 31 August 2020	2,411,990	996,079	956,562	39.7	9,368.83

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Net cash generated by operating activities	Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash used in financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Year ended 31 August 2021	428,968	(82,597)	(302,985)	1,177,736
Year ended 31 August 2020	264,868	(75,981)	(183,268)	1,093,531

2. DIVIDENDS

	Dividends per share					Total dividends (annual)	Payout ratio (consolidated)	Ratio of dividends to equity attributable to owners of the Parent (consolidated)
	First quarter period end	Second quarter period end	Third quarter period end	Year-end	Full year			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of Yen	%	%
Year ended 31 August 2020	-	240.0	-	240.0	480.0	49,003	54.2	5.2
Year ended 31 August 2021	-	240.0	-	240.0	480.0	49,025	28.9	4.7
Year ending 31 August 2022 (forecast)	-	260.0	-	260.0	520.0		30.4	

**3. CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS RESULTS PROJECTION FOR YEAR ENDING 31 AUGUST 2022
(1 SEPTEMBER 2021 TO 31 AUGUST 2022)**

(% shows rate of increase/decrease from previous year)

	Revenue		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes		Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ending 31 August 2022	2,200,000	3.1	270,000	8.4	270,000	1.6	175,000	3.0

	Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent
	Yen
Year ending 31 August 2022	1,713.26

* Notes

(1) Changes in principal subsidiaries (i.e., changes in specified subsidiaries): Yes

Newly consolidated: -

Excluded from consolidation: one company: J Brand, Inc.

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates:

(i) Changes in accounting policies to conform with IFRS: Yes

(ii) Other changes in accounting policies: None

(iii) Change in accounting estimates: None

(3) Total number of issued shares (common stock)

(i)	Number of issued shares (including treasury stock)	As at 31 August 2021	106,073,656 shares	As at 31 August 2020	106,073,656 shares
(ii)	Number of treasury stock	As at 31 August 2021	3,928,985 shares	As at 31 August 2020	3,973,113 shares
(iii)	Average number of shares outstanding	For the year ended 31 August 2021	102,125,851 shares	For the year ended 31 August 2020	102,081,609 shares

(REFERENCE INFORMATION)

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

The non-consolidated financial results were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan.

(1) Non-consolidated Operating Results (1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended 31 August 2021	278,605	78.2	191,442	154.2	208,221	166.2	175,286	180.8
Year ended 31 August 2020	156,356	(15.4)	75,316	(36.8)	78,211	(26.2)	62,422	(41.2)

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Year ended 31 August 2021	1,716.37	1,713.61
Year ended 31 August 2020	611.50	610.44

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As at 31 August 2021	1,100,398	667,569	60.0	6,463.08
As at 31 August 2020	1,063,356	538,954	50.0	5,207.74

(References) Shareholders' equity As at 31 August 2021: 660,168 million yen

As at 31 August 2020: 531,713 million yen

* This annual results announcement is not subject to auditing procedures pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan.

* Explanation and other notes concerning proper use of consolidated business results projection:

Statements made in these materials pertaining to future matters including business projections are based on information currently available to the Company and certain assumptions determined to be reasonable. Actual business results may vary substantially depending on a variety of factors.

1. Business Results

(1) Analysis of Business Results for the year ended 31 August 2021

The Fast Retailing Group's revenue increased and profit expanded significantly in fiscal 2021, or the twelve months from 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021. Consolidated revenue totaled 2.1329 trillion yen (+6.2% year-on-year) and operating profit totaled 249.0 billion yen (+66.7% year-on-year). Business performance recovered primarily at UNIQLO operations in fiscal 2021 compared to the previous year when performance declined dramatically under the heavy impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. We reported an impairment loss of 16.9 billion yen mainly on UNIQLO International operations and a gain of 8.7 billion yen from the liquidation of J Brand, Inc., resulting in a net cost of 6.5 billion yen under other income/expenses. When we liquidated J Brand, Inc. in August 2021, we recorded a liquidation gain on foreign exchange movements following a subsequent weakening in the Japanese yen compared to the exchange rate at the time of acquisition. We also recorded 16.8 billion yen in finance income net of costs, mainly comprising a 19.2 billion yen foreign exchange gain on foreign-currency denominated assets and other items. As a result, profit before income taxes increased to 265.8 billion yen (+73.9% year-on-year) and profit attributable to owners of the Parent expanded to 169.8 billion yen (+88.0% year-on-year) in the twelve months to 31 August 2021.

Capital expenditure increased by 17.9 billion yen year-on-year in fiscal 2021 to 100.6 billion yen. That figure can be broken down into 15.7 billion yen for UNIQLO Japan, 38.5 billion for UNIQLO International, 3.8 billion yen for GU, 1.8 billion yen for Global Brands, and 40.7 billion yen for systems, etc. While investment in new store openings declined compared to the previous year in which we opened many global flagship stores and large-format stores, we did increase our investment in global automated warehousing as part of our transformative Ariake Project.

