

Hello, I'm Michinobu Yasumoto, president and CEO of Onward Holdings Co., Ltd.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to you all for your continued support of the Onward Group.

Today I'll be using the presentation supplement to provide an overview of our financial results for the first half of the fiscal year ending February 28, 2022.

First, please look at slide 2 of the supplement.


*1. Figures for FY02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FY02/22.
Adjustments: $+3,544$ million yen for sales, $+4,364$ million yen for gross profit and SG\&A expenses.
*2. Unadjusted figures for 1 H FY02/21 correspond to the 1 H FY02/21 figures as shown in the Summary of Financial Results for Q2 FY02/22.
*3. EBITDA $=$ operating profit + depreciation and amortization.

This slide shows our consolidated total results for the first half of the fiscal year. The first-half figures are listed on the right. First, sales were $¥ 80,800$ million, down $¥ 4,100$ million, or $4.8 \%$, year on year.

Impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic continued through the first half of the fiscal year. The fourth and fifth waves of infections hit during the first half, and two separate states of emergency were declared in response. This meant that, despite a relatively favorable start to the fiscal year, there were significant impacts from the pandemic from slightly before Japan's "Golden Week" holiday period through most of the remainder of the first half. This resulted in a very difficult market environment. It was under these circumstances that we reported the sales result I have just mentioned. Having said that, in the first half there was a negative impact on sales of $¥ 16,700$ million due to the closing down of unprofitable businesses as part of the global business reforms that we have been pursuing over the last two years. When excluding this factor, sales increased by $¥ 12,600$ million, or $19 \%$ year on year, for the continuing existing businesses.

A breakdown of sales by sales channel can be found on slide 13 of the presentation supplement, and the results for e-commerce, which we are focusing our efforts on, shows that total consolidated e-commerce sales including overseas sales increased to $¥ 20,800$ million, up $6 \%$ year on year. This indicates that we have been able to achieve steady growth in e-commerce sales.

Going back to slide 2 , gross profit increased by $¥ 2,300$ million to $¥ 41,000$ million, a $6 \%$ year-on-year increase, which we believe to be a positive result of the business reforms that we have been pursuing over the last two years. The gross profit margin has improved by 5.2 percentage points.

Next, let's look at SG\&A expenses. SG\&A expenses were $¥ 44,300$ million, down $¥ 5,400$ million, or $10.8 \%$, year on year. In addition, the SG\&A ratio decreased by 3.6 percentage points, and we believe this was also a positive result of our business reforms.

Regarding operating loss, since, as I just mentioned, the gross profit margin increased by 5.2 percentage points year on year, and the SG\&A ratio was down by 3.6 percentage points, we were able to improve profitability by $¥ 7,700$ million. As a result, operating loss was $¥ 3,300$ million, which was close to our initial estimate.

Next, let's look at the recurring profit column. Partly due to foreign exchange gains, subsidy income, and other factors, we managed to narrow loss more than we had initially estimated, resulting in a recurring loss of about $¥ 2,900$ million.

In addition, with regard to net income, we booked gains on sales in the first half of the year, which were part of our efforts over the past few years to streamline our assets, such as the Company’s non-current assets and shares of subsidiaries and associates. As a result, net income was $¥ 7,400$ million, exceeding our initial estimate of $¥ 2,200$ million.

This concludes my overview of consolidated totals for the first half.

Next, please look at slide 7 of the presentation supplement.Sales declined $5 \%$ or 4.1 billion yen YoY to 80.8 billion yen as the market environment remained severe due to the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic lasted longer than initially expected. (Sales would have increased by $19 \%$ or 12.6 billion yen YoY excluding the decline in sales due to the discontinuation of unprofitable businesses, etc. as a result of business reforms.) E-commerce sales amounted to 20.8 billion yen (up $6 \%$ YoY) of this amount.Operating profit/loss improved by 7.7 billion yen YoY due to a 5.2 pp YoY improvement in gross profit margin and a 3.6 pp YoY decline in the SG\&A expense ratio, mainly as a result of the business reforms undertaken since FY2019. As a result, the Company ended the first half with an operating loss of 3.3 billion yen, almost in line with the initial plan.Net income was 7.4 billion yen, exceeding the initial plan of 2.2 billion yen, mainly due to the recording of gains on sales of non-current assets and affiliated companies' shares.

