LUXURY MARKET IN CHINA

MAY 2015

FUNG BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE CENTRE



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I. KEY HIGHLIGHTS

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

China's luxury market moderates; -2% yoy growth in 2014.

 China's luxury market was down by 2% yoy to 15 billion euro (or 115 billion yuan) in 2014, impacted mostly by negative sales growth in watches, men's wear and leather goods. Social gifting has slowed significantly as a result of the government's anticorruption drive, and greatly affected sales of luxury goods

Touristic spending becomes a strong driver of luxury spending

Chinese consumers have strong preferences for shopping luxury goods overseas.
 Chinese visitors were estimated to spend as much as 209 million yuan on luxury goods overseas in 2014

Sales channels see significant changes

Due to the big price discrepancy and relatively fewer choices of luxury goods in China, "daigou" is gaining popularity. Around 15% of Chinese luxury goods spending in 2014 was realised through "daigou" channel; market size is estimated at 55 – 75 billion yuan in 2014. At the same time, benefiting from the establishment of pilot zones for cross-border e-commerce and Free Trade Zones, as well as the emergence of new "haitao" methods, more consumers will buy luxury products via e-commerce platforms

Luxury consumers become more sophisticated

• Luxury consumers increasingly look for low-key, unique products instead of those with conspicuous logos. At the same time, they also show more interest in home grown luxury products that emphasise local craftsmanship and culture

Affordable luxury gains increasing attention

• The skyrocketing prices of some premium luxury brands have prompted consumers to turn to alternative affordable luxury brands that are chic and stylish, but sell at cheaper prices. Some niche brands such as Coach, Michael Kors, Kate Spade and Tory Burch have been expanding rapidly in China over recent years

KEY HIGHLIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Some luxury brands lower product prices in China

 As more wealthy Chinese consumers choose to shop luxury products abroad, some luxury brands have started to cut their prices in China with a hope to drive part of the overseas spending back to the country. More luxury brands are expected to adjust their pricing strategies in China in the near future

Luxury players actively build up online presence

 As Chinese consumers are now used to getting product information, if not buying luxury products online, many luxury retailers have set up their online platforms. At the same time, increasing numbers of luxury brands choose to set up storefronts on thirdparty online shopping platforms such as Tmall and JD.com

Social media becomes an important marketing tool

• Many luxury retailers now use social media platforms such as Sino Weibo and WeChat to promote their latest collections and interact with consumers

Luxury retailers are keen to create an immersive in-store experience

 Many luxury retailers now put more focus on creating an exceptional shopping environment and introducing lifestyle experience in their physical stores, hoping to enhance the attractiveness of their stores and draw customer

Some brands take back China franchises

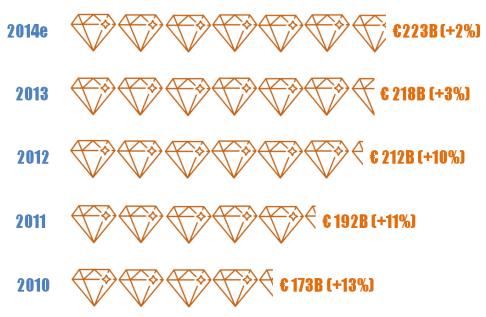
• To better control brand image and oversee expansion, some international luxury brands have started opening more directly-operated stores, buying back franchises from local partners and taking stakes in other China retail partners

I. INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

LUXURY MARKET IN CHINA SAW NEGATIVE GROWTH IN 2014

The global luxury market experienced the first moderation since the 2009 financial crisis.
 According to Bain & Company, global sales of luxury goods amounted to 223 billion euro in 2014* (Exhibit 1)

Exhibit 1: Global luxury sales, 2010 – 2014 (estimates), billion euro, yoy growth %



^{* &}quot;Luxury Goods Worldwide Market Monitor". October 2014. Bain & Company.

LUXURY MARKET IN CHINA SAW NEGATIVE GROWTH IN 2014 (CONTINUED)

- Bain & Company states that the luxury sales in Mainland China decreased 2% year-on-year (yoy) to 15 billion euro in 2014* (Exhibit 2) [Note: The yoy growth would be -1% in yuan terms]
- The slowdown was due in part to the slowing Chinese economy, as well as increasing government efforts to rein in extravagant spending. Consumers' growing tendency to buy luxury products abroad or via cross border e-commerce platforms have also contributed to the market slowdown

Exhibit 2: Mainland China luxury sales, 2011-2014 (estimates), billion euro, yoy growth %



⁸

LUXURY MARKET IN CHINA SAW NEGATIVE GROWTH IN 2014 (CONTINUED)

 Chinese was still among the top nationalities in terms of total sales of luxury goods. China was the fifth largest luxury goods market in 2014, after the U.S., Japan, Italy and France (Exhibit 3)

UK € 13.3B

Germany

€ 10.3B

China

S Korea € 9.1B

€ 15.0B

Middle East

C6.7B

Hong Kong

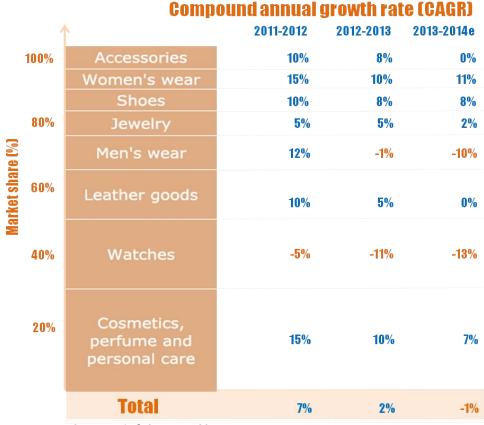
€ 7.9B

Exhibit 3: Top ten countries/ areas by luxury good sales, 2014 (estimates), billion euro

SALES OF WOMEN'S WEAR SAW STRONG MOMENTUM WHILE WATCHES AND MEN'S APPAREL SLOWED SIGNIFICANTLY

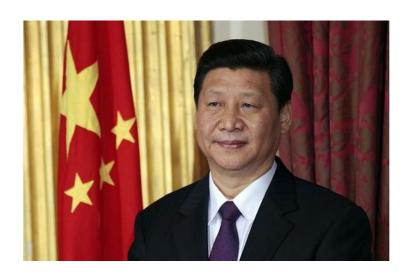
• Among the major product categories, the growth rate of women's wear was more resilient in 2014, up by 11% yoy. Sales of men's wear and watches, on the other hand, recorded negative yoy growth rates of -10% and -13% respectively* (Exhibit 4)

Exhibit 4: Market share of China's luxury market and growth rates by category, 2014



SOCIAL GIFTING SLOWED SIGNIFICANTLY

- The government's anti-corruption drive has greatly affected gift giving in China
 - Being one of the most popular items for social gifting, Swiss made luxury watches witnessed a large decrease in sales in China. According to Federation of the Swiss Watch Industry, the total value of Swiss watches exports to China dropped by 3.1% yoy during 2014
 - A survey by Hurun shows that gift giving among China's wealthiest individuals fell by 5% yoy in 2014*



"In order to fight against corruption, a person's life and death, personal praise or blame, do not matter."