As a united Group, we are determined to strengthen initiatives designed to expand our business operations and promote sustainability as part our quest to become a global No.1 brand. We work hard to ensure our LifeWear ultimate everyday wear is produced and sold in working environments that are healthy, safe, and environment-conscious, and strive to help solve a variety of social issues. We are currently channeling our efforts into expanding our e-commerce, UNIQLO International, and GU businesses as key pillars of operational growth. With regards to e-commerce, we are accelerating the building of a framework that will promote our main business by melding online and physical stores so we can offer as many of the products and information that customers want, when they want them. We are already pressing ahead with reforms that will enable us to offer more services that combine the strengths of our physical store and e-commerce network and unify inventory management. Regarding UNIQLO International, we are accelerating the opening of new stores in all markets and areas in which we operate, and seeking to instill deeper and more widespread empathy for UNIQLO's LifeWear concept by opening global flagship stores and large-format stores in the world's major cities. In terms of our GU segment, we are working to strengthen GU's position as a brand that offers fun fashion at amazingly low prices and seeking to expand the GU store network primarily in Japan.

UNIQLO Japan

UNIQLO Japan reported revenue of 842.6 billion yen (+4.4% year-on-year) and a large increase in operating profit to 123.2 billion yen (+17.7% year-on-year) in fiscal 2021. Full-year same-store sales (including e-commerce) increased 3.6% year-on-year. In the first half from 1 September 2020 through 28 February 2021, same-store sales rose 5.6% year-on-year on the back of strong sales of products that fulfilled customer demand for stay-at-home items as well as core Fall Winter ranges. However, same-store sales increased by a much lesser 0.9% year-on-year in the second half from 1 March through 31 August 2021 as sales were adversely impacted by the declaration of a state of emergency and unfavorable weather. Meanwhile, full-year e-commerce sales are expanding favorably, rising 17.9% year-on-year to 126.9 billion yen in fiscal 2021 to constitute a 15.1% proportion of total revenue.

The UNIQLO Japan gross profit margin improved 1.4 points year-on-year in fiscal 2021 thanks to efforts to improve cost of sales and our decision to curb discounting of products. From 12 March 2021, we made our products easier for customers to purchase by changing our product price displays in Japan to show just one tax-inclusive price and keeping prices the same by absorbing the consumption-tax component ourselves. We have been able to maintain cost percentages close to regular levels by working successfully with partner factories to improve cost of sales by encouraging the use of common materials, controlling the number of product items, and minimizing fabric wastage. The selling, general and administrative expense ratio also improved by 0.4 point year-on-year thanks to more efficient distribution and advertising and promotion spending.

UNIQLO International

UNIQLO International recorded significant increases in both revenue and profit in fiscal 2021, with revenue rising to 930.1 billion yen (+10.2% year-on-year) and operating profit expanding to 111.2 billion yen (+121.4% year-on-year). While segment performance is still being heavily impacted by COVID-19, performance has recovered strongly in regions and during periods when infections were contained.

Breaking down the UNIQLO International performance into individual regions and markets, the Greater China region (Mainland China market, Hong Kong market, and Taiwan market), which was not impacted as heavily by COVID-19, performed strongly by achieving a large increase in profit. In fact, the Greater China region reported record results, with revenue rising 16.7% year-on-year to 532.2 billion yen and operating profit expanding by 52.7% year-on-year to 100.2 billion yen. The region's operating profit margin also improved significantly to 18.8% thanks to improvements in the gross profit margin and selling, general and administrative expense ratio. While UNIQLO South Korea reported a slight decrease in full-year revenue, the operation did manage to move back into the black. In contrast, UNIQLO South Asia, Southeast Asia & Oceania (Southeast Asia, Australia, and India) reported an approximate 15% year-on-year decline in operating profit in fiscal 2021 after suffering the heavy impact of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the period. Within that region, the nations that were hit hardest by COVID-19, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, reported declines in both revenue and profit, while revenue and profit increased in Singapore, Indonesia, India, and Australia, and Vietnam reported a large rise in revenue and turned a profit for the year. Despite the particularly heavy COVID-19 impact in S/SE Asia and Oceania region, sales did prove strong during the periods when stores were able to reopen for business. Sales recovered sharply in North America once COVID-19 restrictions were eased from May onward, helping the North American operation report a profit in the second half of the year and halve its full-year loss. UNIQLO Europe reported a large rise in revenue and a positive operating profit thanks to strong e-commerce sales and a strong performance from our Russia operation. Despite the pandemic, we have been able to greatly improve profitability in line with the recoveries in sales in North America and Europe thanks to some determined reforms of earnings structures that focused on improving gross profit margins, closing unprofitable stores, reducing fixed costs, and normalizing inventory levels.

GU

Our GU segment recorded an increase in revenue but a decline in profit in fiscal 2021, with revenue reaching 249.4 billion yen (+1.4% year-on-year) and operating profit totaling 20.1 billion yen (-7.6% year-on-year). In the first half, items such as chef's pants and sweat-style knitwear sold well. However, in the second half, sales fell short of expectations after GU was impacted by the declared state of emergency, suffered lost sales opportunities caused by shortages of strong-selling items, and produced some products that did not fully grasp the prevailing fashion trend. As a result, full-year GU same-store sales declined slightly compared to the previous year. GU's gross profit margin declined 0.9 point year-on-year on the back of stronger season-end inventory rundowns. GU e-commerce sales rose on the back of stronger conveyance of pertinent information, expanding approximately 50% compared to fiscal 2019 levels and constituting approximately 11% of total sales.

