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Who owns kering brands

How many brands does kering own. Who owns kering. What brands does kering own.

Premium Statistic Value of the global personal luxury goods market 1996-2022 Value of the global personal luxury goods market 1996-2022Value of the personal luxury goods market worldwide from 1996 to 2022 (in billion euros) Premium Statistic Share of the luxury goods market worldwide 2022, by region Share of the luxury goods market worldwide 2022, by regionShare of the personal luxury goods market worldwide in 2022, by region Premium Statistic Market size of the global personal luxury goods market 2021, by product Market size of the global personal luxury goods market 2021, by productPersonal luxury goods market value worldwide in 2021, by product type (in billion euros) Premium Statistic Value of the global personal luxury goods market in 2022, by formatValue of the personal luxury goods market worldwide in 2022, by sales channel (in billion euros) Premium Statistic Sales of the leading luxury goods companies worldwide 2021 Sales of the leading luxury goods companies worldwide 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Please help improve it by removing promotional content and inappropriate external links, and by adding encyclopedic content written from a neutral point of view. mejavofumu (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) It has been suggested that Kering Foundation be merged into this article. (Discuss) Proposed since August 2023.Kering S.A.FormerlyPinault S.A.Pinault-Printemps-RedoutePPRTypePublic (Société Anonyme)Traded asEuronext Paris: KER CAC 40 ComponentISINFR0000121485 IndustryLuxuryFounded1962; 61 years ago (1962)FounderFrançois PinaultHeadquarters40 rue de Sèvres, Paris 7e, FranceKey peopleFrançois-Henri Pinault (Chairman and CEO)ProductsLuxury goodsRevenue€13.1 billion (2019)Operating income€3.13 billion (2019)Net income€1.97 billion (2020)Total assets€27.148 billion (2020)Total equity€12.035 billion (2020)Number of employees38,000 (2019)Subsidiaries Alexander McQueen Balenciaga Bottega Veneta Boucheron Brioni Creed Gucci Pomellato Qeelin Yves Saint Laurent Websitekering.comFootnotes / references[1] Kering (French: [kɛːʁiŋ]) is a French-based multinational corporation specializing in luxury goods. It owns the brands Gucci, Balenciaga, Bottega Veneta, Yves Saint Laurent, Creed and Alexander McQueen. The timber-trading company Pinault S.A. was founded in 1962, by François Pinault. After the company was quoted on Euronext Paris in 1988, it became the retail conglomerate Pinault-Printemps-Redoute (PPR) in 1994, and the luxury group Kering in 2013. The group has been a constituent of the CAC 40 since 1995. François-Henri Pinault has been president and CEO of Kering since 2005.

Fashion Conglomerates 101:
The Parent Companies of Your Favorite Brands

LVMH <small>MOÛT HENRI L. O. V. M. H.</small>	K E R I N G
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Louis Vuitton Christian Dior Fendi Celine Givenchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gucci Yves Saint Laurent Bottega Veneta Balenciaga Alexander McQueen

(July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) It has been suggested that Kering Foundation be merged into this article. (Discuss) Proposed since August 2023.Kering S.A.FormerlyPinault S.A.Pinault-Printemps-RedoutePPRTypePublic (Société Anonyme)Traded asEuronext Paris: KER CAC 40 ComponentISINFR0000121485 IndustryLuxuryFounded1962; 61 years ago (1962)FounderFrançois PinaultHeadquarters40 rue de Sèvres, Paris 7e, FranceKey peopleFrançois-Henri Pinault (Chairman and CEO)ProductsLuxury goodsRevenue€13.1 billion (2019)Operating income€3.13 billion (2019)Net income€1.97 billion (2020)Total assets€27.148 billion (2020)Total equity€12.035 billion (2020)Number of employees38,000 (2019)Subsidiaries Alexander McQueen Balenciaga Bottega Veneta Boucheron Brioni Creed Gucci Pomellato Qeelin Yves Saint Laurent Websitekering.comFootnotes / references[1] Kering (French: [kɛːʁiŋ]) is a French-based multinational corporation specializing in luxury goods. It owns the brands Gucci, Balenciaga, Bottega Veneta, Yves Saint Laurent, Creed and Alexander McQueen. The timber-trading company Pinault S.A. was founded in 1962, by François Pinault. After the company was quoted on Euronext Paris in 1988, it became the retail conglomerate Pinault-Printemps-Redoute (PPR) in 1994, and the luxury group Kering in 2013. The group has been a constituent of the CAC 40 since 1995. François-Henri Pinault has been president and CEO of Kering since 2005.



