Fast Retailing Co., Ltd.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ JPY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Fast Retailing Co., Ltd. is a leading Japanese retail holding company with global headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. UNIQLO is the largest of eight brands in the Fast Retailing Group, the others being GU, Theory, PLST (Plus T), Comptoir des Cotonniers, Princesse tam.tam, J Brand, and Helmut Lang. With global sales of approximately 3.1 trillion yen for the year ended August 31, 2024 (US $21.4 billion, calculated in yen using the rate at the end of fiscal 2024 rate of $1 = 144.9 yen), Fast Retailing is one of the world's largest apparel retail companies. With a corporate statement committed to changing clothes, changing conventional wisdom and change the world, Fast Retailing is dedicated to creating great clothing with new and unique value to enrich the lives of people everywhere. Fast Retailing has adopted "Unlocking the Power of Clothing" for its Sustainability Statement, and through the apparel business seeks to contribute to the sustainable development of society. Taking into account that business growth depends on the sustainable development of society and global environmental conservation, Fast Retailing is focusing on the three themes of People, Planet, and Community for support through its business. Six material issues have been identified to address the issues in each theme, specifically 1) Create New Value through Products and Services; 2) Respect Human Rights in Supply Chain; 3) Respect the Environment; 4) Strengthen Communities; 5) Support Employee Fulfillment; and 6) Corporate Governance. Commitments and targets have been set for each issue, and the company is pursuing measures to achieve them.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

08/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3103836000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP3802300008

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

353800ZCXKHDPY0N5218

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Japan

☑ Spain

☑ Denmark

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Poland

☑ Sweden

☑ Belgium

☑ Australia

☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Luxembourg
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

17002

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Our company group operates a clothing retail business centered on our UNIQLO casualwear brand which is based on our LifeWear's brand concept concept of ultimate every day comfort Plantderived viscose is one of the raw materials used in our products eg Viscose Blouses and we recognize the possible risks of deforestation due to the collection of viscose raw materials as a substantial issue and the need to reduce these risks.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our value chain is extensive and can be broadly divided into the following processes: raw material production, fabric and garment production and processing, logistics, product use and disposal by the customer. We work to eliminate all waste in order to maximize the effective use of resources across all business processes. Under one of our materialities, “Respect the Environment”, we have identified six core environmental initiatives in particular: addressing climate change, improving energy efficiency, addressing biodiversity, managing water resources, managing water resources, managing chemical substances and managing waste, maximizing resource efficiency. With reference to frameworks such as TCFD and TNFD, the Sustainability Department and business units work together to assess impact and dependence in all processes of our value chain and identify risks and opportunities for each process based on the result of the assessment. For example, we are working on supply chain visualization to build a supply chain that can produce stably and agilely, while balancing business growth and sustainability. We began tracing the commercial flow of all UNIQLO products from Spring Summer 2023. We also publish the list of our production partners on our website for supply chain transparency. In addition, we’ve specified the origin, quality and specifications of raw materials at the planning stage of our products, and we have also established a system that allows us to trace the use of specified raw materials, if necessary. For instance, one of the raw materials used in our products (viscose blouses, etc.) is wood-derived viscose, and in the process of extracting raw materials, there are concerns on the impact of deforestation, the habitats of endangered species, in illegal logging, and violation of the rights of indigenous peoples. In response to these issues, we’ve published the "Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials". For example, we have created a list of recommended factories based on an evaluation by a third party (Canopy), which uses as one of its evaluation criteria the sourcing of viscose fiber raw materials from ancient and endangered forests that have been pointed out above, and are working to require suppliers to procure from the producers on this list.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We regularly set, prioritize, and swiftly act on short-term environmental targets that require urgent action.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We consider our medium-term environmental targets to be projects that seek to achieve continuous, incremental environmental improvements through our business.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We consider our long-term environmental targets to be long term projects that consider action required to achieve the Paris Agreement as well as 1.5C scenario. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers
☑ Tier 3 suppliers
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ Local

☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Regional government databases

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Heat waves
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

After collecting information on dependence on natural capital, environmental impact and possible actions from external experts and relevant departments (Production, Store Opening Development, General Affairs, Marketing and Logistics), the Sustainability Department collects information on environmental risks and actions and weigh its effect on our business according to the scale and frequency of damages among each phases such as raw materials, production, distribution, sales, use, and disposal processes. Then, they preliminarily identify and assesses substantial environmental risks and opportunities, and possible actions at our direct operations.

They report to the Sustainability Committee these identified transition risks and to the Sustainability Committee and the Risk Management Committee for these identified physical risks. Both Committees discuss and assess more than once a year whether these identified risks and opportunities are appropriate or not in the long term from the perspective of financial effect and likelihood of occurrence on the business. Then, they make decisions on the directions of proposed actions. Based on the results of the discussion, each department will respond and execute actions. The Sustainability Department manages risks and opportunities by providing regular monitoring and checks and supporting necessary measures, etc., and report progress to the Sustainability Committee for transition risks and the Sustainability Committee and the Risk Management Committee for physical risks. Based on the Committees' feedback, and each department makes improvements. ・Sustainability Committee consists of executive directors, statutory auditors, an external expert, and executive officers. The Committee meets quarterly to discuss and assess environmental risks and opportunities considering risk on our business such as the significance of the issue, external evaluation, and customers' expectations, and reviews their management. Our President/CEO, CFO, CRO, CPO, and CSO are members of the Sustainability Committee, and supervises the Committee by reviewing reports from various relevant departments and monitoring progress. ・Risk Management Committee: is chaired by the CFO and complements the function of the board of directors. A risk management committee has been set up to identify physical risks such as the effect of natural disasters caused by climate change on the Company (store closures, scale of product damage, etc.), and the effect on the Company's business (occurrence and scale of damage) as well as annually assess such risks and opportunities. The President/CEO supervises reports from the committee.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Other, please specify :The Microfibre Consortium and the Japan Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Plastic packages used for product transportation can be disposed of at warehouses and stores and become plastic waste. Plastic packages for some of our product lines can be disposed of and can become plastic waste when customers use the products. We also recognize the importance of addressing the impact of fiber-based microplastics and is striving toward minimizing the effect microfibers have on the environment. Our first step is to fully understand the effects by measuring the volume of microfibers shed during washing, analyzing the results, and formulating countermeasures. We have collaborated with our production partners to verify the impact of microplastics in the materials production processes and devise solutions jointly. We actively participate in industry-wide programs together with other groups and companies. For example, we are members of The Microfibre Consortium (TMC), an apparel-industry initiative, and of the Japan Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA), a cross-industry group that promotes the sustainable use of plastic products, as well as the development and introduction of alternative materials that can reduce marine plastic waste.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We have identified impact pathways, whereby our business and initiatives change the state of nature and ecosystem services, and dependency pathways, whereby the nature that produces the ecosystem services on which our value chain depends is changed by our business and initiatives, its own activities or external factors. The risks and opportunities posed by these pathways are identified, taking into account their interrelationships. Furthermore, we implement our response measures to the identified risks and opportunities as well as assess whether trade-offs are avoided and synergies are achieved for climate and nature.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Biodiversity is fundamentally important for a sustainable society. Fast Retailing's operations also rely on an ecosystem characterized by biodiversity, in areas such as: soil to grow crops including cotton; water stored in forests and wetlands; pastures for grazing sheep for wool. Fast Retailing recognizes its business impact on biodiversity and its dependencies on certain aspects of the ecosystem. We conducted an assessment to fully understand these impacts and dependencies. Based on the assessment, Fast Retailing evaluated the highest risks as: land-use change, pollution in cotton production, cashmere, rayon, and raw materials. It also evaluated dependencies on the ecosystem by each value chain process. High risk areas are: water pollution caused from the use of pesticides in cotton production as well as drainage from dyeing, processing and washing fabrics (including microplastics). Fast Retailing will enhance traceability of product origin to the farm level to fully understand the impact of its business on biodiversity and identify priority locations. Based on that, we will work towards conserving biodiversity especially towards the main impact on biodiversity and its significant dependence on the ecosystem in the value chain process.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

As we are a retailer, the increase and decrease in sales and costs in our stores, e-commerce, and supply chain will have a significant financial impact. Therefore, we define a substantial financial impact as a change in sales or costs due to environmental-related physical or transition risks that has a significant effect on the business in terms of magnitude and likelihood of occurrence. We are currently investigating a detailed quantitative threshold for defining "substantive financial impact" on our business in line with the ISSB framework.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

As we are a retailer, the increase and decrease in sales and costs in our stores, e-commerce, and supply chain will have a significant financial impact. Therefore, we define a substantial financial impact as a change in sales or costs due to opportunities that has a significant effect on the business in terms of magnitude and likelihood of occurrence. We are currently investigating a detailed quantitative threshold for defining "substantive financial impact" on our business in line with the ISSB framework.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Fast Retailing commits to eliminating discharges of hazardous chemical substances from our production processes. In line with the commitment, we publish lists of restricted substances and require our suppliers to comply with our wastewater quality standards. We update the lists annually in accordance to the prevention approach and precautionary principles. Substances to be added to the list are identified in consultation with external experts on legal and industry standards, taking into consideration data obtained from relevant authorities, NGOs and scientific reports. For example, we prohibit the use of APEOs materials in this list and have discontinued the use of formulations containing APEOs since 2012. For reference, the discharge limit for NPEO, a representative example of APEOs, is 5 µg/L for both textiles and leather. Also, we are a member of Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC), a group which promotes the implementation of sustainable chemistry, driving innovation and best practice in the textile, apparel, leather and footwear industries to protect consumers, workers and the environment. ZDHC programs such as the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) and the ZDHC Gateway, which we use as a typical standard, enable us to measure our performance according to an industry standard and make improvements efficiently. For wastewater testing, we apply the metrics/indicators in the wastewater guidelines developed by the ZDHC Group and conduct a test twice a year.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Inorganic pollutants are one of the major classes of pollutants. Heavy metal and other inorganic pollutants such as Cadmium and Lead having higher concentration than permissible limits can pollute water. Their potential impacts are that they persist in the surrounding environment as nonbiodegradable substances and they may

have disruptive effect on public health and also on aquatic flora and fauna.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In our work to eliminate priority substances, we have removed Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEOs) and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) from our processes. We only contract with partners that pledge to comply with Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) that include inorganic pollutants as restricted substances, and receive renewed pledges each time the standards are reviewed. We require its core garment factories and fabric mills to conduct wastewater testing based on the ZDHC wastewater guidelines and to disclose results via the external experts' website. If a release of hazardous chemical substances is detected, factories are required to submit a root cause analysis and an improvement plan based on the analysis results. Based on the improvement plans submitted by factories, we visit factory facilities to provide technical support and on-site coaching as needed. We aim to achieve zero wastewater pollution in our partner factories by the end of 2030, and our measure of success is to achieve this goal by conducting wastewater inspections twice a year to improve chemical management methods. As of the end of 2024, the overall compliance rate at both core garment factories and fabric mills towards zero wastewater pollution reached 99.7%.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bangladesh

☑ Indonesia

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We consider potential risks of shutdown or shrink of our business operations in our stores and customers' visit due to extreme weather such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change, leading to a decline in sales. For example, due to the impact of Typhoon No.19 in October 2019, some stores in the Kyushu region were flooded, and it took three months to recover and reopen the stores, which affected sales.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If we assume one store is closed for three months, the average daily sales per UNIQLO store in Japan is 2,719 thousand yen, which could have a total impact of 244,736 thousand yen. Therefore, based on the events that have occurred, it is assumed that there may be risks of damage to store operations, business suspensions, and product damage due to extreme weather, but even if some stores are affected, the actual impact is considered small given the large number of stores. Furthermore, even if all stores that might face actual damage were affected, the impact would be about 0.01% of our revenue for fiscal 2024.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2692092100

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*We consider potential risks of shutdown or shrink of our business operations in our stores and customers' visit due to extreme weather such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change, leading to a decline in sales. For example, due to the impact of Typhoon No. 19 in October 2019, some stores in the Kyushu region were flooded, and it took three months to recover and reopen the stores, which affected sales. If, in the short term, one store were to be closed for three months, the average daily sales per UNIQLO store in Japan would be 2,719 thousand yen, which could have a total impact of 244,736 thousand yen. In addition to lost opportunities such as high sales, we also generated product disposal and equipment restoration costs. Therefore, based on the events that have occurred, it is assumed that there may be risks of damage to store operations, business suspensions, and product damage due to extreme weather, but even if some stores are affected, the actual impact is considered small given the large number of stores. Average daily sales "Average sales per store" of 992,539 thousand yen / 365 days 2,719 thousand yen Sales impact for 3 months (90 days): 2,719 thousand yen x 90 days 244,736 thousand yen The number of stores that are likely to face actual damage as a result of the risk assessment of stores: 11 stores 244,736 thousand yen x 11 stores 2,692,092,100 yen. *Even if disasters increase, there is a possibility*

that actual damage will not occur, so the minimum effect is set to “0”.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3615000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Human resources costs related to strengthening adaptation measures (installation of simple water-stop plates, etc.) in anticipation of disasters caused by typhoons and heavy rains (for one employee for two months, average annual salary of 11,792 thousand yen / person) 1,965 thousand yen Water-proof fences introduction cost (about 150,000 yen per store) x about 11 stores (stores that are likely to face actual damage as a result of the risk assessment of stores) 1,650 thousand yen Total:3,615 thousand yen

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Situation] Due to extreme weather caused by climate change such as typhoons and heavy rains, stores are damaged by flooding, which affects sales and attracting customers’ visit, and the frequency of store closures and product damage is increasing. [Task] Since we have faced damages to store operations and products due to the extreme weather, it became necessary to strengthen measures to prevent damage in the event of a natural disaster and measures to minimize damage when occurred. [Action] In fiscal 2021, the Risk Management Committee identified and assessed the above as important risks affecting store closures and product damage. Related departments including store development and general affairs departments, have been implementing disaster prevention measures to minimize actual damage. At existing stores, we have confirmed the store location on the hazard map, and for stores in Japan where actual damage may occur, we begun efforts to prevent flooding damage by installing water stop plates and sandbags. When opening a new store, we have a policy of not opening in flooded areas, thoroughly checking hazard maps, standardizing risk avoidance, and thoroughly promoting it. [Results] In fiscal 2021, we completed to expand this activity to overseas operations such as Indonesia and Bangladesh where serious damages tend to occur. We review this action annually to make sure this risk has been prevented.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands

☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our company group operates a clothing retail business centered on our UNIQLO casualwear brand, which is based on our LifeWear's brand concept – concept of ultimate every day comfort. Plant-derived viscose is one of the raw materials used in our products (e.g., Viscose Blouses), and we recognize the possible risks of negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment such as deforestation due to the collection of viscose raw materials as a substantial issue, and the need to reduce these risks. In this regard, we have formulated the Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials, and commit that we require its wood-based and forest-derived fabric suppliers to annually declare the man-made cellulose fiber manufacturers from which they source all our products. Fast Retailing will verify annually that the fibers supplied by these declared man-made cellulose fiber suppliers consistent are with this policy. Verification will be through independent third-party reports and audits, such as the CanopyStyle Audit and the Hot Button Report. We share this policy for preventing sourcing from suppliers with a high risk of forest degradation with all our partners across our supply chain, and we are working to collect detailed information about our viscose factories and eliminate sourcing from suppliers identified by Fast Retailing as high risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As we are a retailer, when we can qualitatively and quantitatively evaluate the increase and decrease in sales and costs in our stores, e-commerce, and supply chain due to forest-related risks such as deforestation and forest degradation, it is defined as a substantive financial or strategic impact. We have not experienced such substantive impact due to boycott campaigns in the past. Also, estimating financial impact is extremely difficult, as customer choices and sales depend on a wide variety of factors, to which this risk may or may not affect.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have formulated the Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials, and we implement this policy by investigating our supply chain and requiring suppliers to change ways of sourcing if inappropriate procurement is identified. Our initiatives include reviewing relationship with suppliers depending on their performance. We commit to only source man-made cellulosic fibers from sources that are neither Ancient nor Endangered forests. Fast Retailing has developed and regularly updates a list of preferred man-made cellulosic fiber mills to source from and encourages suppliers to source fibers from mills on the list. In addition, we require its wood-based and forest-derived fabric suppliers to annually declare the man-made cellulose fiber manufacturers from which they source all our products. Then, we verify annually that the fibers supplied by these declared man-made cellulose fiber suppliers consistent are with this policy using the system. Verification will be through independent third-party reports and audits, such as the CanopyStyle Audit and the Hot Button Report. In FY2023, we confirmed All brands including UNIQLO and GU have been promoting the use of Canopy recommended viscose suppliers. By taking

these initiatives, we can sell safe and secure products to customers. Thus, it is possible to prevent increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bangladesh

