Doing Business in China*

*Disclaimer: No purchase necessary. Entries subject to validation at the discretion of contest sponsor(s). Other countries may be mentioned than the one in the title. Inclusion of any specific country, including the United States of America, does not represent endorsement by the speaker or anyone else. Information may be wildly inaccurate. Use at your own risk. Consumption of alcohol may increase severity of side effects.







For me, I:

- ✓ Don't drink any non-bottled water.
- ✓ Don't drink coffee unless boiled or Starbucks.*
- ✓ Don't eat any fresh vegetables.
- ✓ Only eat fruit I can peel (bananas, oranges, apples if I have a knife).
- ✓ Deep fried is good!!
- ✓ Carry a small pharmacy.

Air pollution ca 2010 near Tianjin, China

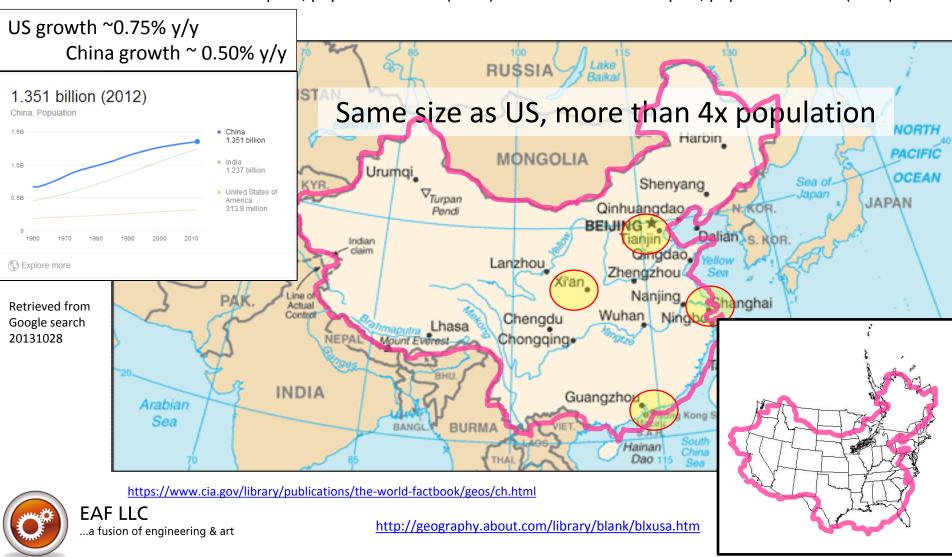
*Starbucks, for instance, uses sterilized milk from cartons for lattes in China.



Basic Demographics of China

China area: 9.6M sq km, population 1.35B (2012)

US area: 9.8M sq km, population 314M (2012)



Why do business internationally?

- Market access
 - Economic development creates new consumers for your products
 - Market differences create opportunities to tailor your product
- Unique resources = bidirectional opportunities
 - Most pure silicon wafers from Japan; Software development in India; Mining in China, South America: suppliers & markets
- Manufacturing—lower costs, close to customers, favorable logistics, better integration
 - Outsourced, joint venture, wholly owned, ODM
- Business process outsourcing (think "call centers")
 - Originally "customer service", now legal, IT, HR, staffing, etc.



McKinsey—"Clustering"

Beijing: 22,000,000

Shanghai: 19,210,000

Chongqing: 14,749,200

Tianjin: 12,281,600

Chengdu: 11,000,670

Guangzhou: 10,182,000

Harbin: 9,873,743

Wuhan: 9,700,000

Shenzhen: 8,912,300

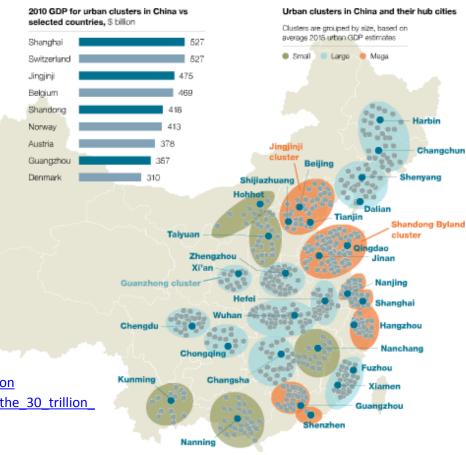
Xi'an: 8,252,000

New York: 8,244,910

Los Angeles: 3,819,702

Chicago: 2,707,120

A clustering approach can help companies target consumers more effectively in Chinese cities, some of which are economically larger than entire European countries.

