

Note: This document has been translated from the Japanese original for reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanese original, the original shall prevail.



Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2025 (Under IFRS)

October 9, 2025

Stock exchange listings:
Tokyo Prime

Company name FAST RETAILING CO., LTD.

Securities code 9983 URL <https://www.fastretailing.com/jp/>

Representative (Title) Chairman, President and CEO (Name) Tadashi Yanai

Inquiries (Title) Group Senior Executive Officer & CFO (Name) Takeshi Okazaki Tel 03—6865—0050

Annual general meeting of shareholders date (as planned) November 27, 2025 Dividend payable date (as planned) November 7, 2025

Annual statement filing date (as planned) November 28, 2025

Supplemental material of results : Yes

Convening briefing of results : Yes (For analysts)

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

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

(1) Consolidated Operating Results (1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Revenue		Business profit		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended 31 August 2025	3,400,539	9.6	551,156	13.6	564,265	12.6	650,574	16.8
Year ended 31 August 2024	3,103,836	12.2	485,358	27.1	500,904	31.4	557,201	27.2

(Note) From fiscal 2025, 'business profit' has been disclosed as an indicator representing the profit generated from the Company's core business activities.

Business profit = Revenue - Cost of sales - Selling, general, and administrative expenses

	Profit for the year		Profit attributable to owners of the Parent		Total comprehensive income for the year		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen	Yen
Year ended 31 August 2025	459,153	16.7	433,009	16.4	509,673	17.1	1,411.44	1,409.32
Year ended 31 August 2024	393,605	24.9	371,999	25.6	435,212	(2.0)	1,212.88	1,210.81

	Ratio of profit to equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Ratio of profit before income taxes to total assets	Ratio of operating profit to revenue
	%	%	%
Year ended 31 August 2025	20.2	17.5	16.6
Year ended 31 August 2024	19.4	16.2	16.1

(References) Share of profits and losses of associates accounted for using the equity method

Year ended 31 August 2025: 1,704 million yen

Year ended 31 August 2024: 1,417 million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the Parent to total assets	Equity per share attributable to owners of the Parent
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As at 31 August 2025	3,859,353	2,327,501	2,273,115	58.9	7,408.65
As at 31 August 2024	3,587,565	2,068,254	2,016,535	56.2	6,574.11

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Net cash generated by operating activities	Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash used in financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Year ended 31 August 2025	580,618	(578,922)	(339,139)	893,239
Year ended 31 August 2024	651,521	(82,231)	(269,003)	1,193,560

2. DIVIDENDS

	Dividends per share					Total dividends (annual)	Payout ratio (consolidated)	Ratio of dividends to equity attributable to owners of the Parent (consolidated)
	First quarter period end	Second quarter period end	Third quarter period end	Year-end	Full year			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of Yen	%	%
Year ended 31 August 2024	-	175.00	-	225.00	400.00	122,690	33.0	6.4
Year ended 31 August 2025	-	240.00	—	260.00	500.00	153,402	35.4	7.2
Year ending 31 August 2026 (forecast)	-	260.00	—	260.00	520.00		36.7	

3. CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS RESULTS PROJECTION FOR YEAR ENDING 31 AUGUST 2026 (1 SEPTEMBER 2025 TO 31 AUGUST 2026)

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

	Revenue		Business profit		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ending 31 August 2026	3,750,000	10.3	610,000	10.7	610,000	8.1	660,000	1.4

	Profit attributable to owners of the Parent		Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent
	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Year ending 31 August 2026	435,000	0.5	1,417.92

* Notes

- (1) Changes of principal subsidiaries in the period None
- (2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates:
- (i) Changes in accounting policies to conform with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”): Yes
- (ii) Other changes in accounting policies: None
- (iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None
- (3) Total number of issued shares (common stock)

(i)	Number of issued shares (including treasury stock)	As at 31 August 2025	318,220,968 shares	As at 31 August 2024	318,220,968 shares
(ii)	Number of treasury stock	As at 31 August 2025	11,401,789 shares	As at 31 August 2024	11,481,781 shares
(iii)	Average number of shares outstanding	For the year ended 31 August 2025	306,786,602 shares	For the year ended 31 August 2024	306,707,010 shares

(REFERENCE INFORMATION)

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

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

(1) Non-consolidated Operating Results (1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended 31 August 2025	505,053	15.3	380,827	17.7	424,463	26.5	377,566	23.3
Year ended 31 August 2024	438,206	33.6	323,593	43.2	335,553	33.6	306,135	46.4

	Earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
	Yen	Yen
Year ended 31 August 2025	1,230.71	1,228.87
Year ended 31 August 2024	998.14	996.43

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As at 31 August 2025	1,818,592	1,451,901	79.5	4,710.22
As at 31 August 2024	1,611,968	1,215,597	75.0	3,940.87

