

Response to Climate Change

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Honoring the goals set in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change for the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions by 2050, Fast Retailing is continuing efforts to reduce the release of greenhouse gases by our stores, throughout the supply chain, and in the use of our products.

Please visit [here](#) for our TCFD* report.

*Task Force on Climate-related Financial Information Disclosures

Policies Responding to Climate Change

To mitigate our impact on climate change and biodiversity, Fast Retailing identifies and reduces emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) across all business activities, from product manufacturing to product disposal. To further these initiatives, we acknowledge the GHG emission long-range targets set under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Paris Agreement) to reduce GHG emissions by 2050. Fast Retailing has set targets and engages in measures to achieve these.

As local situations vary depending on the energy policies of the countries where we operate, and where our supply chains are located, we have not established a global uniform policy on the energy sources we use. However, we are working to identify best-fit methods for each region, and toward the elimination of coal, introducing renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout the value chain.

Targets

■ Long-term goals

• Long-term targets for decarbonization

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. These targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as science-based targets (SBTs), and are in line with the level of decarbonization required to achieve the Paris Agreement goals.

We will further extend our efforts to achieve the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

*UNIQLO and GU products

Related Links

[Science Based Targets - Target Dashboard](#)

• Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action

In January 2020, Fast Retailing signed the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, sponsored by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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.

Fast Retailing will further strengthen such measures as procurement of sustainable materials, reducing environmental impact in the manufacturing process, and promoting dialogue with consumers to raise awareness, as well as accelerating cooperation within the industry to reduce GHG emissions.

Fast Retailing Initiatives

■ Stores and offices

• Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through energy saving at stores

We strive to reduce GHG emissions by promoting energy savings and reducing electricity usage at stores. Since spring/summer

2014, we have been installing LED lighting in all UNIQLO and GU stores in Japan. We are also working to install LED lighting systems at UNIQLO stores globally.

Currently, we are striving to achieve our emissions reduction target by the fiscal year ending August 2030 and further promoting energy efficiency by installing an air conditioning system that controls overtime use and automatically adjusts to a preset temperature. In addition to implementing measures such as adjusting lighting and air conditioning, we are developing new, highly energy-efficient roadside store format, starting from store-design stage. The UNIQLO Maebashi Minami IC Store, which opened in April 2023, has obtained ZEB Ready* certification for its store design, which combines energy conservation and energy generation. We will continue to increase the number of stores designed in line with this new format both in Japan and overseas.

*A highly insulated building with efficient energy-saving equipment enabling reduced energy consumption, which makes efforts to achieve ZEB (net-zero energy building), which is a building with net-zero or negative annual primary energy consumption.



UNIQLO Maebashi Minami IC Store

• Introducing renewable energy

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.

*Sourcing through PPA (Power Purchase Agreement)

Related Links

- [UNIQLO Addressing Climate Change](#)
- [Data Publication under the Tokyo Carbon Reduction Reporting Program \(Japanese only\)](#)

Supply Chain Initiatives

■ Production Partners

• Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions

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 incorporating activities for energy saving, coal phase-out, and the introduction of renewable energy. To ensure these plans are implemented, we work closely with our partner factories to check progress every three months, and review plans once a year. 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.

<Support for energy saving activities>

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.

<Support for introducing renewable energy>

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.

<Collaboration with External Stakeholders>

In Indonesia, where our production partners are located, we participate in the Clean Energy Investment Accelerator (CEIA), an international public-private partnership program aimed at accelerating the introduction of renewable energy in emerging countries. We are exchanging information with CEIA and other participating companies about initiatives and challenges in the supply chain.

■ **Promoting GHG emission reductions in the sourcing of raw materials**

From our product-planning stage, we encourage the use of raw materials that were produced with lower GHG emissions. Specifically, we aim to increase the proportion of materials with low GHG emissions such as recycled materials to approximately 50% by the fiscal year ending August 2030, and are starting to switch to use them. In 2024, the ratio of products made from materials with low GHG emissions such as recycled materials increased to 18.2% (from 8.5% in the previous year) of total materials used. For polyester, 47.4% (from 30.0% in the previous year) of total materials used were made from recycled polyester.

We have introduced DRY-EX and Fluffy Fleece items of clothing that incorporate recycled polyester fibers, and waist bags using recycled nylon. We are expanding the introduction of materials that place a lower burden on the environment, starting with synthetic fibers such as rayon and nylon.

Related Links

- ▶ [Responsible Procurement](#)

■ **Logistics**

• **Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through greater transportation efficiency**

Fast Retailing pursues a number of initiatives designed to reduce GHG emissions through more efficient logistics.