Global Brands

In fiscal 2021, the Global Brands segment reported a decline in revenue to 108.2 billion yen (-1.3% year-on-year) and an operating loss of 1.6 billion yen compared to a 12.7 billion yen operating loss in the previous year. This considerable reduction in operating loss was facilitated by the recording of a gain from the liquidation of J Brand, Inc. and an improved performance from our Theory operation. Indeed, the Theory operation reported an increase in revenue and a return to the black thanks to smaller losses from Theory in the US and a strong performance from Theory in Asia (Mainland China market and Hong Kong market), which reported significant rises in both revenue and profit. Our PLST label reported a decline in revenue and an operating loss of similar magnitude to the previous year. Comptoir des Cotonniers reported a decline in revenue and a wider operating loss due primarily to the adverse impact of prolonged temporary store closures mainly in France through May. Finally, while we have liquidated J Brand, Inc. the J Brand label will continue to be owned by the Fast Retailing Group and offer products as a Group brand.

Sustainability

In keeping with our key sustainability message, “Unlocking the power of clothing,” the Group pursues sustainability activities through our core clothing business focused on six clear material areas: Creating new value through products and services; Respecting human rights in our supply chain; Respecting the environment; Strengthening communities; Supporting employee fulfillment and Implementing good corporate governance. Our main activities for the current period involved:

- **New value creation through products and sales:** As the effects of COVID-19 continue to be felt, UNIQLO is continuing to sell AIRism masks and GU is selling masks with high-performance filters. UNIQLO also developed and launched a line of front-opening innerwear including T-shirt and bras, which went on sale in September 2020. This was in response to the requests from hospitalized individuals and people with disabilities who find pull-on innerwear difficult to get on and off.
- **Respect for human rights and working conditions in the supply chain:** To help keep our manufacturing partners and factory employees safe and secure from COVID-19 infection, we are working to prevent the spread of infection in factories, along with reviewing wage compensation and other employment-related issues arising from the closure of our factories, and offering guidance for improvements. In addition, we are making preparations so the company can ensure there are no human rights issues throughout our supply chain, by continuously strengthening our efforts to address human rights and labor issues in the supply chain, establishing traceability down to the raw materials for all countries and regions, and expanding the scope of our working-environment audits.
- **Consideration for the environment:** We expanded our existing All-Product Recycling Initiative, and in September 2020, we launched our "RE.UNIQLO" activities. In November 2020, we began selling a new recycled down jacket, in which 100% of the down and feathers come from products collected from customers. In recognition of our efforts to prevent water pollution, reduce water use and combat risks from water such as flood damage, the CDP (an international non-profit organization that provides a platform for disclosure of environmental information) gave us the highest rating for water resource measures and included us in its water security A List in December 2020. In September 2021, we announced that our new goal for reducing greenhouse gas emissions was to reduce emissions by 90% across all of our stores and major offices, etc. by FY2030, to reduce, by 20% (compared to FY2019; absolute amount), the emissions associated with raw material production, fabric production, and sewing of UNIQLO and GU products, and to increase our company's renewable energy use to 100%. The international Science Based Targets initiative approved these goals as science-based targets (SBTs) — greenhouse-gas emissions reduction targets based on the targets set in the Paris Agreement.
- **Community support:** To combat COVID-19, we are donating masks and isolation gowns to medical and care facilities, etc. around the world, as we did last year. In particular, we provided emergency assistance totaling 220 million rupees (approximately 330 million yen) to India, where there had been severely impacted by COVID-19. This assistance included over 600,000 UNIQLO AIRism masks. In addition, we are working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to donate approximately 3 million UNIQLO AIRism masks to refugees and displaced persons in a total of 10 countries, including Argentina, Iraq, Afghanistan and Myanmar.
- **Employee satisfaction:** In our stores, we are helping to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and prioritizing the health of customers and employees by continuing with the policies we have instituted, such as health checks for staff members, mask wearing and hand sanitizing. In order to make our locations safe and secure places for our employees to work, we are providing masks and disinfectants, and increasing ventilation. We are also promoting working from home, depending on the nature of the work. In addition, we are actively implementing administration of COVID-19 vaccines in workplaces in Japan and in certain other countries. In order to create a work environment in which diverse human resources can demonstrate their abilities, the Diversity Promotion Team has been working on career development for female employees and improving the ratio of female managers to male managers. We have also conducted training programs for female management candidates and career-development sessions with female managers.
- **Good management (governance):** To enable rapid and transparent management, a number of committees are engaged in open and active discussions. The Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee discussed the structure of compensation systems for officers and the criteria for appointing candidates for directors. The Risk Management Committee has been strengthening risk management in business activities, and is continually discussing our response to issues such as the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccinations, the risk of major natural disasters such as an earthquake directly below Tokyo, information security risks, and risks related to the international situations. In addition, the Human Rights Committee is actively supervising and advising on efforts to

protect human rights, including the implementation and improvement of employee human-rights surveys on harassment and discrimination, and responding to the human rights risks of migrant workers at partner factories. Upon receiving advice, the Sustainability Department, which is the responsible department, strengthened audit checks on the working conditions of migrant workers, and provided the guidance on a hotline.

(2) Financial Positions

Total assets as at 31 August 2021 were 2.5099 trillion yen, which was an increase of 97.9 billion yen relative to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The principal factors were an increase of 84.2 billion yen in cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of 16.5 billion yen in trade and other receivables, a decrease of 22.6 billion yen in inventories, an increase of 24.2 billion yen in derivative financial assets, an increase of 32.0 billion yen in property, plant and equipment, a decrease of 9.4 billion yen in right-of-use assets, a decrease of 8.3 billion yen in deferred tax assets, and an increase of 6.2 billion yen in other current financial assets.