(References) Shareholders' equity As at 31 August 2025: 1,445,186 million yen

As at 31 August 2024: 1,208,817 million yen

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

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

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

1. Business Results

(1) Analysis of Business Results for the year ended 31 August 2025

The Fast Retailing Group reported an increase in revenue and a large rise in profits in fiscal 2025, or the twelve months from 1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025, with revenue rising to 3.4005 trillion yen (+9.6% year-on-year) and business profit totaling 551.1 billion yen (+13.6% year-on-year). This marks the fourth year of consecutive record performances, as global customer support for LifeWear—the ultimate everyday wear—continued to rise. We recorded 86.3 billion yen in finance income net of costs, consisting of 52.4 billion yen in interest income and 33.8 billion yen in foreign exchange gains on foreign-currency denominated assets. As a result, profit before income taxes increased to 650.5 billion yen (+16.8% year-on-year) and profit attributable to owners of the Parent expanded to 433.0 billion yen (+16.4% year-on-year) in the twelve months from 1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025.

Capital expenditure increased by 59.7 billion yen year-on-year in fiscal 2025 to 171.9 billion yen. That figure can be broken down into 15.1 billion yen for UNIQLO Japan, 120.0 billion yen for UNIQLO International, 7.7 billion yen for GU, 1.4 billion yen for Global Brands, and 27.4 billion yen for systems, etc. We are actively investing in promoting global operational growth by investing in new stores and automated warehousing, alongside other initiatives.

The Fast Retailing Group is focusing on a number of areas as part of its endeavor to become the world's No.1 brand as an essential part of everyday life that is trusted by all customers around the world. These measures include (1) Strengthening the training of management talent, (2) Pursuing a business model in which the development of business contributes to sustainability, (3) Meeting customer needs and creating new customers, (4) Diversifying global earnings pillars, (5) Expanding GU and our Global Brands and (6) Reforming cost structures to suit an inflationary era. In particular, we aim to continue to open new high-quality stores and enhance our product development and branding at UNIQLO International as the growth pillar of the Fast Retailing Group. We are also committed to creating LifeWear in order to help build a sustainable society. Our aim is to create high-quality clothing that lasts a long time, has a lower impact on the planet, is made in healthy and safe working environments, and ultimately can be recycled or reused.

UNIQLO Japan

UNIQLO Japan reported a considerable increase in revenue and profit in fiscal 2025, which resulted in a record annual performance for the segment with revenue topping one trillion yen for the first time. UNIQLO Japan revenue totaled 1.0260 trillion yen (+10.1% year-on-year) and business profit expanded to 181.3 billion yen (+17.5% year-on-year). Operating profit increased to 184.4 billion yen (+18.4% year-on-year) due to a reversal of store-related impairment losses under other income net of costs. Full-year same-store sales (including e-commerce) expanded by 8.1% year-on-year. Sales remained strong throughout the year, with same-store sales expanding by 9.8% year-on-year in the first half from 1 September 2024 through 28 February 2025, and 6.2% year-on-year in the second half from March 1 2025 through August 31 2025. In addition to capture actual demand by strategically preparing products designed to suit prevailing temperatures and dovetailing those products with marketing launches, we also generated new demand by reflecting on-trend silhouettes and designs in core products such as sweatshirts and jeans. The gross profit margin was largely similar to the previous year, contracting by just 0.1 point year-on-year. The selling, general and administrative expense ratio improved by 1.2 points as strong sales helped improve the store rent and personnel component ratios.

UNIQLO International

UNIQLO International reported a record high performance in fiscal 2025 on the back of significant increases in both revenue and profit, with revenue rising to 1.9102 trillion yen (+11.6% year-on-year) and business profit expanding to 305.3 billion yen (+10.6% year-on-year).

Breaking down the UNIQLO International performance into individual regions and markets, the Greater China markets reported a decline in revenue and a large contraction in profit in fiscal 2025, with revenue totaling 650.2 billion yen (−4.0% year-on-year) and business profit totaling 89.9 billion yen (−12.5% year-on-year). In local currency terms, full-year revenue from the Mainland China market declined by approximately 4% year-on-year and business profit declined by roughly 10% year-on-year. On the other hand, business profit increased by approximately 11% year-on-year thanks to improvements in the gross profit margin and the selling, general and administrative expense ratio in the fourth quarter. The Hong Kong market reported a decline in revenue and a large contraction in profits in fiscal 2025 as a result of product lineup issues and a decline in consumer appetite for apparel. The Taiwan market reported a rise in full-year revenue but a decline in profit. However, profit from that market increased slightly if we exclude the impact of higher royalty expenses.

UNIQLO South Korea and UNIQLO operations in Southeast Asia, India, and Australia reported significantly higher full-year revenue and profits, with combined revenue from those markets rising to 619.4 billion yen (+14.6% year-on-year) and business profit totaling 116.9 billion yen (+20.5% year-on-year). South Korea reported a large increase in both revenue and profit on the back of successful weather-sensitive business development and marketing strategies. Strong sales primarily of core products generated significant increases in both revenue and profit in Southeast Asia, India, and Australia.