-- President Xi Jinping August, 2014

SELECTED HIGH-END/LUXURY DEPARTMENT STORES

Exhibit 5: Selected high-end/luxury department stores in China, as of May 2015

Department store	City	Place of origin	Selected high-end/luxury brand
SKP Beijing (Formerly known as Shin Kong Plaza)* 新光天地	Beijing	Taiwan	CÉLINE PRADA VALENTINO MOSCHINO FURLA FENDI ARMANI BALENCIAGA GUCCI PRADA VALENTINO LANVIN LOEWE BALENCIAGA
Reel Department Store 芮欧百货	Shanghai, Shenzhen	China	D&G BALENCIAGA Dior BE RALPH LAUREN GIVENCHY GUCCI Pringle LANVIN ALEXANDER WANG
Renhe Spring Department Store 仁和春天百货	Chengdu	China	GUCCI WESSAINTAURENT BALENCIAGA GIVENCHY Cartier BURBERRY EMPORIO ARMANI
Charter Department Store 卓展百货	Shenyang, Changchun, Beijing, Harbin	China	Deg dunhi dolce. Garbana KENZO GUCCI CÉLINE GIVENCHY EMPORIO DIOT CERRUTI 1881 OMEGA TIFFANY&CO.

^{*}The department store is a joint venture between Taiwan Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store and Beijing Hualian Group. Shin Kong Plaza changed name to SKP Beijing after Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store withdrawn from the joint venture in 2014.

SELECTED HIGH-END/LUXURY SHOPPING MALLS

Exhibit 6: Selected high-end/luxury shopping malls in China, as of May 2015

Enterprise	Selected shopping mall	Location		Selected	d high-end/luxur	y brand	
Beijing Yintai Property Co., Ltd. 北京银泰置业 有限公司	Yintai Centre 银泰中心	Beijing, Hefei	LOUIS VUITTON	(A)	ENTINO LAND	EEGA Christian	Cartier Lane(rawford*
Hang Lung Properties 恒隆地产有限 公司	Plaza 66, Forum 66, Center 66, Olympia 66 恒隆广场	Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuxi, Tianjin, Dalian, Kunming, Wuhan	BURBERRY* HERMÉS PARIS	BOTTEGA VENETA CÉLINE LANVIN	GIVENCHY Dior	PRADA D BALENCIA	GIORGIO ARMANI
The Wharf (Holdings) Limited 九龙仓集团有 限公司	Chengdu International Finance Square 成都国际金融中心	Chengdu	MOSCHINO TOMMY	GUCCI GIORGIO ARMANI	LOEWE BALENCIAGA		Navore Fevragamo- BOTTEGA VENETA

SELECTED HIGH-END/LUXURY SHOPPING MALLS (CONTINUED)

Exhibit 6: Selected high-end/luxury shopping malls in China, as of May 2015

Enterprise	Selected shopping mall	Location	Selected high-end/luxury brands
Swire Properties Limited 太古地产	Taikoo Hui 太古汇	Guangzhou	CERRUTI 1881 LANVIN Dior GUCCI BURBERRY
China Resources Land Limited 华润置地有限 公司	The MixC 万象城	Shenyang, Hangzhou, Shenzhen, Cheng Nanning, Zhengzhou, Chongqing, Wux Hefei, Qingdao, Shanghai, Taizhou, Ganzhou, Xi'an, Wenzhou, Nantong, Taiyuan, Jinan, Xiamen, Liuzhou, Shijiazhuang, Fuzhou, Ningbo	xi, CERRUII 1881 LANVIN BURBERRY LOEWE LOEWE

- Thanks to the rapid urbanisation in China over recent years, the development of cities has been remarkable. Small and medium-sized cities, in particular, have attracted massive number of rural migrants. Rising consumption in these smaller cities have created huge demand for luxury products. In recent years, many luxury players have stepped into lowertier cities
- Exhibit 7 shows the footprint of selected luxury and premium brands in China*

^{*} Only direct selling stores are included in the store counting exercise; discount outlet stores are excluded.

Exhibit 7: Store locations of selected luxury brands in China, as of May 2015*

	LAIIID	IL 7. J	lore ic	Catioi	15 01 5	CICCLE	u iuxu	iry bra	iiius iii	Cillin	a, as o	ı ıvıay	2013			
Ranking	City	Louis Vuitton	Hermès	Chanel***	Gucci	Tiffany & Co	Dior	Burberry	Prada	Ermenegildo Zegna	Fendi	Salvatore Ferragamo	Dunhill	Kent & Curwen	Cerruti 1881	Gieves & Hawkes
1	Hong Kong**															
2	Shenzhen	1	1		1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	5	2
3	Shanghai	4	4	1	8	6	8	7	5	2	2	6	7	6	7	6
4	Taipei**															
5	Guangzhou	2	2	1		1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3
6	Beijing	5	5	1	5	4	6	5	5	7	4	4	12	6	11	9
7	Suzhou	1	1		2			2	1	1		4	1	1	2	2
8	Tianjin	2			3	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2
9	Foshan															
10	Macau**															
11	Wuxi	1			1			1	1		1	3			2	1
12	Dongguan															
13	Wuhan	2	1		1	1	2	1	1	3		2	3	3	4	1
14	Nanjing	1		1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1		
15	Chengdu	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	3	4	7	2	2
16	Qingdao	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
17	Xinbei															
18	Xiamen	1			1			1				1		2	2	2
19	Dalian	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
20	Zhengzhou	1			1			1		1		1	1		1	1
21	Ningbo	1	1		1		2	1		1		1		1	1	1
22	Shenyang	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	5	6	3
23	Changsha	1			1			2		2		1		2		
24	Hangzhou	2	2	1	2	2	3	3		4	2	3	2	3	3	1
25	Changzhou				1							1			1	
26	Chongqing	1			2	1		1	1	2		2	4		1	
27	Tangshan															
28	Jinan	1			1	1		2	1	2		1	1	2	1	
29	Zhongshan														1	1
30	Nantong															
31	Yantai				1			1				1		1	1	1
32	Quanzhou															