Total liabilities as at 31 August 2021 were 1.3476 trillion yen, which was a decrease of 68.2 billion yen relative to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The principal factors were an increase of 9.3 billion yen in trade and other payables, a decrease of 108.3 billion yen in other current financial liabilities, an increase of 16.0 billion yen in current tax liabilities, an increase of 13.0 billion yen in other current liabilities, a decrease of 5.5 billion yen in lease liabilities, an increase of 7.7 billion yen in provisions, and a decrease of 2.4 billion yen in derivative financial liabilities.

Total net assets as at 31 August 2021 were 1.1622 trillion yen, which was an increase of 166.2 billion yen relative to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The principal factors were an increase of 121.4 billion yen in retained earnings, and an increase of 36.2 billion yen in other components of equity

(3) Cash Flows Information

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 August 2021 had increased by 84.2 billion yen from the end of the preceding fiscal year, to 1.1777 trillion yen.

(Operating Cash Flows)

Net cash generated by operating activities for the year ended 31 August 2021 was 428.9 billion yen, which was an increase of 164.1 billion yen (+62.0% year-on-year) from the year ended 31 August 2020. The principal factors were 26584 billion yen in profit before income taxes (an increase of 113.0 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 16.9 billion yen in impairment losses (a decrease of 6.1 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 19.2 billion yen in foreign exchange gains (a decrease of 17.7 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), a decrease of 15.3 billion yen in trade and other receivables (an increase of 19.4 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), a decrease of 36.7 billion yen in inventories (an increase of 39.4 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), an increase of 0.3 billion yen in trade and other payables (a decrease of 18.2 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), a decrease of 3.4 billion yen in other assets (a decrease of 7.1 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), a decrease of 9.3 billion yen in other liabilities (an increase of 53.8 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), and 80.5 billion yen in income taxes paid (a decrease of 5.0 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020).

(Investing Cash Flows)

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended 31 August 2021 was 82.5 billion yen, which was an increase of 6.6 billion yen (+8.7% year-on-year) from the year ended 31 August 2020. The principal factors were a net increase of 2.3 billion yen in bank deposits with original maturities of three months or longer (a decrease of 2.8 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 56.5 billion yen in payments for property, plant and equipment (an increase of 10.0 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 19.6 billion yen in payments for intangible assets (a decrease of 1.3 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 0.8 billion yen in payments for acquisition of right-of-use asset (a decrease of 0.9 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 3.9 billion yen in payments for lease and guarantee deposits (a decrease of 3.1 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), 4.5 billion yen in proceeds from collection of lease and guarantee deposits (an increase of 1.8 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), and 4.2 billion yen in payments for acquisition of investments in associates (an increase of 4.2 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020).

(Financing Cash Flows)

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended 31 August 2021 was 302.9 billion yen, which was an increase of 119.7 billion yen (+65.3% year-on-year) from the year ended 31 August 2020. The principal factors were a net decrease of 3.5 billion yen in short-term loans payable (an increase of 17.0 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020), and 100.0 billion yen in repayment of redemption of bonds (an increase of 100.0 billion yen from the year ended 31 August 2020).

(4) Future Business Outlook

In fiscal 2022, the Fast Retailing Group expects to achieve consolidated revenue of 2.2 trillion yen (+3.1% year-on-year), operating profit of ¥ 270.0 billion (+8.4% year-on-year), profit before income taxes of ¥270.0 billion (+1.6% year-on-year) and profit attributable to owners of the Parent of ¥175.0 billion (+3.0% year-on-year).

We predict revenue and profit will decline in the first half from 1 September 2021 to 28 February 2022 based primarily on assumptions that COVID-19 restrictions and temporary store closures will continue to a certain extent and our decision to incorporate some negative impact from production or transportation delays. However, we expect revenue to rise and profits to expand significantly in the second half from 1 March to 31 August 2022, assuming COVID-19 restrictions have been eased and business is able to continue broadly uninterrupted.

We intend to focus on the following four areas in fiscal 2022 as the year in which we accelerate our transformation into a digital consumer retailing company:

- (1) Transforming our earnings structure through high-quality sales. This will involve breaking free from our former reliance on discounting and instead promoting our product and brand value while reducing the number of product items, and pursuing a lean business with no unnecessary use of resources.
- (2) Accelerating the expansion of e-commerce business as the foundation of our digital consumer retailing company. E-commerce enables us to connect directly with customers, so expanding e-commerce should help increase overall sales.
- (3) Diversifying earnings pillars on a global scale. We intend to increase profits not only in the Greater China and South East Asia regions, but also in North America and Europe.
- (4) Pursuing a medium to long-term growth strategy that accelerates the integral linking of our business and sustainability initiatives.

Looking at our individual business segments, we expect UNIQLO Japan will report lower revenue and profit in fiscal 2022 on the back of a temporary decline in business performance while structural reforms of the business, such as normalizing inventory and restricting discounting, are being carried out. We expect GU revenue will contract slightly and operating profit will hold steady year-on-year. In the first half of the fiscal year, GU performance will be compared to a strong period in the previous year and we have also incorporated an adverse impact from possible production delays. In the second half, GU performance is expected to recover sharply. UNIQLO International is expected to generate considerable increases in full-year revenue and profit, while Global Brands is expected to report a large increase in revenue and a move into the black.

We forecast the Fast Retailing Group network will boast a total 3,674 stores by the end of August 2022: 810 stores (including franchise stores) at UNIQLO Japan, 1,632 stores at UNIQLO International, 459 stores at GU and 773 stores at Global Brands. There is a possibility that these business estimates for the year to 31 August 2022 may need to be revised if stores are unable to operate regular business for a longer period than we have anticipated due to COVID-19 infections, or if other circumstances change.