Meanwhile, UNIQLO North America and UNIQLO Europe both achieved significant increases in revenue and profit in fiscal 2025, with revenue in North America totaling 271.1 billion yen (+24.5% year-on-year) and business profit rising 44.2 billion yen (+35.1% year-on-year), and revenue in Europe totaling 369.5 billion yen (+33.6% year-on-year) and business profit expanding to 54.2 billion yen (+23.7% year-on-year). Newly opened stores in both regions proved once again extremely successful, and a virtuous cycle has started to emerge in which those successful new stores serve as media beacons that boost brand awareness and consequently e-commerce sales.

Revenue and profit from the United States even increased significantly in the fourth quarter when the impact of additional tariffs imposed by the US government started to appear. We managed to absorb the costs incurred as a result of the additional tariffs and improve the business profit margin by reviewing product prices, reducing discounting, and implementing stronger cost controls.

GU

GU reported an increase in revenue but a large contraction in profits in fiscal 2025, with revenue reaching 330.7 billion yen (+3.6% year-on-year) and business profit declining to 28.3 billion yen (-12.6% year-on-year). GU same-store sales came in at the same level as in the previous year. We were unable to maximize sales due to a lack of hit products that captured mass fashion trends and some shortages of strong-selling items. In terms of profits, the selling, general and administrative expense ratio increased and overall profits declined significantly due to rising personnel costs caused by wage hikes and increased costs pertaining to the opening of the GU store in the United States.

Global Brands

In fiscal 2025, the Global Brands reported a decline in revenue but an increase in profit, with revenue falling to 131.5 billion yen (-5.3% year-on-year) while business profit expanded to 2.6 billion yen (compared to a 0.1 billion yen profit in fiscal 2024). The segment recorded an operating loss of 0.9 billion yen (compared to an operating profit of 0.6 billion yen in fiscal 2024) but that was due to the recording of 3.9 billion yen in impairment losses and other costs associated with the restructuring of Comptoir des Cotonniers operations. The Theory label reported year-on-year declines in full-year revenue and profits after sales of core products struggled to gain momentum, and Theory sales in the Mainland China market were adversely impacted by declining consumer appetite. The PLST brand generated significant increases in both revenue and profit due to strong sales of wide pants and sheer sweaters. Meanwhile, revenue from the Comptoir des Cotonniers label contracted, but the business loss was halved following improvements in both the gross profit margin and selling, general and the administrative expense ratio.

Sustainability

Fast Retailing is advancing its LifeWear concept—the ultimate in everyday clothing, designed to make everyone's life better—to create apparel that emphasizes quality, design and price, as well as being environmentally friendly, protecting human rights and contributing to society. We have identified six priority areas (materialities) for our sustainability activities. The main company activities in the current fiscal year are as follows.

- Creating new value through products and sales: UNIQLO is promoting its "RE.UNIQLO" initiative to transition to a recycling-based society by extending the lifespan of clothes. RE.UNIQLO STUDIO, which offers clothing repair and refurbishing services and sells upcycled items (Note) within UNIQLO stores, had expanded to 63 stores across 22 countries and regions by the end of August 2025. The refurbishing service in particular has been popular with many customers, thanks to initiatives such as collaboration embroidery designs that meet customer needs. We are also working on enhancing procurement of environmentally friendly materials. For UNIQLO's Spring/Summer 2025 collection, the rate of use of materials with lower greenhouse gas emissions such as recycled materials reached 17% of all materials used, and the rate for recycled polyester reached 40% of all polyester used.
(Note) Sold in some countries and regions
- Respecting human rights and labor environments in the supply chain: We continue to strengthen our efforts to improve transparency and traceability, with respect for human rights and labor environments. We require every production partner to comply with our "Code of Conduct for Production Partners" (COC). To ensure compliance, we regularly monitor supply chain labor conditions and ask factory management to resolve any identified issues. We also provide support for improvement. In light of the expanding regulatory landscape in Europe surrounding human rights due diligence, the process of identifying, assessing, and preventing risks of adverse human rights impacts throughout the entire supply chain, we took further steps to reinforce our due diligence framework during the current fiscal year. Key measures included introducing an external human rights risk assessment tool, reviewing monitoring items, and enhancing the quality control system for third-party auditors.
- Consideration for the environment: We have set ourselves the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions at our stores and offices by 90% compared to the fiscal year ended August 2019, and by 20% in our supply chains by the fiscal year ending August 2030. In addition to implementing renewable energy within the Company, we continue to strengthen our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions together with UNIQLO and GU core factories. In the supply chain area, as support for further energy reduction, we began offering energy-saving diagnostics to major material factories and some sewing factories starting in May 2025. In recognition of these climate change initiatives and disclosures, the Company was recognized by the international non-profit organization CDP as an "A List" company, the highest possible rating, in the area of climate change for three consecutive years. We have also been recognized by CDP as a "Supplier Engagement Leader," the highest possible rating, for two consecutive years for our supplier collaboration.
- Coexistence and shared prosperity with the community: We actively address solutions to social challenges to contribute to the sustainable development of our society through our clothing business. The "PEACE FOR ALL" project (Note) has raised a total of 2.588 billion yen in donations since its launch in 2022, with cumulative sales reaching 8.62 million items as of the end of August 2025. In addition, UNIQLO collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to present a joint exhibition on refugee support at the UN Pavilion during the Osaka-Kansai Expo 2025. The pavilion also featured an educational program for junior high and high school students developed by UNIQLO in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to raise awareness about the issue of garbage in the ocean.
(Note) A project selling graphic T-shirts designed by volunteer celebrities all over the world and donating all profits (equivalent to 20% of the Japanese retail price per shirt) to organizations engaged in humanitarian aid.
- Supporting employee fulfillment: We continue to strengthen our global diversity initiatives across the four key areas of gender, Global One Team, disability, and LGBTQ+, through measures such as support systems and training programs. During the current fiscal year, we launched the Diversity & Inclusion (D&I) Issue Resolution Meeting and conducted a D&I survey to strengthen our group's overall diversity promotion initiatives and governance/promotion systems. We identified challenges at each business unit and globally based on the results of the survey, and discussed countermeasures with the management of each global business and the responsible executive officers.