☑ Indonesia

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ Thailand

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chao Phraya

☑ Other, please specify :Java - Timor, North and South Korea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We consider potential risks of shutdown or shrink of our business operations in our stores and customers' visit due to extreme weather such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change, leading to a decline in sales. For example, due to the impact of Typhoon No. 19 in October 2019, some stores in the Kyushu region were flooded, and it took three months to recover and reopen the stores, which affected sales.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If we assume one store is closed for three months, the average daily sales per UNIQLO store in Japan is 2,719 thousand yen, which could have a total impact of 244,736 thousand yen. Therefore, based on the events that have occurred, it is assumed that there may be risks of damage to store operations, business suspensions, and product damage due to extreme weather, but even if some stores are affected, the actual impact is considered small given the large number of stores. Furthermore, even if all stores that might face actual damage were affected, the impact would be about 0.01% of our revenue for fiscal 2024.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2692092100

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*We consider potential risks of shutdown or shrink of our business operations in our stores and customers' visit due to extreme weather such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change, leading to a decline in sales. For example, due to the impact of Typhoon No. 19 in October 2019, some stores in the Kyushu region were flooded, and it took three months to recover and reopen the stores, which affected sales. If, in the short term, one store were to be closed for three months, the average daily sales per UNIQLO store in Japan would be 2,719 thousand yen, which could have a total impact of 244,736 thousand yen. In addition to lost opportunities such as high sales, we also generated product disposal and equipment restoration costs. Therefore, based on the events that have occurred, it is assumed that there may be risks of damage to store operations, business suspensions, and product damage due to extreme weather, but even if some stores are affected, the actual impact is considered small given the large number of stores. Average daily sales "Average sales per store" of 992,539 thousand yen / 365 days 2,719 thousand yen Sales impact for 3 months (90 days): 2,719 thousand yen x 90 days 244,736 thousand yen The number of stores that are likely to face actual damage as a result of the risk assessment of stores: 11 stores 244,736 thousand yen x 11 stores 2,692,092,100 yen. *Even if disasters increase, there is a possibility that actual damage will not occur, so the minimum effect is set to "0".*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3615000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Human resources costs related to strengthening adaptation measures (installation of simple water-stop plates, etc.) in anticipation of disasters caused by typhoons and heavy rains (for one employee for two months, average annual salary of 11,792 thousand yen / person) 1,965 thousand yen Water-proof fences introduction cost (about 150,000 yen per store) x about 11 stores (stores that are likely to face actual damage as a result of the risk assessment of stores) 1,650 thousand yen Total:3,615 thousand yen

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Situation] Due to extreme weather caused by climate change such as typhoons and heavy rains, stores are damaged by flooding, which affects sales and attracting customers' visit, and the frequency of store closures and product damage is increasing. [Task] Since we have faced damages to store operations and products due to the extreme weather, it became necessary to strengthen measures to prevent damage in the event of a natural disaster and measures to minimize damage when occurred. [Action] In fiscal 2021, the Risk Management Committee identified and assessed the above as important risks affecting store closures and product damage. Related departments including store development and general affairs departments, have been implementing disaster prevention measures to minimize actual damage. At existing stores, we have confirmed the store location on the hazard map, and for stores in Japan where actual damage may occur, we begun efforts to prevent flooding damage by installing water stop plates and sandbags. When opening a new store, we have a policy of not opening in flooded areas, thoroughly checking hazard maps, standardizing risk avoidance, and thoroughly promoting it. [Results] In fiscal 2021, we completed to expand this activity to overseas operations such as Indonesia and Bangladesh where serious damages tend to occur. We review this action annually to make sure this risk has been prevented. [Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

874565810

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3171960000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Regarding amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks, carbon taxes are a significant risk. Climate change may accelerate the efforts to switch to renewable energy. The price under the EU ETS in 2024 is 9,195 yen/t-CO2e (1€165 yen), and if this was imposed on our current Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions (51,914tCO2e in fiscal 2024), it would be 874,565,810 yen, which is equivalent to less than 1% of our total OPEX. Regarding amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks, we consider potential risks of shutdown or shrink of our business operations in our stores and customers' visit due to extreme weather such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change, leading to a decline in sales. For example, due to the impact of Typhoon No. 19 in October 2019,some stores in the Kyushu region were flooded, and it took three months to recover and reopen the stores, which affected sales. If, in the short term, one store were to be closed for three months, the average daily sales per UNIQLO store in Japan would be 3,204 thousand yen, which could have a total impact of 288,360 thousand yen. In addition to lost opportunities such as high sales, we also generated product disposal and equipment restoration costs. Therefore, based on the events that have

occurred, it is assumed that there may be risks of damage to store operations, business suspensions, and product damage due to extreme weather, but even if some stores are affected, the actual impact is considered small given the large number of stores. Average daily sales "Average sales per store" of 936,206 thousand yen / 365 days 2,565thousand yen Sales impact for 3 months (90 days): 3,204 thousand yen x 90 days 288,360 thousand yen The number of stores that are likely to face actual damage as a result of the risk assessment of stores: 11 stores 288,360 thousand yen x 11 stores 3,171,960,000 yen.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We identified suppliers and did not source from them with a risk of deforestation.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3171960000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Regarding amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks, we consider potential risks of shutdown or shrink of our business operations in our stores and customers' visit due to extreme weather such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change, leading to a decline in sales. For example, due to the impact of Typhoon No. 19 in October 2019,some stores in the Kyushu region were flooded, and it took three months to recover and reopen the stores, which affected sales. If, in the short term, one store were to be closed for three months, the average daily sales per UNIQLO store in Japan would be 3,204 thousand yen, which could have a total impact of 288,360 thousand yen. In addition to lost opportunities such as high sales, we also generated product disposal and equipment restoration costs. Therefore, based on the events that have occurred, it is assumed that there may be risks of damage to store operations, business suspensions, and product damage due to extreme weather, but even if some stores are affected, the actual impact is considered small given the large number of stores. Average daily sales "Average sales per store" of 936,206 thousand yen / 365 days 2,565thousand yen Sales impact for 3 months (90 days): 3,204 thousand yen x 90 days 288,360 thousand yen The number of stores that are likely to face actual damage as a result of the risk assessment of stores: 11 stores 288,360 thousand yen x 11 stores 3,171,960,000 yen.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Lao People's Democratic Republic

☑ Chao Phraya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We regularly conduct risk assessments throughout the value chain using the Aqueduct water risk assessment tool developed by the World Resources Institute. In 2024, we assessed our core stores and offices and identified facilities located in high-risk areas. For stores and offices in high risk areas, we conducted a follow-up survey on past damages caused by floods etc. and existing countermeasures and confirmed that such risks have been reduced as a part of a company-wide risk management.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Java - Timor

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We regularly conduct risk assessments throughout the value chain using the Aqueduct water risk assessment tool developed by the World Resources Institute. In 2024, we assessed our core stores and offices and identified facilities located in high-risk areas. For stores and offices in high risk areas, we conducted a follow-up survey on past damages caused by floods etc. and existing countermeasures and confirmed that such risks have been reduced as a part of a company-wide risk management.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

6

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We regularly conduct risk assessments throughout the value chain using the Aqueduct water risk assessment tool developed by the World Resources Institute. In 2024, we assessed our core stores and offices and identified facilities located in high-risk areas. For stores and offices in high risk areas, we conducted a follow-up survey on past damages caused by floods etc. and existing countermeasures and confirmed that such risks have been reduced as a part of a company-wide risk management.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

08/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

08/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

90

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

2400000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

We estimated the total cost of tax paid by multiplying Scope 1 GHG emissions in Japan by “Japanese Climate Change Tax” rate: 289 yen/t-CO2. Fiscal 2024 Scope1

*GHG emissions in Japan: 8221 t-CO2 *289 yen/tCO2 2,400,000 yen.*
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

【Strategy】 To avoid the impact of carbon tax on electricity costs, we set specific targets, promote thorough energy saving and introduction of renewable energy, then reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions, so that the amount of carbon tax paid is reduced. Our strategy includes the target to reduce absolute GHG emissions from its own operations such as stores and main offices by 90% by fiscal 2030 from a fiscal 2019 base year, and executed initiatives for introducing renewable energy and for energy saving. 【How the above strategy has been applied, the result of the action and its timescale】 We have been working on some initiatives such as introducing renewable energy at stores and offices through initiatives such as an on-site installation of solar power generation equipment, purchasing green electricity products provided by energy suppliers and renewable energy certificates. As a result, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity as of the end of fiscal 2024. Also, we are working to design and implement a energy saving roadside store model that leads to 40% reduction of electricity usage comparing to the current model and opened Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features as the first store which was applied for this model in April 2023.These initiatives have led us to achieve 83.3% reduction of CO2 emissions by fiscal 2024 toward our fiscal 2030 target of reducing CO2 emissions by 90% from a fiscal 2019 base year.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We commit to reducing absolute GHG emissions from its own operations such as stores and main offices by 90% by the fiscal year ending August 2030 from the fiscal year ending August 2019 base year. For this objective, we strive to reduce GHG emissions by promoting energy savings and reducing electricity usage at stores. This will reduce the store operating costs as well as improving our brand image by enhancing our reputation from customers. In April 2023, we opened the

UNIQLO Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features. Through the integration of various types of energy-saving lighting fixtures and other technologies, the UNIQLO Maebashi store is expected to use around 40% less electricity compared to conventional UNIQLO roadside stores. Energy generated from solar panels is also estimated to offset around 15% of the total power consumption (based on a calculation by UNIQLO). In addition, we have introduced renewable energy at stores and offices through initiatives such as an on-site installation of solar power generation equipment, purchasing green electricity products provided by energy suppliers and renewable energy certificates. We have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity as of the fiscal year ending August 2024.*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We would be able to reduce the cost of carbon tax imposed through achievement of targets on reduction of GHG emissions in our direct operation.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

309000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

520000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1327000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1566000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

3542000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

2449000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We would be able to reduce the cost of carbon tax imposed through achievement of targets on reduction of GHG emissions in our direct operation. Therefore, we have estimated the extent to which the carbon tax imposed on the expected short-, medium- and long-term GHG emissions according to our company's future business growth can be reduced by achieving our greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The maximum figure is for the 4C scenario, and the minimum figure is

for the 1.5C scenario. The carbon price is expected to be 91 /tCO2 in the short term, 120 /tCO2 in the medium term, and 129 /tCO2 in the long term under the 4C scenario, and 101 /tCO2 in the short term, 140 /tCO2 in the medium term, and 205 /tCO2 in the long term under the 1.5C scenario. In addition, the costs of countermeasures(such as the cost of purchasing RECs) were taken into account in the calculations.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2618000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We calculated the maximum purchase cost for our company if it were to reduce GHG emissions in its own area through the purchase of renewable energy power certificates. This figure was calculated by multiplying the estimated amount of GHG emissions reduced by achieving the target by the maximum assumed unit price of renewable energy certificates.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Aiming at 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by the fiscal year ending August 2030, we have introduced renewable energy at stores and offices through initiatives such as an on-site installation of solar power generation equipment, purchasing green electricity products provided by energy suppliers and renewable energy certificates. We have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity as of the fiscal year ending August 2024. In addition, we're promoting initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through energy saving at stores.*

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our company group operates a clothing retail business centered on our UNIQLO casualwear brand, which is based on our LifeWear's brand concept – concept of ultimate every day comfort. Plant-derived viscose is one of the raw materials used in our products. For example, UNIQLO's Viscose Blouses using the material are popular basic products sold worldwide throughout a year and they are critically important for our business. If we are unable to source adequate volumes of products made from plant-based materials due to forest-related issues such as deforestation, we could experience adverse financial impacts such as a decline in sales. On the other hand, considering responding to such risks as an opportunity, we involve our suppliers and start addressing this issue at an early stage, we can establish a stable supply chain by maintaining procurement, both in terms of volume and quality. Therefore, our strategy has focused on the formulation of the Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials. We implement this policy by investigating our supply chain and requiring suppliers to change ways of sourcing if inappropriate procurement is identified. Our initiatives include reviewing relationship with suppliers depending on their performance. By executing the above strategy, we can increase supply chain resilience and thus can realize an opportunity by avoiding a decline in sales of products using plant-based material.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As we are a retailer, the increase and decrease in sales and costs in our stores, e-commerce, and supply chain will have a significant financial impact on our business. Thus, when the increase or decrease in sales profit and cost can be evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively, it is defined as a substantive financial impact. We believe that increasing resilience will lead to opportunities by avoiding contributing to deforestation and achieving stable procurement, but it is difficult to quantify the impact of such loss avoidance on gains.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As we are a retailer, the increase and decrease in sales and costs in our stores, e-commerce, and supply chain will have a significant financial impact on our business. Thus, when the increase or decrease in sales profit and cost can be evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively, it is defined as a substantive financial impact. We believe that increasing resilience will lead to opportunities by avoiding contributing to deforestation and achieving stable procurement, but it is difficult to quantify the impact of such loss avoidance on gains.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Inspired by the corporate statement of "Changing clothes. Changing conventional wisdom. Change the world," the Fast Retailing Group's mission is to contribute to the fulfillment of people's lives and grow in harmony with society by providing customers around the world with high quality and comfortable clothes. Based on this

statement, Fast Retailing Group Environmental Policy commits to conducting business in an environmentally conscious manner including through addressing water risks while producing water-less products. As involvement of customers is very important for us to gain their trust to our company and continue our business, we focus on engaging with customers through our products and promotion activities, and reflect customers' voice into our business in order to improve our products and services. Particularly in Europe, where sustainability-related regulations have been tightened and customers' awareness is higher, customer engagement in this area is strategically important for increase in customers and sales.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Environmental burden is being added to one of the criteria for product purchasing behavior, in particular by the Millennial Generation and/or Generation Z. Products produced with low water use have low environmental impact, and we believe that competitive advantage can be obtained. For example, the introduction of these jeans will increase brand value and increase sales of products other than jeans. In the reporting year, Also, we rebranded this technology, as BlueCycle, in order to strengthen our communication with our customers regarding its value on reducing environmental impact. Estimating financial impact is extremely difficult, as customer

choices and sales depend on a wide variety of factors, to which this opportunity may or may not contribute.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize this opportunity, Fast Retailing has developed a new washing process for jeans that reduces water usage by a maximum of 99% (for color no. 68 of the 2018 model UNIQLO Men's Regular Fit Jeans, compared to the same products from 2017), with a goal to introduce such technology to all brands of the Group by 2020. The technology originated at the FR Jeans Innovation Center (JIC), the Group's facility for jeans research and development in Los Angeles, California, and has been adopted from the 2018 fall/winter range of UNIQLO Men's Regular Fit Jeans and J BRAND Sustainable Capsule Collection.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Tokyo Bay

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Fast Retailing strives to offer a healthy and safe work environment for every employee. At the same time, we aim to operate at low cost by providing optimal office space and implementing cost control measures. One of our headquarters, the Ariake Office, has been awarded the 30th Nikkei New Office Prize, a prestigious award recognizing outstanding offices in Japan.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduction in water consumption and water bills through installation of water-saving toilets

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

14000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

16300000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Generally, toilet usage accounts for approximately 70% of water consumption in offices. Based on this, we estimated the annual water costs related to toilets in our main offices in Japan (Ariake and Roppongi) from the total annual water costs. According to announcements from toilet manufacturers, water-saving toilets are said to reduce water consumption by approximately 40% compared to conventional products. Based on this assumption, we calculated the difference in water costs between using water-saving toilets and non-water-saving toilets as the impact amount.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We calculated the total cost by multiplying the estimated number of toilets in our main offices in Japan (Ariake and Roppongi) by the average cost of water-saving toilets for offices, based on the number of employees.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Assess water-saving effects and equipment replacement costs, and replace toilets with more efficient models at the appropriate time.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

24718000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*We multiplied the difference between the market-based and location-based figures for Scope 2 GHG emissions in Japan in FY2024 and the Japan carbon tax. The figures written on the left are rounded. Scope2(Location base) GHG emissions in Japan 107,569 tCO2e Scope2(Market base) GHG emissions in Japan 22,041 t-CO2e (107,569 - 22,041) t-CO2e *289 yen/t-CO2e 24,718,000*