2. Basic Concept Regarding Selection of Accounting Standards

The Group has adopted IFRS to the Group's consolidated financial statements since the year ended 31 August 2014.

3. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	As at 31 August 2020	As at 31 August 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,093,531	1,177,736
Trade and other receivables		67,069	50,546
Other financial assets		49,890	56,157
Inventories		417,529	394,868
Derivative financial assets		14,413	27,103
Income taxes receivable		2,126	2,992
Other assets		10,629	15,270
Total current assets		1,655,191	1,724,674
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	136,123	168,177
Right-of-use assets	7	399,944	390,537
Goodwill		8,092	8,092
Intangible assets	7	66,833	66,939
Financial assets		67,770	67,122
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method		14,221	18,236
Deferred tax assets		45,447	37,125
Derivative financial assets		10,983	22,552
Other assets	7	7,383	6,520
Total non-current assets		756,799	785,302
Total assets		2,411,990	2,509,976
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		210,747	220,057
Other financial liabilities		213,301	104,969
Derivative financial liabilities		2,763	2,493
Lease liabilities		114,652	117,083
Current tax liabilities		22,602	38,606
Provisions		752	2,149
Other liabilities		82,636	95,652
Total current liabilities		647,455	581,012
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities		370,780	370,799
Lease liabilities		351,526	343,574
Provisions		32,658	39,046
Deferred tax liabilities		7,760	9,860
Derivative financial liabilities		3,205	1,042
Other liabilities		2,524	2,342
Total non-current liabilities		768,455	766,665
Total liabilities		1,415,910	1,347,678
EQUITY			
Capital stock		10,273	10,273
Capital surplus		23,365	25,360
Retained earnings		933,303	1,054,791
Treasury stock, at cost		(15,129)	(14,973)
Other components of equity		4,749	41,031
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent		956,562	1,116,484
Non-controlling interests		39,516	45,813
Total equity		996,079	1,162,298
Total liabilities and equity		2,411,990	2,509,976

(2) Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Revenue	3	2,008,846	2,132,992
Cost of sales		(1,033,000)	(1,059,036)
Gross profit		975,845	1,073,955
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4	(805,821)	(818,427)
Other income	5	7,954	18,238
Other expenses	5,7	(28,952)	(25,315)
Share of profit and loss of associates accounted for using the equity method		321	561
Operating profit		149,347	249,011
Finance income	6	11,228	23,859
Finance costs	6	(7,707)	(6,998)
Profit before income taxes		152,868	265,872
Income taxes		(62,470)	(90,188)
Profit for the year		90,398	175,684
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		90,357	169,847
Non-controlling interests		40	5,836
		90,398	175,684
Earnings per share			
Basic (yen per share)	8	885.15	1,663.12
Diluted (yen per share)	8	883.62	1,660.44

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Profit for the year	90,398	175,684
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of income taxes		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss)	(630)	541
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(630)	541
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	5,227	20,266
Cash flow hedges	14,130	26,333
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(39)	65
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	19,318	46,665
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of income taxes	18,687	47,207
Total comprehensive income for the year	109,085	222,891
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	110,134	215,309
Non-controlling interests	(1,049)	7,582
Total comprehensive income for the year	109,085	222,891

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 August 2020

(Millions of yen)

Note	Other components of equity									Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash-flow hedge reserve	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	Total			
As at 1 September 2019	10,273	20,603	928,748	(15,271)	(697)	(13,929)	8,906	(11)	(5,732)	938,621	44,913	983,534
Effect of change in accounting policy	-	-	(35,094)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,094)	(1,331)	(36,426)
Balance after adjustment	10,273	20,603	893,653	(15,271)	(697)	(13,929)	8,906	(11)	(5,732)	903,526	43,581	947,108
Net changes during the year												
Comprehensive income												
Profit for the year	-	-	90,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,357	40	90,398
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	(630)	5,440	15,007	(39)	19,776	19,776	(1,089)	18,687
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	90,357	-	(630)	5,440	15,007	(39)	19,776	110,134	(1,049)	109,085
Transactions with the owners of the Parent												
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	1,496	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	1,644	-	1,644
Dividends	-	-	(48,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,994)	(2,038)	(51,032)
Share-based payments	-	1,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265	-	1,265
Transfer to non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,008)	-	(11,008)	(11,008)	(976)	(11,985)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	(1,713)	-	1,713	-	-	-	1,713	-	-	-
Total transactions with the owners of the Parent	-	2,761	(50,708)	142	1,713	-	(11,008)	-	(9,294)	(57,098)	(3,015)	(60,113)
Total net changes during the year	-	2,761	39,649	142	1,082	5,440	3,998	(39)	10,482	53,036	(4,064)	48,971
As at 31 August 2020	10,273	23,365	933,303	(15,129)	385	(8,489)	12,905	(51)	4,749	956,562	39,516	996,079

For the year ended 31 August 2021

(Millions of yen)

