

Speaker 演讲者



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Selected KPMG luxury brand clients	Bally, Bottega Veneta, Bvlgari, Burberry, Cartier, Escada, Estee Lauder, Gucci, Haagen Dazs, Hugo Boss, Sisley, Swatch

KPMG Thought Leadership

毕马威领先思维



Case studies

部分案例



DINESH TANDON BALLY



LARS HUNDBORG BOWERS & WILKINS ASIA



BERNARD FORNAS CARTIER



WILLIAM LI HIERSUN DIAMOND



THIBAULT VILLET GLAMOUR SALES



DIRK PAULSEN PATEK PHILIPPE



CON CONSTANDIS



PAUL CADMAN PERNOD RICARD CHINA SALVATORE FERRAGAMO



JIANG QIONG ER SHANG XIA



VANESSA HERRERA SOTHEBY'S CHINA & SOUTHEAST ASIA



JAMIE RITCHIE SOTHEBY'S WINE



Few barriers to entry

较少的进入壁垒



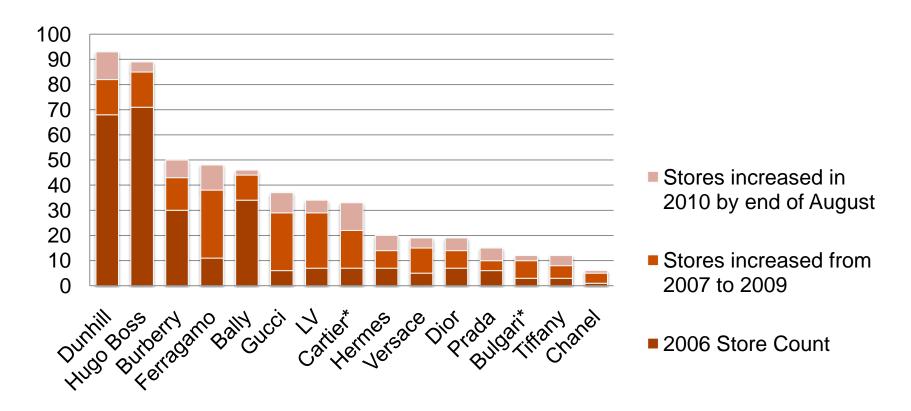




Bai Jiu Restricted

Store Count growth of Selected Luxury Brands 部分奢侈品品牌近年来的门店增长

Source: Bain, China luxury market study November 2010

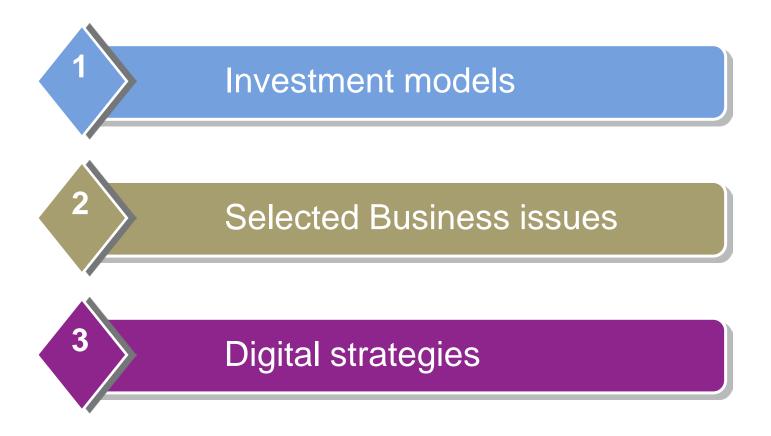


^{*}Cartier and Bulgari store data excludes its watch & leather wholesaling channels