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We are working on an internal calculation to provide a figure in the future.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We are working on an internal calculation to provide a figure in the future.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board of Directors is made up of a good balance of members with international experience or with specialist knowledge, expertise or aptitude in the areas most required to fulfill our management strategy, without reference to members' age, gender, or origin from inside or outside the company. The Board of Directors

proposes candidates for director and Audit & Supervisory Board Member positions at the general meeting of shareholders and list its reasons for selecting specific candidates in both the governance report and the convocation notice.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance _ FAST RETAILING CO., LTD_.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee Mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Recognizing the fact that climate change issues are related to the entire Fast Retailing Group, the company president and CEO, as the executive officer with overall responsibility for sustainability, appoints directors and executive officers in charge of sustainability. We have also set up a Sustainability Committee which consists of executive directors, statutory auditors, an external expert, and executive officers to complement effective functioning of the Board. The committee meets quarterly to discuss sustainability issues, potential risks and countermeasures, including climate change, and reviews their management. The Committee discusses and identifies key sustainability issues and risks including climate change on a quarterly basis, and oversees the company's response to such issues. The Committee reviews and monitors various environmental topics including: environmental strategies related to specific climate issues and water resources; risk analysis based on the results of environmental monitoring at our partner factories and their associated action plans; new sustainability-related regulations; our new business model for circular economy. In particular, after taking into account other performance indicators such as the results of climate risk assessments and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, the Committee discusses and advises on proposed climate change strategy including a transition plan and countermeasures. The Risk Management Committee, whose chairman is one of the directors, also discusses and advice on measures to address potential climate risks, including natural disasters caused by climate change. Both committees report their discussions to the Board of Directors if necessary. At the Sustainability Committees in fiscal 2021, considering the need to set long-term targets based on the Paris Agreement and the urgency of responding to climate change, and as we have committed to set a SBT in February 2019, our Sustainability Committee discussed contents of our CO2 emissions reduction targets for our stores and in our supply chain including our fabric mills and garment factories, and raw material production, and made strategic decision on the validity of our targets and plans. In addition, at the Sustainability Committees in fiscal 2024, Sustainability Committee discussed updating the target of greenhouse gas emissions from raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products. Our targets at the moment of preparing CDP 2025 response include reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at our own operations including stores and main offices; reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products; and achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity for our own operations including stores and main offices by FY2030.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In recognition of the fact that forest degradation issues are related to the entire Fast Retailing Group, the Board of Directors places a Sustainability Committee to complement effective functioning of the Board. The Committee discusses and identifies key sustainability issues and risks, including deforestation on a quarterly basis. The Committee supervises and evaluates plans and progress related to viscose procurement strategy (including risk management, budget securing, overall raw material strategy) and achieving traceability, overseeing the company's response to critical issues.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board Terms of Reference
☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors places a Sustainability Committee to supplement the function of the board in a corporate headquarters in Tokyo. The Committee discusses and identifies key sustainability issues and risks including water issues on a quarterly basis, and reviews their management. The Sustainability Committee takes into account performance indicators, such as volume of the water supply, in addition to the risk assessment results, and decides on the need for countermeasures, and if necessary, reports to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors discusses the results of risk assessment and measures proposed by the Sustainability Committee and make a final decision on whether to implement such measures. The Risk Management Committee also discusses water risk issues, including disaster risks, and if the issue is to be submitted to the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors ultimately decides whether it is necessary to implement measures.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In recognition of the fact that biodiversity issues are related to the entire Fast Retailing Group, the Board of Directors places a Sustainability Committee to complement effective functioning of the Board. The Committee discusses and identifies key sustainability issues and risks, including biodiversity on a quarterly basis. The Committee supervises and evaluates plans and progress related to nature related strategy including biodiversity; risk management, budget securing, overall raw material strategy, and achieving traceability, overseeing the company's response to critical issues.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We have set up a Sustainability Committee which consists of executive directors, statutory auditors, an external expert, and executive officers. The committee meets quarterly to discuss sustainability issues including climate change, and reviews their management. Our Chief Sustainability Officers, two of them are directors, have the highest responsibility in the Sustainability Department, responsible for medium-to-long-term planning and the implementation of sustainability-related tasks, including how to address climate change and executing measures regarding climate risks and opportunities, and a transition plan. They assess and monitor the progress, then report to the Sustainability Committee. At Sustainability Committees in fiscal 2021, considering the need to set long-term targets based on the Paris Agreement and the urgency of responding to climate change, and as we have committed to set a SBT in February 2019, CEO, CFO, CRO, and CSO made strategic decisions at our Sustainability Committee on the validity of our CO2 emissions reduction targets for our stores and in our supply chain including our fabric mills and garment factories, and raw material production, and made strategic decision on the validity of our targets and plans. Our targets include: reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at our own operations including stores and main offices; reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products; and achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We have set up a Sustainability Committee which consists of executive directors, statutory auditors, an external expert, and executive officers. The committee meets quarterly to discuss sustainability issues including forest, and reviews their management. Our Chief Sustainability Officers, two of them are directors, have the highest responsibility in the Sustainability Department, responsible for medium-to-long-term planning and the implementation of sustainability-related tasks, including how to

address climate change and executing measures regarding climate risks and opportunities. They assess and monitor the progress, then report to the Sustainability Committee.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We have set up a Sustainability Committee which consists of executive directors, statutory auditors, an external expert, and executive officers. The committee meets quarterly to discuss sustainability issues including water, and reviews their management. Our Chief Sustainability Officers, two of them are directors, have the highest responsibility in the Sustainability Department, responsible for medium-to-long-term planning and the implementation of sustainability-related tasks, including how to address water and executing measures regarding water risks and opportunities. They assess and monitor the progress, then report to the Sustainability Committee.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee
☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We have also set up a Sustainability Committee which consists of executive directors, statutory auditors, an external expert, and executive officers. The committee meets quarterly to discuss sustainability issues including biodiversity, and reviews their management. Our Chief Sustainability Officers, two of them are directors, have the highest responsibility in the Sustainability Department, responsible for medium-to-long-term planning and the implementation of sustainability-related tasks, including how to address biodiversity and executing measures regarding biodiversity-related issues. They assess and monitor the progress, then report to the Sustainability Committee.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company president and CEO, as the executive officer with overall responsibility for sustainability, appoints directors and executive officers in charge of sustainability. We have 3,595 stores worldwide (as of the end of August 2024), including the UNIQLO brand, which is our main business and outsource our product manufacturing to countries such as China and Vietnam. We consider global environmental issues such as climate change to be potential risks that could affect not only our corporate risk management, but also our business strategy and supply chain management. As such, our CEO/President, who has ultimate command and control over business operations, is responsible for climate-related issues. The CEO/President is a member of the Sustainability Committee, receives reports from the Chairman of the Committee and other committee members in charge of climate change, and is responsible for assessing, monitoring, and supervising important materiality and progress, including climate change-related goals that are discussed about four times a year.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CSO is a member of the Sustainability Committee, responsible for identifying and assessing water-related risks and opportunities in the supply chain and product

production, and overseeing and monitoring countermeasures.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CSO is a member of the Sustainability Committee, responsible for identifying and assessing forest-related risks and opportunities in the supply chain and product production, and overseeing and monitoring countermeasures.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CSO is a member of the Sustainability Committee, responsible for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities in the supply chain and product production, and overseeing and monitoring countermeasures.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

17

(4.5.3) Please explain

The remuneration of group executive officers in charge of sustainability is evaluated based on the achievement of quantitative or qualitative targets related to their areas of responsibility. Regarding climate change, Fast Retailing commits to reducing absolute GHG emissions from its own operations such as stores and main offices by 90% by the fiscal year ending August 2030 from the fiscal year ending August 2019 base year; and absolute GHG emissions from raw materials, fabric and garment production by 20% over the same time frame. We also commit to achieving 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by the fiscal year ending August 2030. Therefore, progress and achievement against these goals are built into remuneration. The proportion of variable remuneration for the climate change officer in fiscal 2024 was 17%, but this number included not only remuneration for climate change but also results of other works.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

The calculation of reward will reflect the degree of progress toward long-term forest-related targets. For example, individual business objectives for the group sustainability officer include the ratio of recycled materials used including viscose and the ratio of traceability on our forest material suppliers up to our viscose fiber producers. The performance against the semi-annual targets is evaluated and the amount of reward is determined based on the result of the semi-annual evaluation. The group sustainability officer's semi-annual objectives include addressing forest-related issues, taking initiatives, and monitoring progress. Fast Retailing believes that addressing forest-related issues is critical to maintaining its brand image, and performance indicators include progress.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

The calculation of reward will reflect the degree of progress toward long-term water-related targets by FY2030. For example, individual business objectives for the group sustainability officer include the rate of progress toward water consumption targets set for each business partner (major garment and materials factories accounting for 80% of the water used to make our products) and the rate of overall compliance towards Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC). The performance against the semi-annual targets is evaluated and the amount of reward is determined based on the result of the semi-annual evaluation. The group sustainability officer' semiannual objectives include addressing water-related issues, taking initiatives, and monitoring progress.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets
☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Board approval of climate transition plan
☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction
☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:
☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The calculation of reward will reflect the degree of progress toward long-term climate-related targets by FY2030. For example, individual business objectives for the group executive officers in charge of sustainability and group senior executive officers (hereinafter referred to as "group executive officers") include GHG emissions reduction rates and renewable energy procurement rates, which are among the KPIs of the climate transition plan. The performance against the semi-annual targets is evaluated and the amount of reward is determined based on the result of the semi-annual evaluation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The group executive officers' semi-annual objectives include addressing climate change- related issues, taking initiatives, and monitoring progress. FR believes that addressing climate change-related issues is critical to maintaining its brand image, and performance indicators include progress: (Our target) ①Reducing absolute GHG emissions from its own operations such as stores and main offices by 90% by fiscal 2030 from a fiscal 2019 base year. ②Reducing GHG emissions from raw

materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products by 20% by fiscal 2030 from a fiscal 2019 base year. ③Achieving 100% sourcing of renewable electricity at all stores and main offices of Fast Retailing group by fiscal 2030. The reward for group executive officers is based on objectives and performance for all indicators linked to the long-term targets for environmental issues. They set semi-annual objectives, which are evaluated semi-annually. If their performance significantly exceeds the targets and their actions are outstanding, they will receive 200% of the base amount. If they fail to meet the targets and their actions are short of what is expected of them, they can receive 50% of the base amount, thus creating a well-balanced reward system.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The calculation of reward will reflect the degree of progress toward long-term forest-related targets by FY2030. For example, individual business objectives for the group executive officers in charge of sustainability and group senior executive officers (hereinafter referred to as "group executive officers") include the ratio of recycled materials used including viscose and the ratio of verifications on our forest material suppliers up to our viscose fiber producers. The performance against the semi-annual targets is evaluated and the amount of reward is determined based on the result of the semi-annual evaluation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The group executive officers' semi-annual objectives include addressing water-related issues, taking initiatives, and monitoring progress. FR believes that addressing forest-related issues is critical to maintaining its brand image, and performance indicators include progress: (Our target) Aiming to increase proportion of materials with lower greenhouse gas emissions, such as recycled materials to approximately 50% by fiscal 2030. The reward for group executive officers is based on objectives and performance for all indicators linked to the long-term targets for forests, as described above. Group executive officers set semi-annual objectives, which are evaluated semi-annually. If their performance significantly exceeds the targets and their actions are outstanding, they will receive 200% of the base amount. If they fail to meet the targets and their actions are short of what is expected of them, they can receive 50% of the base amount, thus creating a well-balanced reward system.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The calculation of reward will reflect the degree of progress toward long-term water-related targets by FY2030. For example, individual business objectives for the group executive officers in charge of sustainability and group senior executive officers (hereinafter referred to as "group executive officers") include the rate of progress toward water consumption targets set for each business partner (major garment and materials factories accounting for 80% of the water used to make our products) and the rate of overall compliance towards Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC). The performance against the semi-annual targets is evaluated and the amount of reward is determined based on the result of the semi-annual evaluation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The group executive officers' semi-annual objectives include addressing water-related issues, taking initiatives, and monitoring progress. FR believes that addressing water-related issues is critical to maintaining its brand image, and performance indicators include progress: (Our target) Reducing per-unit water usage by 10% at end 2025 compared to 2020 levels at each of the major garment and materials factories accounting for 80% of the water used to make our products. We also have set a target to eliminate emissions of hazardous chemicals in products and in production processes by the end of 2030. The reward for group executive officers is based on objectives and performance for all indicators linked to the long-term targets for water, as described above. Group executive officers set semi-annual objectives, which are evaluated semi-annually. If their performance significantly exceeds the targets and their actions are outstanding, they will receive 200% of the base amount. If they fail to meet the targets and their actions are short of what is expected of them, they can receive 50% of the base amount, thus creating a well-balanced reward

system.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Fast Retailing's corporate philosophy is to "Changing clothes, Changing conventional wisdom, Change the world." We continue our business activities with the aim of changing the world for the better by creating and selling good clothing. When we say, "good clothing," we mean clothes that are simple, high quality, long-lasting, and can enrich the lives of all people. This phrase also refers to clothes that are made using revolutionary technologies to facilitate our co-existence with the natural world and do not impose an undue burden on the Earth. These clothes are hand-made by a diverse array of people working energetically in environments that carefully protect their health, safety, and human rights. LifeWear is a brand that gives form to these ideas. We believe that the concept of LifeWear is sustainability itself, and we will create a 'new industry' that not only includes clothing as a product, but also the process of producing and selling it and clothing after sale, presenting the world with an unprecedented way of fashion. Through these efforts, we will both contribute to society and grow our business. Based on this thought, we made “Fast Retailing Group Environmental Policies” which is covered direct operations, upstream and downstream value chains.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :August 31,2024

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

CDP4.6.1_FastRetailingEnvironmentalPolicy_eng_integrated.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Textile Exchange

☑ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

☑ Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management AFIRM Group

☑ Other, please specify **:Policy Hub**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Fast Retailing contributes to helping solve various issues and aims at creating new values by incorporating requests and opinions from our external stakeholders. We are committed to improving our business practices through continuous dialogue with our stakeholders and forming partnerships to engage in activities with a variety of external organizations. For example, in October 2018, we signed the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). UNGC is a voluntary initiative based on CEO commitments to implement universal sustainability principles and to take steps to support UN goals. We support the UNGC 10 principles under the categories of Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption and strives to implement them. We carry out activities such as annual reports as a signatory company to UNGC, regularly exchange information with not only UNGC but also other signatory companies and participate in subcommittee activities in their Japanese branch. In the reporting year, we attended the annual meeting and had an in-parson meeting to explain our sustainability initiatives and request for UNGC when their executive came to Japan.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

CDP_4.11_IntegratedVersion.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

As our response to climate change, we respect the 2050 long-term GHG emissions reduction goals in the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, set up concrete targets and are working to reduce GHG emissions in all business activities from production to disposal of products to achieve such targets. In January 2020, we signed and formally joined the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action promoted by the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. This Charter supports the goals of the Paris Agreement, and specifies measures for the entire fashion industry to contribute to the realization of the goals. Through participating in the Charter, we seek to promote scalable solutions to the fashion industry as a whole, from decarbonizing production process including selecting low-carbon materials to promoting consumer dialogue and awareness. We also participate in important initiatives in the apparel industry and are promoting dialogue with various stakeholders depending on the country/region and issues. For example, we regularly participate in meetings with industry groups such as the Fashion Industry Charter and Cascale(Formerly known as Sustainable Apparel Coalition), and the Sustainability Department confirms that their approach and directions are consistent with our climate-related policy. In addition, we report our environmental initiatives to the industry groups and exchange information with them to strengthen the collaboration. Recognizing that it is necessary for the entire apparel industry to collaborate on a global scale, our Sustainability Department at Headquarter in Japan plays a central role in collecting and sharing relevant information, and reviews consistency or inconsistency between our climate change strategy and engagement activities of global sustainability members and other relevant departments. The Sustainability Committee discusses and clarifies our policy and approach to climate-related strategy, initiatives by business divisions and each office including engagement activities. Based on the results, the Sustainability Department monitors that the efforts including engagement activities of business divisions and each office are aligned with the company's climate change strategy.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Circularity Indicator Guidance

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation
☑ Circular economy
☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D
☑ Recycling and recyclability
☑ Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply
☑ Japan

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We had a dialogue and shared the opinion that there is a need for guidelines that take into account the usefulness of indicators for corporate operations and stakeholder communication, while also addressing the challenges related to the unification of calculation bases for the indicators under consideration, the difficulty of implementation, and the usefulness of those indicators. The Japanese government has shown a positive stance toward resolving these issues, and our company is closely monitoring the progress.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Sustainability disclosures based on Sustainability Standards Board of Japan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Verification and audits

☑ Traceability requirements

☑ Transparency requirements

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

☑ Public certification schemes for deforestation and conversion

☑ Collection, availability, and accessibility of forest-related information

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We had a dialogue with the Japanese Financial Services Agency on the timing of compliance with sustainability disclosure standards based on ISSB and SSBJ, the challenges involved in implementation, the introduction of assurance frameworks, and practical issues related to alignment with the European ESRS. Rather than disclosure for the sake of disclosure, we emphasized the need for institutional design that enables companies to engage in more substantive sustainability initiatives. We also called for proactive leadership by the competent authorities to promote awareness among management about both the advantages and disadvantages of expanded disclosure, thereby encouraging meaningful sustainability efforts.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