Ranking Sanking	تن Zibo	Louis Vuitton	Hermès	Chanel***	Gucci	Tiffany & Co	Dior	Burberry	Prada	Ermenegildo Zegna	Fendi	Salvatore Ferragamo	Dunhill	Kent & Curwen	Cerruti 1881	Gieves & Hawkes
34	Xi'an	1			2	1		1	2	2				5	4	4
35	Hefei	1			2			1	1	1		1			1	
36	Jiaxing															
37	Kaohsiung **															
38	Xuzhou															
39	Zhenjiang															
40	Fuzhou	1						1		1		1		1	1	1
41	Changchun	1			1			1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	
42	Shaoxing															
43	Shijiazhuang	1			1			1		1		1		1	1	1
44	Yangzhou													1	1	
45	Nanchang														1	1
46	Taizhou															
47	Huaifang															
48	Dongying															
49	Wenzhou	1			1			1	2	1		1			1	
50	Jining															
51	Taichung**															
56	Harbin	2	1			1	2	2	1	2		2	2	3	3	2
								•••								
60	Handan													1	1	1
								•••								
62	Yancheng														1	1
69	Huizhou													1	1	1
70	Tainan**															
72	Taiyuan	1			1			2	1	2		1		2	2	2
														ı		
75	Jilin													1	1	1
78	Kunming	2	1		2	1		1		2		2	2	1	1	1

Ranking	City	Louis Vuitton	Hermès	Chanel***	Gucci	Tiffany & Co	Dior	Burberry	Prada	Ermenegildo Zegna	Fendi	Salvatore Ferragamo	Dunhill	Kent & Curwen	Cerruti 1881	Gieves & Hawkes
79	Hohhot				1			1		1		1		1	1	1
81	Nanning	1	1		1			1	1	1		1		2	2	1
82	Baoding													1	1	1
							-									
88	Yichang													1	1	
91	Huzhou															1
								•••								
95	Zhoushan													1		
								•••								
105	Guiyang				1			1		1		1		2	2	1
								•••								
111	Ürümqi	1			1			1		1		1			1	
120	Lanzhou				1			1		1				1	2	1
			ı				I						ı	I	<u> </u>	
123	Haikou													1	1	1
													<u> </u>			
167	Shangyu													1	1	
													ı	I	ı	
182	Dandong														1	1
														<u> </u>		\vdash
194	Jincheng													1	1	1
													<u> </u>			\vdash
234	Sanya	1								1		1				
	Tangshan													1	1	1

^{*} This table includes the most competitive cities ranked by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in May 2014 based on their overall economic competitiveness; cities that did not have any selected luxury/premium brands have been omitted

^{**} Hong Kong (#1), Macau (#10), and cities in Taiwan: Taipei (#4), Kaohsiung (#37), Taichung (#51), Tainan (#70) are not included in the store counting exercises

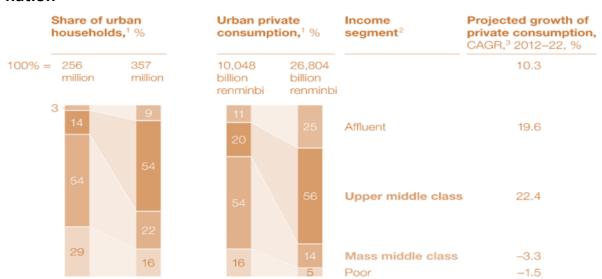
^{***}The outlets of Chanel under the category of "Eyewear", "Cosmetics" and "Fine jewelry/watches" are excluded

II. MAJOR DRIVING FORCES OF CHINA'S LUXURY MARKET

RAPID INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME; A BIGGER MIDDLE-CLASS IS EXPECTED

- Household disposable income has been growing consistently over recent years, and is expected to continue in coming years
- McKinsey & Company predicts the number of "upper middle-class" Chinese (those with an annual income between 106,000 and 229,000 yuan) will increase tremendously in the coming decade 54% of China's urban consumers will be regarded as "upper middle-class" by 2022, up from 14% in 2012* (Exhibit 8)

Exhibit 8: The magnitude of China's middle-class growth is transforming the nation



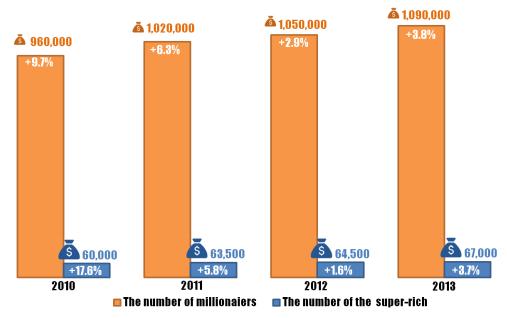
Source: McKinsey & Company. June 2013

^{* &}quot;Mapping China's Middle Class". June 2013. McKinsey & Company.

Number of wealthy individuals continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace

According to Hurun Wealthy Report 2014, there were 1.09 million millionaires and 67,000 super-rich individuals in China in 2013, an increase of 3.8% yoy and 3.7% yoy, respectively from 2012. The growth rates were much slower than that in 2010 and 2011, due largely to the relatively slow recovery of the world economy and slower economic growth in China* (Exhibit 9)

Exhibit 9: Number of millionaires and super-rich individuals in China, 2010-2013



Source: Hurun

Number of wealthy individuals continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace *(continued)*

Exhibit 10: Number of millionaires and super-rich individuals in China, by province, 2013



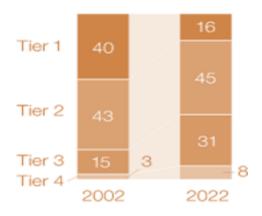
When looking at the geographic distribution of wealthy individuals in China, Beijing took the top spot in terms of total number of millionaires and super-rich individuals with 192,000 millionaires and 11,300 super-rich individuals in 2013; Guangdong and Shanghai came in second and third* (Exhibit 10)

^{* &}quot;Hurun Wealthy Report 2014". September 2014. Hurun.