|  |  | Previous | year's | igures a | adjust | ted to re | flect cha | nges in | evenue | recogn | ition sta | dard*1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  | 2H |  |  |  | Full Y | ear |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Mililion yen) } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Futl Year } \\ \text { (unadiustocos) }{ }^{2} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | FY02/22 | FY02/21 | Change | Yoy | FYo2/22 | FY02/21 | Change | Yoy | FY02/22 | FYo2/21 | Change | Yoy | FY02/21 |
| 1 | Sales | 80,785 | 84,897 | -4,112 | 95.2\% | 93,815 | 99,154 | -5,339 | 94.6\% | 174,600 | 184,051 | -9,451 | 94.9\% | 175,899 |
| 2 | Gross Profit <br> (\% of Sales) | $\begin{gathered} 41,018 \\ 50.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,713 \\ 45.6 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2,305 \\ & +5.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | 106.0\% | $\begin{array}{r} 48,882 \\ 52.1 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,816 \\ 42.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7,066 \\ +9.9 \% \end{array}$ | 116.9\% | $\begin{array}{r} 89,900 \\ 51.5 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,529 \\ 43.8 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +9,371 \\ & +7.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | 111.6\% | $\begin{gathered} 70,702 \\ 40.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| 3 | SG\&A Expenses <br> (\% of Sales) | $\begin{array}{r} 44,312 \\ 54.9 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,692 \\ 58.5 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5,380 \\ -3.6 \% \end{array}$ | 89.2\% | $\begin{array}{r} 44,588 \\ 47.5 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,010 \\ 51.4 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -6,422 \\ -3.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | 87.4\% | $\begin{array}{r} 88,900 \\ 50.9 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,702 \\ 54.7 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11,802 \\ -3.8 \% \end{array}$ | 88.3\% | $\begin{array}{r} 90,876 \\ 51.7 \% \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Operating Profit <br> (\% of Sales) | -3,294 | -10,979 | +7,685 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,294 \\ 4.6 \% \end{array}$ | -9,194 | +13,488 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 0.6 \% \end{array}$ | -20,173 | +21,173 |  | -20,173 |
| 5 | Recurring Profit | -2,862 | -11,454 | +8,592 | - | 4,062 | -8,720 | +12,782 | - | 1,200 | -20,174 | +21,374 |  | -20,174 |
| 6 | Net Income | 7,448 | -15,188 | +22,636 | - | 752 | -7,993 | +8,745 | - | 8,200 | -23,181 | +31,381 |  | -23,181 |
| 7 | EBITDA*1 | -687 | -7,989 | +7,302 |  | 7,627 | -6,144 | +13,771 |  | 6,940 | -14,133 | +21,073 |  | -14,133 |
| *1. Figures for FY 02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FY02/22. <br> Adjustments: $+8,152$ million yen for sales, $+9,826$ million for gross profit and SG\&A expenses. <br> *2. Unadjusted figures for the full year FY02/21 will be shown in the Summary of Financial Results for the full year FY02/22. <br> *3. EBITDA $=$ operating profit + depreciation and amortization. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | @Cooyright onward holongs co.lto. |  |  |

Firstly, our full-year forecast for sales is $¥ 174,600$ million, down $5.1 \%$ year on year. In monetary terms, this will be a decrease of about $¥ 9,500$ million. Sales for like-for-like stores were down about $2 \%$ in September, as difficult conditions continued throughout the month. We're only about a week into October, but the state of emergency was lifted on October 1, and partly as a result of that, the situation at stores and a variety of special events that we've held indicate that, compared to September, vigor is starting to return. There are of course, however, still some concerns about how the COVID-19 pandemic will develop, including the possibility of a sixth wave of infection, and our forecast figures were calculated based on the assumption that impacts from the pandemic will continue through the second half as they did during the first half.

For the full-year forecast, we expect the negative impact on sales of the withdrawal from unprofitable businesses as part of our business reforms to be $¥ 38,100$ million. It’s an extremely large impact and it will be an automatic result of the reforms. Excluding this, however, we expect sales to increase by $20 \%$ or $¥ 28,600$ million year on year for continuing existing operations.