Note	Other components of equity									Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash-flow hedge reserve	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	Total			
As at 1 September 2020	10,273	23,365	933,303	(15,129)	385	(8,489)	12,905	(51)	4,749	956,562	39,516	996,079
Net changes during the year												
Comprehensive income												
Profit for the year	-	-	169,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,847	5,836	175,684
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	541	18,345	26,509	65	45,461	45,461	1,745	47,207
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	169,847	-	541	18,345	26,509	65	45,461	215,309	7,582	222,891
Transactions with the owners of the Parent												
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	1,836	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	2,005	-	2,005
Dividends	-	-	(49,015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,015)	(1,867)	(50,882)
Share-based payments	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	159
Transfer to non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,523)	-	(8,523)	(8,523)	67	(8,456)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	655	-	(655)	-	-	-	(655)	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514	514
Total transactions with the owners of the Parent	-	1,995	(48,359)	155	(655)	-	(8,523)	-	(9,179)	(55,387)	(1,285)	(56,673)
Total net changes during the year	-	1,995	121,487	155	(113)	18,345	17,985	65	36,282	159,921	6,296	166,218
As at 31 August 2021	10,273	25,360	1,054,791	(14,973)	271	9,855	30,890	13	41,031	1,116,484	45,813	1,162,298

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows*(Millions of yen)*

	Note	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income taxes		152,868	265,872
Depreciation and amortization		177,848	177,910
Impairment losses	7	23,074	16,908
Interest and dividends income		(9,724)	(4,628)
Interest expenses		7,706	6,990
Foreign exchange losses / (gains)		(1,503)	(19,222)
Share of profit and loss of associates accounted for using the equity method		(321)	(561)
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,125	985
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		(4,164)	15,334
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		(2,665)	36,749
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		18,600	384
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets		10,686	3,494
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities		(44,567)	9,300
Others, net		8,776	153
Cash generated from operations		337,738	509,672
Interest and dividends income received		8,546	4,134
Interest paid		(6,783)	(6,101)
Income taxes paid		(75,460)	(80,555)
Income taxes refunded		827	1,818
Net cash generated by operating activities		264,868	428,968
Cash flows from investing activities			
Amounts deposited into bank deposits with original maturities of three months or longer		(88,714)	(102,307)
Amounts withdrawn from bank deposits with original maturities of three months or longer		83,502	99,943
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(46,500)	(56,500)
Payments for intangible assets		(21,008)	(19,624)
Payments for acquisition of right-of-use assets		(1,808)	(846)
Payments for lease and guarantee deposits		(7,171)	(3,979)
Proceeds from collection of lease and guarantee deposits		6,394	4,542
Payments for acquisition of investments in associates		-	(4,232)
Others, net		(673)	407
Net cash used in investing activities		(75,981)	(82,597)

(continued)

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term loans payable	35,019	64,247
Repayment of short-term loans payable	(21,546)	(67,804)
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(4,343)	-
Repayment of redemption of bonds	-	(100,000)
Dividends paid to owners of the Parent	(48,995)	(48,993)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(2,328)	(2,342)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(141,216)	(148,248)
Others, net	142	155
Net cash used in financing activities	(183,268)	(302,985)
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	1,393	40,818
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,011	84,204
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	1,086,519	1,093,531
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,093,531	1,177,736

(5) Notes regarding Going Concern Assumptions

Not applicable.

(6) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Changes in Accounting Policies

Application of amended IFRS 16: Leases

In accordance with the amendment to IFRS 16 *Leases* (“IFRS 16”) issued in May 2020, rent concessions arising as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic were not being considered as lease modifications, and were accounted for as variable lease payments. In conjunction with the amendment to paragraph 46B(b) of IFRS 16 issued in March 2021, similar rent concessions are continued to be accounted in a same way if all of the following conditions are met.

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Any recognized gains or losses from rent concessions, that are not related to a lease modification, did not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2. Segment Information

(1) Description of reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are components for which discrete financial information is available and is reviewed regularly by the Board to make decisions about the allocation of resources and to assess performance.

The Group's main retail clothing business is divided into four reportable operating segments: UNIQLO Japan, UNIQLO International, GU and Global Brands, each of which is used to frame and form the Group's strategy.

The main businesses covered by each reportable segment are as follows:

UNIQLO Japan: UNIQLO clothing business within Japan

UNIQLO International: UNIQLO clothing business outside of Japan

GU: GU brand clothing business in Japan and overseas

Global Brands: Theory, PLST, COMPTOIR DES COTONNIERS, PRINCESSE TAM. TAM and J Brand clothing business

J Brand, Inc. was excluded from the scope of consolidation due to the completion of liquidation as at 5 August 2021.

(2) Segment revenue and results

Year ended 31 August 2020

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Total	Others (Note 1)	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
	UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO International	GU	Global Brands				
Revenue	806,887	843,937	246,091	109,633	2,006,550	2,295	-	2,008,846
Operating profit/(loss)	104,686	50,234	21,835	(12,743)	164,013	(81)	(14,585)	149,347
Segment income/(loss) (i.e., profit/(loss) before income taxes)	104,648	50,417	21,581	(13,226)	163,421	(79)	(10,473)	152,868
Other disclosure:								
Depreciation and amortization	52,997	70,524	21,574	10,473	155,569	11	22,267	177,848
Impairment losses (Note 3)	2,413	15,847	1,305	3,523	23,090	13	(28)	23,074

(Note 1) “Others” includes the real estate leasing business, etc.

(Note 2) “Adjustments” mainly includes revenue and corporate expenses which are not allocated to individual reportable segments.

(Note 3) For details on impairment losses, please refer to Note “7. Impairment Losses.”

Year ended 31 August 2021

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Total	Others (Note 1)	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
	UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO International	GU	Global Brands				
Revenue	842,628	930,151	249,438	108,204	2,130,423	2,569	-	2,132,992
Operating profit/(loss)	123,243	111,203	20,175	(1,637)	252,985	91	(4,065)	249,011
Segment income/(loss) (i.e., profit/(loss) before income taxes)	125,888	109,475	20,075	(2,093)	253,345	93	12,432	265,872
Other disclosure:								
Depreciation and amortization	52,717	69,326	19,915	9,107	151,067	9	26,833	177,910
Impairment losses (Note 3)	4,697	7,755	1,500	3,139	17,092	-	(183)	16,908

(Note 1) “Others” includes the real estate leasing business, etc.