RISING LUXURY DEMAND IN SMALLER CITIES AND LOWER-TIER CITIES

- The Chinese government has been focusing on promoting the development of small and medium-sized cities and towns over recent years
 - McKinsey & Company predicts the growth of middle-class will be faster in smaller cities in northern and western China than in big cities.
 Smaller cities with populations of less than 1.5 million are expected to be the major drivers of economic growth over the next two decades. These cities will form strong clusters with huge economic potential
 - By 2020, the share of middle-class in tier 3 and 4 cities is expected to reach 39%, up from 18% in 2002* (Exhibit 11). Rising consumption in the smaller cities will also create huge demand for luxury goods

Exhibit 11: Share of middle class by city tiers



Source: McKinsey & Company. June 2013

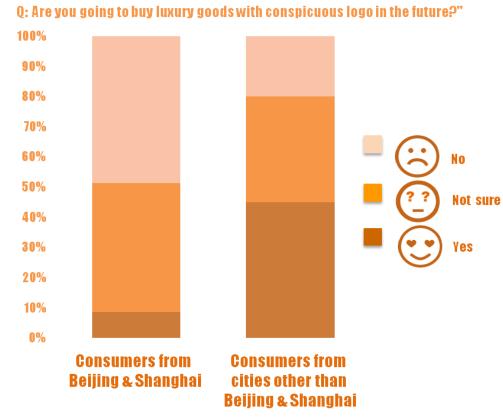
²³

III. DISTINCT FEATURES AND LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF CHINA'S LUXURY MARKET

LUXURY CONSUMERS ARE BECOMING MORE SOPHISTICATED

- Looking for low-key, unique products instead of those with conspicuous logos
 - Instead of selecting luxury products
 with visible logos, Chinese consumers
 now concern more about the history
 and culture of brands, as well as
 brand heritage and product quality.
 The younger generation or
 consumers in big cities, in particular,
 tend to seek luxury brands and
 products with unique and exclusive
 designs to demonstrate their
 personal taste and sophistication
 - Having said that, consumers in smaller cities may still prefer brands with conspicuous and easily recognised logos (Exhibit 12)

Exhibit 12: Chinese consumers' attitude toward purchasing luxury goods with conspicuous logo



LUXURY CONSUMERS BECOME MORE SOPHISTICATED (CONTINUED)

- Increasingly interested in home grown luxury products
 - Although the China's luxury market is still dominated by foreign players,
 Chinese luxury brands that emphasise local craftsmanship and culture are becoming more popular among Chinese consumers
 - Some home-grown premium apparel and accessory brands that have already got increasing international recognition, such as Shang Xia, NE-TIGER and SHIATZY CHEN, have started to gain attention in China



LUXURY CONSUMERS BECOME MORE SOPHISTICATED (CONTINUED)

- Demanding something beyond shopping experience
 - With increasing wealth, China's luxury consumers are looking for something beyond the shopping experience. They are moving away from merely owning a luxury product to "experiencing" luxury; some examples include gourmet dining, private flights, bespoke safaris, luxurious travel tours, slimming clinics and art auctions



POST-90s GENERATION INCREASING BECOME AN IMPORTANT FORCE FOR LUXURY CONSUMPTION

- According to Horizon, a market monitoring company, the population of China's post-90s generation reached 140 million and accounted for 11.7% of the entire population in 2012*
- Similar to the older post-80s generation, the post-90s are also seen as the "little emperors" in the family, thanks to China's one-child policy. They are willing to splurge on luxury products. Moreover, they are tech-savvy and used to getting product information or looking for the latest trends from the Internet and social media. Thus, they usually have higher brand awareness

^{* &}quot;The growing force of post-90s mobile users in China". 14 August, 2012 Wang China Times. http://www.wantchinatimes.com/news-subclass-cnt.aspx?id=20120814000048&cid=1502.

AFFORDABLE LUXURY ON THE RISE

- As Chinese consumers are becoming more discerning, their attitudes towards luxury brands and luxury goods consumption are changing
- Given the tighter anti-extravagance measures, people are more cautious when spending on premium luxury goods. The skyrocketing prices of some premium luxury brands have prompted consumers to turn to alternative affordable luxury brands that are chic and stylish, but sell at cheaper prices
 - Coach, an American affordable luxury brand selling leather goods, has seen strong growth in China over recent times. The company reported total sales growth of more than 13% yoy in the China market in 2QFY15. The company first entered the China market in 2008 and has a total of 121 stores as of August 2014*
 - Other niche brands such as Michael Kors, Kate Spade and Tory Burch have also expanded rapidly in China over recent years (Exhibit 13)

^{* &}quot;Coach Q2 Earnings Beat Estimates but Revenue Falls Short". 29 January 2015. Yahoo. http://finance.yahoo.com/news/coach-q2-earnings-beat-estimates-151503127.html.

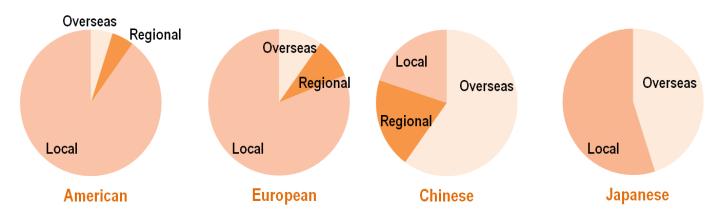
AFFORDABLE LUXURY ON THE RISE (CONTINUED)

Exhibit 13: Number of stores of selected affordable luxury brands in China, as of May 2015

				Price	e range, yu	an (Major	ity)	Total
Brand	Place of origin	Year of entering China	Product category	Women's skirt	Women's leather Bag	Women's leather flat shoes	Men's leather wallet	number of stores (as of May 2015)
COACH	■US	2008	Men's and women's wear, shoes, handbags, accessories	7,950- 11,00	1,950- 3,500	2,000- 4,000	2,450- 3,150	122
MICHAEL KORS	■US	2011	Women's wear, shoes, handbags, accessories	1,600- 1,900	2,500- 4,900	~1,300	n/a	45
kate spade	■US	2011	Women's wear, shoes, handbags, accessories, kids wear, stationery	2,300- 3,500	2,000- 5,000	n/a	n/a	22
TORY BURCH	■ US	2011	Women's wear, shoes, handbags, accessories	2,450- 4,000	4,000- 5,000	2,280- 2,680	n/a	11
aguis b.	■ France	2004	Men's and women's wear, maternity wear, shoes, bags, food & beverages	3,100- 5,400	2,390- 3,590	n/a	2,190- 2,390	30