Please help improve it by removing promotional content and inappropriate external links, and by adding encyclopedic content written from a neutral point of view. (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) It has been suggested that Kering Foundation be merged into this article. (Discuss) Proposed since August 2023.Kering S.A.FormerlyPinault S.A.Pinault-Printemps-RedoutePPRTypePublic (Société Anonyme)Traded asEuronext Paris: KER CAC 40 ComponentISINFR0000121485 IndustryLuxuryFounded1962; 61 years ago (1962)FounderFrançois PinaultHeadquarters40 rue de Sèvres, Paris 7e, FranceKey peopleFrançois-Henri Pinault (Chairman and CEO)ProductsLuxury goodsRevenue€13.1 billion (2019)Operating income€3.13 billion (2019)Net income€1.97 billion (2020)Total assets€27.148 billion (2020)Total equity€12.035 billion (2020)Number of employees38,000 (2019)Subsidiaries Alexander McQueen Balenciaga Bottega Veneta Boucheron Brioni Creed Gucci Pomellato Qeelin Yves Saint Laurent Websitekering.comFootnotes / references[1] Kering (French: [kɛːʁiŋ]) is a French-based multinational corporation specializing in luxury goods. It owns the brands Gucci, Balenciaga, Bottega Veneta, Yves Saint Laurent, Creed and Alexander McQueen. The timber-trading company Pinault S.A. was founded in 1962, by François Pinault. After the company was quoted on Euronext Paris in 1988, it became the retail conglomerate Pinault-Printemps-Redoute (PPR) in 1994, and the luxury group Kering in 2013. The group has been a constituent of the CAC 40 since 1995.



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François-Henri Pinault has been president and CEO of Kering since 2005. In 2020, the group's revenue reached €13.1 billion. History Retail In 1962, François Pinault opened the Etablissements Pinault in Brittany (France) specialized in timber trading. The company became Pinault S.A.. In 1988, Pinault S.A. was listed on the Paris Stock Exchange.[2] In 1989, Pinault S.A. purchased 20% of CFAO, a French distribution conglomerate active throughout Africa. In 1990, Pinault S.A. and CFAO merged, and François Pinault became head of the newly formed group. ^{latihivodellini} This accelerated its acquisitions in the retail sector: Conforama (French furniture retailer) in 1991, Printemps (department stores in France) in 1992, which also owned 54% of La Redoute (French mail-order shopping retailer), and Fnac (French bookstore, multimedia and electronics retailer) in 1994. To align with its new activities, the group was renamed Pinault-Printemps-Redoute in 1994.[2] In 1999, Pinault-Printemps-Redoute purchased a controlling 42% stake of the Gucci group for \$3 billion and 100% of Yves Saint Laurent.[3][4][5] After Gucci, Pinault-Printemps-Redoute acquired Boucheron (2000), Bottega Veneta (2001), Balenciaga (2001), and signed partnerships with Alexander McQueen and Stella McCartney.[6] In 2004, Pinault-Printemps-Redoute reached a 99.4% ownership of Gucci.[7] Luxury In 2003, François Pinault handed over the helm of Artémis, the family holding company that controlled Pinault-Printemps-Redoute to his son François-Henri. ^{hapoxymim} In 2005, François-Henri Pinault became president and CEO of Pinault-Printemps-Redoute, succeeding to Serge Weinberg.[8] The group officially changed its name to PPR.[9] and continued acquiring luxury brands: The Sowind Group (owner of Girard-Perregaux) and Brioni (2011),[10] the Pomellato Group (Pomellato and Dodo, 2012),[11] Qeelin (2012),[12] Christopher Kane (2013),[13] Ulysse Nardin (2014),[14] To further this strategy, PPR offloaded its retail assets: Le Printemps (2006),[15] Conforama (2011),[16] CFAO (2012),[17] Fnac (2012), and La Redoute (2013),[18] PPR also developed a Sport & Lifestyle portfolio with the acquisition of Puma (2007),[8] Cobra Golf (2010),[19] and Volcom (2011),[20] Cobra and Volcom have since then been divested and Kering only holds a minority share in Puma. In March 2013, PPR changed its name to Kering. In December 2014, Alessandro Michele, a 12-year accessories designer at Gucci, was named PPR's creative director. In 2015, Kering named a new creative director, Anthony Vaccarello, to renew the brand's props.[21] In October 2015, Kering named Georgian-born designer Demna Gvasalia as creative director of Balenciaga.[22] Kering appointed Daniel Lee as creative designer of Bottega Veneta in June 2018.[23] In 2014, Kering hired Roberto Vedovotto to launch its own eyewear manufacturing division, Kering Eyewear, and pilot its development.[24] In March 2017, Richemont partnered with Kering Eyewear to produce Cartier, Alaïa, and Montblanc eyewear.[25] In September 2019, Kering Eyewear opened a 15,000 square-metre logistics centre near Padua, Italy, with an annual output capacity of five million eyewear units.[26] In March 2022, it was announced Kering Eyewear had acquired the Hawaiian eyewear brand Maui Jim.[27] In March 2018, Kering agreed to sell its shares of Stella McCartney back to its eponymous owner.[28] Kering spun off the brand Puma in 2018[29] and sold Volcom the following year.