To provide a breakdown, we expect full-year e-commerce sales to increase to reach $¥ 46,000$ million, a $10 \%$ increase year on year. On the subject of e-commerce, at the end of February we completely renewed our e-commerce site platform for the first time in five years, and we refrained from sales promotions and other such activities as we worked on stabilizing this new system, so for the first half of this fiscal year we'd expected to keep sales at the same level as the previous year. However, we're planning to move ahead with promotional activities during the second half of the fiscal year, and we believe that we'll be better able to achieve year-on-year e-commerce sales growth than we were during the first half.

Next we come to gross profit. We're forecasting full-year gross profit of $¥ 89,900$ million, up $11.6 \%$ year on year. In monetary terms this means we're expecting profits to increase by about $¥ 9,400$ million and expect the gross profit margin to improve by 7.7 percentage points. We believe that this also reflects the positive results of the business reforms that we've been working on over the past two years.

Next is SG\&A expenses. We’re forecasting SG\&A expenses of $¥ 88,900$ million, down $11.7 \%$, or $¥ 11,800$ million year on year. We expect the SG\&A ratio to improve by 3.8 percentage points. With regard to operating loss, as a result of the gross profit margin increasing by 7.7 percentage points and the SG\&A ratio decreasing by 3.8 percentage points, we're predicting a significant profitability improvement of $¥ 21,200$ million year on year. As a result, we're expecting to return to the black with an operating profit of $¥ 1,000$ million.

Next, we're forecasting recurring profit of $¥ 1,200$ million. And lastly, we're forecasting $¥ 8,200$ million in net income, exceeding our initial estimate of $¥ 6,300$ million, thanks to the booking of gains on sales of non-current assets and sales of shares of subsidiaries and associates during the first half.

Please now look at slide 9 of the presentation supplement.We expect sales to decrease by $5 \%$ or 9.5 billion yen YoY to 174.6 billion yen, assuming that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will continue throughout the fiscal year. (Sales would have been expected to increase by $20 \%$ or 28.6 billion yen YoY excluding sales decline due to the discontinuation of unprofitable businesses, etc. as a result of business reforms.) We forecast e-commerce sales to be 46.0 billion yen (up 10\% YoY) of this amount.As for operating profit/loss, we forecast a significant improvement of 21.2 billion yen YoY due to a 7.7pp YoY improvement in gross profit margin and a 3.8pp YoY decline in the SG\&A expense ratio, mainly as a result of the effects of business reforms that have been implemented since FY2019. As a result, we expect to return to profitability with operating profit of 1.0 billion yen.We forecast net income at 8.2 billion yen, exceeding the initial plan of 6.3 billion yen, mainly due to the recording of gains on sales of non-current assets and affiliated companies' shares.


Note: The group breakdown is calculated using simple sums. Consolidated totals are after eliminating intergroup transactions.
Note: Figures for FY02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FY02/22.

FY02/22 1H Results by Group Company


This slide shows the breakdown of figures for the consolidated totals by group company.

First, the upper graph of slide 7 shows the changes in consolidated sales by group company. The yellow bar on the left shows sales for the first half of the previous fiscal year, which totaled $¥ 84,900$ million. The yellow bar on the right shows sales for the first half of this fiscal year, which came to $¥ 80,800$ million. As I mentioned earlier, sales decreased by $¥ 4,100$ million year on year. There were a number of factors that caused this. The most significant of these was our withdrawal from unprofitable businesses during the previous fiscal year in Europe, and particularly in Italy, as part of our business reforms. That resulted in a negative impact on first-half sales of $¥ 5,000$ million. The red "Europe" bar slightly to the right of the middle of the graph shows the $¥ 5,000$ million decline in sales from European operations due to withdrawal from businesses. I think that this accounts for most of the overall $¥ 4,100$ million decrease in sales.