- Chinese consumers have strong preferences for shopping luxury goods overseas. China's
 outbound tourists amounted to 116 million yuan in 2014, up 18.2% yoy according to the
 Chinese Tourism Academy. Touristic spending has become a strong driver of luxury spending
- Bain & Company estimates that Chinese visitors spent as much as 209 million yuan on luxury goods overseas in 2014. As shown in Exhibit 14, Chinese consumers spent abroad three times more than they spent locally

Exhibit 14: Luxury shopping destination, 2014 (estimates)



Source: Bain & Company; compiled by Fung Business Intelligence Centre

- Hefty import tariff, consumption tax and VAT (value-added tax) on imported goods as well as higher pricing strategies in China have made prices of luxury products sold in China much higher than in other countries. Exhibit 15-17 list the taxes on selected imported luxury products
- Product authenticity, a greater variety of choice and the experience of shopping overseas are other major drivers for overseas luxury consumption

Exhibit 15: Import tariff, consumption tax and VAT on selected imported luxury products in China – apparel

Product category	ı	mport tax rate	Consumption tax	VAT
	Preferential	Regular		
Men and women's cotton coat	17.5%	90%	0	17%
Men and women's wool coat	25%	130%	0	17%
Men's wool suit	25%	130%	0	17%
Men and women's cotton shirt	16%	90%	0	17%
Men and women's silk top	14%	130%	0	17%
Women's cotton skirt	14%	90%	0	17%
Women's silk skirt	14%	130%	0	17%

Source: China customs; compiled by Fung Business Intelligence Centre

Exhibit 16: Import tariff, consumption tax and VAT on selected imported luxury products in China – Handbag, Jewellery and watches

Product category	Import	tax rate	Consumption tax	VAT
	Preferential	Regular		
Leather handbag	10%	100%	20%	17%
Quartz watches	11%	80%	20%	17%
Mechanical watch	15%	80%	20%	17%
Jewelry with diamond	20%	130%	5-10%	17%
Jewelry with gem	35%	130%	5-10%	17%
Pearl jewelry products	35%	130%	5-10%	17%
Silvery jewelry	20%	130%	5-10%	17%
Gold jewelry	20%	130%	5-10%	17%

Source: China customs; compiled by Fung Business Intelligence Centre

Exhibit 17: Import tariff, consumption tax and VAT on selected imported luxury products in China – Footwear

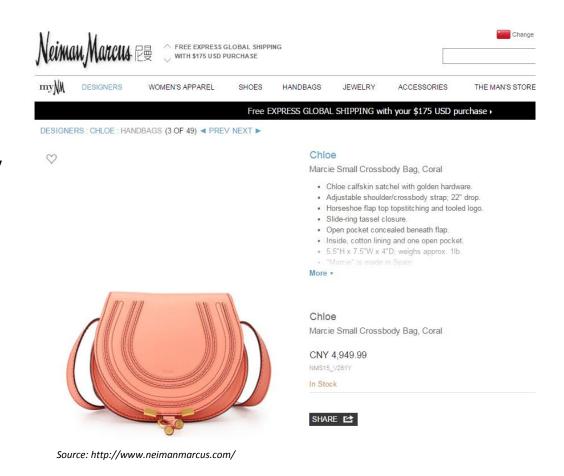
Product category	Import	tax rate	Consumption tax	VAT
	Preferential Regular			
Leather shoes with leather soles	24%	100%	0%	17%
Leather short boots	10%	100%	0%	17%
Canvas shoes	22%	100%	0%	17%
Leather sports shoes	24%	100%	0%	17%

Source: China customs, compiled by Fung Business Intelligence Centre

CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE INCREASES IN POPULARITY

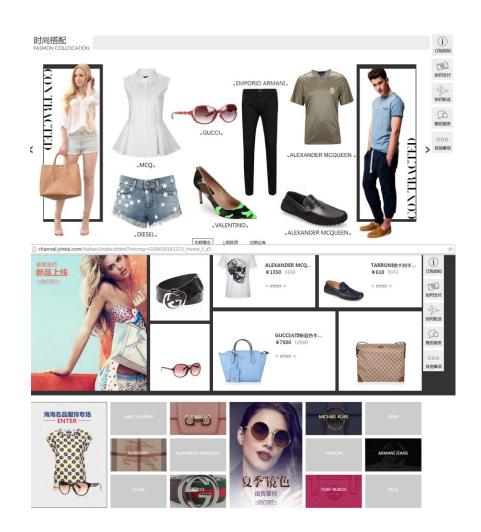
- "HAITAO"

- With China's e-commerce market becoming more mature, more Chinese consumers are indicating greater confidence for buying luxury products online, particularly via overseas online shopping platforms. This type of crossborder e-commerce activity is commonly referred to as "haitao"
- "Haitao" is one form of crossborder e-commerce activity. It has gained popularity over recent years due largely to the price discrepancy between luxury products sold in China and the ones sold in overseas



- "HAITAO" (CONTINUED)

- Eyeing the huge potential of crossborder e-commerce, some highend department store operators have leveraged "haitao" to sell luxury products
 - In May 2015, Intime Department Store launched a "haitao" section on its online platform, Yintai.com. Around 90% of the products sold on the "haitao" section are from luxury brands such as Yves Saint Laurent, Burberry, Gucci, Salvatore Ferragamo, Céline, Michael Kors and Armani Jeans. The prices of the luxury products sold on the "haitao" section are as much as 60% lower than that in the physical stores*. Consumers also have to pay an additional 80 yuan per item for delivery. Moreover, no refunds or exchanges are allowed after purchase



^{*} Product prices exclude taxes. Consumers have to pay personal postal articles taxes; the tax rates are based on different product categories.

- PILOT CITIES AND FREE-TRADE ZONES

- Having said that, many consumers are not quite satisfied with their traditional "haitao" experience. Major causes of dissatisfaction include long delivery lead time, many hidden costs involved, language barrier, uncertainly in product quality and difficult product returns*
- To better regulate cross-border e-commerce, the government has approved seven pilot zones** to carry out cross-border e-commerce services. It has also established a number of free-trade zones (FTZs) to facilitate trade services. Currently, four FTZs have been established in Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong and Fujian

^{*}Tmall Global

^{**} The seven pilot cities approved for cross-border e-commerce import services include Shanghai, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Zhengzhou, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen.