SDGs Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Water availability

☑ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Viet Nam

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

3535600

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We are a member of the United Nations Global Compact and is engaged in various initiatives to achieve the SDGs and our environmental commitments are aligned with them. Based on this general policy, we regularly conduct risk assessments throughout the value chain using Aqueduct, a water risk assessment tool developed by the World Resources Institute. We conducted a survey on the actual water conditions and fluctuations in water prices for the factories that were risk-assessed by Aqueduct, and identified factories facing water risk. As a result of the survey, we learned that factories in Vietnam are at risk of salt damage, and that this risk extends to tap water. Since salt damage is a complex problem that cannot be easily resolved quickly, we had a discussion with local authority of Can Gio district in Ho Chi Minh city and began working with NGOs, governments, and other local stakeholders to donate water treatment systems to schools near factories and stores at risk of salt damage in Vietnam. These water treatment systems are also made available to nearby residents in the event of an emergency. As of August 31, 2024, we have donated water treatment systems to a total of 21 schools. Also please note that the funding figure we answered on the left side is total donations for 2023 and 2024.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action promoted by the Secretariat of the UNFCCC supports the goals of the Paris Agreement, and specifies measures for the entire fashion industry to contribute to the realization of the goal by seeking for scalable solutions to the fashion industry as a whole, from decarbonizing production process including selecting low-carbon materials, low-carbon transport, to promoting consumer dialogue and awareness, working with financial institutions and policymakers. The Charter has actively engaged with governments and financial institutions and released joint statements to promote renewable energy and energy saving activities in production countries. Recognizing the importance of joining such industry-wide initiatives, in January 2020, we signed and formally joined the Charter, and have participated in the working groups such as Decarbonization Working Group and Policy Engagement Working Group. Since our position is consistent with the Charter's position in supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement and we have seen no inconsistencies between the Charter's policy engagement activities and our position, we have not taken any particular action to influence the Charter's position.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Cascale(Formerly known as Sustainable Apparel Coalition)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Cascale is the global nonprofit alliance empowering collaboration to drive equitable and restorative business practices in the consumer goods industry. Spanning over 300 retailers, brands, manufacturers, governments, academics, and NGO/nonprofit affiliates around the globe, it's united by a singular vision: to catalyze impact at scale and give back more than taking to the planet and its people. It's focusing on development and dissemination of standard industry tools (HIGG index) to measure the environmental and social impact of supply chain activities. We promote our business for a sustainable society by this tool to collect environment-related information.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

10868000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We paid as the organization's operational fee and service charge for Higg Index. Their initiatives are in line with the Paris Agreement and SDGs and also consistent with policies, legislations and regulations aimed at reducing environmental impacts.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement
☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

UNGC is a voluntary initiative based on CEO commitments to implement universal sustainability principles and to take steps to support UN goals. We support the UNGC 10 principles under the categories of Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption and strives to implement them. We carry out activities such as annual reports as a signatory company to UNGC, regularly exchange information with UNGC and participate in subcommittee activities in their Japanese branch.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1550000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We paid as the organization's operational fee and service charge. Their initiatives are in line with the Paris Agreement, SDGs and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Also they are consistent with policies, legislations and regulations aimed at reducing environmental impacts.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or

regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p17-p27:Sustainability Approach and Initiative

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

yearendreport202408_eng.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Not Applicable

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

all

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FastRetailingTCFDReport_eng.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We've already started making disclosures aligned with the TNFD Framework as well.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p17-p27:Sustainability Approach and Initiative

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

yearendreport202408_eng.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Not Applicable
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We don' t have enough internal resources.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

It is based on the assumption that no additional climate change mitigation measures are taken, and global average temperatures will have risen by around 4℃ by the end of the 21st century compared to pre-Industrial Revolution levels, with climate change and natural disasters becoming increasingly severe.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To estimate the maximum losses if risks were to materialize, we chose the 4℃ scenario (RCP8.5), which is expected to result in the most severe climate change and natural disasters.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assuming an increase in the frequency of natural disasters, we assessed risks and opportunities as well as the impact on our business and supply chain in the world where physical risks are greatest, and considered significant risks and opportunities, and their financial impact. In the analysis, in order to predict the impact that the expansion of natural disasters (flood, drought, heat damage, etc.) due to temperature rise will affect the business, the highest temperature rise level in a typical physical climate scenario is assumed. Qualitative analysis on the impact on our business was conducted predicting the increased frequency of typhoons, floods and droughts by referring to the IPCC Fifth Report.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Regarding the period of analysis, predicting the impact of 4℃ rise, we assumed the period of the present up to 2100 (because it is in line with the RCP forecast). Over the past 10 years, changes in climate change-related policies and laws have been remarkable, and extreme weather has been increased, which has certainly caused business impact. Companies have been taking actions on climate change in a span of 3 or 5 years as well. Since such changes are surely expected in the next 10 years, we conducted a scenario analysis in the period of the present to 2030 and 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

It is based on the assumption that through promoting a decarbonized society with international cooperation, the rise of global average temperatures by the end of the 21st will be 1.5℃ from pre-Industrial Revolution levels. We predict that as moving towards a decarbonized society, there will be risks in terms of policy regulations, technology costs, market trends, reputation, etc.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We support the goals of the Paris Agreement and are working to promote joint initiatives across the fashion industry. The Paris Agreement aims to limit the rise in global average temperature to 1.5°C from pre-Industrial Revolution levels by the end of the 21st century, so we chose the 1.5℃ scenario (IEA NZE 2050), which is the closest prediction to what the world would be like if this goal were achieved.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

As a result of the scenario analysis, it was found that demand for clothing, especially LifeWear clothing, will not change in both the IEA's NZE 2050 and the scenario where the global rise in temperature reaches as high as 4℃. We also believe that developing products that satisfy customers' needs, such as materials with lower GHG emissions, circular products, and HEATTECH, AIRism and other products that respond to climate change will help increase market competitiveness and expand sales. In the NZE 2050, our supply chain could be impacted by the risk of higher production and store-related costs due to carbon tax and other taxation, stricter regulations, or higher electricity prices. However, promoting energy savings would lead to a reduction in this risk. So, we're promoting initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through energy saving at stores. In April 2023, UNIQLO opened the UNIQLO Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features such as the integration of various types of energy-saving lighting fixtures and other technologies. There is also a risk that distribution costs will increase if regulations on automobile and truck fuel economy and emissions are tightened in the EU and other countries around the world. However, it is possible to reduce this risk by promoting the transition to hybrid vehicles and EVs, improving distribution efficiency, and pursuing other measures. For improving distribution efficiency, In July 2023, we became a member of the Smart Freight Centre (SFC), an international non-profit organization dedicated to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from freight transportation, and we promote efforts to visualize and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our logistics, collaborating with the SFC and its member companies, as well as other organizations, and experts. If the increase in global temperature follows the 4℃ rise by 2100 scenario, physical risks, such as droughts, heavy rains and other extreme weather patterns as well as water shortages, are expected to have a significant impact on our entire supply chain from production through distribution and retail. However, these risks can be mitigated by diversifying our raw materials, partner factories and other suppliers, and through long-term contracts and partnerships. With regards to distribution and stores, physical risk can be minimized through regional dispersion, the selection of locations from a BCP perspective, and disaster preparedness training. The Fast Retailing Group is able to respond flexibly to potential and actual risks because we are a specialty manufacturer and retailer of private-label apparel (SPA) that manages the whole clothes-making process from materials procurement through planning, production, distribution, retail, inventory management, etc. We have already begun taking measures based on the assumption that climate change countermeasures do not

progress as planned and the rise in global temperature cannot be more strictly controlled. These measures include making clothes that respond to changing customer needs, and incorporating BCP perspectives into the dispersion of raw materials, production factories, and other suppliers, the diversification of transportation methods, the selection of distribution bases, and the location of our retail stores. We believe we can sustainably enhance our corporate value by disclosing appropriate information on the validity and progress of these strategies, engaging in dialogue with institutional investors and other stakeholders, and responding to ESG evaluation indicators.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

As a result of the scenario analysis, it was found that demand for clothing, especially LifeWear clothing, will not change in both the IEA's NZE 2050 and the scenario where the global rise in temperature reaches as high as 4℃. We also believe that developing products that satisfy customers' needs, such as materials with lower GHG emissions, circular products, and HEATTECH, AIRism and other products that respond to climate change will help increase market competitiveness and expand sales. In the NZE 2050, our supply chain could be impacted by the risk of higher production and store-related costs due to carbon tax and other taxation, stricter regulations, or higher electricity prices. However, promoting energy savings would lead to a reduction in this risk. So, we're promoting initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through energy saving at stores. In April 2023, UNIQLO opened the UNIQLO Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features such as the integration of various types of energy-saving lighting fixtures and other technologies. There is also a risk that distribution costs will increase if regulations on automobile and truck fuel economy and emissions are tightened in the EU and other countries around the world. However, it is possible to reduce this risk by promoting the transition to hybrid vehicles and EVs, improving distribution efficiency, and pursuing other measures. For improving distribution efficiency, In July 2023, we became a member of the Smart Freight Centre (SFC), an international non-profit organization dedicated to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from freight transportation, and we promote efforts to visualize and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our logistics, collaborating with the SFC and its member companies,

as well as other organizations, and experts. If the increase in global temperature follows the 4℃ rise by 2100 scenario, physical risks, such as droughts, heavy rains and other extreme weather patterns as well as water shortages, are expected to have a significant impact on our entire supply chain from production through distribution and retail. However, these risks can be mitigated by diversifying our raw materials, partner factories and other suppliers, and through long-term contracts and partnerships. With regards to distribution and stores, physical risk can be minimized through regional dispersion, the selection of locations from a BCP perspective, and disaster preparedness training. The Fast Retailing Group is able to respond flexibly to potential and actual risks because we are a specialty manufacturer and retailer of private-label apparel (SPA) that manages the whole clothes-making process from materials procurement through planning, production, distribution, retail, inventory management, etc. We have already begun taking measures based on the assumption that climate change countermeasures do not progress as planned and the rise in global temperature cannot be more strictly controlled. These measures include making clothes that respond to changing customer needs, and incorporating BCP perspectives into the dispersion of raw materials, production factories, and other suppliers, the diversification of transportation methods, the selection of distribution bases, and the location of our retail stores. We believe we can sustainably enhance our corporate value by disclosing appropriate information on the validity and progress of these strategies, engaging in dialogue with institutional investors and other stakeholders, and responding to ESG evaluation indicators.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Fast Retailing respects the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by the Paris Agreement for 2050 and continue to make efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our stores, supply chains, and product use. We have serious concerns about the continued use of fossil fuels and are encouraging a phase-out of fossil fuel energy use, including throughout our supply chain. Toward this, we are also working on initiatives such as supporting to install highly-efficient small boilers for our partner factories. However, as the environment surrounding our energy procurement sources differs depending on the energy policies of each country in which we do business and the countries in which our supply chains are located, and it is not possible to make a uniform decision, we are currently having careful discussions within the company.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We engage in various investor engagements centered on the IR team within the Global Corporate Management and Control Department. In addition to responding to inquiries and disclosing information through integrated reports and websites, we receive feedback on the transition plan by holding regular meetings with major institutional investors and regular IR briefings.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

As for development of the transition plan, we've took into account the risks and opportunities identified and the financial impact of the countermeasures to achieve our objectives. Specifically, under several scenarios, we've developed strategies related to the promotion of renewable electricity and product development, taking into account the impact of carbon taxes and other regulatory trends on us as risks, and the demand trends for our cooling products as opportunities, and incorporating these into the plan.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at stores and key offices: 1. Develop new, highly energy-efficient store formats for a roadside store to reduce electricity usage per store by about 40% comparing to the conventional model. In April 2023, we opened Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features. 2. Switch electricity used by Fast Retailing stores and key offices to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030. By August 2024, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity and that contributed to the considerable reduction of emissions in FY2024. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019): Based on strong relationships with production partners, Fast Retailing is working to achieve its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets in the supply chain leading up to fiscal year ending August 31, 2030. We use the Higg Index and other apparel industry indices to measure environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions, at our core garment factories and fabric mills, then work with each partner to reduce this impact. By November 2021, we defined specific conditions and issues across countries and regions, and at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of UNIQLO and GU manufacturing. We then formulated plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to implement decarbonization, energy-efficiency, and renewable-energy initiatives. To ensure these plans are implemented, we work closely with our partner factories to check progress, and conduct a review every three months. To help our partners meet challenges, we provide tailored advice for each factory on suitable options for their circumstances, and introduce funding sources to help them implement plans. For example, such consultive support has led to some fabric mills suppliers installing highly-efficient small boilers and other key equipment. In Bangladesh - a region where it remains difficult to procure renewable energy - we worked directly with renewable energy providers to ensure our partner factories could procure renewable energy certificates on a priority basis. By August 2024, we have achieved 18.6% reduction compared with FY2019 at absolute GHG emissions from raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

FastRetailingTCFDReport_eng.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

How strategies in the field are affected by climate-related risks and opportunities, and its time horizon: Extreme temperature changes such as hot and cold summers and warm winters are affecting short-term product strategies such as the spring-summer and autumn-winter seasons. Specifically, we have adopted a product strategy that can respond to climate change, such as HEATTECH, which is an inner that has extremely high heat retention, and AIRism, which allows sweat to dry quickly in response to intense heat. Although temperature changes will have a large impact on clothing sales, we believe that we will be able to differentiate ourselves from other companies and improve sales by gaining accurate information on customer preferences and introducing products that respond to such needs. Case study:

[Situation] Product development and changes in product composition that understand customer needs in line with climate changes will have a major impact on sales. [Task] We need to consider changes in consumer preferences due to climate changes at the time of product development and product release. [Action] In response to warm and cold winters due to climate change, we review the product design every year to make it easier for customers to wear in various situations, and make strategic decisions on the product portfolio. For example, in addition to normal use, we made strategic decisions about developing HEATTECH specifications such as "extra-warm" and "ultra-warm" HEATTECH items for cold days. [Result] It is expected that sales will increase by developing and selling highly functional products that quickly respond to customer needs in line with climate changes.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

How strategies in the field are affected by climate-related risks and opportunities, and its time horizon: We consider the increased frequency of natural disasters such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change affects our medium- to long-term product supply strategy of the entire value chain, including the suspension of our logistics and store operations, and there is a risk that sales will decline. It is necessary to restore/early restart stores when natural disasters occur in the areas where our stores operate. The Risk Management Committee has made strategic decisions to strengthen the disaster risk management system, and is working across related departments such as the General Administration. Case study: [Situation] The increased frequency of natural disasters such as typhoons and floods caused by climate change affects our medium- to long-term supply strategy, including the suspension of our logistics and store operations. [Task] We need to strengthen the disaster risk management system especially at areas where our stores operate. [Action] UNIQLO in Japan alone has 797 stores (as of August 2024). Our Global Headquarter provides prompt support for securing the lives of customers and employees, and for the restoration and early restart of stores, which leads to prevent expansion of product damage and damage to store operations. Such efforts could lead to strengthened resilience of business and continued support from our customers. In fiscal 2021, for UNIQLO and GU stores in Japan, we decided to introduce water-stop plates and sandbags to stores in areas where actual damage may occur in consideration of hazard maps, and further made a decision to strengthen the disaster prevention measures for businesses in non-Japan countries/regions as well. In fiscal 2022, for stores and offices in high risk areas, we conducted a follow-up survey on past damages caused by floods etc. and existing countermeasures

and confirmed that such risks have been reduced as a part of a company-wide risk management. [Result] In the event of natural disaster, we have been able to respond promptly and prevent damage from spreading by continuing store operations and minimizing store closure according to this system and procedures.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