Meanwhile, as shown on the left, sales for Onward Kashiyama, the core company in the apparel business, were unchanged year on year. Due to business reforms, Onward Kashiyama closed down a considerable number of its unprofitable stores and withdrew from unprofitable brand businesses during the previous fiscal year, and sales decreased by about $¥ 8,500$ million due to these reforms. I think it can be understood from this that Onward Kashiyama's sales from its continuing existing businesses therefore increased by $¥ 8,500$ million year-on-year, thereby entirely offsetting the loss resulting from the reforms.

The third group of sales figures is for Lifestyle Business. In our "Onward Vision 2030" unveiled in April we declared that we will focus on the growth of the business, and all three of the companies that are at the core of promoting this vision: Chacott, Creative Yoko, and Yamato, achieved increases in sales in spite of the difficult business environment created by the COVID-19 pandemic. In total, we believe that we've already been able to draw on the fruits of the business reforms, even though overall sales have decreased by $¥ 4,100$ million.

To see how the fruits of the reforms have been contributing, please take a look at the lower bar graph, which provides a breakdown of changes in consolidated operating profit by group company. The first half of the previous fiscal year saw very unfavorable results, with an operating loss of $¥ 11,000$ million, but we've been able to reduce this loss by $70 \%$ and reach an operating loss for the first half of this fiscal year of $¥ 3,300$ million. This represents a profitability improvement of $¥ 7,700$ million, and I think that we can explain the breakdown of this improvement with the three factors marked with circles. The first one, on the left, is Onward Kashiyama, our core apparel group company. Sales for Onward Kashiyama remained at the same level year on year, as I just mentioned, but their profitability improved by $¥ 4,300$ million as a result of withdrawing from unprofitable businesses and closing down unprofitable stores while focusing on more profitable businesses and stores. Second, as shown slightly to the right of the center, sales at European operations have decreased by $¥ 5,000$ million due to withdrawing from businesses and other factors, but withdrawing from businesses that were in the red has actually made it possible to reduce the operating loss of European operations by $¥ 2,800$ million. Third, the lifestyle business-related companies, Chacott, Creative Yoko, and Yamato, have each increased their profits, and we managed to steadily increase sales and profits in the Lifestyle Business in the first half.

Adding up the figures above gives us the aforementioned consolidated totals.

Next, I'd like to move on to our full-year forecasts.
Please look at slide 4 of the presentation supplement.


Note: The group breakdown is calculated using simple sums. Consolidated totals are after eliminating intergroup transactions Note: Figures for FY02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FYO2/22.


This slide shows a breakdown of our full-year forecast by group company.

First of all, with regard to change in consolidated sales, we expect a decrease of $¥ 9,500$ million in total, from $¥ 184,100$ million for the previous fiscal year to $¥ 174,600$ million. However, this includes the $¥ 20,700$ million negative impact from the withdrawal from unprofitable stores in Europe, as shown just to the right of the middle of the graph. This is a significant negative factor contributing to the decrease for the full year. On the other hand, as far as areas aside from European operations go, Onward Kashiyama, the core group company for apparel, is targeting a $¥ 5,700$ million increase in sales, and the core companies of the lifestyle area, Chacott, Creative Yoko, and Yamato, are estimating a sales increase of $¥ 2,600$ million in total. Sales for the entire group will decrease by $¥ 9,500$ million because the decrease in sales in Europe will be significant, but we believe that this will ultimately serve to make the entire group's consolidated operations leaner and more robust.

Changes in consolidated operating profit are shown on the lower part of this slide. The breakdown of the operating loss improvement of $¥ 21,200$ million is an improvement of $¥ 13,100$ million for Onward Kashiyama, shown on the left, followed by an improvement of $¥ 5,700$ million for European operations, and then an improvement of $¥ 1,400$ million for the three core lifestyle-related companies. These areas are the main pillars supporting our operating profitability improvement.

This ends my explanation of the consolidated totals and the breakdown by major group company for the first half results and the full-year forecast figures.

Please now look at slide 10 of the presentation supplement.

The new revenue recognition standard will be applied to companies starting a new fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2021. The Group will adopt the new revenue recognition standard early starting in FY02/22.

## Key impact of the new revenue recognition standard on the Group

For transactions with department stores, retail sales will be recorded as sales and rent equivalents will be recorded as SG\&A expenses, whereas previously the net amount after deducting rent equivalents was recorded as sales.