- "DIRECT MAIL" AND "BONDED AREA IMPORT" MODELS

- Meanwhile, two new "haitao" models have been introduced, namely the "direct mail" model and the "bonded area import" model
 - "Direct mail" model consumers buy products from qualified e-commerce platforms or e-tailers; the goods are shipped by international transportation means to consumers (via the pilot cities or FTZs)
 - "Bonded area import" model imported goods are shipped and stored in bonded warehouses in the pilot zones or FTZs before customers place their orders on qualified e-commerce platforms or e-tailers
- Under these two models, imported goods are regarded as personal consumption items; instead of the import taxes, consumption taxes and VAT for general imported goods, the Customs levies import duties on the orders at the tax rate applicable to personal consumption items (or personal postal articles taxes)
- Exhibit 18 compares the tax rates for personal postal articles and tax rates for general imported goods on selected consumer products

- Personal postal articles vs. tax rates on general imported goods for selected consumer products

Exhibit 18: Tax rates on key consumer categories

Product category	Tax rate for personal postal articles	Tax rate for general imported goods				
		Import		Consumption tax	VAT	
		Preferential	Regular			
Apparel and textile (Cotton, wool, silk, synthetic fiber and others)	20%	14-25%	90-130%	0%	17%	
Leather clothes and accessories	10%	10-20%	100%	0%	17%	
Bags (Suitcases, handbags, purses and others)	10%	10-20%	100%	0%	17%	
Shoes (Leather shoes, leather boots, sports shoes, canvas shoes and others)	10%	10-24%	100%	0%	17%	

Source: China Customs, QGTONG, State Council of the PRC

- Personal postal articles vs. tax rates on general imported goods for selected consumer products

Exhibit 18: Tax rates on key consumer categories (continued)

Product category		Tax rate for general imported goods				
	Tax rate for personal postal articles	Import		Consumption tax	VAT	
		Preferential	Regular			
General watches	20%	11-23%	80-100%	0%	17%	
Luxury watches (10,000 yuan or above)	30%	11-23%	80-100%	20%	17%	
Cosmetics	50%	6.5-15%	150%	30%	17%	
Skin care products	50%	6.5%	150%	0%	17%	
Gold and silver jewellery, platinum jewellery, diamonds, and diamond jewellery	10%	20-35%	130%	5%	17%	
Other precious jewellery and precious stones	10%	20-35%	130%	10%	17%	

Source: China Customs, QGTONG, State Council of the PRC

IV. KEY STRATEGIES OF LUXURY RETAILERS IN CHINA

ADJUSTING THE PRICE IN CHINA

- As more wealthy Chinese consumers choose to shop luxury products abroad, some luxury brands have started to cut their prices in China with a hope to drive part of the overseas spending back to the country
 - Chanel has cut the prices of selected product lines available in China by up to 20% starting 8 April 2015*; earlier, Swiss watchmaker Cartier also announced it will cut prices on its watches by 5% in China**
 - It is expected that more luxury brands will adjust their pricing strategies in China in the near future



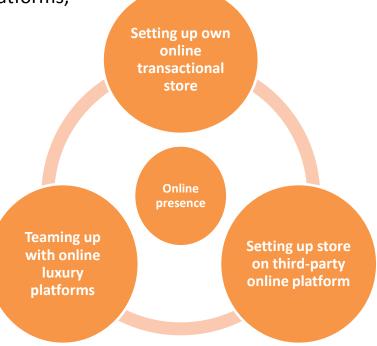
Source: http://www.wantchinatimes.com/news-subclass-cnt.aspx?id=20150325000099&cid=1202

^{* &}quot;Chanel cuts prices in China" 25 March, 2015. Want China Times. http://www.wantchinatimes.com/news-subclass-cnt.aspx?id=20150325000099&cid=1202;

BUILDING UP AN ONLINE PRESENCE

- As Chinese consumers are now used to getting product information, if not buying luxury products online. Thus, having a strong online presence is a crucial component of luxury retailer's strategy
- Some luxury retailers have created informative, interesting and interactive websites to engage with consumers in China

 Others have started selling on online platforms, usually via three approaches:



BUILDING UP AN ONLINE PRESENCE — OWN TRANSACTIONAL WEBSITE

CASE: ARMANI

ARMANI.CN

SHOP ONLINE

Armani has opened own online transactional store in China. Selected products from Emporio Armani, Armani Collezioni, EA7, Prive, Armani Junior and Armani Jeans are available online





Armani China own online transactional store

Payment

 Major credit and debit cards, Alipay, Pay Easy and Cash on Delivery (for purchases less than 10,000 yuan)

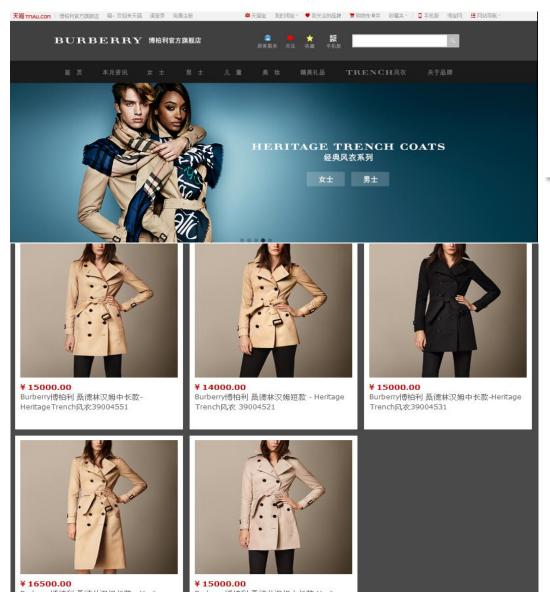
Delivery

- o 1-2 days (delivery fee: 75 yuan)
- o 3-5 days (delivery fee: 50 yuan)

Returns policy

 Returns can be made within seven days of the purchase date; need to ship the products to designated address

BUILDING UP AN ONLINE PRESENCE — ONLINE STORE ON THIRD-PARTY PLATFORM CASE: BURBERRY



In April 2014, Burberry launched its flagship store on Tmall, China's largest online shopping platform. This is the first time that an international luxury brand entered onto the third-party online shopping platform

Burberry China Tmall store

Payment

 Major credit and debit cards, Alipay, Cash on Delivery

Delivery

o 72 hours (delivery fee: free of charge)

Returns policy

 Returns can be made within 15 days of the purchase date; need to ship the products to designated address

BUILDING UP AN ONLINE PRESENCE — ONLINE STORE ON THIRD-PARTY PLATFORM CASE: BURBERRY (CONTINUED)



Apart from opening store on Tmall, Burberry also launched its own online transactional store