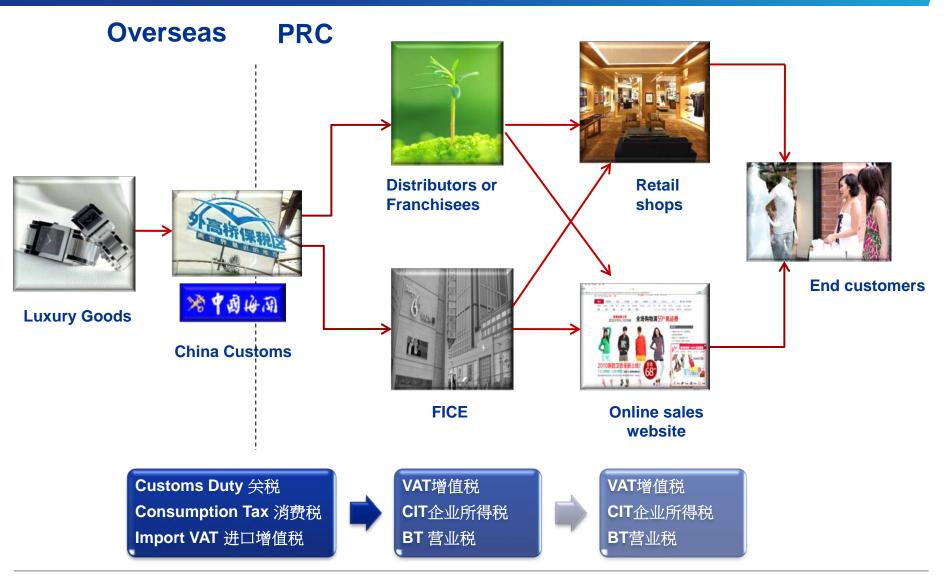


Business strategies for luxury brands

奢侈品品牌经营战略



Business models overview - Flow from overseas to China 商业模式演变- 货物进入中国市场流程



Common models – Franchise, distributors, dealers

商业模式-特许加盟、经销商、代理商

Pros

- Initial low risk/high speed Market entry
- Low investment capital for branches/stores/ WFOEs
- Low administrative costs for daily operations







Franchisees



End customer

Cons

- Restrictions on franchising
- Risk to the brand reputation:
- Quality of store experience
- slow inventory turnover
- Lower/shared profit margins

Common models – Dept store Counters, Shop-in-shop 商业模式-百货商场专柜、店中店

Pros

- Lower capital cost
- Halo effect from other store brands
- Lower administrative cost for daily operations







Sho<mark>ppin</mark>g mall



End customer

Cons

- Poor Cashflow from some landlords and bad debt risk
- Less control over the brand if location not maintained by landlord
- Shared margins with landlords
- Short leases and risk of disputes

Common models – Retail (Sales via self-own stores)

商业模式-自营零售

Pros

- Control over branding
- Control over service quality
- Easier to implement consistent global brand
- Government support







Self-own stores



End customer

Cons

- Large capital outlay and
- Longer time to set up retail branches
- Higher cost maintain own stores and employees
- Transfer of goods among branches are subject to Value Added Tax ("VAT")
- Higher compliance risk

Business issue 1- Transfer prices & Customs

转移定价及关税



Hong Kong Market

HK\$ 100,000





China Market

RMB 100,000 = HK\$ 120,000



Business issue 2— Tax credits for fit out costs

固定资产的增值税抵扣



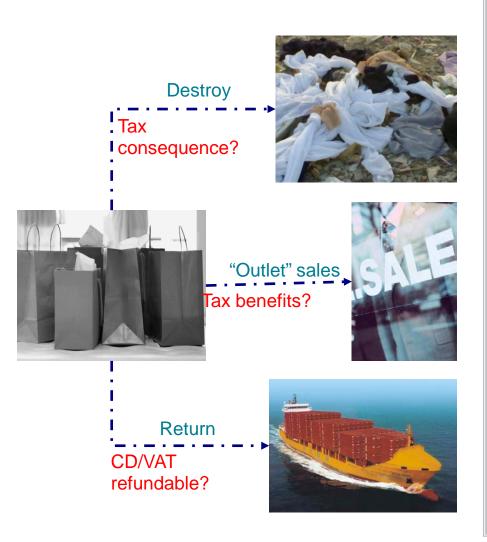
Input VAT deductible?

Since 2009:

- Is input VAT on fixed assets creditable?
- Invoicing arrangement

Business issue 3 – Old products/ Outlets

过季商品/奥特莱斯



Return to overseas:

- Goods return with refund of import customs duty ("CD") and VAT
- Goods compensated at nil costs
- Resale of goods for return

Destroy within China:

- CIT: Asset loss verification report required for deduction
- VAT: Input VAT to be transferred out

Sales within China: (to outlets)

- CIT: Loss deductible
- VAT: Input VAT creditable

Business issue 4 – promotional costs

促销成本



What is the PRC tax consequence of different types of promotion activities?

Discount:

- CIT: taxed on net amount
- VAT: taxed on net amount

Rebate/returns:

- CIT: net amount
- VAT: red-inked invoice required or credit from net sales

Buy one & get one free:

- CIT: no deemed sales and treated as packaged sales
- VAT: deemed sales (at fair value)

Grant of free products:

- CIT: deemed sales (at purchase cost for trading company)
- VAT: deemed sales (at fair value)
- Individual Income Tax ("IIT"): 20%



Business issue 5 – taxes on cosmetics

对化妆品的税务处理



Free sample products:

- CIT:
 - -No deemed sales (if purchased)
 - Treat as packaged sales
 - No deduction limit
- VAT:
 - Deemed sales (at fair value)

Tester products:

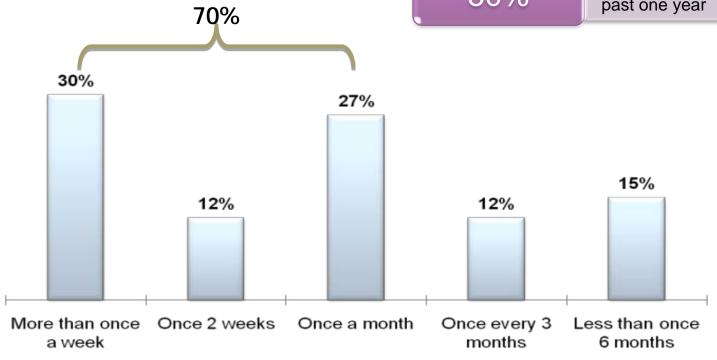
- CIT:
 - Deemed sales (at purchase cost for trading company)
 - Deduction limit: 15% of revenue
- VAT:
 - Deemed sales (at fair value)

Digital strategies

电子化战略

Near 70% potential luxury consumers search for luxury brands on internet at least once a month.





Profile of Luxury Brands on the internet

信息化时代下奢侈品品牌市场表现











Your products (and imitators) are already there on Taobao!

Visibility
of
official
brand
websites?

Emergence of specialist Online luxury retailers

E.g.: Glamour-Sales,

YOOX, Zooq

Seeking out opinion leaders Buried on Chinese specific platforms

Source: Reach of George Washington University

Shopping online for luxury products

网上购买奢侈品

To what extent are you interested in purchasing luxury goods on internet?

- Not interested at all
- Neutral
- Very much interested

- Somewhat interested
- Somewhat not interested

9%	34%	34%	16%	6%
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Motivation		
Better price	79%	
Ease of comparison	67%	
Effort saving	56%	

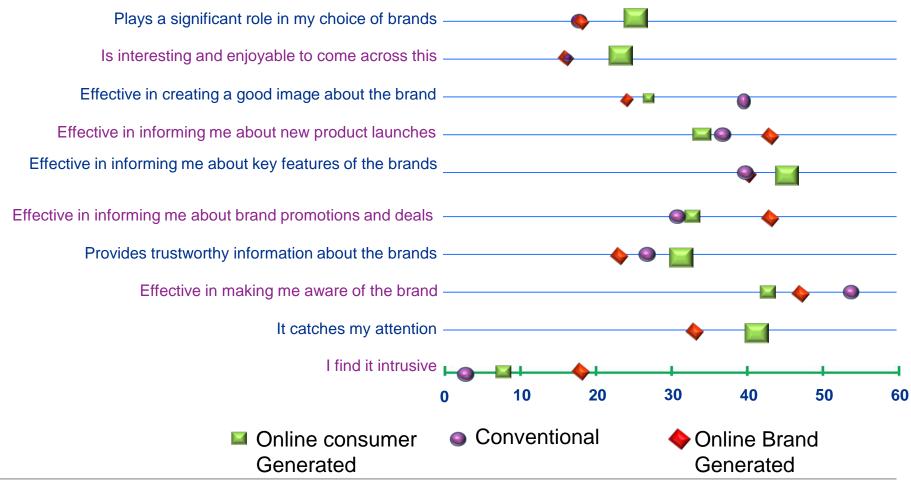
Barriers				
Authenticity	74%			
After-sales	56%			
Payment safety	38%			



Brand building

品牌建设

The power of online consumer-generated content

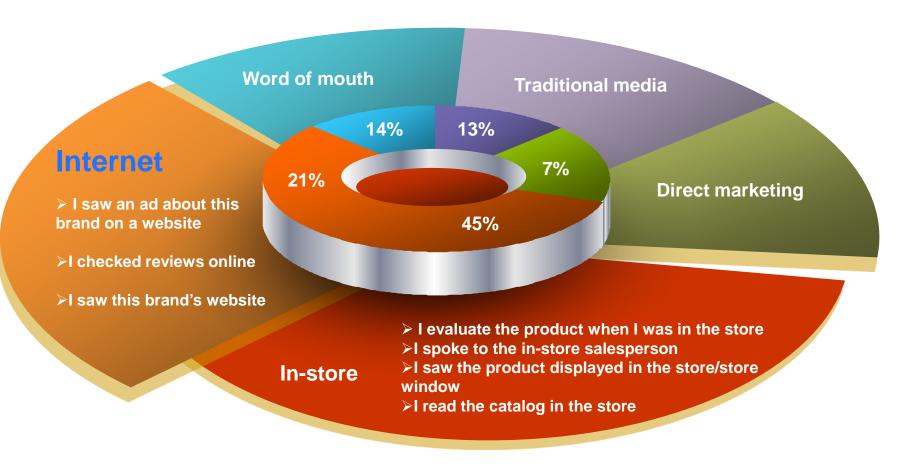




Touch points in driving luxury purchase

购买奢侈品的驱动因素

Relative importance of touch points



Source: Mckinsey Insights China – Wealthy Consumer Study (2010)

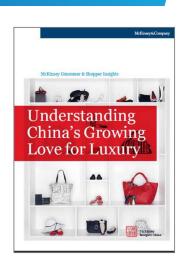


What do other people say?



McKinsey: Key findings in 2011

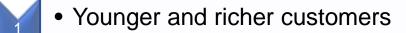
- Rising awareness of brands and prices
- The quest for authenticity
- Emergence of several new geographic markets
- Plotting your retail footprint and footprint
- Deliver exceptional service in the store
- Embracing digital marketing
- Tapping into Chinese cultural heritage
- Less flash, more understatement



Bain: Key findings in 2010

 Continued trend of increased domestic shopping (vs. overseas) Consumers expect comprehensive and differentiated service experience Continued importance of online platforms Brand building efforts more localized & increasing Watches and jewellery top the luxury wish list Gifting increasing & more diversified BAIN & COMPANY 6 China Luxury Market study 2010 Bain POV November 2010

CLSA: Key findings in 2011



Display of success and VIP status

• Luxury "more" for him

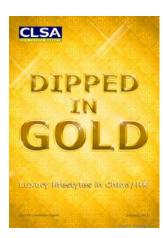
Luxury brands have opened more stores in Beijing

Watches and jewellery top the luxury wish list

• Overseas purchases = 56% of Chinese luxury sales

Willingness to pay premium for the best & famous brands

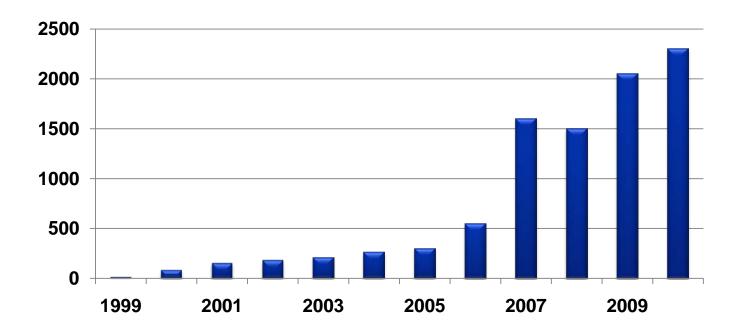
Chinese consumers love craftsmanship



Hurun: China's wealthy came of age in 2007



Hurun Rich List Top Fifty Cut-off US\$m



Source: Hurun report 2011



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