Initiatives	Brand	Description
Visualization of greenhouse gas emissions	All Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are 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.
Buyer Consolidation	UNIQLO and GU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When shipping from factories to countries and regions, we reduce the number of containers by consolidating shipments with similar shipping dates and desired delivery dates into a single container. This initiative has reduced the number of containers by about 15% per year.

Use of Biofuels	All Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We promote the use of biofuels certified according to the ISCC (International Sustainability & Carbon Certification) EU certification scheme for transporting products from factories to warehouses (by ships) in some countries and regions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Improving Delivery and Loading Efficiency	UNIQLO and GU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We set minimum orders per item for each store to prevent inefficient small shipments from warehouses to stores. Mainly in Japan, we improve the efficiency of deliveries per truck by extending the hours for receiving deliveries at stores, and using the same truck to deliver goods to stores located in close proximity (including some PLST stores). In some countries, UNIQLO and GU deliver orders placed through e-commerce directly from nearby stores to customers, aiming to reduce the environmental impact of deliveries by improving delivery efficiency. We improve shipping efficiency at the warehouse for e-commerce sales using systems that adjust the height of the carton automatically according to the quantity of products the carton contains to minimize the carton size. We reduced the number of cardboard box sizes to improve loading efficiency. This overcomes the inefficiencies of shipping boxes in a wide range of sizes. And we improve loading efficiency by further consolidating deliveries during slower periods.

GHG Emissions

Fast Retailing calculates its GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol, the standard guidelines used worldwide.

■ Fast Retailing (stores and offices)

Units: t-CO₂e; Scope: Fast Retailing

Scope	Items	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024
Scope 1 (Fast Retailing Direct Emissions)	Gas	12,295	10,029	9,738	9,558	8,760
Scope 2 (Fast Retailing Indirect Emissions)	Electricity Location Based*1	308,691	291,190	286,113	297,180	297,360
	Market Based*2	298,566	275,419	159,047	85,502	43,154
Compared to Fiscal 2019 baseline (reduction rate of Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions)		-	-8.2%	-45.7%	-69.4%	-83.3%

*1 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.

*2 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.

■ Supply chain and others

Units: t-CO₂e; Scope: Fast Retailing

Scope 3 Categories	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024
1. Purchased goods and services	4,694,117	4,161,926	4,243,676	3,977,760	3,630,293
Raw materials, fabric and garment production for UNIQLO and GU products (fiscal 2030 target boundary)	4,165,738	3,883,960	3,906,500	3,749,320	3,389,624
Compared to Fiscal 2019	-	-6.8%	-6.2%	-10.0%	-18.6%
2. Capital goods (not relevant)	-	-	-	-	-
3. Fuel and energy related activities	43,836	42,546	24,815	15,536	6,392
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	355,654	378,114	552,711	503,393	644,578
5. Waste generated in operations	120,006	107,578	83,335*1	97,879	87,429
6. Business travel	6,655	7,060	14,822*1	14,891	14,680

7. Employee commuting	61,120	56,402	54,554	54,809	54,031
8. Upstream leased assets (included in Scope 1 and 2)	-	-	-	-	475*2
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-
10. Processing of sold products (not relevant)	-	-	-	-	-
11. Use of sold products (not relevant)	-	-	-	-	-
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	438,926	429,219	764,228*1	750,291	759,664
13. Downstream leased assets (not relevant)	-	-	-	-	-
14. Franchises	10,086	3,405	2,731	1,391	1,348
15. Investments (not relevant)	-	-	-	-	-

*1 Changed emission factors used or boundaries of activity data

*2 Examined and calculated the emissions corresponding to consignment purchases from fiscal 2024

■ Third-party verification

The data on GHG emissions has been verified by third-party since fiscal 2018, and the figures of fiscal 2024 have been verified by BSI Group Japan K.K. The verification scope covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 in the GHG Protocol, which is the emissions derived from energy use in our company's direct operations*¹, and Scope 3*², which is the indirect emissions from the value chain.

*1 The verification scope up to the fiscal year ending August 2020 is for main offices and UNIQLO and GU stores in Japan. From the fiscal year ending August 2021, the scope covers global operations of Fast Retailing.

*2 The verification scope up to the fiscal year ending August 2021 is for Category 1 purchased goods and services: raw material production, fabric production and sewing for UNIQLO and GU products. From the fiscal year ending August 2022, the scope covers all categories of Scope 3 emissions of Fast Retailing.

▶ Verification Report

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