Burberry China own online transactional store

Payment

o UniPay, Alipay, Visa and Master cards

Delivery

- o 1-5 days (delivery fee: free of charge)
- o Pick up at retail store

Return and exchange

- No exchange
- 15 days of refund; need to ship the products to designed address

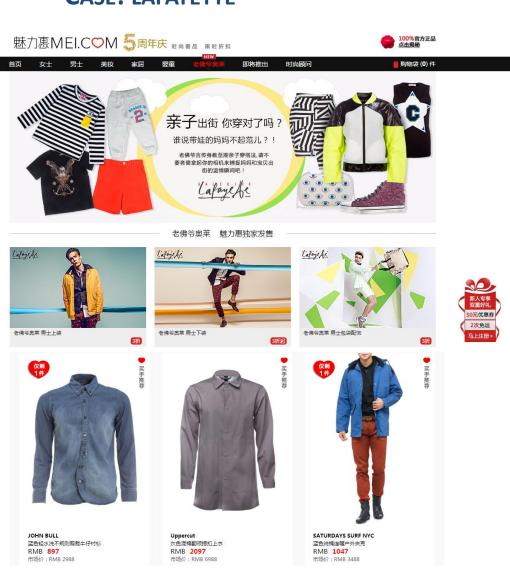
BUILDING UP AN ONLINE PRESENCE — TEAM UP WITH ONLINE LUXURY PLATFORMS CASE: MCM, Agnès B. and LONGCHAMP



MCM and Longchamp granted distribution rights to Mei.com, one of China's online flash discount retailers for luxury and affordable luxury brands, in June 2014 while Agnès B. granted distribution rights to Mei.com in January 2015



BUILDING UP AN ONLINE PRESENCE — TEAM UP WITH ONLINE LUXURY PLATFORMS CASE: LAFAYETTE



Apart from luxury brands, high-end/luxury department store operators such as Lafayette China have also partnered with online luxury platforms

In December 2014, Lafayette China formed a partnership with Mei.com. Selected products sold at Lafayette China are available at Mei.com. The prices of Lafayette China's products sold on Mei.com are as much as 60% lower than that in the physical stores *

Lafayette China Mei.com store

Payment

Major credit and debit cards, Cash on Delivery

Delivery

 3-10 days (delivery fee: free of charge for purchasing above 688 yuan)

Returns policy

 Returns can be made within 7 days of the purchase date; need to ship the products to designated address

- Riding the boom of the e-commerce sector in China, many luxury retailers in China are making huge digital marketing efforts to increase brand equity. Social media has become an increasingly common marketing tool
- Some luxury retailers use Sina Weibo and WeChat to interact with their consumers, while
 others use online video sharing platforms to promote their latest collections and engage with
 consumers

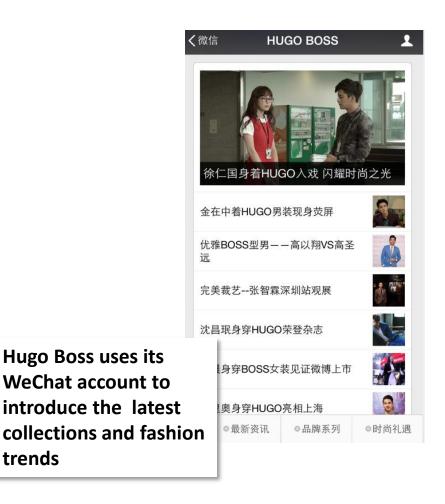
CASE: DIOR

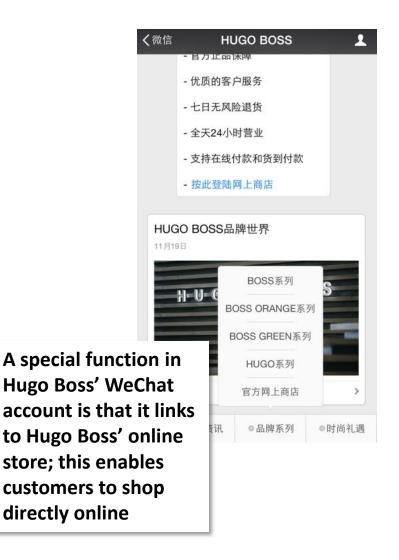


Dior has introduced its latest collections and broadcasted latest fashion trends and promotional events via its Weibo account. It updates the account on a daily basis. As of 30 April, 2015, Dior's Weibo account had 1,375,344 followers

CASE: HUGO BOSS

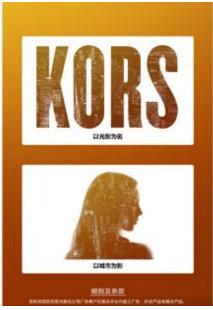
trends





CASE: MICHAEL KORS

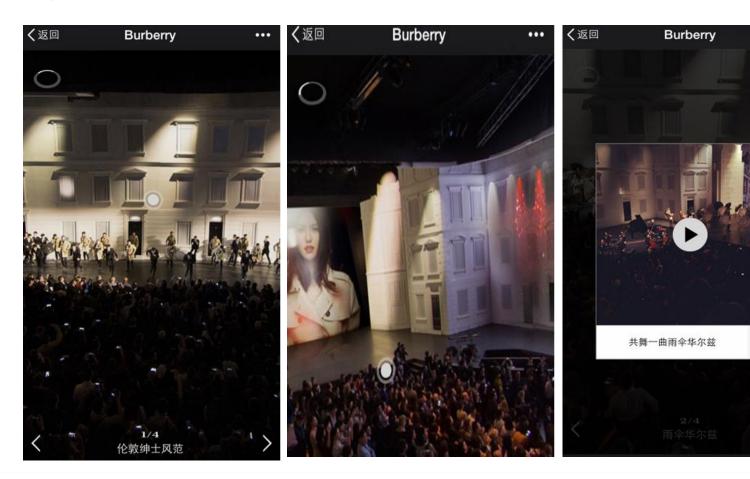






In September 2014, affordable luxury brand Michael Kors launched an "All Access Kors campaign" for its fashion show livestream on its WeChat account. The campaign allows Michael Kors' WeChat followers to create their own personalised All Access Kors imagery – they can upload their selfie, or write their name, which is then shown in silhouette against the New York skyline. Once the imagery is created, consumers can shake their device or swipe their screen to see different angles of the skyline. The fashion show was also being broadcasted on Michael Kor's WeChat account

CASE: BURBERRY



In April 2014, Burberry celebrated the opening of its Shanghai flagship store by organising an immersive theatrical event

Consumers could view the highlights of the event with 360° Virtual Tours via WeChat

×

LEVERAGING SOCIAL MEDIA TO BUILD BRAND IMAGE CASE: TIFFANY & CO.



