

American companies need Chinese consumers

Apple's declining sales reveal how important the health of China's consumer market is to the world's economy



A mobile phone shop in Sin Tat Plaza, in Hong Kong.



WEIJIAN SHAN

In a rare bit of bad news for its investors, Apple last week laid the blame for lower than expected revenue on its performance in China. The news sent Apple's stock price plunging, and investors also ditched other companies with significant exposure in China. The scale of the damage, both to Apple's bottom line and to the broader market, underscores how critically important China — and Chinese consumers — have become for American companies.

China accounts for about \$52 billion in sales for Apple, and is its third-largest market. Apple is not the only technology company that relies on sales in China. For Qualcomm, a chip maker whose technology is used in many Apple smartphones, the figure is \$15

billion, or about 65 per cent of its total sales, according to an estimate by FactSet. Others with big bets on China include Intel (24pc of sales), Micron Technology (51pc) and Texas Instruments (44pc).

These numbers make it very clear that the perception of China as the "factory of the world," flooding global markets with cheap goods, is badly out of date. Exports and capital investments such as buildings and roads are no longer the main engines of China's growth. Exports have dropped from 36pc of China's gross domestic product in 2006 to 20pc in 2018. Going after China's exports with tariffs, as the Trump administration is attempting, is, to a certain extent, fighting yesterday's war.

In recent years, China's economy has shifted to one that is much more dependent on domestic household consumption — ordinary Chinese people buying things for themselves and their families. In China over

the last decade, the growth in private consumption has outpaced overall economic growth rate. In 2018, gross domestic product in China grew by 6.5pc, and household consumption accounted for about four-fifths of that growth.

China is now the fastest-growing consumer market in the world, with private consumption amounting to about \$5 trillion, more than 10pc of the world's total. Competition for Chinese consumers' hard-earned yuan has become intense.

Consider the smartphone market. As recently as 2016, Apple was China's leading maker of handsets. But by the third quarter of 2018, China's dominant telecommunications company, Huawei, was on top, with 23pc of the market. The Chinese smartphone makers Oppo, Vivo and Xiaomi occupy the next three spots, while Apple ranked fifth, with 9pc. South Korea's Samsung, the global leader in smartphone sales, has all but disappeared

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about \$9 billion in China, compared with almost \$12 billion for North America in 2018.

My company made a decision more than a decade ago not to invest in China's export sector. Costs for Chinese manufacturers are rising, and prices for their exports are flat or falling. Instead, I feel strongly that there is much greater potential for companies — inside and outside China — that cater to the Chinese consumer market.

Yes, China's economic growth has begun to slow, and there has been a decrease in investments as Beijing has moved to tighten credit. And the threat of a trade war with the United States is real. But my long-term outlook has not changed. The Chinese consumer market will continue to grow, albeit at a slower pace, and it will continue to be a market that any global company must pay serious attention to if it wants to remain competitive.

So where does this leave companies like Apple that find them-

selves caught in the middle of the trade war? They must hope, first of all, for a swift conclusion to the latest round of trade negotiation between China and the United States, which began in Beijing on Jan 7.

The best possible outcome is a deal that will encourage China to open its economy further, commit to shrinking its bloated state-owned sector and ease barriers to further foreign investment and trade.

Tariffs were supposed to hurt China by hitting its exports to the United States. That hasn't happened. Should it persist, the trade war will, of course, hurt Chinese companies, just as it has already hurt so many American companies.

But if the conflict eventually drags down Chinese consumer demand, businesses all over the world will be the losers.

(Weijian Shan is chairman and chief executive of PAG, a private equity firm based in Hong Kong)

CIVILIAN'S TRIBUNE

Please don't invite unrest

What the People's Vote faction does not realise is that if parliament decides on a second referendum, those of us who voted to leave the EU will take to the streets to fight for democracy. The revolt will make the opposition to the poll tax look

like a tea party.

We voted to return sovereignty to parliament and expect parliamentarians to respect our choice and behave accordingly, not to follow their own self-serving priorities.

The hallmark of British constitutional democracy is the

sovereignty of parliament. MPs take upon themselves a duty to protect and advance the interests of the electorate and the country as a whole. The 2016 referendum result does not legally bind parliament; nor would any further referendum.

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