In 2020, Kering made 13.1 billion euros in revenue, -17.9% from the previous year.[1] In 2021, Kering led a \$216-million investment round in the luxury resale website Vestiaire Collective[30] and acquired 100% stake in the Danish luxury eyewear manufacturer Lindberg.[31] In January 2022, the group announced its intention to sell its watches division, namely the brands Girard-Perregaux and Ulysse Nardin.[32] In October 2023, Kering announced that third quarter revenue was down 13%.[33] Pinault blamed this decline on the turnover of leadership in both business and creative aspects at multiple brands, as well as challenging macroeconomic conditions decreasing 'aspirational' consumer spending. [34] Activities Description Kering's headquarters are located in the former Hoptial Laennec in the 7th arrondissement of Paris. The parent holding company of Kering is Groupe Artémis. In 2020, Kering made 13.1 billion euros in revenue, down 17.5% from the previous year. The group has 30,956 employees and 1,381 stores. Kering's brands Gucci, Saint Laurent and Bottega Veneta generated 84% of the group's revenue. The leather goods, shoes, and ready-to-wear products represent 87% of the group's revenue. As of 2022, Gucci itself represented 60% of Kering's revenue and 70% of its profit. On 24 January 2022 Kering announced the sale of its entire stake of GIRARD-PERREGAUX and ULYSSE NARDIN to their current management. Brands This section needs additional citations for verification. ^{zuzoljyi} Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Kering" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Brand Acquisition Year Country Gucci 1999 Italy Yves Saint Laurent 1999 France Boucheron 2000 France Bottega Veneta 2001 Italy Balenciaga 2001 Spain Alexander McQueen 2001 United Kingdom Puma 2007 Germany Brioni 2011 Italy Girard-Perregaux (Former) 2011 Switzerland JeanRichard 2011 Switzerland Qeelin 2012 Hong Kong Pomellato 2012 Italy Dodo 2012 Italy Ulysse Nardin (Former) 2014 Switzerland Lindberg 2021[35] Denmark Maui Jim 2022 United States Creed 2023 United Kingdom / France Valentino (30%)[36] 2023 Italy Governance Board of directors François-Henri Pinault - Chairman and CEO Jean-François Palus - deputy CEO Independent directors: Yseulys Costes Jean-Pierre Denis Ginevra Elkann[37][38] Sophie L'Hélias Claire Lacaze Baudouin Prot Daniel Ricardi Sapna Sood Emma Watson Héloïse Temple-Boyer[39] Executive committee François-Henri Pinault - Chairman and CEO Jean-François Palus - Deputy CEO Francesca Bellettini - President and CEO Saint Laurent Marco Bizzarri - President and CEO Gucci Grégory Bouté - Chief Client and Digital Officer Jordan Alexander - Director and Marketing Gucci Cédric Charbit - CEO Balenciaga Marie-Claire Daveu - Chief Sustainability Officer and Head of Institutional Affairs Valérie Dupont - Chief Communications and Image Officer Jean-Marc Duplaix - CFO Béatrice Latat - VP Human Resources Bartolomeo Rongone - President and CEO Bottega Veneta Roberto Vedovotto - CEO Kering Eyewear Financial data Results (in € millions) Year 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Sales 17 931 17 761 20 201 16 525 11 008 12 227 9 736 9 748 10 037 11 584 12 385 15 478 13 665.2 15 883.3 13 100.2 EBITDA 1 540 2 096 2 140 1 790 1 649 1 911 2 067 1 750 1 647 1 886 2 948 3 943.8 4 778.3 4 574.2 Net results 680 1 058 924 985 965 986 1 048 50 528.9 696 814 1 786 3 714.9 3 211.5 1 972.2 Net debt 3 461 6 121 5 510 4 367 4 000 3 395 2 491 3 443 4 679 4 371 3 049 Market data Years 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2016 2017 2018 2019 Number of shares (in millions) 128 128.4 126.5 126.8 127 126.2 126.2 126.3 126.3 126.3 Market capitalizations (in millions of euros) 14089 5897 10 661 15 093 14 034 17 764 26,935 49 628 63,203 73,899 Number of daily transactions 692 022 1 116 420 701 105 453 415 385 265 317 960 Date of IPO: 25 October 1988. Second Marché Shares listed on the Euronext Paris Member of the CAC 40 index since 9 February 1995 Nominal value = euro Main shareholders: Artémis 40.8% From 2016 to 2021, Kering's share price has increased by 352%.[40] In September 2018, Kering joined the STOXX Europe 50 index.[41] In November 2018, the group announced the share repurchase of 1% of its share capital.[42] In 2019, Kering paid a settlement of 1.25 billion euros (\$1.4 billion) to the Italian tax authorities.[43][44] In 2021, the group repurchased 650,000 of its shares to cancel half of them and allocate the other half to its employees.[45] See also Kering Foundation François Pinault François-Henri Pinault Groupe Artémis References ^ a b Annual results 2020 ^ a b Guardian Staff (3 April 1999). "From timber merchant to corporate axeman". *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved 25 August 2019. ^ "Gucci Group Agrees to Sell 40% Stake to French Retailer". *Los Angeles Times*. 20 March 1999. Retrieved 24 July 2017.

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