Tiffany & Co. uploaded its "Tiffany True Love Story", a collection of short videos, on Youku, a leading video hosting platform in China, hoping that customers can resonate romantic love stories with its jewellery

SOME BRANDS TAKING BACK CHINA FRANCHISES

- To better control brand image and oversee expansion, some big brands have started opening more directly-operated stores, buying back franchises from local partners and taking stakes in other China retail partners
 - In July 2014, Hugo Boss bought back a 40% stake in its Chinese mainland and Macau joint venture from franchise partner Rainbow Group*
 - Other luxury brands such as Coach** and Burberry*** have also bought back franchises from local partners
 or ended partnership with them to resume direct control over their China stores

^{* &}quot;Hugo Boss Takes Distribution Rights in China". 4 July, 2014. Yicai. http://www.yicai.com/news/2014/07/3988901.html.

^{** &}quot;Coach to accelerate expansion in China; to open 30 stores per year". 8 February, 2012, Sina. http://fashion.eladies.sina.com.cn/industry/2012/0208/092828730.shtml.

^{*** &}quot;Burberry'e sales reached 1 bilion pounts;takes back distribuion rigthts in China". 25 November, 2013. Ladymax. http://news.ladymax.cn/201311/25-20167.html

BONDING WITH THE CONSUMERS

 Many luxury retailers understand the importance of creating an emotional connection between the brand and the consumers. Some of them have organised special events to educate consumers about the brand story and hope to engage consumers in a more interactive way

BONDING WITH THE CONSUMERS

CASE: CARTIER



Source: http://revo-online.com/cartier-time-art-mechanics-of-passion-now-in-shanghai/

Shanghai in October 2014. The exhibition not only featured historic works from the brand's earliest days, but also included 3D movies and live demonstration by watchmakers

BONDING WITH THE CONSUMERS

CASE: BURBERRY





请于下方输入姓名首字母缩写 打造My Burberry专属香氛

AMB

立即预览

EG 专属香氛

浏览店铺信息

探索全新香氛系列

In December 2014, Burberry launched a program on its WeChat account, allowing its customers to create their own customised engraved "exclusive" perfume

The tailor-made perfume can be ordered on its online platform on Tmall



INCORPORATING CHINESE ELEMENTS IN PRODUCT DESIGN

 To cater to the preferences of Chinese consumers, some luxury brands have combined modernity and international vision with Chinese traditional elements in their collections



Italian luxury fashion brand Robert Cavalli also launched a porcelain dragon dish inspired dress in 2014

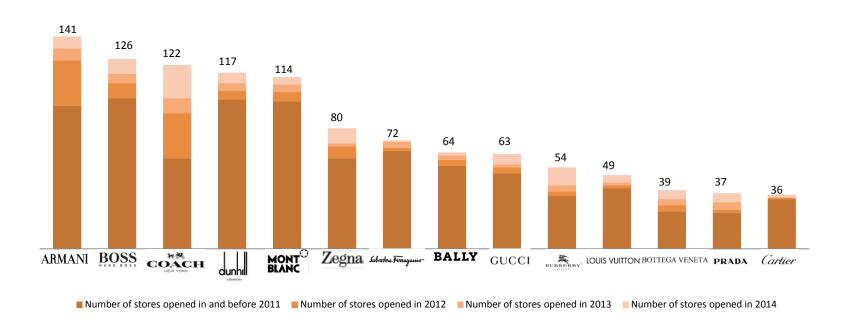


Inspired by the design of an ancient incense-burning vessel, Italian fashion designer Valentino, incorporated blue floral embroidery in its Fall/Winter 2013-2014 Ready-To-Wear collection

PREMIUM LUXURY BRANDS SCALE DOWN NEW STORE OPENINGS

 Given the challenging times, some premium luxury brands have shifted their focus from aggressive store openings to closing underperformed stores and improving existing store productivity

Exhibit 19: Number of stores in China for selected luxury brands (from 2009 to 2014)



CREATING IMMERSIVE IN-STORE EXPERIENCE

- Without doubt, an increasing number of luxury consumers now tend to shop online, particularly from overseas shopping platforms; however, many still prefer to shop at the physical stores for reasons such as product authenticity, being able to touch and feel the product, and enjoy the shopping environment of the physical store
- An increasing number of luxury retailers use their physical stores to maintain exclusivity, as well as to provide an exceptional shopping environment and introduce lifestyle experience

CREATING IMMERSIVE IN-STORE EXPERIENCE

CASE: ALFRED DUNHILL



Alfred Dunhill had opened an "Aquarium by Kee" bar in its Shanghai flagship store, with the aim of bring together its brand and lifestyle experience. With a cozy environment, the Aquarium Bar serves as a club as well as provides other services for its VIPs. Restaurant, spa, barber shop, bespoke tailor services and Bentley chauffeur services are available at the flagship store



Source: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cityguide/2009-07/13/content_8421243.htm http://theartisanista.com/alfred-dunhill-flagship-stores-villas-shanghai-london/

CATERING TO THE NEEDS OF THE RICH TRAVELLING CHINESE

- With more and more Chinese consumers choose to buy luxury goods abroad, luxury retailers have hired sales associates whom can speak Chinese and better understand Chinese consumers' needs
- At the same time, to satisfy the last minute shopping needs of the rich travelling Chinese, luxury retailers are keen to open stores in international and domestic airports



CATERING TO THE NEEDS OF THE RICH TRAVELLING CHINESE

CASE: BURBERRY



Source: http://blog.livedoor.jp/inductreversal74/archives/4867905.html

Eyeing the rich travelling Chinese, Burberry has reportedly recruited over 150 Mandarin speaking sales associates across popular cities across Asia



CATERING TO THE NEEDS OF THE RICH TRAVELLING CHINESE

CASE: HARRODS

bit+Cards/S1TD77iiC0H/Michael+Ward



Source: http://www.zimbio.com/pictures/qJ9vqroQIb4/Harrods+Customers+Use+UnionPay+De To make payment easier for Chinese consumers, some luxury retailers such as Harrods now accept China UnionPay, the only domestic credit card available in China, allowing Chinese consumers to make payments directly from their domestic bank accounts



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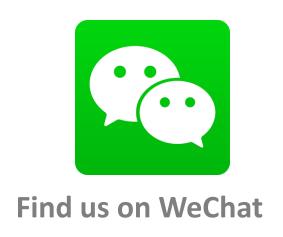
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