- Implementing good corporate governance: To enable rapid and transparent management, we have a number of committees engaged in open and active discussions. The Human Rights Committee reported cases of customer harassment, discussed challenges and response policies, and deliberated on measures to strengthen the global operational system for our employee hotline. The Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee discussed the compensation structure and amounts for directors, as well as the nomination policy for external director candidates. The Risk Management Committee discussed measures to prevent recurrence of internal misconduct cases and unauthorized third-party access to the Company's information systems while working to strengthen management controls.

(2) Financial Positions

Total assets as at 31 August 2025 were 3.8593 trillion yen, which was an increase of 271.7 billion yen relative to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The principal factors were a decrease of 300.3 billion yen in cash and cash equivalents, an increase of 12.4 billion yen in trade and other receivables, an increase of 429.1 billion yen in other current financial assets, an increase of 36.4 billion yen in inventories, an increase of 86.6 billion yen in property, plant and equipment, an increase of 60.3 billion yen in right-of-use assets, a decrease of 23.8 billion yen in non-current financial assets, an increase of 11.8 billion yen in investments in associates accounted for using the equity method and a decrease of 49.9 billion yen in derivative financial assets.

Total liabilities as at 31 August 2025 were 1.5318 trillion yen, which was an increase of 12.5 billion yen relative to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The principal factors were an increase of 46.1 billion yen in other current financial liabilities, an increase of 7.5 billion yen in current tax liabilities, a decrease of 70.0 billion yen in non-current financial liabilities, an increase of 35.4 billion yen in lease liabilities, and a decrease of 9.3 billion yen in deferred tax liabilities.

Total net assets as at 31 August 2025 were 2.3275 trillion yen, which was an increase of 259.2 billion yen relative to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The principal factors were an increase of 290.3 billion yen in retained earnings and a decrease of 35.1 billion yen in other components of equity.

(3) Cash Flows Information

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 August 2025 had decreased by 300.3 billion yen from the end of the preceding fiscal year to 893.2 billion yen.

(Cash Flows from Operating Activities)

Net cash generated by operating activities for the year ended 31 August 2025 was 580.6 billion yen (651.5 billion yen was generated during the year ended 31 August 2024). The principal factors were cash inflow from profit before income tax for 650.5 billion yen and depreciation and amortization for 216.4 billion yen, and cash outflow from income taxes paid for 202.2 billion yen.

(Cash Flows from Investing Activities)

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended 31 August 2025 was 578.9 billion yen (82.2 billion yen was used during the year ended 31 August 2024). The principal factors were a net increase of 209.6 billion yen of bank deposits, 135.5 billion yen of payments for property, plant and equipment and 185.0 billion yen in net payments for the acquisition, sale and redemption of investment securities.

(Cash Flows from Financing Activities)

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended 31 August 2025 was 339.1 billion yen (269.0 billion yen was used during the year ended 31 August 2024). The principal factors were 30.0 billion yen in repayment of redemption of corporate bonds, 142.6 billion yen in payment of dividends and 140.4 billion yen in repayments of lease liabilities.

(4) Future Business Outlook

In fiscal 2026, the Fast Retailing Group expects to achieve consolidated revenue of 3.7500 trillion yen (+10.3% year-on-year), business profit of 610.0 billion yen (+10.7% year-on-year), operating profit of 610.0 billion yen (+8.1% year-on-year), profit before income taxes of 660.0 billion yen (+1.4% year-on-year), and profit attributable to owners of the Parent of 435.0 billion yen (+0.5% year-on-year).

