

## Case Study: Uniqlo's U.S. Market Entry Challenges and Profitability Improvement

**Client:** Uniqlo — Asian casual clothing retailer expanding in the U.S. market

**Location:** United States

**Industry:** Retail - Apparel

**Difficulty:** Medium (BCG-style case)

**Focus Areas:** Market sizing, revenue & cost analysis, profitability improvement, strategic recommendations

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### Background

Uniqlo, an Asian casual clothing retailer specializing in jeans, t-shirts, knit sweaters, and dresses, entered the U.S. market five years ago with aspirations of establishing a profitable presence. Despite having stores in major locations—including three mall stores and a flagship store on 5th Avenue, New York—the company has struggled to break even and engaged consulting to analyze the root causes and recommend a path forward.

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### Key Questions

- Why is Uniqlo unprofitable despite seemingly solid revenues?
  - What cost or revenue drivers need adjustment?
  - What strategies can help Uniqlo turn profitable in the U.S. market?
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### Analysis Framework

#### 1. Product

- Product type: Casual clothing with Asian design influence
- Manufacturing locations: China and Bangladesh
- Competitor benchmarking: Comparable mid-tier U.S. and European brands (Gap, H&M)

## 2. Market

- Competitor landscape: Stable, no major economic downturns
- Market presence: Four stores in total (3 malls + flagship)

## 3. Revenue

- Pricing: Average price ~\$40, aligned with mid-tier competitors
- Sales volume (per day):
  - Mall stores:  $1,375 \text{ items per store} \times 3 \text{ stores} = 4,125 \text{ items/day}$
  - Flagship store: 4,500 items/day
- Daily revenue calculation:
  - Mall stores:  $4,125 \times \$40 = \$165,000$
  - Flagship:  $4,500 \times \$40 = \$180,000$
- Annual revenue estimate:  $\approx \$125 \text{ million}$

## 4. Costs

- Cost of Goods Sold (COGS): \$90 million/year (70% of revenue)
- Rent: \$25 million/year (flagship \$18M, malls \$7.2M)
- Store maintenance and utilities: \$5 million/year
- Labor: \$6 million/year
- Storage, markdowns, logistics: \$12 million/year
- **Total Costs:** \$138 million

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## Findings

Unicloth operates at a \$13 million loss annually (\$125M revenue vs. \$138M costs). The primary cost burdens are manufacturing, rent, and inventory logistics. Revenues are stable but constrained by product-market fit challenges.

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## **Recommendations to Improve Profitability**

### **1. Cost Optimization**

- Switch shipping from air to boat to save 5% of COGS (\$4.5M annual savings)
- Share flagship store rent by partnering with another business (e.g., coffee shop), reducing rent by 25% or \$1.75M annually

### **2. Revenue Enhancement**

- Revamp clothing designs and sizing tailored to American customers, addressing style and fit issues
  - Investment: \$12M annually in design/manufacturing adjustments
  - Expected revenue increase: \$23M annually
  - Net incremental revenue: \$11M
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## **Impact**

Implementing these measures will result in a total profitability improvement of \$17.25M (\$4.5M + \$1.75M savings + \$11M incremental revenue), turning the company from a \$13M loss to approximately \$4.25M profit.

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## **Risks and Mitigation**

- Partnership risks with retail collaborators at flagship store — mitigated by careful partner selection
- Potential market rejection of new designs — mitigated by thorough market research and testing

- Inventory stocking delays due to new shipping method — mitigated by warehouse operational adjustments

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## **Conclusion**

By optimizing costs, strategically collaborating to reduce rent, and tailoring products for the American market, Unicloth can achieve sustainable profitability and growth in the U.S.