How strategies in this area have been affected by climate-related risks and opportunities, and their time horizon: In response to the world's growing interest in reducing GHG emissions by using recycled materials, we have made strategic decision to develop and sell products containing recycled polyester since 2019. The decision affected the investment strategy for short-term planning and R&D for about two years and made progress to seize the opportunity of developing products that reduce the environmental impact. We have further committed to increasing proportion of recycled materials to approximately 50% by FY2030. Case study: [Situation] Due to the world's growing interest in reducing GHG emissions by using recycled materials, we faced the reputation risk of the delay in responding while this challenge could be an opportunity to meet the expectations of our customers. [Task] Based on the above risks and opportunities, it became necessary to use recycled materials in our products. [Action] We made strategic decision to develop products that incorporate recycled polyester from 2019. From 2020 Spring/Summer UNIQLO began to introduce DRY-EX items of clothing that incorporate high-value-added polyester fibers derived from reclaimed PET bottles. In the 2020 Fall/Winter season, UNIQLO expanded the initiative by offering Fluffy Yarn Fleece items that incorporate 30% recycled polyester from used plastic bottles. In addition, UNIQLO extracts down and feathers from collected down jackets and uses them as raw materials for new down jackets. GU also separates polyester materials when it collects products and recycles them into materials for new products. In the 2024 products plan, the proportion of recycled materials and materials with low greenhouse gas emissions has risen to 18.2%; indicating steady progress towards reaching this target. The proportion of polyester derived from recycled sources out of all polyester used has risen to approximately 47.4%. [Results] As the CO2 reduction effect of using recycled materials in production stage has been confirmed, we decided to expand similar efforts in the future.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

How strategies in this area have been affected by climate-related risks and opportunities, and their time horizon: Climate change may accelerate switching to renewable energy toward decarbonization. Carbon taxes and emissions trading scheme are being tightened worldwide, and there is a possibility that new policies will be introduced, or existing policies will be strengthened in Japan and other countries in the future. If no measures are taken, there is a risk that the carbon tax cost burden will increase, which will affect medium- to long-term operation strategies such as store operation plans which include promotion of energy saving and renewable energy. Thus, we made strategic decision to strengthening energy saving efforts at our stores. Case study: [Situation] Climate change may accelerate the efforts to switch to renewable energy. Carbon taxes and emissions trading scheme are being tightened worldwide, new policies will be introduced and existing policies will be strengthened in Japan and other countries in the future. If no measures are taken, there is a risk that cost burden for responding to the policies will increase, In the "IEA NZE 2050", which is consistent with the 1.5°C target to keep the global average temperature rise to 1.5°C, carbon prices for the electricity, industry and aviation sectors in developed countries are estimated to be $100.65 in 2027, and $140 in 2030. If we assume that current CO2 price which is $61.3 in EU ETS, would rise to the estimated level, and GHG emissions level of Scope1&2(51,914t-CO2 in fiscal 2024) were to continue, it is estimated that the carbon tax increase in 2030 would be about 6 billion yen per year. [Task] We have set the target of reducing GHG emissions from our own operations by 90% compared to fiscal 2019 by fiscal 2030. To achieve this, it became necessary to reduce the amount of energy purchased through store energy-saving activities. [Action] We have strengthened our energy saving efforts at stores by introducing measures such as lighting and air conditioning optimization and switching to low-voltage power boards. We have further made strategic decision to design and implement a roadside store model to reduce electricity usage per store by 40% comparing to the conventional model. [Result] The reduction of the electric power consumption through the above efforts will be expected to result in avoidance of cost increases due to carbon tax increase.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We identified water usage and wastewater pollution in product manufacturing are one of the critical issues to address in production process. Our Environmental Policy, which is our long-term business objective, has six focus areas and addressing water usage and wastewater pollution are integrated into two of these focus areas. Why we made such decision: The Fast Retailing Group's mission is to contribute to the fulfillment of people's lives and grow in harmony with society by providing customers around the world with high quality and comfortable clothes, and to make LifeWear a "New Industry." The more LifeWear clothing we can deliver into the hands of customers, the more we can enrich people's lives and societies around the world. In this context, we strive to produce and distribute products using the best method that does not exert any excessive impact on the environment, such as addressing water usage and wastewater pollution, to ensure optimum delivery to our customers, as stated in our Environmental Policy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our company group operates a clothing retail business centered on our UNIQLO casualwear brand, which is based on our LifeWear's brand concept – concept of ultimate every day comfort. Plant-derived viscose is one of the raw materials used in our products. For example, UNIQLO's Viscose Blouses using the material are popular basic products sold worldwide throughout a year and they are critically important for our business. If we are unable to source adequate volumes of products made from plant-based materials due to forest-related issues such as deforestation, we could experience adverse financial impacts such as a decline in sales. On the other hand, considering responding to such risks as an opportunity, we involve our suppliers and start addressing this issue at an early stage, we can establish a stable supply chain by maintaining procurement, both in terms of volume and quality. Therefore, our strategy has focused on the formulation of the Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials. We implement this policy by investigating our supply chain and requiring suppliers to change ways of sourcing if inappropriate procurement is identified. Our initiatives include reviewing relationship with suppliers depending on their performance. By executing the above strategy, we can increase supply chain resilience and thus can realize an opportunity by avoiding a decline in sales of products using plant-based material such as our UNIQLO's Viscose Blouses, which are popular basic products sold worldwide throughout a year.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Carbon taxes and emissions trading scheme are being tightened worldwide, and Japan has introduced new policies and has strengthen existing policies in order to achieve the country's goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. If no measures are taken, there is a risk that the carbon tax cost burden will increase, which will affect mediumto long-term operation strategies such as store operation plans. Thus, promotion of energy saving and renewable energy has become an urgent task for us and we made strategic decision to incorporate costs for energy saving and introduction of renewable energy at stores into our financial plans. Case study: [Situation] Climate change may accelerate the efforts to switch to renewable energy. Carbon taxes and emissions trading scheme are being tightened worldwide, new policies will be introduced and existing policies will be strengthened in Japan as well in the future. If no measures are taken, there is a risk that cost burden for responding to the policies will increase, In the "IEA NZE 2050", which is consistent with the 1.5C target to keep the global average temperature rise to 1.5C, carbon prices for the electricity, industry and aviation sectors in developed countries are estimated to be 100.65 in 2027, and 140 in 2030. If we assume that current CO2 price which is 61.3 in EU ETS, would rise to the estimated level, and GHG emissions level of Scope1&2(51,914t-CO2 in fiscal 2024) were to continue, it is estimated that the carbon tax increase in 2030 would be about 6 billion yen per year. [Task] Our target is reducing GHG emissions from our own operations by 90% compared to fiscal 2019 by fiscal 2030. To achieve this, it became necessary to incorporate estimated costs for energy saving and introduction of renewable energy at stores into our financial plans. [Action]We have set the target of reducing GHG emissions from our own operations by 90% compared to fiscal 2019 by fiscal 2030 and incorporated estimated costs for energy saving and introduction of renewable energy at stores into our financial plans and started to implement initiatives. [Result] As of August 2024, 83.3% was achieved. Thus, the reduction of the electric power consumption and renewable energy introduction will be achieved through the above efforts and it will be expected to result in cost saving.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We established long-term (11-15 year) goals for engaging with our suppliers in water-related issues. We aim at achieving zero wastewater pollution from our core partner factories by the end of 2030. We have also set a new target to reduce per-unit water usage by 10% at end 2025 compared to 2020 levels at each of the major garment and materials factories accounting for 80% of the water used to make our products. The cost for initiatives to achieve the targets is also budgeted as OPEX including consultancy cost and therefore integrated into financial planning. There was no change from FY2023 to FY2024 in our OPEX as we continue the same efforts to reduce water usage and wastewater pollution, and thus % of change is 0.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

We believe it is more important to steadily advance GHG reduction projects together with our small number of strategic partners who are capable of manufacturing high-quality products.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Regarding only MMCF, we don' t have enough internal resources. (Regarding other raw materials, we started to working with some smallholders.)

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We take into account the volume of reduced GHG emissions as we use the volume of raw materials, fabric and garment production for the calculation of Scope 3 Cat 1 GHG emissions. In particular, we defined specific conditions and issues across countries and regions, and at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of our major brands, UNIQLO and GU manufacturing.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

192

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Fast Retailing commits to only source man-made cellulosic fibers from sources that are neither Ancient nor Endangered forests. Therefore, Fast Retailing has developed and regularly updates a list of preferred man-made cellulosic fiber mills to source from and encourages suppliers to source fibers from mills on the list and the threshold is whether or not they can source from the list.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

380

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Fast Retailing strives to eliminate discharges of hazardous chemical substances in its production processes. Fast Retailing requires its core garment factories and fabric mills to conduct wastewater testing based on the ZDHC wastewater guidelines and to upload and disclose results on ZDHC's information platform, 'ZDHC Gateway'. The threshold is whether or not hazardous chemical substances are detected as a result of the test.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

55

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We established "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" in 2004 and only contract with factories that request and are willing to commit to compliance with the Code. This CoC includes the following compliance requirements for environmental protection. Apart from complying with all applicable environmental Laws, production partners shall strive to mitigate the negative impact production has on the environment and climate, including reductions of greenhouse gases emissions and pollutants, proper waste and chemical management, and water preservation. Production partners shall improve their environmental performance by meeting the 5 requirements embodied in Fast Retailing Group Environmental Commitment for Production Partners, which may go beyond national regulations and expectations. From 2023, we started to implement our Code of Conduct for Production Partners not only at garment factories and core fabric mills, but now also at core spinning mills, where we are also conducting regular audits of working environments and traceability. Through our workplace monitoring program, we regularly assess whether our production partners are compliant with the code. We also require our production partner signatories to our Code of Conduct for Production Partners to cascade its rules upstream to any of its own suppliers involved in a process within our supply chain.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We established "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" in 2004 and only contract with factories that request and are willing to commit to compliance with the Code. This CoC includes the following compliance requirements for environmental protection. Apart from complying with all applicable environmental Laws, production partners shall strive to mitigate the negative impact production has on the environment and climate, including reductions of greenhouse gases emissions and pollutants, proper waste and chemical management, and water preservation. Production partners shall improve their environmental performance by meeting the 5 requirements embodied in Fast Retailing Group Environmental Commitment for Production Partners, which may go beyond national regulations and expectations. From 2023, we started to implement our Code of Conduct for Production Partners not only at garment factories and core fabric mills, but now also at core spinning mills, where we are also conducting regular audits of working environments and traceability. Through our workplace monitoring program, we regularly assess whether our production partners are compliant with the code. We also require our production partner signatories to our Code of Conduct for Production Partners to cascade its rules upstream to any of its own suppliers involved in a process within our supply chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We established "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" in 2004 and only contract with factories that request and are willing to commit to compliance with the Code. This CoC includes the following compliance requirements for environmental protection. Apart from complying with all applicable environmental Laws, production partners shall strive to mitigate the negative impact production has on the environment and climate, including reductions of greenhouse gases emissions

and pollutants, proper waste and chemical management, and water preservation. Production partners shall improve their environmental performance by meeting the 5 requirements embodied in Fast Retailing Group Environmental Commitment for Production Partners, which may go beyond national regulations and expectations. From 2023, we started to implement our Code of Conduct for Production Partners not only at garment factories and core fabric mills, but now also at core spinning mills, where we are also conducting regular audits of working environments and traceability. Through our workplace monitoring program, we regularly assess whether our production partners are compliant with the code. We also require our production partner signatories to our Code of Conduct for Production Partners to cascade its rules upstream to any of its own suppliers involved in a process within our supply chain.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We don't have enough internal resources.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We established "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" in 2004 and only contract with factories that request and are willing to commit to compliance with the Code. This CoC includes the following compliance requirements for environmental protection. Apart from complying with all applicable environmental Laws, production partners shall strive to mitigate the negative impact production has on the environment and climate, including reductions of greenhouse gases emissions and pollutants, proper waste and chemical management, and water preservation. Production partners shall improve their environmental performance by meeting the 5 requirements embodied in Fast Retailing Group Environmental Commitment for Production Partners, which may go beyond national regulations and expectations. From 2023, we started to implement our Code of Conduct for Production Partners not only at garment factories and core fabric mills, but now also at core spinning mills, where we are also conducting regular audits of working environments and traceability. Through our workplace monitoring program, we regularly assess whether our production partners are compliant with the code. We also require our production partner signatories to our Code of Conduct for Production Partners to cascade its rules upstream to any of its own suppliers involved in a process within our supply chain.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We established "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" in 2004 and only contract with factories that request and are willing to commit to compliance with the Code. This CoC includes the following compliance requirements for environmental protection. Apart from complying with all applicable environmental Laws, production partners shall strive to mitigate the negative impact production has on the environment and climate, including reductions of greenhouse gases emissions and pollutants, proper waste and chemical management, and water preservation. Production partners shall improve their environmental performance by meeting the 5 requirements embodied in Fast Retailing Group Environmental Commitment for Production Partners, which may go beyond national regulations and expectations. From 2023, we started to implement our Code of Conduct for Production Partners not only at garment factories and core fabric mills, but now also at core spinning mills, where we are also conducting regular audits of working environments and traceability. Through our workplace monitoring program, we regularly assess whether our production partners are compliant with the code. We also require our production partner signatories to our Code of Conduct for Production Partners to cascade its rules upstream to any of its own suppliers involved in a process within our supply chain.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We established "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" in 2004 and only contract with factories that request and are willing to commit to compliance with the Code. This CoC includes the following compliance requirements for environmental protection. Apart from complying with all applicable environmental Laws, production partners shall strive to mitigate the negative impact production has on the environment and climate, including reductions of greenhouse gases emissions and pollutants, proper waste and chemical management, and water preservation. Production partners shall improve their environmental performance by meeting the 5 requirements embodied in Fast Retailing Group Environmental Commitment for Production Partners, which may go beyond national regulations and expectations. From 2023, we started to implement our Code of Conduct for Production Partners not only at garment factories and core fabric mills, but now also at core spinning mills, where we are also conducting regular audits of working environments and traceability. Through our workplace monitoring program, we regularly assess whether our production partners are compliant with the code. We also require our production partner signatories to our Code of Conduct for Production Partners to cascade its rules upstream to any of its own suppliers involved in a process within our supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

n/a

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

n/a

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

A lot of water is also used in production processes such as dyeing, chemicals play an important role in garment manufacturing processes, including dyeing, washing and finishing. In all our production processes, Fast Retailing strives to prevent wastewater pollution to minimize the risk of environmental harm. Participating in the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) programs is a precondition for continuing business relationships with Fast Retailing Group brands, and we use the suppliers' commitment and program participation as reference when making new contracts or reviewing existing contracts. We require Fast Retailing core suppliers to conduct third-party wastewater testing based on the guidelines developed by the ZDHC Group and aim at achieving no detection of hazardous substances by the end of 2030. As of the end of 2024, the overall compliance rate at both core garment factories and fabric mills towards zero wastewater pollution reached 99.7%.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives
☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

143

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

By November 2021, we defined specific conditions and issues across countries and regions, and at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of UNIQLO and GU manufacturing. We then formulated plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to implement decarbonization, energy-efficiency, and renewable energy initiatives. To ensure these plans are implemented, we work closely with our partner factories to check progress, and conduct a review every three

months. To help our partners meet challenges, we provide tailored advice for each factory on suitable options for their circumstances, and introduce funding sources to help them implement plans. Examples are as follows. At some fabric mills, our introduction of boiler suppliers has led to the installation of highly efficient small boilers and other key equipment. Additionally, we have been providing energy efficiency assessment to some of our suppliers, aiming to identify further energy-saving opportunities. From May 2025, we have expanded the assessment to include our core fabric mills and some garment factories. In Bangladesh--a region where it remains difficult to procure renewable energy--we worked directly with renewable energy providers to ensure our partner factories could procure renewable energy certificates on a priority basis.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Provide data for calculating CO2 emissions＆Agree on CO2 reduction target and take necessary actions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

1. Fast Retailing commits to only source man-made cellulosic fibers from sources that are neither Ancient nor Endangered forests. Fast Retailing has developed and regularly updates a list of preferred man-made cellulosic fiber mills to source from and encourages suppliers to source fibers from mills on the list. 2. Fast Retailing requires its wood-based and forest-derived fabric suppliers to annually declare the man-made cellulose fiber manufacturers from which they source all our products. Fast Retailing will verify annually that the fibers supplied by these declared man-made cellulose fiber suppliers consistent are with this policy. Verification will be through independent third-party reports and audits, such as the CanopyStyle Audit and the Hot Button Report.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Source fibers from mills on the list of preferred man-made cellulosic fiber mills to source from