We forecast the Fast Retailing Group network will total 3,594 stores by the end of August 2026: 794 stores (including franchise stores) at UNIQLO Japan, 1,765 stores at UNIQLO International, 489 stores at GU, and 546 stores at Global Brands.

2. Basic Concept Regarding Selection of Accounting Standards

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

3. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	As at 31 August 2024	As at 31 August 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,193,560	893,239
Trade and other receivables		83,929	96,407
Other financial assets		470,554	899,701
Inventories		474,460	510,958
Derivative financial assets		111,658	94,803
Income taxes receivable		2,210	8,042
Other assets		26,897	24,662
Total current assets		2,363,271	2,527,815
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	245,742	332,351
Right-of-use assets	7	416,712	477,111
Goodwill		8,092	8,092
Intangible assets	7	92,568	91,606
Financial assets		336,302	312,438
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method		19,559	31,361
Deferred tax assets		32,432	40,889
Derivative financial assets		66,995	33,882
Other assets	7	5,888	3,803
Total non-current assets		1,224,294	1,331,538
Total assets		3,587,565	3,859,353
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		388,656	390,149
Other financial liabilities		104,770	150,942
Derivative financial liabilities		12,716	19,250
Lease liabilities		130,744	126,830
Current tax liabilities		65,525	73,072
Provisions		1,774	1,651
Other liabilities		148,201	149,394
Total current liabilities		852,390	911,291
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities		211,147	141,071
Lease liabilities		347,318	386,670
Provisions		52,652	55,711
Deferred tax liabilities		31,896	22,539
Derivative financial liabilities		21,385	12,110
Other liabilities		2,521	2,457
Total non-current liabilities		666,920	620,561
Total liabilities		1,519,310	1,531,852
EQUITY			
Capital stock		10,273	10,273
Capital surplus		29,712	30,998
Retained earnings		1,766,073	2,056,437
Treasury stock, at cost		(14,628)	(14,529)
Other components of equity		225,104	189,936
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent		2,016,535	2,273,115
Non-controlling interests		51,718	54,385
Total equity		2,068,254	2,327,501
Total liabilities and equity		3,587,565	3,859,353

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

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Revenue	3	3,103,836	3,400,539
Cost of sales		(1,430,764)	(1,571,681)
Gross profit		1,673,071	1,828,858
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4	(1,187,713)	(1,277,701)
Other income	5,7	20,384	19,491
Other expenses	5,7	(6,256)	(8,087)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method		1,417	1,704
Operating profit		500,904	564,265
Finance income	6	67,399	99,143
Finance costs	6	(11,101)	(12,834)
Profit before income taxes		557,201	650,574
Income tax expense		(163,596)	(191,421)
Profit for the year		393,605	459,153
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		371,999	433,009
Non-controlling interests		21,605	26,143
Total		393,605	459,153
Earnings per share			
Basic (yen)	8	1,212.88	1,411.44
Diluted (yen)	8	1,210.81	1,409.32

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Profit for the year	393,605	459,153
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income / (loss)	(46)	64
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(46)	64
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(5,695)	(4,609)
Cash flow hedges	47,345	54,901
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	2	163
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	41,653	50,455
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	41,607	50,520
Total comprehensive income for the year	435,212	509,673
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	414,540	482,937
Non-controlling interests	20,672	26,736
Total comprehensive income for the year	435,212	509,673

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 August 2024

(Millions of yen)

(Amounts of yen)

Note	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Other components of equity				Total	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
					Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income / (loss)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash-flow hedge reserve	Share of other comprehensive income of associates				
As at 1 September 2023	10,273	28,531	1,498,348	(14,714)	28	146,031	152,602	302	298,965	1,821,405	51,955	1,873,360
Net changes during the year												
Comprehensive income												
Profit for the year	-	-	371,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,999	21,605	393,605
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	(46)	(5,284)	47,868	2	42,540	42,540	(933)	41,607
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	371,999	-	(46)	(5,284)	47,868	2	42,540	414,540	20,672	435,212
Transactions with the owners of the Parent												
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	1,233	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	1,323	-	1,323
Dividends	-	-	(104,274)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,274)	(19,443)	(123,718)
Share-based payments	-	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51)	-	(51)
Transfer to non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(116,401)	-	(116,401)	(116,401)	(1,465)	(117,867)
Total transactions with the owners of the Parent	-	1,181	(104,274)	85	-	-	(116,401)	-	(116,401)	(219,409)	(20,909)	(240,318)
Total net changes during the year	-	1,181	267,725	85	(46)	(5,284)	(68,533)	2	(73,861)	195,130	(236)	194,893
As at 31 August 2024	10,273	29,712	1,766,073	(14,628)	(17)	140,747	84,069	305	225,104	2,016,535	51,718	2,068,254

For the year ended 31 August 2025

(Millions of yen)

(Millions of yen)