Loyalty point usage fees, which were previously included in SG\&A expenses, will instead be deducted from sales.

The above changes will not affect operating profit.

The adoption of the new revenue recognition standard will unify the sales recognition standards that previously differed by sales channel.

Here you will find an explanation of our company's policy of moving as soon as possible toward application of the new accounting standards for revenue recognition.

We explained this at the time of the announcement of the first-quarter financial results, so I won't go into the details again now, but please refer to this page for more information.

With regard to the figures I went over earlier, all the figures for the previous fiscal year have been converted to conform to the new standards.

This concludes my presentation. Thank you very much for your attention.

## Financial Situation

Hello, I'm Osamu Sato, director in charge of finance, accounting, and investor relations at Onward Holdings.

I'll now go over our current financial situation.

Please look at slide 11 of the presentation supplement.

■ Consolidated Balance Sheet

|  |  | (Billion yen) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | End-1H FY02/22 | End-FY02/21 | Change |
| 1 | Current Assets | 62.4 | 80.4 | -18.0 |
| 2 | Cash and Deposits | 19.2 | 21.3 | -2.1 |
| 3 | Accounts Receivable | 10.9 | 18.2 | -7.3 |
| 4 | Inventory | 28.6 | 34.3 | -5.7 |
| 5 | Non-current Assets | 102.7 | 115.5 | -12.8 |
| 6 | Property, Plant and Equipment | 61.2 | 71.8 | -10.6 |
| 7 | Intangible Assets | 10.1 | 10.6 | -0.5 |
| 8 | Investments and Other Assets | 31.3 | 33.0 | -1.7 |
| 9 | Total Assets | 165.1 | 196.0 | -30.9 |
| 10 | Liabilities | 99.7 | 136.5 | -36.8 |
| 11 | Accounts Payable | 15.8 | 21.9 | -6.1 |
| 12 | Loans Payable | 56.7 | 78.0 | -21.3 |
| 13 | Net Assets | 65.4 | 59.5 | +5.9 |

With regard to the consolidated balance sheets, in line with our direction on asset streamlining and inventory control, total assets decreased by $¥ 30,900$ million compared with the end of the previous fiscal year, while liabilities decreased by $¥ 36,800$ million. As a result, net assets increased by $¥ 5,900$ million.

Total assets at the end of the second quarter, No. 9 on the slide, were $¥ 165,100$ million, a decrease of $¥ 30,900$ million compared with the end of the previous fiscal year, as a result of initiatives such as sales of non-currents assets and inventory streamlining.

Cash and deposits, No. 2 on the slide, decreased $¥ 2,100$ million, to $¥ 19,200$ million, and notes and accounts receivable—trade, No. 3, was down $¥ 7,300$ million, to $¥ 10,900$ million. This was due to improvements in capital efficiency following withdrawal from businesses in Europe.

Inventories, No. 4 , decreased $¥ 5,700$ million to $¥ 28,600$ million due to the withdrawal from businesses in Europe and the curbing of procurement as part of inventory control measures.

As a result, total current assets, No. 1, decreased $¥ 18,000$ million to $¥ 62,400$ million.

Property, plant and equipment, No. 6 , declined $¥ 10,600$ million to $¥ 61,200$ million compared with the end of the previous fiscal year, as a result of sales of land and buildings based on our policy of pursuing more efficient management of assets.

Non-current assets, No. 5 , decreased $¥ 12,800$ million to $¥ 102,700$ million.

Liabilities, No. 10 , totaled $¥ 99,700$ million, a decrease of $¥ 36,800$ million compared with the end of the previous fiscal year.

Notes and accounts payable-trade, No. 11, decreased $¥ 6,100$ million, to $¥ 15,800$ million, as a result of withdrawal from businesses in Europe and the curbing of procurement at Onward Kashiyama.

Borrowings, No. 12 , declined by $¥ 21,300$ million, to $¥ 56,700$ million, as gain on sales of non-current assets was used for repayment of borrowings.

Net assets, No. 13 , increased by $¥ 5,900$ million from the previous fiscal year-end, reaching $¥ 65,400$ million.