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

96

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2013, Fast Retailing committed to eliminating discharges of hazardous chemical substances from our production processes. In line with the commitment, we publish our chemical management guideline for production partners and lists of restricted substances based on our commitment to eliminate emissions of hazardous chemicals. Our core fabric mills and garment factories conduct periodic wastewater studies and publish results twice a year. Studies are conducted by accredited testing laboratories. If a release of hazardous chemical substances is detected, factories are required to submit a root cause analysis and an improvement plan based on the analysis results. Based on the improvement plans submitted by factories, Fast Retailing employees visit factory facilities to provide technical support and on-site coaching as needed. Our production partners also work toward using alternatives to hazardous chemical substances and improving control over chemical management. In addition, Fast Retailing is a member of Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC), a group which promotes the implementation of sustainable chemistry, driving innovation and best practice in the textile, apparel, leather and footwear industries to protect consumers, workers and the environment. ZDHC programs such as the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) and the ZDHC Gateway enable us to measure our performance according to an industry standard and make improvements efficiently.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Initiatives to use water efficiently are implemented based on clear understanding of water consumption, water withdrawal, and water discharge data.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Fast Retailing aims to minimize its environmental impact, including CO2 emissions, by implementing a business model that reflects customer feedback (VoC) and produces only products that are truly needed by the customers, reducing quantities of materials used in shopping bags and product packaging, or by switching to eco-friendly substitute materials. To realize this, it is necessary to engage with all of our customers to promote such actions. Therefore, we think the proportion of our target customers of all customers is 100% and the percentage of Scope 3 emissions is also 100% since it covers all customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In July 2019, We adopted a group policy to eliminate the use of unnecessary plastic throughout its supply chain and, where plastic is necessary, switch to eco-friendly substitutes. As measure of success, we set a target to use 85% less plastic for shopping bags and product packaging by 2020, and contributing to CO2 emissions reduction. Since 2019, in all countries and regions where we operate, we encouraged our customers to bring their own bags through active marketing such as in-store displays, posters, POPs, etc. and made efforts to eliminate the use of plastic shopping bags. Some of the countries and regions such as EU have already strengthened restrictions on plastic shopping bags. In Japan, considering the large number of stores we operate in the country, we have accelerated the initiative by stopping to provide plastic shopping bags even before the mandatory charging on plastic bags was enforced. We further started to charge paper shopping bags to conserve the entire resources used for shopping bags regardless of the materials. As a result, by the end of 2020 we reached our target. This amounts to 7,800 tons less customer-facing single-use plastic in our stores and contributed to reduce GHG emissions. We have continued the efforts and throughout fiscal 2024 we continued to charge paper shopping bags and sell original reusable bags at stores such as UNIQLO and GU in order to encourage customers to bring their own bags and to reduce the total amount of shopping bags.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our fundamental approach to IR activities is the timely and appropriate disclosure of important facts concerning the company to the various stakeholders including shareholders and investors, in an accurate and clear, impartial and swift manner. We always aim to be a company that evokes trust and empathy among shareholders and investors. We undertake to continually enhance our internal system on information disclosure, and, in line with the accepted open procedure, to disclose information based on statute and various regulations, information related to our business performance, financial strength, management strategy, and information on compliance and corporate governance in order to fulfill our social responsibility.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We disclose our sustainability information on our website. We also have regular dialogs with investors and analysts in terms of sustainability. In addition, we held "LifeWear=Sustainability" Fourth Annual Sustainability Briefing for media and analysts in November 2024, and presentation materials and video recordings of the briefing are disclosed on the website.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :NGOs working for the community of our supply chain

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We conduct regular water-related risk assessment. In the supplier interviews, we have identified salt damage issues in the community around one of our suppliers in Vietnam. As we found it has been difficult for the people in the community to obtain drinking water due to salt damage, in 2022, we decided to engage with a local NGO and donate Reverse Osmosis water purifiers to local schools. These systems are also made available to nearby residents in the event of an emergency. As of August 31, 2024, we have donated water treatment systems to 21 schools.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of engagement with the partners: Our strategy is to donate RO water purifiers to schools in the risk areas in Vietnam. The target areas can be the vicinity of our stores and suppliers, depending on the risk levels identified through the risk assessment. We started the project in 2022 for 10 schools in Ben Tre Province, Vietnam, where our supplier operates, in collaboration with a local NGO. Upon our request, the local NGO helped coordinate communication with local schools and investigate details prior to donation, etc. In 2024, we have donated water treatment systems to 7 schools in CAN GIO district, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. We will expand the target communities as we recognize similar problems in other areas in the risk assessment going forward. How engagement success is measured: As measures of success, we consider success when water purifiers are donated to 100% of 7 schools in CAN GIO district, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in 2024 and nearly 3000 people (teacher and student) are provided with purified drinking water and improve their WASH problems caused by salt damage.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our fundamental approach to IR activities is the timely and appropriate disclosure of important facts concerning the company to the various stakeholders including shareholders and investors, in an accurate and clear, impartial and swift manner. We always aim to be a company that evokes trust and empathy among shareholders and investors. We undertake to continually enhance our internal system on information disclosure, and, in line with the accepted open procedure, to disclose information based on statute and various regulations, information related to our business performance, financial strength, management strategy, and information on compliance and corporate governance in order to fulfill our social responsibility.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We disclose our sustainability information on our website. We also have regular dialogs with investors and analysts in terms of sustainability. In addition, we held "LifeWear=Sustainability" Fourth Annual Sustainability Briefing for media and analysts in November 2024, and presentation materials and video recordings of the briefing are disclosed on the website.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our fundamental approach to IR activities is the timely and appropriate disclosure of important facts concerning the company to the various stakeholders including shareholders and investors, in an accurate and clear, impartial and swift manner. We always aim to be a company that evokes trust and empathy among shareholders and investors. We undertake to continually enhance our internal system on information disclosure, and, in line with the accepted open procedure, to disclose information based on statute and various regulations, information related to our business performance, financial strength, management strategy, and information on compliance and corporate governance in order to fulfill our social responsibility.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We disclose our sustainability information on our website. We also have regular dialogs with investors and analysts in terms of sustainability. In addition, we held "LifeWear=Sustainability" Fourth Annual Sustainability Briefing for media and analysts in November 2024, and presentation materials and video recordings of the briefing are disclosed on the website.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Requesting member
Row 1	*Select from:*

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We have consistently received high ratings from CDP and meet social standards. In Addition, for our suppliers, we are angaging through regular assessment using the Higg FEM provided by Cascale.

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We have consistently received high ratings from CDP and meet social standards. In Addition, to assess the environmental impact of our company and our supply chain, we utilize the Higg Index, an industry standard tool developed by Cascale, to understand environmental impacts and risks, and strive for improvement. With the introduction of the Higg FEM, we conducted a survey consisting of about 200 questions regarding the environmental impact of fabric mills and garment factories and identify challenges based on these results. We require our core fabric mills to have third-party auditors review water treatment and other environmental measures. Where necessary, Fast Retailing personnel who are recognized by Cascale as FEM trainers, follow up with direct visits and work with factories to ensure required improvements are made. Through this initiative, we work with factories to understand and reduce environmental risks and promote voluntary efforts to make improvements, based on the strong relationship with our suppliers.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We’re the global developer of fashion brands such as UNIQLO, GU, and Theory. For each of them, we formulate strategies and conduct business activities. Accordingly, we take financial controls to analyze, assess, and manage climate change-related risks and opportunities associated with our business activities in an integrated way.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We’re the global developer of fashion brands such as UNIQLO, GU, and Theory. For each of them, we formulate strategies and conduct business activities. Accordingly, we take financial controls to analyze, assess, and manage climate change-related risks and opportunities associated with our business activities in an integrated way.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We’re the global developer of fashion brands such as UNIQLO, GU, and Theory. For each of them, we formulate strategies and conduct business activities. Accordingly, we take financial controls to analyze, assess, and manage climate change-related risks and opportunities associated with our business activities in an integrated way.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We’re the global developer of fashion brands such as UNIQLO, GU, and Theory. For each of them, we formulate strategies and conduct business activities. Accordingly, we take financial controls to analyze, assess, and manage climate change-related risks and opportunities associated with our business activities in an integrated way.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We’re the global developer of fashion brands such as UNIQLO, GU, and Theory. For each of them, we formulate strategies and conduct business activities. Accordingly, we take financial controls to analyze, assess, and manage climate change-related risks and opportunities associated with our business activities in an integrated way.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superseded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Not Applicable*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12295.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate our GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol, the standard guidelines used worldwide.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308691.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate our GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol, the standard guidelines used worldwide.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298566.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate our GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol, the standard guidelines used worldwide. In the case that no information on the power supplier can be obtained from the building owner company, the emission intensity of the retail electricity supplier in that region is applied.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4694117

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Weight of each material which was used for production] × CO2 emission factor of Cascale + [actual energy usage data from our partner factories/partially estimated] × CO2 emission factor (IEA/GHG Protocol) + [Weight/cost of other secondary materials] × CO2 emission factor (Ministry of the Environment of Japan).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In our own GHG calculation guideline, we consider this source of Scope 3 emissions as not relevant since our company has not purchased or acquired capital goods associated with CO2 emissions. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our organization.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43836.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since electricity and gas are used in stores and offices, the amount of electricity generated by electric power companies and usage of town gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas is applicable. The emissions in this category are calculated by multiplying each energy usage amount by emission factors. For the emission factors, "Emission Intensity Database for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain (latest version)" is applied.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355654.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are calculated by multiplying cost information by emission factors (“Environmental Load Basic Unit Data Book (3EID) by Input-Output Table” of the National Institute for Environmental Studies, Global Environmental Research Center in Japan). The cost information includes the following transportation items: 1) transportation from the garment factories to the warehouses in the countries of sale; 2) short-distance transportation from warehouses to stores within the countries of sale; 3) transportation of clothing collected at stores from stores to donation destination and recycling facilities in Japan; and 4) transportation for e-commerce.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120006.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate the emissions for this category by multiplying the waste amount by the emission factors in “The Emission Intensity Database for Calculating the Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain (latest version),” published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. We collect the waste amount by type from part of UNIQLO and GU stores in Japan and create the basic unit per sales to extrapolate the waste amount discharged from all stores in the Group.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6655.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The GHG emissions from employee business trips are calculated by multiplying the number of both full-time and part-time employees as the amount of activity by an emission factor in the Emission Unit Database for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through Supply Chain (Latest version) published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61120.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The GHG emissions from employee commuting are calculated by multiplying the number of both full-time and part-time employees as the amount of activity by the emission factors in the Emission Unit Database for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through Supply Chain (latest version) published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant because the emissions from upstream leased assets were not included in the scope1 and 2.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant because the emissions from downstream transportation and distribution such as e-commerce delivery to customers are included in the Category 4, upstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We sell final products only and do not assume that products sold would be processed by customers. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our organization.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At the stage of our sold products being used, there is no direct use of energy. Since direct use-phase emissions does not happen, this category is not relevant to our organization.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

438926.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation is based on the assumption that all the produced products will eventually be disposed. We calculate the emissions by multiplying the amount of materials used for products by emission factors. For the emission factors, the Emission Unit Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain, published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (latest version), is applied.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have no assets that are leased to other companies. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our organization.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

08/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10086.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

If actual data for energy usage at our franchise stores is available, it is calculated by multiplying emission factors. If not, it is estimated by per unit area. For the emission factors, the Emission Unit Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain, published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (latest version), is applied.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fast Retailing does not engage in investment or financial services as a business. Thus, the calculation of GHG emissions associated with investment to organizations outside of the boundary of our GHG emissions corporate footprint, such as shareholding, is not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*8760*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*	*We calculate out GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol, the standard guidelines used worldwide.*
Past year 1	*9558*	*08/30/2023*	*We calculate out GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol, the standard guidelines used worldwide.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

297360

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43154

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location Based: A method of calculation using the average GHG emission coefficient of the region's electricity grid, regardless of the source of power purchased from the electric company. This calculation method estimates the amount of GHGs emitted according to the amount of electricity used. Market Based: A method of calculation using the GHG emission coefficient for each electric company to calculate the quantity of GHG emissions taking into account the power sources purchased by Fast Retailing. In case that no information on the power supplier can be obtained from the building owner company, the emission intensity of the retail electricity supplier in that region is applied. The figures here include location-based emissions for some part of operations.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

297180

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85502

(7.7.3) End date

08/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location Based: A method of calculation using the average GHG emission coefficient of the region's electricity grid, regardless of the source of power purchased from the electric company. This calculation method estimates the amount of GHGs emitted according to the amount of electricity used. Market Based: A method of

calculation using the GHG emission coefficient for each electric company to calculate the quantity of GHG emissions taking into account the power sources purchased by Fast Retailing. In case that no information on the power supplier can be obtained from the building owner company, the emission intensity of the retail electricity supplier in that region is applied. The figures here include location-based emissions for some part of operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3630293

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

[Weight of each material which was used for production] CO2 emission factor of Cascale [actual energy usage data from our partner factories/partially estimated] CO2 emission factor (IEA/GHG Protocol) [Weight/cost of other secondary materials] CO2 emission factor (Ministry of the Environment of Japan)

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In our own GHG calculation guideline, we consider this source of Scope 3 emissions as not relevant since our company has not purchased or acquired capital goods associated with CO2 emissions in the reporting year. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our organization.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6392

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since electricity and gas are used in stores and offices, the amount of electricity generated by electric power companies and usage of town gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas is applicable. The emissions in this category are calculated by multiplying each energy usage amount by emission factors. For the emission factors, "Emission Intensity Database for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain (latest version)" is applied.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

644578

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are calculated by multiplying cost information by emission factors (“Environmental Load Basic Unit Data Book (3EID) by Input-Output Table” of the National Institute for Environmental Studies, Global Environmental Research Center in Japan). The cost information includes the following transportation items: 1) transportation from the garment factories to the warehouses in the countries of sale; 2) short-distance transportation from warehouses to stores within the countries of sale; 3) transportation of clothing collected at stores from stores to donation destination and recycling facilities in Japan; and 4) transportation for e-commerce.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

87429

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

40.25

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate the emissions for this category by multiplying the waste amount by the emission factors in "The Emission Intensity Database for Calculating the Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain (latest version)," published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. We collect the waste amount by type from part of UNIQLO and GU stores in Japan and create the basic unit per sales to extrapolate the waste amount discharged from all stores in the Group.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14680

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The GHG emissions from employee business trips are calculated by multiplying the number of both full-time and part-time employees as the amount of activity by an emission factor in the Emission Unit Database for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through Supply Chain (Latest version) published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

54031

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The GHG emissions from employee commuting are calculated by multiplying the number of both full-time and part-time employees as the amount of activity by the emission factors in the Emission Unit Database for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through Supply Chain (latest version) published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

475

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from upstream rental assets are calculated by multiplying the unit emissions calculated from Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by the store area.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant because the emissions from downstream transportation and distribution such as e-commerce delivery to customers are included in the Category 4, upstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We sell final products only and do not assume that products sold would be processed by customers. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our organization

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

At the stage of our sold products being used, there is no direct use of energy. Since direct use-phase emissions does not happen, this category is not relevant to our

organization.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

759664

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation is based on the assumption that all the produced products will eventually be disposed. We calculate the emissions by multiplying the amount of materials used for products by emission factors. For the emission factors, the Emission Unit Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain, published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (latest version), is applied.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have no assets that are leased to other companies. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our organization.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1348

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

If actual data for energy usage at our franchise stores is available, it is calculated by multiplying emission factors. If not, it is estimated by per unit area. For the emission factors, the Emission Unit Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through the Supply Chain, published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (latest version), is applied.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fast Retailing does not engage in investment or financial services as a business. Thus, the calculation of GHG emissions associated with investment to organizations outside of the boundary of our GHG emissions corporate footprint, such as shareholding, is not relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

08/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3977760

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

15536

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

503393

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

97879

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14891

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

54809

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

750291

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

1391

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

VerificationReportEnv.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p3-p6

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

VerificationReportEnv.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p3-p7

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

VerificationReportEnv.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p3-p7

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

VerificationReportEnv.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p3-p7

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43146

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

45.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY2024 we achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity (17.1% comparing to the previous year's 67.6%) and this is the main reason for a reduction in emissions from the previous year. Our total scopes 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year (FY2023) and the reporting year (FY2024) totaled 95,060 t-CO2 and 51,914 t-CO2 respectively. We therefore find change in emissions as 43,146 t-CO2 decrease (95,060 t-CO2 – 51,914 t-CO2) and 45.4% reduction. (43,164 t-

*CO2/95,060 tCO2)*100) Scope2 emissions we mention here is our market base figure.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year, we continued with the energy-saving measures it had been working on since before the previous year and recognize no significant impact on emissions in comparison with the previous one.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4374.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1068.77

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.76

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.76

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

133.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

935.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.59

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

93084.58

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2149.18

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

594.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.9

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1106.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5484.84

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

113.75

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3845.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

537.76

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15726.08

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.04

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

317.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.52

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8221.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107569.22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22041.01

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.09

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6818.39

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.48

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.75

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

319.08

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10308.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1230.27

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

237.13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9737.82

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4563.52

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2504.77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

222.97

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

525.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.54

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12813.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10976.68

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6552.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1164.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.22

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

419.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7931.44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5163.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