Note	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Other components of equity					Total	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
					Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income / (loss)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash-flow hedge reserve	Share of other comprehensive income of associates					
As at 1 September 2024	10,273	29,712	1,766,073	(14,628)	(17)	140,747	84,069		305	225,104	2,016,535	51,718	2,068,254
Net changes during the year													
Comprehensive income													
Profit for the year	-	-	433,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433,009	26,143	459,153
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	64	(4,228)	53,926	163	49,927	49,927	592	50,520	
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	433,009	-	64	(4,228)	53,926	163	49,927	482,937	26,736	509,673	
Transactions with the owners of the Parent													
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	
Disposal of treasury stock	-	1,348	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	1,450	
Dividends	-	-	(142,646)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(142,646)	(23,872)	(166,518)	
Share-based payments	-	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63)	-	(63)	
Transfer to non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,095)	-	(85,095)	(85,095)	(197)	(85,293)	
Total transactions with the owners of the Parent	-	1,285	(142,646)	99	-	-	(85,095)	-	(85,095)	(226,357)	(24,069)	(250,427)	
Total net changes during the year	-	1,285	290,363	99	64	(4,228)	(31,168)	163	(35,168)	256,579	2,666	259,246	
As at 31 August 2025	10,273	30,998	2,056,437	(14,529)	47	136,519	52,900	469	189,936	2,273,115	54,385	2,327,501	

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

	Note	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income taxes		557,201	650,574
Depreciation and amortization		204,388	216,492
Impairment losses/ (Reversal of impairment losses)	7	(1,700)	598
Interest and dividends income		(66,751)	(65,317)
Interest expenses		11,078	12,834
Foreign exchange losses / (gains)		(621)	(33,826)
Share of (profit) / loss of associates accounted for using the equity method		(1,417)	(1,704)
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,397	1,342
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		(17,394)	(12,718)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		(23,540)	(29,855)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		47,320	476
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets		(876)	(2,479)
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities		31,520	3,852
Others, net		(878)	(11,391)
Cash generated from operations		739,726	728,879
Interest and dividends income received		56,454	64,625
Interest paid		(11,099)	(12,869)
Income taxes paid		(156,361)	(202,242)
Income taxes refunded		22,800	2,225
Net cash generated by operating activities		651,521	580,618
Cash flows from investing activities			
Amounts deposited into bank deposits with original maturities of three months or longer		(441,156)	(1,008,113)
Amounts withdrawn from bank deposits with original maturities of three months or longer		460,241	798,490
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(73,728)	(135,535)
Payments for intangible assets		(30,260)	(27,329)
Payments for acquisition of right-of-use assets		(2,015)	(15,924)
Payments for investment securities		(399,523)	(474,222)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investment securities		403,845	289,149
Payments for lease and guarantee deposits		(6,108)	(6,113)
Proceeds from collection of lease and guarantee deposits		6,302	6,364
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method		-	(13,087)
Others, net		171	7,399
Net cash used in investing activities		(82,231)	(578,922)

(continued)

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term loans payable	4,835	566
Repayment of short-term loans payable	(4,887)	(226)
Repayment of redemption of corporate bonds	-	(30,000)
Dividends paid to owners of the Parent	(104,263)	(142,630)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(18,369)	(26,428)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(146,403)	(140,483)
Others, net	85	63
Net cash used in financing activities	(269,003)	(339,139)
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	(10,007)	37,122
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	290,279	(300,320)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	903,280	1,193,560
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,193,560	893,239

(5) Notes regarding Going Concern Assumptions

Not applicable.

(6) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**1. Changes in accounting policies**

Material Accounting Policies applied in the Consolidated Financial Statement are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year, with the exception of the below newly applied standards.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Group has adopted the below standards.

Standard	Standard Name	Summary of New/Revised Content and Transitional Measures
International accounting standard 7 ("IAS 7") (Revised)	Statement of Cash Flows	Revised disclosures for supplier finance agreements.
International Financial Reporting Standards 7 ("IFRS 7") (Revised)	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	

The above application has no significant impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statement.

2. Segment information

(1) Description of reportable segments

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

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

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

UNIQLO Japan : UNIQLO clothing business within Japan

UNIQLO International : UNIQLO clothing business outside of Japan

GU : GU clothing business in Japan and overseas

Global Brands : Theory, PLST, COMPTOIR DES COTONNIERS and PRINCESSE TAM. TAM clothing businesses

(2) Segment revenue and results

Year ended 31 August 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Total	Others (Note 1)	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
	UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO International	GU	Global Brands				
Revenue	932,227	1,711,833	319,162	138,837	3,102,060	1,776	-	3,103,836
Operating profit	155,805	283,412	33,701	671	473,590	355	26,957	500,904
Segment income / (loss) (i.e., profit / (loss) before income taxes)	170,544	285,295	33,975	(671)	489,143	355	67,701	557,201
Other disclosure:								
Depreciation and amortization	50,754	92,658	19,280	8,303	170,996	406	32,984	204,388
Impairment losses (Note 3)	353	895	632	221	2,102	-	276	2,379
Reversal of impairment losses (Note 3)	(425)	(3,273)	(306)	(73)	(4,079)	-	-	(4,079)

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

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

(Note 3) For details on impairment losses and reversal, please refer to Note "7. Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses".