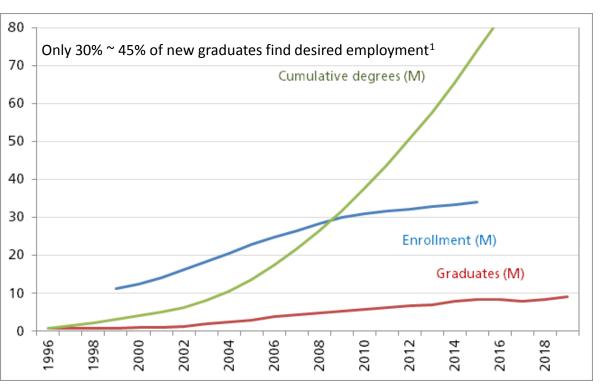


Sources:

http://geography.about.com/od/chinamaps/a/largest-cities-china.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_cities_by_population https://www.mckinseyquarterly.com/Strategy/Globalization/Winning_the_30_trillion_decathlon_Going_for_gold_in_emerging_markets_3002



Education



Sources:

1 http://www.ibtimes.com/chinese-college-graduates-cannot-secure-jobs-28-beijings-2013-graduates-44-shanghais-have-found-job

http://worldnews.nbcnews.com/ news/2013/09/15/2 0026512-chinas-7-million-recent-graduates-compete-in-toughest-job-market-ever

http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/17/business/chinas-ambitious-goal-for-boom-in-college-graduates.html

http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/98649/7315789.html

http://www.kpmg.de/docs/Education-in-China-201011.pdf

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/01/16/business/In-Education-China-Takes-the-Lead.html?ref=business

Number of PhDs Awarded (China vs US)

China has been graduating more degreed students per year than the US since 2001

China has had more degreed population than the US since 2006

60000 40000 30000 20000 10000 0 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Source: http://blog.inomics.com/chinese-phds-vs-us-phds/

Telecom, Wireless, Telematics, RF, Medical, Chemical

Business Strategy, Market Research, Engineering, Product Development

FAFIIC

...a fusion of engineering & art

Wage inflation

- Recently I modeled the cost to set up laptop assembly lines in the USA using modular robotic automation, as compared to assembly in China with more manual labor.
- I don't think we are quite ready for "reshoring" en-masse yet, but...
- Note that the estimated 5-year NPV for a laborer in China in my model actually exceeds** that for a minimum wage worker in the US under the assumption of continued 20% CAGR of minimum wage in China.

What does this do for the "middle class"?

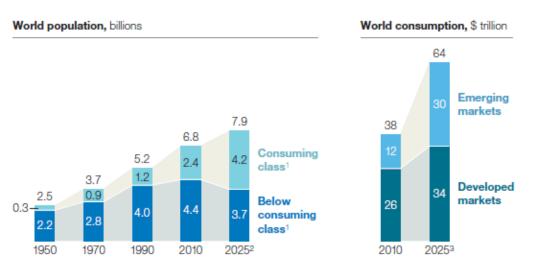


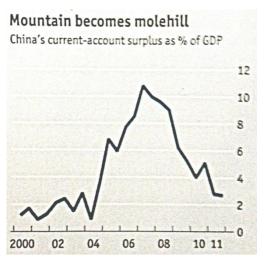
** note that the combination of social benefits including housing for employees in China may be > 3x base salary as compared to $< \frac{1}{2}$ base pay for US workers (BLS average)

Developing world as a consumer

Bigger middle class key to growth: Expert

By 2025, the consuming class will swell to 4.2 billion people. Consumption in emerging markets will account for \$30 trillion—nearly half of the global total.





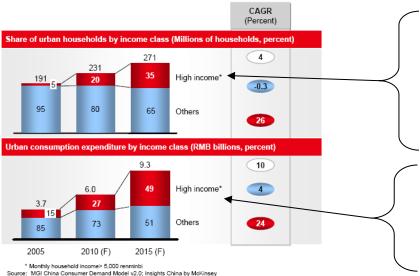
The Economist, March 17, 2012



Source: Angus Maddison, founder of Groningen Growth and Development Centre, University of Groningen; Homi Kharas, senior fellow at Wolfensohn Center for Development at Brookings Institution; McKinsey Global Institute analysis



"Middle Class"



This group makes about 5x the income of a typical factory worker, is about 1/5 of the population today, but will soon be over 1/3 of households, growing > 25% per year

Over the same time frame, this group, the new "consumer class", will account for half of spending.

Source: McKinsey (Insights China) Consumer Survey, Sept. 2008

Japan

Germany France India China





The new, innovative China

Innovation is a strategic priority for Chinese businesses (94% of Chinese respondents report innovation is a strategic priority for their business, 3 points higher than the Global average). **81% cite development of entirely new**products/offerings--way above the Global average. 70% cite development or improvement of products

customized to local circumstances.

Source: GE Global Innovation Barometer, 2013

Industry	Catch-up barriers	Catch-up capabilities
Machine tools	Low	High
Medical devices	Medium	Low
Auto parts	Medium	Medium
Construction equipment	Low	High
Trucks	Medium	High
Nuclear power	High	High

"There is no magic behind the emergence of the Chinese challengers. They start in geographic markets that are more price sensitive and in product segments that are relatively less technology intensive than those of Western incumbents. They then create the capabilities to go global. The final stage is to confront incumbents in developed markets and more sophisticated product segments. The best time to counter the threat of the Chinese challengers is when they are still fostering these capabilities. Never wait until the direct competition begins."