47.86
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Global Headquarter*	*448.76*
Row 2	*UNIQLO*	*6974.29*
Row 3	*Other operations*	*0*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 4	*Other brands*	*419.32*
Row 5	*GU*	*917.14*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Global Headquarter*	*12238.27*	*3856.59*
Row 2	*Other operations*	*0*	*0*
Row 3	*UNIQLO*	*246246.08*	*28840.56*
Row 4	*GU*	*34901.04*	*8294.19*
Row 5	*Other brands*	*3974.6*	*2162.81*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8760

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

297360

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43154

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

There is no standardized methodology yet in Japan.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

42987.14

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

42987.14

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

516736.88

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

93622.61

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

610359.49

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3282.01

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3282.01

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

520018.89

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

136609.75

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

656628.64
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42987.14

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42987.14

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3282.01

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3282.01

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3282.01

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3282.01

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, (additional sources if applicable)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5417

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, (additional sources if applicable)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8467

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :M-RETS, WREGIS

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

153659

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.14.10) Comment

commissioning year is 1997-2008

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8319

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CLPREC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

commissioning year is 2003-2011

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19822

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, (additional sources if applicable)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

194675

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.14.10) Comment

commissioning year is 1986-2006

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3280

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

commissioning year is 2021-2024

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2471

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11972

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Korean REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10736

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13465

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22310

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10018

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, (additional sources if applicable)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EECS

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

811

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

429

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

163

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8734

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3016

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

956

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1118

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

374

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2623

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

311

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

636

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3313

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5801

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

239

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7168.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7168.74

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63.86

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

228.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

228.33

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8499.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8499.58

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157290.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

157290.61

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

429.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

429.69

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9270.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9270.62

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3016.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3016.07

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8495711.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8495711.21

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5231.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5231.55

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19858.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19858.67

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1015.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1015.66

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

254026.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

254026.13

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

239.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

239.89

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10803.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10803.97

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1118.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1118.40

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14761.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14761.80

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

374.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

374.43

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22530.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22530.83

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6586.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6586.32

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3066.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3066.64

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

636.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

636.12

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23112.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23112.79

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13465.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13465.47

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5919.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5919.67

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22310.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22310.67

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10112.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10112.09
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.67e-8

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

51914

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3103836000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

51.32

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

In FY2024 we have promoted introduction of renewable electricity at our stores. As a result, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity and this is the main reason for the 51% decrease in the intensity figure
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FASR-JAP-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

08/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12295

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

298566

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

310861.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

08/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

31086.100

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8760

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43154

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

51914.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

92.56

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of the company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions and there is no exclusion.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To mitigate our impact on climate change and biodiversity and achieve the Paris Agreement goals, we set the target to and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases

(GHGs).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan and progress] To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at stores and key offices: 1. Develop new, highly energy-efficient store formats for a roadside store to reduce electricity usage per store by about 40% comparing to the conventional model. In April 2023, we opened Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features. 2. Switch electricity used by Fast Retailing stores and key offices to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030. By August 2024, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity and that contributed to the considerable reduction of emissions in FY2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FASR-JAP-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

08/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4165738

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4165738.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4165738.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

72.7

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

72.7

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

08/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3332590.400

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3389624

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3389624.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3389624.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.15

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Scope 3 target was set for the emission amount exceeding two-thirds of Scope 3. In FY2019, category 1 emissions accounted for 85.8% of total scope 3 emissions, and UNIQLO and GU product production emissions accounted for 72.7%, which would have high reduction effect. Thus, we target this proportion of 72.7% for setting goals. As a result, scope 3 emissions other than category 1 and emissions from product production of brands other than UNIQLO and GU within category 1 are excluded from the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To mitigate our impact on climate change and biodiversity and achieve the Paris Agreement goals, we set the target to and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan] 1. Initiatives with fabric mills and garment factories: based on strong relationships with partner factories, Fast Retailing ensures a planned reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across our supply chain, which account for 90% of the total emissions relating to the business. Conduct a feasibility study, establish solid processes and structure from the production and sustainability department, narrowing down UNIQLO and GU's partner factories and formulating CO2 reduction implementation plans, quarterly interviews and follow-ups with all target factories, visualization of CO2 emissions per unit for each factory and linking with factory policies. 2. Initiatives on raw materials: By FY2030, about 50% of raw materials will be switched to materials with low GHG emissions, such as recycled materials. [Progress] 1. By November 2021, defined conditions and issues at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of UNIQLO and GU manufacturing. We then formulated plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to implement decarbonization, energy-efficiency, and renewable-energy initiatives. To ensure these plans are implemented, we work closely with our partner factories to check progress, and conduct a review every three months. To help our partners meet challenges, we provide tailored advice for each factory on suitable options for their circumstances, and introduce funding sources to help them implement plans. 2. Across the entire Fast Retailing Group, the proportion of recycled materials for 2023 products has risen to 18.2%; steady progress towards reaching the target of 50% by FY2030. The proportion of polyester derived from recycled sources out of all polyester used has risen to 47.4%.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

08/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12295

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

298566

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4694117

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43836

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

355654

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120006

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6655

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61120

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

438926

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10086

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5730400.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6041261.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected

Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

08/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8760

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43154

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3630293

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6392

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

644578

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87429

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14680

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54031

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

475

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

759664

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1348

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5198890.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5250804.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

13.08

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2030 goals include: for Scope 1 and 2, to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at stores and key offices; for Scope 3, reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions related to UNIQLO and GU product production including raw materials, fabric mills, and garment factories, by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019); and achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by fiscal 2030 for stores and main offices. The target setting range by 2030 is 100% for Scope 1 and 2 and 72.7% for Scope 3. The net zero target coverage by 2050 includes the remaining emissions, which means our target covers 100% for Scope 1, 2 and 3.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To mitigate our impact on climate change and biodiversity and achieve the Paris Agreement goals, we set the target to and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have the following milestones/plans for near-term investments for neutralization by 2050. 1. Fast Retailing Own-Operations Targets (Stores and Offices): Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) - Reduce electricity consumption at stores through energy conservation initiatives, aiming for designing and introducing a roadside store model to reduce electricity usage per store by about 40% comparing to the conventional model. In April 2023, we opened Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features. - Switch electricity used by Fast Retailing stores and key offices to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030. By August 2024, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity and that contributed to the considerable reduction of emissions in FY2023. 2. Supply Chain Targets: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) for raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products - Based on strong relationships with partner factories, by November 2021, defined conditions and issues at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of UNIQLO and GU manufacturing. - Formulated plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to implement decarbonization, energy-efficiency, and renewable-energy initiatives. To ensure these plans are implemented, we work closely with our partner factories to check progress, and conduct a review every three months. To help our partners meet challenges, we provide tailored advice for each factory on suitable options for their circumstances, and introduce funding sources to help them implement plans. - Increase proportion of recycled materials to approximately 50% by FY2030. Across the entire Fast Retailing Group, the proportion of recycled materials for 2023 products has risen to 18.2%; steady progress towards reaching the target of 50% by FY2030. The proportion of polyester derived from recycled sources out of all polyester used has risen to 47.4%. We are expanding its introduction of materials that place a lower burden on the environment.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

07/29/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

08/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

561629.357

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

08/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

84.7

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

84.70

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

YES

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FASR-JAP-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There is no exclusion in the target coverage.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Achieving 100% sourcing of renewable electricity at all stores and main offices of Fast Retailing group by fiscal 2030.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan and progress] Switch electricity used by Fast Retailing stores and key offices to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030. By August 2024, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

08/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2030 goals include: for Scope 1 and 2, to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) at stores and key offices; for Scope 3, reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions related to UNIQLO and GU product production including raw materials, fabric mills, and garment factories, by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019); and achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by fiscal 2030 for stores and main offices. The target setting range by 2030 is 100% for Scope 1 and 2 and 72.7% for Scope 3, and the net zero target coverage by 2050 includes the remaining emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Work to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We have the following milestones/plans for near-term investments for neutralization by 2050. 1. Fast Retailing Own-Operations Targets (Stores and Offices): Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) - Reduce electricity consumption at stores through energy conservation initiatives, aiming for designing and introducing a roadside store model to reduce electricity usage per store by about 40% comparing to the conventional model. In April 2023, we opened Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features. - Switch electricity used by Fast Retailing stores and key offices to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030. By August 2023, we have achieved 67.6% sourcing of renewable electricity and that contributed to the considerable reduction of emissions in FY2023. 2. Supply Chain Targets: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) for raw materials, fabric and garment production

for UNIQLO and GU products - Based on strong relationships with partner factories, Fast Retailing ensures a planned reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across our supply chain, which account for 90% of the total emissions relating to the business. - By November 2021, defined conditions and issues at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of UNIQLO and GU manufacturing. Formulated plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to implement energy efficiency, decarbonization, and renewable energy initiatives. - Established solid processes and structure from the manufacturing and sustainability departments to monitor and manage greenhouse gas reduction efforts. - Increase proportion of recycled materials to approximately 50% by FY2030. Across the entire Fast Retailing Group, the proportion of recycled materials for 2023 products has risen to 8.5%; steady progress towards reaching the target of 50% by FY2030. The proportion of polyester derived from recycled sources out of all polyester used has risen to approximately 30%. The company is expanding its introduction of materials that place a lower burden on the environment.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We have the following milestones/plans for near-term investments for neutralization by 2050. 1. Fast Retailing Own-Operations Targets (Stores and Offices): Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) - Reduce electricity consumption at stores through energy conservation initiatives, aiming for designing and introducing a roadside store model to reduce electricity usage per store by about 40% comparing to the conventional model. In April 2023, we opened Maebashi Minami IC Store with energy-saving features. - Switch electricity used by Fast Retailing stores and key offices to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity by FY2030. By August 2024, we have achieved 84.7% sourcing of renewable electricity and that contributed to the considerable reduction of emissions in FY2024. 2. Supply Chain Targets: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by FY2030 (compared with FY2019) for raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products - Based on strong relationships with partner factories, Fast Retailing ensures a planned reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across our supply chain, which account for 90% of the total emissions relating to the business. - By November 2021, defined conditions and issues at each of the core partner factories jointly accounting for 90% of UNIQLO and GU manufacturing. Formulated plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to implement energy efficiency, decarbonization, and renewable energy initiatives. - Established solid processes and structure from the manufacturing and sustainability departments to monitor and manage greenhouse gas reduction efforts. - Increase proportion of recycled materials to approximately 50% by FY2030. Across the entire Fast Retailing Group, the proportion of recycled materials for 2024 products has risen to 18.2%; steady progress towards reaching the target of 50% by FY2030. The proportion of polyester derived from recycled sources out of all polyester used has risen to approximately 47.4%. The company is expanding its introduction of materials that place a lower burden on the environment.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

At the Sustainability Committee, the Sustainability Department regularly reports on progress against targets, discusses issues, reviews action plans and implements measures according to progress.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*43154*
Implemented	*1*	*257212*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

257212

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12469194

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12469194

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The initiatives to achieve 100% sourcing of renewable electricity and to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by FY 2030.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Facility management and sustainability departments have agreed to implement measures.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :LifeCycleAssessment(LCA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Materials with low GHG emissions

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Fast Retailing Group is working to switch approximately 50% of all materials used, including synthetic fibers such as polyester, to materials with low greenhouse gas emissions, including recycled materials, by the end of the August 2030 fiscal year. For the 2024 products, the percentage of materials with low GHG emissions such as recycled materials was 18.2% of all materials used, and the percentage of recycled polyester was 47.4% of all polyester used. However, we can not disclose the revenue generated from low GHG materials and the products made from them as of now.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*17002*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*17002*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

17002

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Fast Retailing has published the "Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials", which outlines the company's response to the conservation of ancient forests and ecosystems in danger, recognition, respect, and protection of human rights and the rights of local communities, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding MMCF sourcing, we have established a list of recommended MMCF manufacturers based on third-party (Canopy) evaluations, and are working to require suppliers to procure from the producers on this list. In fact, as of August 2025, we procure almost all MMCF from this recommended manufacturers. In addition, we are gradually switching to materials that emit less greenhouse gas. The volume sourced from country/area of origin corresponds to MMCF fibre usage in our products as at our current stage of supply chain discovery, we are unable to determine the corresponding amount of wood-chip utilized to make the same. Please also note that the procurement volume indicated on the left is not the procurement volume at the raw material level, but the weight of cellulose-based textile fibres.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Fast Retailing has published "Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based and Forest derived Fabrics and Materials" and is undertaking efforts for conservation of ancient and endangered forests and ecosystems. For example, we work to eliminate sourcing from companies that are logging forests illegally or tree plantations established after 1994, from areas being logged in contravention of indigenous and local peoples' rights, and/or from other suppliers identified as controversial.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 1993-1997

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ In line with supplier commitments

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2024
[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

08/31/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

08/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.1

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

08/30/2024

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

90

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

89.99

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes Fast Retailing and all of our subsidiary brands including UNIQLO. There is no exclusion.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At the Raw Materials Procurement Guideline, we have established a list of recommended MMCF manufacturers based on third-party (Canopy) evaluations, and are working to require suppliers to procure from the producers on this list. As of 23FW24SS season, approximately 90% of this initiative has been completed.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

If we cannot source adequate volume of products made of plant-based materials due to forest-related issues such as deforestation, it is possible that we may face financial impacts such as decline in sales. Therefore, we have formulated the Fast Retailing Responsible Product Policy: Wood-based Products and Forest Materials, and implement this policy by investigating our supply chain and require suppliers to change ways of sourcing if inappropriate procurement is identified. Our initiatives include reviewing relationship with suppliers depending on their performance. Steps for supplier investigation included: explaining the objective of our initiative to all the viscose-related product suppliers; obtaining signed agreement on ensuring from where the man-made cellulose fiber manufacturers are sourced and submitting information on viscose suppliers which are not in the white list provided by a non-profit Canopy.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Value chain mapping
☑ Supplier engagement/communication
☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We are currently using a internal traceability system in which the suppliers make input of the upstream source of raw materials. Regarding MMCF, we are engaging NGO (Canopy) and suppliers to acquire more details about the sourcing mills of our main suppliers to identify any potential risk further upstream in the supply chain. Speaking of overall traceability including other raw materials, we work to manage the entire supply chain by applying our own standards throughout the entire production process with respect to quality, procurement, production systems, working environments, and human rights. We have improved traceability by visualizing the entire supply chain from the end product back to the raw-material level, consolidating business with production partners. In addition, we are also building a system that enables us to specify the origin, quality and specifications of raw materials at the product planning stage, and if needed, to trace whether raw materials we specify are actually being used.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

90

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

10

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

	DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity	Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status	Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*We don't have enough internal resources.*

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:*	*Select from:*	*We don' t have enough*

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
	☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*internal resources.*

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Third parties' rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

Fast Retailing requires its wood-based and forest-derived fabric suppliers to annually declare the man-made cellulose fiber manufacturers from which they source all our products. Fast Retailing will verify annually that the fibers supplied by these declared man-made cellulose fiber suppliers consistent are with this policy. Verification will be through independent third-party reports and audits, such as the CanopyStyle Audit and the Hot Button Report. Canopy style audit covers not only environmental aspects, but also social aspects.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Risk of biodiversity loss
☑ Risk of human rights issues
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Stakeholder/investor request
☑ Current and future sourcing risk
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

The Setouchi Olive Foundation was founded in the year 2000 by world-renowned architect Tadao Ando and the late Kohei Nakabo (an attorney). The goal of the foundation is to protect the natural environment of the islands in the Seto Inland Sea. The foundation was started to restore the abundant nature of Teshima Island (Kagawa Prefecture), as well as the myriad other islands located in, and shorelines surrounding, the Seto Inland Sea in the wake of the Teshima Incident, Japan's largest illegal waste dumping scandal occurring in the 1980's. To support the goals of this foundation, Fast Retailing began fundraising activities in 2001 at UNIQLO stores and in September 2009 at GU stores. The funds raised are used to support tree-planting, revegetation, marine debris reduction and removal, environmental education, and other activities.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

The Setouchi Olive Foundation

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Teshima Island, Kagawa Prefecture, in Japan

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

28.5

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2000

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2100

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The Setouchi Olive Foundation was founded in the year 2000 by world-renowned architect Tadao Ando and the late Kohei Nakabo (an attorney). The goal of the foundation is to protect the natural environment of the islands in the Seto Inland Sea. The foundation was started to restore the abundant nature of Teshima Island (Kagawa Prefecture), as well as the myriad other islands located in, and shorelines surrounding, the Seto Inland Sea in the wake of the Teshima Incident, Japan's largest illegal waste dumping scandal occurring in the 1980's. To support the goals of this foundation, Fast Retailing began fundraising activities in 2001 at UNIQLO stores and in September 2009 at GU stores. The funds raised are used to support tree-planting, revegetation, marine debris reduction and removal, environmental education, and other activities. The donation is used to fund biodiversity conservation such as tree planting activities, vegetation restoration, initiatives on marine plastics pollutions, and environmental education. As the performance indicators, we set the number of trees planted and the amount of money raised from customers, and our Sustainability Department monitors its progress every year.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :The progress of the Foundation's initiatives has been monitored by its Steering Committee, consisting of external advisors, employees of Fast Retailing and the Foundation's office.