Year ended 31 August 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Total	Others (Note 1)	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
	UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO International	GU	Global Brands				
Revenue	1,026,096	1,910,289	330,701	131,542	3,398,629	1,910	-	3,400,539
Operating profit / (loss)	184,451	309,319	30,506	(950)	523,327	253	40,684	564,265
Segment income / (loss) (i.e., profit / (loss) before income taxes)	187,125	309,026	31,948	(1,487)	526,613	253	123,707	650,574
Other disclosure:								
Depreciation and amortization	51,913	99,192	19,999	8,954	180,060	452	35,980	216,492
Impairment losses (Note 3)	866	439	215	2,308	3,829	-	4	3,833
Reversal of impairment losses (Note 3)	(3,189)	(12)	-	(32)	(3,235)	-	-	(3,235)

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

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

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

3. Revenue

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

Year ended 31 August 2024

		Revenue (Millions of yen)	Percent of Total (%)
	Japan	932,227	30.0
	Greater China	677,063	21.8
	South Korea, Southeast Asia, India & Australia	540,526	17.4
	North America	217,715	7.0
	Europe	276,528	8.9
	UNIQLO (Note 1)	2,644,060	85.2
	GU (Note 2)	319,162	10.3
	Global Brands (Note 3)	138,837	4.5
	Others (Note 4)	1,776	0.1
	Total	3,103,836	100.0

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

The designated countries and regions are classified as follows:

Greater China	: Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
South Korea, Southeast Asia, India & Australia	: South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Vietnam, India
North America	: United States of America, Canada
Europe	: United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Luxembourg

(Note 2) Main national and regional market: Japan

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

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

Year ended 31 August 2025

		Revenue (Millions of yen)	Percent of Total (%)
	Japan	1,026,096	30.2
	Greater China	650,232	19.1
	South Korea, Southeast Asia, India & Australia	619,417	18.2
	North America	271,130	8.0
	Europe	369,509	10.9
UNIQLO (Note 1)		2,936,385	86.4
GU (Note 2)		330,701	9.7
Global Brands (Note 3)		131,542	3.9
Others (Note 4)		1,910	0.1
Total		3,400,539	100.0

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

The designated countries and regions are classified as follows:

Greater China	:	Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
South Korea, Southeast Asia, India & Australia	:	South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Vietnam, India
North America	:	United States of America, Canada
Europe	:	United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Luxembourg

(Note 2) Main national and regional market: Japan

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

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

4. Selling, general and administrative expenses

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Advertising and promotion	102,126	108,502
Rent expenses	117,063	126,499
Depreciation and amortization	202,898	214,425
Outsourcing	68,997	72,281
Salaries	437,972	469,897
Distribution	123,399	144,192
Others	135,254	141,903
Total	1,187,713	1,277,701

5. Other income and other expenses

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Other income		
Foreign exchange gains (Note)	6,918	5,990
Reversal of impairment losses	4,079	3,235
Others	9,386	10,266
Total	20,384	19,491

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Other expenses		
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,397	1,342
Impairment losses	2,379	3,833
Others	2,479	2,910
Total	6,256	8,087

6. Finance income and finance costs

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Finance income		
Foreign exchange gains (Note)	621	33,826
Interest income	66,747	65,312
Others	29	4
Total	67,399	99,143

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Finance costs		
Interest expenses	11,078	12,834
Others	23	-
Total	11,101	12,834

7. Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses

The Group recognized impairment losses on certain store assets, etc., due to reductions in profitability of the respective cash-generating units ("CGU"). Vice versa, the Group recognized reversal of impairment losses upon revisits in profitability of the respective CGU with reference to improved market conditions.

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Buildings and structures	793	414
Machinery and equipment	-	778
Furniture, fixtures and vehicles	176	112
Land	-	223
Subtotal on property, plant and equipment	970	1,529
Software	300	156
Other intangible assets	27	1,076
Subtotal on intangible assets	327	1,232
Right-of-use assets	1,066	1,071
Other non-current assets (long-term prepayments)	14	-
Total impairment losses	2,379	3,833

The Group's impairment losses during the year are included in "Other expenses" on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Buildings and structures	621	263
Subtotal on property, plant and equipment	621	263
Right-of-use assets	3,457	2,963
Other non-current assets (long-term prepaid expenses)	-	8
Total reversal of impairment losses	4,079	3,235

The Group's reversal of impairment losses during the year is included in "Other profits" on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Year ended 31 August 2024

Impairment losses amounting to 2,379 million yen represented impairment losses of the carrying amounts of store assets to the recoverable amounts, primarily due to a reduction in profitability of certain stores. The Group recognized reversal of impairment losses amounted to 4,079 million yen, upon revisits the profitability of the respective CGU with reference to improved market conditions.