Next, please look at Slide 12 of the presentation.

| FY02/22 1 H Financial Situation |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ■ Consolidated Cash Flows | 1H (Million yen) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FY02/22 | FY02/21 | Change |  |
| 1 CF from Operating Activities | 962 | -22,914 | +23,876 |  |
| 2 CF from Investing Activities | 20,022 | 4,500 | +15,522 |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ CF from Financing Activities | -23,966 | 16,025 | -39,991 |  |
| 4 Balance of Cash and Equivalents | 19,261 | 26,265 | -7,004 |  |
| - Capex | 1H |  |  |  |
|  | FY02/22 | FY02/21 | Change |  |
| 5 Capex | 2,385 | 3,229 | -844 |  |
| 6 Depreciation | 2,392 | 2,804 | -412 |  |
| ■ Metrics | 1H |  |  |  |
|  | FY02/22 | FYO2/21 | Change |  |
| $7 \begin{aligned} & \text { Shareholders' Equity Ratio } \\ & \text { (versus end-FYo2/21) }\end{aligned}$ | 39.4\% | 28.9\% | +10.5\% |  |
| ${ }_{8}$ Shares Issued <br> (versus end-FY02/21) | 157,922 | 157,922 | - |  |
| Average number of shares issued 9 during the period (excl. treasury shares, YoY) | 135,607 | 135,298 | +309 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12 |

I'd now like to go over our consolidated cash flows.

Net cash provided by operating activities, No. 1 on this slide, was $¥ 962$ million, compared with net cash used in operating activities of $¥ 22,900$ million in the first half of the previous fiscal year. This significant increase in cash was mainly the result of profit growth coupled with the positive impact of decreases in inventory. Despite the difficult conditions, we were able to return to a positive operating cash flow.

Net cash provided by investing activities, No. 2, was $¥ 20,022$ million. Cash inflow from ongoing sales of property, plant and equipment in line with our policy of asset streamlining contributed to this.

Net cash used in financing activities, No. 3 , was $¥ 23,966$ million due to using the inflow of cash from operating activities and asset sales for the repayment of borrowings.

Cash and cash equivalents, No. 4 , totaled $¥ 19,261$ million, a decrease of $¥ 7,000$ million from the end of the previous fiscal year. The withdrawal from businesses in Europe will contribute to our ability to more efficiently utilize capital that had previously been dispersed among subsidiaries.

Given the total of $¥ 50,000$ million in commitment line agreements concluded with a group of banks centered on three megabanks, we have secured a sufficient amount of cash and deposits.

Capital investment, No. 5 , totaled $¥ 2,385$ million. Investments were minimized and limited to only those deemed completely necessary, and primarily consisted of investments in our new Dalian factory as well as digital transformation-related investments in systems and so on.

Depreciation and amortization, No. 6 , was $¥ 2,400$ million, a year-on-year decrease.

The shareholders' equity ratio, No. 7, recovered from $28.9 \%$ on February 28,2021 to $39.4 \%$ as of the end of the first half of the fiscal year. We've nearly reached 40\%, which we consider to be the level that the group as a whole should attain.

This ends my review of our financial situation for the first half of the fiscal year ending February 28, 2022.

Please refer to Slide 13 onward for the Data Book.

This concludes my presentation. Thank you very much.


## Sales by Channel

Total consolidated e-commerce sales (incl. overseas sales) were 20.8 billion yen (up 6\% YoY). The e-commerce ratio for domestic businesses was $31.4 \%$. The directly managed e-commerce ratio was $87.7 \%$.

*1. Domestic subsidiaries using e-commerce (Island, Tiaclasse, Onward Personal Style, Chacott, Creative Yoko, Yamato, Intimates, KOKOBUY)