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

The Setouchi Olive Foundation was founded in the year 2000 by world-renowned architect Tadao Ando and the late Kohei Nakabo (an attorney). The goal of the foundation is to protect the natural environment of the islands in the Seto Inland Sea. The foundation was started to restore the abundant nature of Teshima Island (Kagawa Prefecture), as well as the myriad other islands located in, and shorelines surrounding, the Seto Inland Sea in the wake of the Teshima Incident, Japan's largest illegal waste dumping scandal occurring in the 1980's. To support the goals of this foundation, Fast Retailing began fundraising activities in 2001 at UNIQLO

stores and in September 2009 at GU stores. The funds raised are used to support tree-planting, revegetation, marine debris reduction and removal, environmental education, and other activities. The progress of the Foundation's initiatives has been monitored by its Steering Committee, consisting of external advisors, employees of Fast Retailing and the Foundation's office. The donation is used to fund biodiversity conservation such as tree planting activities, vegetation restoration, initiatives on marine plastics pollutions, and environmental education. As the performance indicators, we set the number of trees planted and the amount of money raised from customers, and our Sustainability Department monitors its progress every year. As of the end of December 2024 Fundraising Record -Total fundraised: 419,974,391 yen (since April 2001) -Trees planted: 174,287(since November 2000) Setouchi Olive Foundation Donations received by year. https://www.uniqlo.com/jp/en/contents/sustainability/planet/olive/

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

We protect the natural environment of the islands in the Seto Inland Sea. The foundation was started to restore the abundant nature of Teshima Island (Kagawa Prefecture), as well as the myriad other islands located in, and shorelines surrounding, the Seto Inland Sea in the wake of the Teshima Incident, Japan's largest illegal waste dumping scandal occurring in the 1980's.
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction
[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

As a member of the Cascale previously called Sustainable Apparel Coalition, endorsing their purpose of its activity, Sustainability Department representatives follow international trends regarding deforestation risk and impact on biodiversity, particularly in the apparel industry, through participation in relevant meetings and dialogue, and networking with other companies. We also collect information on regulations, and trends in environment-related campaigns. As necessary, we incorporate Cascale's goals and initiatives into our own initiatives. Cascale aims to create and introduce an industry-wide index called the Higg Index in order to understand and improve the environmental impact. We have actively participated in the Cascale activities by introducing the Higg Index to the Facility Environmental Module suppliers, as well as applying the Brand and Retailer Module to its own company, contributing to the Cascale's efforts to its goal and providing feedback on issues and opinions regarding the introduction of each module, and have confirmed the consistency with our policy, including the Group's Environmental Policy and Fast Retailing Policy on Wood-derived Products and Forest-derived Materials. If there is inconsistency between the ambition of Cascale's policy/goals and our policy due to the increasing importance of biodiversity, etc., we examine the impact on our environmental strategy and raw material strategy, based on the information collected by the Sustainability Department, including our "Fast Retailing Policy on Wood-derived Products and Forest-derived Materials," and if necessary, contact the Production Department, and discuss the direction of and the necessity of reviewing our environmental strategies and viscose policy at the Sustainability Committee. Also, we signed the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and support the UNGC 10 principles under the categories of Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption and strives to implement them. As a member of UNGC, we report our activities to our stakeholders by answering questions in terms of governance, Human Rights, Labour, Environment including protecting forests, and Anti-Corruption.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Fast Retailing's group mission is to create truly great clothing with new and unique value, and to enable people all over the world to experience the joy, happiness and satisfaction of wearing such great clothes. We aim to enrich people's lives through our unique corporate activities, and to seek to grow and develop our company in unity with society. To fulfil this mission, we prioritize community engagement. Environmental protection and conservation at our local communities is one of our focus areas and we promote voluntary activities. The Setouchi Olive Foundation was founded in the year 2000 by world-renowned architect Tadao Ando and the late Kohei

Nakabo (an attorney). The goal of the foundation is to protect the natural environment of the islands in the Seto Inland Sea. The foundation was started to restore the abundant nature of Teshima Island (Kagawa Prefecture), as well as the myriad other islands located in, and shorelines surrounding, the Seto Inland Sea in the wake of the Teshima Incident, Japan's largest illegal waste dumping scandal occurring in the 1980's. To support the goals of this foundation, Fast Retailing began fundraising activities in 2001 at UNIQLO stores and in September 2009.The funds raised are used to support tree-planting, revegetation, initiatives on marine plastic pollution, environmental education, and other activities. https://www.fastretailing.com/eng/sustainability/environment/community.html

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2001

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ >2050

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

0.4

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

28.5

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

34.076

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

133.2908

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Fast Retailing's group mission is to create truly great clothing with new and unique value, and to enable people all over the world to experience the joy, happiness and satisfaction of wearing such great clothes. We aim to enrich people's lives through our unique corporate activities, and to seek to grow and develop our company in unity with society. To fulfill this mission, we prioritize community engagement. The donation is used to fund biodiversity conservation such as tree planting activities, vegetation restoration, initiatives on marine plastics pollutions, and environmental education. As the performance indicators, we set the number of trees planted and the amount of money raised from customers.As of the end of December 2022 Fundraising Record-Total fundraised: 383,057,634 yen (since April 2001)-Trees planted: more than 169,850 (since November 2000)Setouchi Olive Foundation Donations received by yearhttps://www.uniqlo.com/jp/en/contents/sustainability/planet/olive/
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, however, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. The amount of water withdrawals change depending on the number of employees and stores and /or increase in services such as cafeterias.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Basically all of our water withdrawals comes through municipal water supply systems and we measure and monitor them on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Water withdrawal quality is controlled by local water authorities and tap water used at the office is subject to legal water quality testing.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor total volumes of water discharges on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water bills for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, however, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. The amount of water discharges change depending on the number of employees and stores and /or increase in services such as cafeterias.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Basically, 100% of our water discharges goes through municipal water sewerage systems and we measure and monitor them on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Basically, 100% of our water discharges goes through municipal water sewerage systems and we measure and monitor them on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring by municipal wastewater treatment systems

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Basically, 100% of our water discharges goes through municipal water sewerage systems and we monitor them on a regular basis by municipal wastewater treatment systems for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Basically, 100% of our water discharges goes through municipal water sewerage systems and we monitor them on a regular basis by municipal wastewater treatment systems for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring by municipal wastewater treatment systems

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operations are mainly based in our offices and stores. Basically, 100% of our water discharges goes through municipal water sewerage systems and we monitor them on a regular basis by municipal wastewater treatment systems for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage invoice

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor total volumes of water consumption on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, however, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, drinking water, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. The amount of water consumption changes depending on the number of employees and stores and /or increase in services such as cafeterias

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

n/a

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring through occupational health and safety programs

(9.2.4) Please explain

Inspired by the Fast Retailing Group Health and Safety Declaration, we actively promote the health of each individual employee and provide working environments in which all employees can work comfortably. We place importance on WASH services in our occupational health and safety programs and employee practices and health are continuously monitored by General Administration offices.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

266.57

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Almost the same

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We measure and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, however, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Therefore, the amount of water withdrawals change depending on the number of employees and stores and /or increase in services such as cafeterias. However, our current business structure is not expected to change significantly in the near future and total withdrawals of five-year forecastis expeced to be about the same.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

266.57

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Almost the same

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We measure and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, however, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Therefore, the amount of water withdrawals change depending on the number of employees and stores and /or increase in services such as cafeterias. However, our current business structure is not expected to change significantly in the near future and total withdrawals of five-year forecastis expeced to be about the same.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Almost the same

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We measure and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan. In our business as an apparel retailer, however, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Therefore, the amount of water withdrawals change depending on the number of employees and stores and /or increase in services such as cafeterias. However, our current business structure is not expected to change significantly in the near future and total withdrawals of five-year forecastis expeced to be about the same. [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

To assess a company-wide water-related risks, we use the WRI Aqueduct to understand water risk patterns in the countries and river basins where our stores and suppliers are located. Also, to identify flood risks, we use hazard maps provided by local governments at locations of both existing and new stores globally.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from fresh surface water is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from brackish surface water is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from groundwater is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :we don't withdraw groundwater.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from groundwater is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. and withdrawal from produced/entrained water is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

266.57

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and we consider the impact is not substantial. We measure and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from fresh surface water is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from groundwater is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and withdrawal from groundwater is not relevant. We do not anticipate changes in the future

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

266.57

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use tap water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., and we consider the impact is not substantial. We measure and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals on a regular basis by conducting sample surveys on water invoices for our own offices and roadside stores in Japan.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Therefore, we do not discharge any water pollutants and tertiary treatment is not relevant.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Therefore, we do not discharge any water pollutants and secondary treatment is not relevant.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15.2

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, almost only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. However, a small part of the subsidiary has apparel production capabilities and performs primary treatment of wastewater there.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. Therefore, we do not discharge any water pollutants and discharge to the natural environment without treatment is not relevant

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

251.34

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. All of our water used is discharged to municipal water sewerage systems. It is properly discharged in accordance with related sewage laws and regulations.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

11

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

We conduct water risk assessment of our direct operations(our core stores and office) every two years. As the latest assessment conducted in 2024, we identified facilities located in high-risk areas. For stores and offices in high risk areas we will conduct a follow-up survey on past damages caused by floods etc.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We assess garment factories and fabric mills, and identified facilities located in high-risk areas every two years and conducted a survey on the actual water conditions and fluctuations in water prices for the factories that were risk-assessed by Aqueduct, and identified factories that have water risks. Since 2022, based on the survey results, we have been working with NGOs, government, and other local stakeholders to donate water treatment systems to schools near our factories in Vietnam that are at risk of salt damage. As of the fiscal year ending August 31,2024, we have donated water treatment systems to 21 schools. We are also working to understand the production areas of raw materials and water risks in the region.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea
☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.136705

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

129.064127

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.090955

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

128.963841

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data

for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea
☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.767519

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

128.915752

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.18

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.18

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.877766

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

129.216265

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.21

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.21

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.031408

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

129.371707

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.43

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.43

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.071497

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

129.378469

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.662023

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.655361

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.01

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.785416

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.3715

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.04

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.94

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Java-Timor

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.197996

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.704282

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.42

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Java-Timor

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.194449

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.82292

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.42

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data

for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia
☑ Other, please specify :Java-Timor

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.172038

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.974703

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.41

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores use direct freshwater mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc. There were errors in the water accounting data for the previous fiscal year, and therefore we can't compare accurately.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In our business as an apparel retailer, only our stores and headquarters use water mainly for toilets, cleaning, cafeterias, etc., so the amount of water usage is not substantial. Therefore, this data is not verified.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3103836000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

11643605807.11

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Total water withdrawal volume covers water usage of our head offices and roadside stores in Japan. Therefore we don't expect significant increase in water withdrawal at the moment.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

At Fast Retailing, our R&D (designers and pattern makers), merchandising, and production departments work together to design our products. At the product planning stage, we select raw materials that do not use hazardous chemical substances and design products based on MRSL and PRSL. We conduct tests for hazardous chemicals on our products, and in the unlikely event that a hazardous chemical is detected, we investigate the cause and work to prevent recurrence. We only contract with partners that pledge to comply with MRSL and PRSL and receive renewed pledges each time the standards are reviewed.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

We define low water impact products as those that can reduce water usage by a maximum of 99%. For example, we have developed a new washing process for jeans that reduces water usage by a maximum of 99% (for color no. 68 of the 2018 model UNIQLO Men's Regular Fit Jeans, compared to the same products from 2017).

(9.14.4) Please explain

Inspired by the corporate statement of "Changing clothes. Changing conventional wisdom. Change the world," the Fast Retailing Group's mission is to contribute to the fulfillment of people's lives and grow in harmony with society by providing customers around the world with high quality and comfortable clothes. Based on this statement, Fast Retailing Group Environmental Policy commits to conducting business in an environmentally conscious manner including through addressing water risks while offering attractive products and services that delight customers. We have promoted R&D to develop a new process that reduces water usage in manufacturing our products, and we define low water impact products as those that apply technologies which can reduce water usage in a water-intensive manufacturing process and which we can verify for the reduction.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Currently, there are no targets to be set as the result of the risk assessment, but they may well be set depending on the results of the risk assessment int the future. [Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction of hazardous substance use

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

08/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99.7

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

08/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

99.7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set a target of achieving no detection of hazardous chemicals in our partner factories' wastewater by the end of 2030.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As of the end of December 2024, the overall compliance rate at both core garment factories and fabric mills towards zero wastewater pollution reached 99.7%. We aim to achieve zero wastewater pollution in our partner factories by the end of December 2030. If a release of hazardous chemical substances is detected, factories are required to submit a root cause analysis and an improvement plan based on the analysis results. Based on the improvement plans submitted by factories, we visit factory facilities to provide technical support and on-site coaching as needed.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have set a target of achieving no detection of hazardous chemicals in our partner factories' wastewater by the end of 2030. No detection means that the compliance rate of our wastewater standards is 100%.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

02/27/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

08/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

08/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

51

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

51

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covrage is the major garment and materials factories accounting for 80% of the water used to make our products.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As of the end of December 2023, the percentage of the targeted factories reached 51%. For achieving target, we are developing individual reduction plans for each target factory and implementing reduction measures proposed by external experts, as well as introducing technologies that reduce water consumption.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have set a target: to reduce per-unit water usage by 10% at end 2025 compared to 2020 levels at each of the major garment and materials factories accounting for 80% of the water used to make our products.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Maintain 100% of population using safety managed sanitation services, inclufing hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/31/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

01/31/2017

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

08/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is FR group all offices.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We inspect, maintain, and monitor our facilities on a daily basis, as well as in compliance with laws and regulations, to ensure that employees have access to safety managed sanitation services, including hand-washing facility with soap and water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We are aimig to maintain to achieve this target every year.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

(10.1.3) Please explain

In July 2019, Fast Retailing adopted a group policy to eliminate the use of unnecessary plastic throughout its supply chain and, where plastic is necessary, switch to recycled plastic or alternative materials. Fast Retailing aims to minimize its environmental impact by reducing quantities of plastic materials used for product packaging and shipping, or by switching to recycled plastic or alternative materials.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Synthetic fibers such as polyester, nylon, acrylic, and polyurethane are produced from petroleum by-products, and the manufacturing process requires a lot of energy. The Fast Retailing Group is working to switch approximately 50% of all materials used, including synthetic fibers such as polyester, to materials with low greenhouse gas emissions, including recycled materials, by the end of the August 2030 fiscal year. For the 2024 products, the percentage of materials with low GHG emissions such as recycled materials was 18.2% of all materials used, and the percentage of recycled polyester was 47.4% of all polyester used. In addition, these petroleum-based materials do not decompose in the natural environment, and there are concerns about environmental pollution caused by the shedding of microplastics during washing and improper disposal. Fast Retailing recognizes the impact of microplastics on the environment as an important issue and is working to minimize their

impact.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We sell some products packaged in plastics.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

In FY2024, we sold 11.4% of total waste plastics coming from Uniqlo and GU stores in Japan and 59.9% of total waste plastics coming from Uniqlo warehouses in Japan as valuables to plastic polymers.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply
☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

47.4

(10.4.7) Please explain

For the 2024 products, the percentage of materials with low GHG emissions such as recycled materials was 18.2% of all materials used, and the percentage of recycled polyester was 47.4% of all polyester used.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from:	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	☑ Yes, we use indicators	☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Australia is one of the major cotton production countries and some cotton production areas in the country overlap Key Biodiversity Areas.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have sourced cotton from Australia for our products.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Qualitative assessment we did indicated a risk of land alteration, however we also confirmed through a more detailed assessment that the risk is minimal. We aim to procure 100% of our cotton from sustainable sources, and working to achieve a long-term net positive impact on biodiversity. Currently, we define sustainable cotton as Better Cotton; cotton sourced from the United States or Australia, recycled cotton; organic cotton; Fair Trade cotton; cotton produced using regenerative.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards
☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Statement was verified in accordance with Criteria of Verification, and the following processes were implemented at a limited level of assurance: ・Evaluation of the monitoring and controls systems through interviewing employees, observation & inquiry ・Verification of the data through sampling recalculation, retracing, cross checking and reconciliation

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

VerificationReportEnv.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chairman and CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute