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Government crackdowns, Evergrande and COVID-19 dampen luxury boom

October 13, 2021



September was the worst month for luxury stocks since the pandemic hit. Is it due to luxury's recent growth being unsustainable or something else? Image credit: Shutterstock

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September was the worst month for global equities since the coronavirus pandemic hit markets in March 2020 and luxury goods were no exception.

The Jing Daily KraneShares China Global Luxury Index dropped to levels not seen for five months, with every single company in the top 10 suffering a decline in September. Given this, have investors realized that the recent growth in the luxury market was unsustainable?

Or perhaps, it is China, the world's leading growth market for luxury, that has spooked investors, with September bringing a trio of threats after August's [Common Prosperity push](#) and a broader [crackdown on Chinese tech companies](#).

First, the government's renewed [crackdown on the gaming sector](#) christened the month, with its temporarily slow approval of new online games to follow. The effect on the luxury market was immediate, according to Thomas Chauvet, the head of luxury goods equity research at Citi.

"It shows that regulators can intervene at any point in time in the cycle and decide that some form of growth might be excessive, and some sectors need to be more regulated," Mr. Chauvet said.

Then came the [Evergrande debt crisis](#) and its impact on consumer spending. More than 80,000 high-net-worth Chinese had bought Evergrande's wealth management products, and while the company has paid back some investors, others fear they will not ever see their money again.

Even those that did not invest in those products face exposure to an uncertain property market, in part caused by Evergrande.

"If your income hasn't really changed and your property price has stagnated or even gone down a bit, that probably wouldn't contribute very positively to you buying another bag because you don't feel better off," said Ling Xie, an equities analyst on luxury goods at Credit Suisse.

But the biggest factor affecting luxury markets in September was the **resurgence of COVID-19** in Asia. More local lockdowns and restrictions on regional travel meant less luxury spending.

"It's the mechanical effect of restrictions in terms of store closures or restrictions on movements of people or just the fear of going to the mall," Mr. Chauvet said.

In fact, the Delta variant did not just hurt the market in China. It pummeled those in Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Macau, as well. And it also impacts Europe as a result of the continued absence of wealthy Chinese tourist-shoppers.

Paris-based Kering, the owner of Gucci, Bottega Veneta and Alexander McQueen, has been the hardest hit among the top 10 companies in *The Jing Daily KraneShares China Global Luxury Index*.

Since August, Kering's share price has fallen by around 20 percent, and Gucci has been the source of much of the group's woes, per a recent report from UBS.

Brand momentum has softened on a quarter-on-quarter basis, but investors remain hopeful for the fourth quarter of this year when the Aria collection hits stores.

LVMH led *The Jing Daily KraneShares Index* for most of September, which shows that investors are optimistic ahead of the company's third-quarter results, released on Oct. 12, marking the first set of seasonal results from the luxury industry.

"All in, Q3 shouldn't be too bad, but with periods of doubt favoring leaders, we see no rush to buy stocks in the luxury sector outside of LVMH," wrote Erwan Rambourg, global co-head of consumer and retail research at HSBC, in a report from Sept. 29.

Rather than being viewed negatively, analysts say September's slump is just a reevaluation of luxury stocks.

Watching the market reach record highs this summer, a mere 16 months after most of the world went into lockdown, was unsettling.

"The market sentiment has really been around whether luxury companies can sustain that high level of growth into the rest of the year," Credit Suisse's Mr. Ling said.

Investors can therefore expect less hammering and slower, but more sustainable growth over the next few months.

But there is cause for optimism, too. Analysts point out that travel restrictions will end, the Evergrande debt crisis will get resolved, and COVID cases will go down they just are not sure when.

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