(Note 2) “Adjustments” mainly includes revenue and corporate expenses which are not allocated to individual reportable segments.

(Note 3) For details on impairment losses, please refer to Note “7. Impairment Losses.”

3. Revenue

The Group performs global retail clothing operations through both physical stores and e-commerce channels. The following is a breakdown of total revenue by major regional market operation.

Year ended 31 August 2020

	Revenue (Millions of yen)	Percent of Total (%)
Japan	806,887	40.2
Greater China	455,986	22.7
Other parts of Asia & Oceania	204,537	10.2
North America & Europe	183,412	9.1
UNIQLO (Note 1)	1,650,825	82.2
GU (Note 2)	246,091	12.3
Global Brands (Note 3)	109,633	5.5
Others (Note 4)	2,295	0.1
Total	2,008,846	100.0

(Note 1) Revenue is classified by nation or region based on customer location.

The designated countries and regions are classified as follows:

Greater China: Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan

Other parts of Asia & Oceania: South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Vietnam, India

North America & Europe: United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy

(Note 2) Main national and regional market: Japan

(Note 3) Main national and regional markets: North America, Europe, Japan

(Note 4) The “Others” category includes real estate leasing operations.

Year ended 31 August 2021

	Revenue (Millions of yen)	Percent of Total (%)
Japan	842,628	39.5
Greater China	532,249	25.0
Other parts of Asia & Oceania	202,472	9.5
North America & Europe	195,429	9.2
UNIQLO (Note 1)	1,772,780	83.1
GU (Note 2)	249,438	11.7
Global Brands (Note 3)	108,204	5.1
Others (Note 4)	2,569	0.1
Total	2,132,992	100.0

(Note 1) Revenue is classified by nation or region based on customer location.

The designated countries and regions are classified as follows:

Greater China: Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan

Other parts of Asia & Oceania: South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Vietnam, India

North America & Europe: United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy

(Note 2) Main national and regional market: Japan

(Note 3) Main national and regional markets: North America, Europe, Japan

(Note 4) The “Others” category includes real estate leasing operations.

4. Selling, general and administrative expenses

The breakdown of selling, general and administrative expenses for each year is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Advertising and promotions	68,307	66,576
Lease expenses	53,617	62,494
Depreciation and amortization	177,848	177,910
Outsourcing	49,686	50,320
Salaries	277,556	285,361
Distribution	94,018	91,375
Others	84,787	84,389
Total	805,821	818,427

5. Other income and other expenses

The breakdowns of other income and other expenses for each year are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Other income		
Foreign exchange gains (Note 1)	1,576	2,912
Gain on reclassification of foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 2)	-	8,708
Others	6,378	6,617
Total	7,954	18,238

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Other expenses		
Losses on retirement of property, plant and equipment	1,125	985
Impairment losses	23,074	16,908
Others	4,752	7,421
Total	28,952	25,315

(Note 1) Foreign exchange gains incurred in the course of operating transactions are included in "Other income".

(Note 2) The amount represents gains reclassified to profit or loss due to the liquidation of J Brand, Inc. during the year ended 31 August 2021.

6. Finance Income and Finance Costs

The breakdowns of finance income and finance costs for each year are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Finance income		
Foreign exchange gains (Note)	1,503	19,222
Interest income	9,673	4,589
Others	50	47
Total	11,228	23,859

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Finance costs		
Interest expenses	7,706	6,990
Others	1	7
Total	7,707	6,998

(Note) Foreign exchange gains incurred in the course of non-operating transactions are included in “Finance income”.

7. Impairment Losses

During the year ended 31 August 2021, the Group recognized impairment losses on certain store assets, etc., due to reductions in profitability of the respective cash-generating units ("CGU").

The breakdown of impairment losses by asset type is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Buildings and structures	3,715	1,895
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	655	417
Subtotal on property, plant and equipment	4,370	2,313
Software	0	108
Trademark (Note)	1,312	383
Other intangible assets	333	686
Subtotal on intangible assets	1,646	1,178
Right-of-use assets	17,041	13,410
Other non-current assets (long-term prepayments)	15	6
Total impairment losses	23,074	16,908

(Note) For the year ended 31 August 2020, 612 million yen represented impairment losses on trademark of the Helmut Lang brand included in Theory business and 700 million yen represented impairment losses on trademark of the J Brand. For the year ended 31 August 2021, 383 million yen represented impairment losses on trademark of the J Brand.

The Group's impairment losses during the year ended 31 August 2021 amounted to 16,908 million yen, compared with 23,074 million yen during the year ended 31 August 2020, and are included in "Other expenses" on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Year ended 31 August 2020

Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets

Out of total impairment losses amounting to 23,074 million yen, 21,411 million yen represented write downs of the carrying amounts of store assets to the recoverable amounts, primarily due to a reduction in profitability of certain stores, including flagship stores. With the global spread of COVID-19, the Group's performance has been adversely affected due to temporarily closing of the stores, etc. We measured impairment losses on the assumption that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to be felt through to the end of August 2021.

The grouping of assets is based on the smallest CGU that independently generates cash inflow. In principle, each store, including flagship stores, is considered as an individual CGU and recoverable amounts thereon are calculated based on value in use.