## Results by segment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | on yen) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 01 |  |  |  | Q2 |  |  |  | 1H |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | FYo2h2 | FYo221 | Change | Yor | FYo221 | FYoz20 | Change | Yor | FYo221 | FYoz20 | Change | Yor |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Apparel | ste | 28.926 | 24,245 | +4,681 | 119.3\% | 23.256 | 28,623 | -5.367 | 81.2\% | 52,182 | 52,868 | -686 | 98.7\% |
|  |  | amanata | 495 | -1,691 | +2,186 |  | 4,132 | -6,578 | +2,446 |  | -3.637 | -8,269 | +4,632 |  |
|  | Lifestyle | ste | 8.875 | 7,383 | +1,492 | 120.2\% | 8.973 | 8.266 | +707 | 108.6\% | 17,848 | 15.649 | +2,199 | 114.1\% |
|  |  |  | 723 | 329 | +394 | 219.8\% | 770 | 409 | +361 | 188.3\% | 1,493 | 738 | +755 | 202.3\% |
|  | Domestic Total | ste | 37,801 | 31,628 | +6,173 | 119.5\% | 32,229 | 36,889 | 4,660 | 87.4\% | 70,030 | 68,517 | +1,513 | 102.2\% |
|  |  | amempeat | 1.218 | -1,362 | +2,580 |  | -3,362 | -6,169 | +2,807 |  | -2,144 | -7.531 | +5,387 |  |
|  | Apparel | sta | 7.878 | 10,713 | -2,835 | 73.5\% | 2,169 | 4.184 | -2,015 | 51.8\% | 10,047 | 14.897 | 4.850 | 67.4\% |
|  |  | asmenota | 220 | -527 | +747 |  | -707 | -2,304 | +1,597 |  | 487 | -2,831 | +2,344 |  |
|  | Lifestyle | sse | 343 | 1,378 | -1,035 | 24.9\% | 365 | 105 | +260 | 347.6\% | 708 | 1,483 | -775 | 47.7\% |
|  |  | axempan | -251 | 42 | -293 |  | -180 | -309 | +129 |  | 431 | -267 | -164 |  |
|  | Overseas Total | stor | 8.221 | 12,091 | -3,870 | 68.0\% | 2,534 | 4.289 | -1,755 | 59.1\% | 10,755 | 16,380 | -5,625 | 65.7\% |
|  |  | amarame | -31 | -485 | +454 |  | -887 | -2,613 | +1,726 |  | -918 | -3,098 | +2,180 |  |
| Consoldiated Total |  | sun | 46,022 | 43,719 | +2,303 | 105.3\% | 34,763 | 41,178 | -6,415 | 84.4\% | 80,785 | 84,897 | 4,112 | 95.2\% |
|  |  | opantrap Poont | 1,147 | -1,851 | +2,998 |  | 4,441 | -9,128 | +4,687 |  | 3,294 | -10,979 | +7,685 |  |

Note: 1 H represents December through May for European companies and January through June for Asian companies
Note: Domestic Apparel (Onward Kashiyama, Onward Trading, Island, Onward Personal Style, and 10 other companies; 14 companies in total)
Overseas Apparel ( 8 companies in the JOSEPH Group, J.PRESS, Onward Fashion Trading and 8 other companies; 18 companies in total)
Domestic Lifestyle (Chacott, Creative Yoko, Yamato, KASHIYAMA DAIKANYAMA, and 6 other companies; 10 companies in total)
Overseas Lifestyle (Onward Beach Resort Guam and 9 other companies; 10 companies in total)