Boston Consulting Group: Hadi Zablit, partner & managing director Paris office & Benny Chui, HK analyst

Source:

https://www.bcgperspectives.com/content/articles/automotive_engineered_products_project_business_next_wave_chinese_cost_innovators/



R&D and Intellectual Capital in China

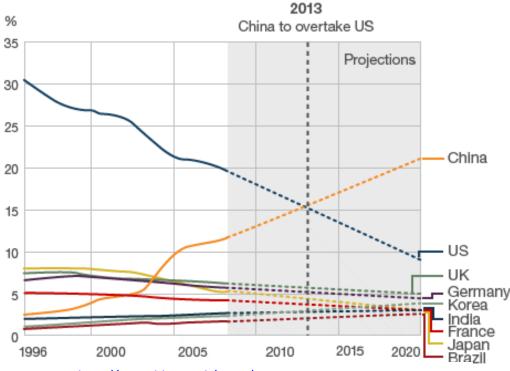
CHINA'S ABSORPTIVE STATE

Research, innovation and the prospects for China-UK collaboration

Kirsten Bound, Tom Saunders, James Wilsdon and Jonathan Adams October 2013

Source: www.nesta.org.uk

Projected growth in citations in scientific literature





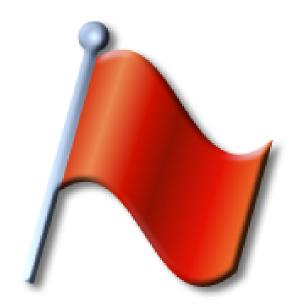


So, what does this mean?

- China has a rapidly growing group of educated, relatively affluent consumers.
- China is far from monolithic, and the regional differences may present opportunities.
- There are many layers to practices in China.
 "Usual and Customary" may be very different from that to which you are accustomed.
- China brands will compete globally.
- China will become a legitimate source of innovation.



Mei Wenti* = No problem!



there is a cultural bias against admitting a problem, mistake, etc. If you ask directly about a possible issue, this is a common response. I found this often is a red flag, indicating there is a problem, but you should not address it directly, right then, or publicly.



Supplier Capabilities

We needed to make this

Xen



Supply Chain found a new molding vendor who offered very attractive pricing...they looked at the part, and said Mei Wenti!



First Try



4/22/2002

Supplier changed their view from Mei Wenti to "your design is bad and the part is un-moldable!"



After Lots of Assistance to Supplier



5/29/2002

T = 37d

After putting our people on site, found they were not drying resins, and many other issues. They were used to making children's toys, not using engineering thermo-plastic resins.



Confidential, EAF LLC

Success!





T = 52d

"It's Logistics"



UPS is right—it's Logistics! Either direction, you
never want to hear "Flying airplanes over boats"--sure way







Patience is a virtue



Porter-5 forces

- Buyers
- Suppliers
- New Entrants
- Substitutes
- Rivalry

Wang, W. and Chang, P. (2009), "Entrepreneurship and strategy in China: why 'Porter's five forces' may not be", Journal of Chinese Entrepreneurship

- Business purpose—moral force of business
- Business climate—regulation, technology, customer values, etc.
- Business location—regional differences, infrastructure
- Business organization—Chinese cultural approach to organization & management
- Business leader—the identity & qualities of the leader address all competitive forces and external/internal issues; includes things like emotional connection to workers, etc.

Source: Emerald Group Publishing http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02580540910952172

It may take much longer than expected for business to come to fruition in China.



Read: http://chinamarketingtips.com/common-mistakes-by-western-companies-dealing-with-chinese-businesses/?goback=%2Egde 36656 member 5800516154355113984#%21

























Lessons Learned

- Intellectual property risk is lower than perceived in the West. On the other hand, knock offs, copycats, brand duplication, etc. are real concerns esp. if you sell into the China market. Large instances are reducing through international cooperation and crackdown by the Chinese government, but as the Chinese consumption market gets larger, there will be more internal demand for brand copies
- Frequently changing government rules, variable and **regional interpretation** can be frustrating. Government managed power shortages are common in summer, most larger facilities have their own diesel-electric generators.
- Employee turnover in labor positions is very high, especially after holidays. Chinese New Year (~ February), the May holidays, and other culturally important observances can disrupt operations—especially if 20% or more of your workers don't come back.
- Communication, especially by email, can seem clear and be nothing of the sort—keep digging, ask the same question different ways. Frequent use of word by word translators etc. means what you are getting back may be a lot different from what they thought.
- You can deal with problems and make changes in hours or days in a factory in China, things which could take
 weeks in a US factory.
- Chinese young professionals have various personalities just like Western professionals. They respond to leadership and
 management. They also are more willing to make sacrifices, work long hours, and can be very aggressive
 trying to solve problems.
- Lowest price isn't lowest cost. Quality is negotiable and frequently traded off vs. price.
- Logistics costs can wipe out all advantages of low-cost manufacturing (not only in China).
- There is a **shift from a manufacturing-export economy to a self-sustaining consumption** economy. Does this work for your business model?



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