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

The value in use is calculated based on the cash flow projections with estimates and growth rates approved by management, applying a discount rate (weighted average) of 9.6 %. In principle, the projected cash flows cover a five-year period, and do not use a growth rate that exceeds the long-term average market growth rate. The pre-tax discount rate calculation is based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

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

Operating segment	CGU	Type
UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO CO., LTD. stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets etc.
UNIQLO International	FAST RETAILING (CHINA) TRADING CO., LTD., UNIQLO EUROPE LIMITED, etc., stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets etc.
GU	GU (Shanghai) Trading Co.,Ltd. etc., stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets etc.
Global Brands	COMPTOIR DES COTONNIERS S.A.S., etc., stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets etc.

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

Operating segment	CGU	Type
UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO CO., LTD. stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets.
UNIQLO International	UNIQLO USA LLC, UNIQLO EUROPE LIMITED, etc., stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets.
GU	G.U. CO., LTD., stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets.

Year ended 31 August 2025

Impairment losses amounting to 3,833 million yen represented impairment losses of the carrying amounts of store assets to the recoverable amounts, primarily due to a reduction in profitability of certain stores. The Group recognized reversal of impairment losses amounted to 3,235 million yen, upon revisits the profitability of the respective CGU with reference to improved market conditions.

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

The value in use for measurement of impairment losses is calculated based on the cash flow projections with estimates and growth rates approved by management, applying a discount rate of 10.4 % (weighted average). In principle, the projected cash flows cover a five-year period, and do not use a growth rate that exceeds the long-term average market growth rate. The pre-tax discount rate calculation is based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

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

Operating segment	CGU	Type
UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO CO., LTD. idle assets, stores	Buildings and structures; Machinery and equipment; and Land.
UNIQLO International	FAST RETAILING (CHINA) TRADING CO., LTD., etc., stores	Buildings and structures; Furniture, fixtures and vehicles, etc.
GU	G.U. CO., LTD., idle assets, stores	Buildings and structures; Machinery and equipment; and Furniture, fixtures and vehicles.
Global Brands	COMPTOIR DES COTONNIERS S.A.S., etc., stores	Other intangible assets; and Right-of-use assets, etc.

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

Operating segment	CGU	Type
UNIQLO Japan	UNIQLO CO., LTD. stores	Buildings and structures; and Right-of-use assets, etc.
UNIQLO International	UNIQLO AUSTRALIA PTY LTD stores	Buildings and structures.
Global Brands	Theory LLC stores	Right-of-use assets.

8. Earnings per share

Year ended 31 August 2024		Year ended 31 August 2025	
Equity per share attributable to owners of the Parent (Yen)	6,574.11	Equity per share attributable to owners of the Parent (Yen)	7,408.65
Basic earnings per share for the year (Yen)	1,212.88	Basic earnings per share for the year (Yen)	1,411.44
Diluted earnings per share for the year (Yen)	1,210.81	Diluted earnings per share for the year (Yen)	1,409.32

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

	Year ended 31 August 2024	Year ended 31 August 2025
Basic earnings per share for the year		
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent for the year (Millions of yen)	371,999	433,009
Profit not attributable to common shareholders (Millions of yen)	-	-
Profit attributable to common shareholders (Millions of yen)	371,999	433,009
Average number of common stock outstanding during the year (Shares)	306,707,010	306,786,602
Diluted earnings per share for the year		
Adjustment to profit (Millions of yen)	-	-
Increase in number of common stock (Shares)	524,794	461,202
(Number of share subscription rights included in the increase)	(524,794)	(461,202)

9. Subsequent events

Not applicable.

4. Others

Changes in officers

(1) Change in representative

Not applicable.

(2) Other changes in executives scheduled for 27 November 2025

Changes in directors assume approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders for the 64th fiscal term, scheduled to be held on 27 November 2025.

(i) Candidates for new-appointment as directors

Director Takeshi Kunibe

Director Daisuke Tsukagoshi

Note: Takeshi Kunibe is External Director as stipulated in Article 2-15 of the Companies Act.

(ii) Candidates for re-appointment as directors

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

Director Masaaki Shintaku (Current Director)

Director Naotake Ohno (Current Director)

Director Kathy Mitsuko Koll (aka Kathy Matsui) (Current Director)

Director Joji Kurumado (Current Director)

Director Yutaka Kyoya (Current Director)

Director Takeshi Okazaki (Current Director)

Director Kazumi Yanai (Current Director)

Director Koji Yanai (Current Director)

Note: Tadashi Yanai is expected to be re-appointed Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer after re-election by the General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for 27 November 2025.

Masaaki Shintaku, Naotake Ohno, Kathy Mitsuko Koll (aka Kathy Matsui), Joji Kurumado and Yutaka Kyoya are External Directors as stipulated in Article 2-15 of the Companies Act.

(iii) Retiring Director

Director Nobumichi Hattori (Current Director)

Note: Nobumichi Hattori is External Director as stipulated in Article 2-15 of the Companies Act.