| Onward Kashiyama (Non-consolidated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Million yen) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Q1 |  |  |  | Q2 |  |  |  | 1H |  |  |  |
|  |  | FY02/22 | FY02/21 | Change | Yoy | FY02/22 | FYO2/21 | Change | Yoy | FY02/22 | FY02/21 | Change | Yoy |
| 1 | Sales | 22,435 | 17,560 | +4,875 | 127.8\% | 18,349 | 23,224 | -4,875 | 79.0\% | 40,784 | 40,784 | $\pm 0$ | 100.0\% |
| 2 | Gross Profit \% of sales | $\begin{aligned} & 13,076 \\ & 58.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,119 \\ 57.6 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2,957 \\ +0.7 \% \end{array}$ | 129.2\% | $\begin{array}{r} 9,392 \\ 51.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,232 \\ & 48.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,840 \\ & +2.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | 83.6\% | $\begin{array}{r} 22,468 \\ 55.1 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,351 \\ 52.4 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1,117 \\ & +2.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | 105.2\% |
| 3 | SG\&A Expenses \% of sales | $\begin{aligned} & 12,306 \\ & 54.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,692 \\ & 66.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +614 \\ -11.7 \% \end{array}$ | 105.3\% | $\begin{aligned} & 12,139 \\ & 66.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,960 \\ & 68.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,821 \\ & -2.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | 76.1\% | $\begin{aligned} & 24,445 \\ & 59.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,652 \\ 67.8 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,207 \\ & -7.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | 88.4\% |
| 4 | Operating Profit \% of sales | $\begin{array}{r} 770 \\ 3.4 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $-1,573$ | +2,343 |  | -2,747 | -4,728 | +1,981 | - | -1,977 | -6,301 | +4,324 | - |
| Note: Figures for FY02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FY02/22. Domestic Subtotal (Excl. Onward Kashiyama) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Sales | 17,202 | 16,036 | +1,166 | 107.3\% | 15,149 | 15,791 | -642 | 95.9\% | 32,351 | 31,827 | +524 | 101.6\% |
| 6 | Gross Profit \% of sales | $\begin{array}{r} 8,439 \\ 49.1 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,564 \\ 47.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +875 \\ +1.9 \% \end{array}$ | 111.6\% | $\begin{array}{r} 7,749 \\ 51.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,146 \\ 45.3 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +603 \\ +5.9 \% \end{array}$ | 108.4\% | $\begin{aligned} & 16,188 \\ & 50.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,710 \\ & 46.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1,478 \\ +3.8 \% \end{array}$ | 110.0\% |
| 7 | SG\&A Expenses $\%$ of sales | $\begin{array}{r} 7,379 \\ 42.9 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,766 \\ 42.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +613 \\ +0.7 \% \end{array}$ | 109.1\% | $\begin{array}{r} 7,711 \\ 50.9 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,695 \\ 48.7 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +16 \\ +2.2 \% \end{array}$ | 100.2\% | $\begin{aligned} & 15,090 \\ & 46.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,461 \\ 45.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +629 \\ +1.2 \% \end{array}$ | 104.3\% |
| 8 | Operating Profit \% of sales | $\begin{aligned} & 1,060 \\ & 6.2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ 5.0 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +262 \\ +1.2 \% \end{array}$ | 132.8\% | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 0.3 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -549 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | +587 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,098 \\ & 3.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249 \\ 0.8 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +849 \\ +2.6 \% \end{array}$ | 441.0\% |
| Note: Calculated using simple sums for the domestic group excluding Onward Kashiyama. <br> Note: Figures for FY02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FY02/22. <br> Overseas Subtotal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Sales | 8,643 | 12,713 | -4,070 | 68.0\% | 2,837 | 4,505 | -1,668 | 63.0\% | 11,480 | 17,218 | -5,738 | 66.7\% |
| 10 | Gross Profit $\%$ of sales | $\begin{array}{r} 3,352 \\ 38.8 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,914 \\ 38.7 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,562 \\ & +0.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | 68.2\% | $\begin{array}{r} 1,032 \\ 36.4 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 4.4 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +832 \\ +32.0 \% \end{array}$ | 516.0\% | $\begin{array}{r} 4,384 \\ 38.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,114 \\ 29.7 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -730 \\ +8.5 \% \end{array}$ | 85.7\% |
| 11 | SG\&A Expenses $\%$ of sales | $\begin{array}{r} 3,339 \\ 38.6 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,232 \\ 41.2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,893 \\ -2.6 \% \end{array}$ | 63.8\% | $\begin{array}{r} 1,713 \\ 60.4 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,664 \\ 59.1 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -951 \\ +1.3 \% \end{array}$ | 64.3\% | $\begin{array}{r} 5,052 \\ 44.0 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,896 \\ 45.9 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2,844 \\ -1.9 \% \end{array}$ | 64.0\% |
| 12 | Operating Profit \% of sales | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 0.2 \% \end{array}$ | $-318$ | +331 | - | -681 | $-2,464$ | +1,783 | $\bullet$ | -668 | -2,782 | +2,114 | - |
| Note: Calculated using simple sums. <br> Note: Figures for FY02/21 have been adjusted to reflect the new revenue recognition standard used in FY02/22. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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