

Apple CEO leaves investors dangling on future dividend hike (Update)

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In this Sept. 12, 2017, file photo, Apple CEO Tim Cook, shows new Apple Watch Series 3 product at the Steve Jobs Theater on the new Apple campus in Cupertino, Calif. Cook is leaving shareholders in suspense about whether the iPhone maker will use its windfall from a tax cut on overseas profits for a big boost to its quarterly dividend. (AP Photo/Marcio Jose Sanchez, File)

Apple's next big thing will likely be a large dividend increase financed by a tax cut on its overseas profits, but the famously secretive company



isn't giving any clues about how big it might be.

CEO Tim Cook had an opportunity to address the issue Tuesday at Apple's annual meeting, when a shareholder asked if the iPhone maker might double its current quarterly dividend of 63 cents per share.

Not surprisingly, Cook dodged the question, rising from his seat because he said it suddenly felt "a little hot." He all but guaranteed that Apple's board will raise the dividend in April, as it has done each year since the company reinstated the shareholder payments in 2012. But didn't giving any other specifics.

Apple's annual dividend increases have ranged from 8 to 15 percent since the payment was reinstated at a split-adjusted 38 cents per share nearly six years ago.

Cook dismissed the possibility of a one-time payment known as a special dividend, saying he didn't think that form of distribution "really helps the company or shareholders."

Before fielding eight shareholder questions during the 75-minute meeting, Cook also disclosed that Apple's music streaming service now has 36 million subscribers as it nears the third anniversary of its debut. Spotify, the music streaming pioneer that Apple is trying to upstage, has more than 70 million subscribers.

Apple is hoping to gain more ground on Spotify with an internetconnected speaker called the HomePod. The device is being touted as a high-fidelity speaker that can also serve as a digital disc jockey that learns listeners' tastes so it can automatically play songs that they will like from Apple's vast music-streaming library.

Investors have been anticipating a substantial increase in Apple's



dividend since the company announced plans to take advantage of a temporary tax break championed by President Donald Trump to bring an estimated \$245 billion in overseas cash back to the U.S. That represents most of the \$285 billion in cash that Apple held at the end of last year.

The hopes for a large dividend increase and a coinciding commitment to buy back large amounts of Apple stock has helped buoy the company's shares. That despite a disappointing revenue forecast for the current quarter ending in March that stoked concerns about waning demand for the company's marquee product, the iPhone X.

None of the shareholders at the meeting pressed Cook about how the iPhone X is faring or about Apple's handling of software updates that secretly slowed down older iPhones, triggering customer complaints and government inquiries inside and outside the U.S.

The sweeping tax reforms passed by Congress in late December included a provision lowering the rate on companies' overseas cash to 15.5 percent, below the 21 percent paid on profits made in the U.S. Before those changes, corporate profits held outside the U.S. were taxed at a 35 percent rate when brought back into the country—a levy that prompted Apple and other major tech companies such as Microsoft and Google's corporate parent, Alphabet Inc., to amass huge sums of money in overseas accounts.

Cook defended Apple when queried by a shareholder who wondered why a company that generated a \$48 billion profit in its last fiscal year should benefit from reforms that some have derided as corporate welfare.

He said the previous system was unfair because it imposed unreasonably high tax rates on overseas profits after Apple had already paid taxes on the money to foreign governments. If the rate on overseas profits had



remained unchanged, Cook said Apple and other U.S. companies would have left the money sitting in foreign accounts.

"This was so bad for America," he said.

Prodded by the lower rate on foreign profits, Apple will pay a \$38 billion on its repatriated cash and use some of the money to hire 20,000 more U.S. workers and build a second corporate campus in the country to supplement its sprawling headquarters in Cupertino, California.

"We are saying we would like to pay (the tax) and for paying we would like to use the residual profits to invest in this country," Cook said.

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