The value in use is calculated based on the cash flow projections with estimates and growth rates approved by management, at a discount rate of mainly 7.1%. Theoretically, the projected cash flows cover a five-year period, and do not use a growth rate that exceeds the long-term average market growth rate. The pre-tax discount rate calculation is based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

The main CGUs for which impairment losses were recorded are as follows:

Operating segment	CGU	Type
UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO CO., LTD. stores	Buildings, structures and Right-of-use assets
UNIQLO International	UNIQLO USA LLC, FRL Korea Co., Ltd. etc., stores	Buildings, structures and Right-of-use assets
GU	G.U. CO., LTD., FRL Korea Co., Ltd. etc., stores	Buildings, structures and Right-of-use assets
Global Brands	Theory LLC., COMPTOIR DES COTONNIERS S.A.S., etc., stores	Buildings, structures and Right-of-use assets

Year ended 31 August 2021

Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets

Impairment losses amounting to 16,908 million yen represented write downs of the carrying amounts of store assets to the recoverable amounts, primarily due to a reduction in profitability of certain stores, including flagship stores. With the global spread of COVID-19, the Group's performance has been adversely affected due to temporarily closing of the stores, etc. Although the timing for the situation subsiding differs from region to region and on a case-by-case basis, we made accounting estimates involving the assumption that the impact will last until the end of August 2022 for most countries and regions including Japan. For stores in other certain countries and regions, it may take longer for the situation to get under control.

The grouping of assets is based on the smallest CGU that independently generates cash inflow. In principle, each store, including flagship stores, is considered as an individual CGU and recoverable amounts thereon are calculated based on value in use.

The value in use is calculated based on the cash flow projections with estimates and growth rates approved by management, applying a discount rate of mainly 8.9%. Theoretically, the projected cash flows cover a five-year period, and do not use a growth rate that exceeds the long-term average market growth rate. The pre-tax discount rate calculation is based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

The main CGUs for which impairment losses were recorded are as follows:

Operating segment	CGU	Type
UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO CO., LTD. stores	Buildings, and structures and Right-of-use assets etc.
UNIQLO International	UNIQLO USA LLC, UNIQLO EUROPE LIMITED etc., stores	Buildings, and structures and Right-of-use assets etc.
GU	G.U. CO., LTD., etc., stores	Buildings, and structures and Right-of-use assets etc.
Global Brands	COMPTOIR DES COTONNIERS S.A.S., etc., stores	Buildings, and structures and Right-of-use assets etc.

8. Earnings per share

Year ended 31 August 2020		Year ended 31 August 2021	
Equity per share attributable to owners of the Parent (Yen)	9,368.83	Equity per share attributable to owners of the Parent (Yen)	10,930.42
Basic earnings per share for the year (Yen)	885.15	Basic earnings per share for the year (Yen)	1,663.12
Diluted earnings per share for the year (Yen)	883.62	Diluted earnings per share for the year (Yen)	1,660.44

(Note) The basis for calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the year is as follows:

	Year ended 31 August 2020	Year ended 31 August 2021
Basic earnings per share for the year		
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent for the year (Millions of yen)	90,357	169,847
Profit not attributable to common shareholders (Millions of yen)	-	-
Profit attributable to common shareholders (Millions of yen)	90,357	169,847
Average number of common stock outstanding during the year (Shares)	102,081,609	102,125,851
Diluted earnings per share for the year		
Adjustment to profit (Millions of yen)	-	-
Increase in number of common stock (Shares)	177,082	164,744
(Number of share subscription rights included in the increase)	(177,082)	(164,744)

9. Subsequent Events

Not applicable.

4. Others

Changes in officers

(1) Change in representative

Not applicable.

(2) Other changes in executives scheduled for 25 November 2021

Changes in directors assume approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders for the 60th fiscal term, scheduled to be held on 25 November 2021.

(i) Candidate for new appointment as a director

Director Kathy Matsui

Note: Kathy Matsui is an External Director as stipulated in Article 2-15 of the Companies Act.

(ii) Candidates for re-appointment as directors

Director Tadashi Yanai (current Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer)

Director Nobumichi Hattori (current Director)

Director Masaaki Shintaku (current Director)

Director Takashi Nawa (current Director)

Director Naotake Ohno (current Director)

Director Takeshi Okazaki (current Director)

Director Kazumi Yanai (current Director)

Director Koji Yanai (current Director)

Note: Tadashi Yanai is expected to be re-appointed Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer after re-election by the General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for 25 November 2021.

Nobumichi Hattori, Masaaki Shintaku, Takashi Nawa and Naotake Ohno are External Directors as stipulated in Article 2-15 of the Companies Act.

(iii) Director scheduled to retire

Director Toru Hambayashi (current Director)

Note: Toru Hambayashi is an External Director as stipulated in Article 2-15 of the Companies Act.

(iv) Statutory Auditor scheduled to retire

Statutory Auditor Akira Tanaka (current Statutory Auditor)

Auditor

On behalf of the Board
FAST RETAILING CO., LTD.
Tadashi Yanai
*Chairman, President and Chief Executive
Officer*

Japan, 14 October 2021

As at the date of this announcement, the Executive Director is Tadashi Yanai, the Non-executive Directors are Takeshi Okazaki, Kazumi Yanai and Koji Yanai, the Independent Non-executive Directors are Toru Hambayashi, Nobumichi Hattori, Masaaki Shintaku, Takashi Nawa and Naotake Ohno.